

LADY LYDIA CATHERINE DAVALL, DUCHESS OF CHANDOS

ALAN DELL

Born to a London merchant of Dutch extraction, Lydia Catherine van Hatten, whose brother owned Dinton Hall near Aylesbury, was raised from relative obscurity by her two marriages. By the first she gained a fortune said to have been worth £40,000 a year and by the second she married into one of the most influential families in the land. Lydia's correspondence, which forms part of the Dinton Hall archives, gives a fascinating insight into Georgian society. It shows her shrewd in business matters and a determined but sympathetic aunt and patron to the occupants of this small Buckinghamshire eighteenth century village.

John van Hatten, a London merchant, purchased the manor of Dinton in 1727 from Simon Mayne, grandson of Mayne the Regicide, and it remained in the hands of the van Hatten, and by marriage, of the Goodall families for almost 200 years until it was sold by auction in 1921 and 1926.¹

John and his sister, Lydia Catherine, five years his junior, were children of John van Hatten and Lydia Davall, daughter of Thomas Davall.² The Davall family (the name was sometimes spelt Darvall and Duval but is here standardised as Davall) were also of Dutch extraction. The van Hatten ancestry can be traced to the late fourteenth century.³ The first John van Hatten who settled in this country was born at Dordrecht in 1645 as Johannes van Hattem (sic), son of Ludolf van Hattem of Antwerp by Elizabeth van Dilsen, but was established in London as a merchant towards the end of the seventeenth century. His marriage in 1683 to Lydia Davall was licensed to take place at St Martin Orgar in the City of London but the register entry has not survived.

The families and estates of van Hatten and Davall were closely linked as a series of wills testify, as were those of the Burr family who were related by marriage. Various bequests show a common interest in the Dutch Church at Austin Friars.⁴ John van Hatten was a church elder in 1704 and his wife, Lydia was buried there in 1721. These and many other families settled in the Precinct of St Katharine, just outside the City limits (to the east of the Tower) and much frequented by Dutch and other nationalities; at that time foreigners were not allowed to trade within the City. (In 1572 a return of foreigners in the

Precinct was taken and it showed that of the 425 recorded, 328 were Dutch).⁵

It was said that

The Precinct was not an unpleasant place to live with its rectangular blocks of quaint wooden dwellings and inns surrounding the Hospital (of St Katharine).⁶

But as the shipping and commerce increased,

the seeds of degradation were sown and thereafter for two hundred years and more it was a blot on the outskirts of the City.⁷

This explains how, in later years, any association with this place carried a certain social stigma.

Much changed in 1688 when William and Mary accepted the Crown of England. Many benefited from various acts of Denization – the granting to an alien some of the privileges of naturalisation. A “denizen” was allowed to buy and devise land, which was forbidden to aliens, but could not inherit land and nor could any of children born before denization. It was not until 1708 that all prior prerogative denizations were retrospectively converted into parliamentary naturalisation. One such denization was granted in 1688 to a John van Hatten and others

being Aliens borne, free to enjoy all rights and priviledges (sic) ... provided they live and continue with their Families within our kingdom, or elsewhere within our Dominions.⁸

John Vanhatten (sic) appears with his family in a 1695 return of London Inhabitants within the Walls⁹ and the same man, described as of Dort in Holland the son of Ludolf van Hatten, took the sacrament at the City church of St Mary Bothaw in 1684. (Dort was the former name of Dordrecht). In the same manner Thomas Davall who was born in Amsterdam, son of Thomas Davall, was naturalised in 1674 and his son John (d.1689) was similarly dealt with under an act of Charles the Second.¹⁰ So with the van Hatten and Davall families established and secure in a Protestant land, they flourished and grew more powerful and, as noted, were united in marriage in 1683.

Knighted the previous year, Sir Thomas Davall was one of the burgesses for Harwich and had built up vast estates in Wrabnese, Ramsey and Dovercourt in Essex as well as in the City of London. His son, another Thomas, was knighted in 1713. In 1712 he had married his mother's niece Lydia Catharine van Hatten, daughter of John and Lydia at All Hallows Staining.¹¹ Upon the death of his father the same year, he inherited the bulk of the family fortune only to die himself eighteen months later leaving his wife with two small children, Thomas (b.1713) and John (b.1714).

At the time of his death Thomas was involved in negotiations for the sale of land in Burr Street for a church, churchyard and minister's house for £1,400, and offered to loan £3,000 providing a church was begun during the summer of 1713.¹² After his death, his widow Lady Lydia Catharine, guardian of her son Thomas, petitioned that the survey of the land in Burr Street and King Harry's Yard be corrected. Matters were still unresolved over ten years later when the minister and inhabitants of East Smithfield petitioned for a new church on a new site as the earlier agreement with Sir Thomas was still uncompleted.¹³

The delay was no doubt due to the fact that upon the death of his eldest son in 1718, following Sir Thomas's own death in 1714, a contest arose as to the title of his vast estates and a repugnancy in his will led to a dispute which lasted over three years, a relatively short period in Chancery matters. After bequests to his widowed mother, Dame Rebecca, and his wife, Dame K(C)atherine, totalling nine thousand pounds, a clause in the will gave the Manors of Wrabnese, Ramsey, and Dovercourt in Kent to his elder son and those in the parish of St Botolph without Aldgate in Middlesex to the younger.

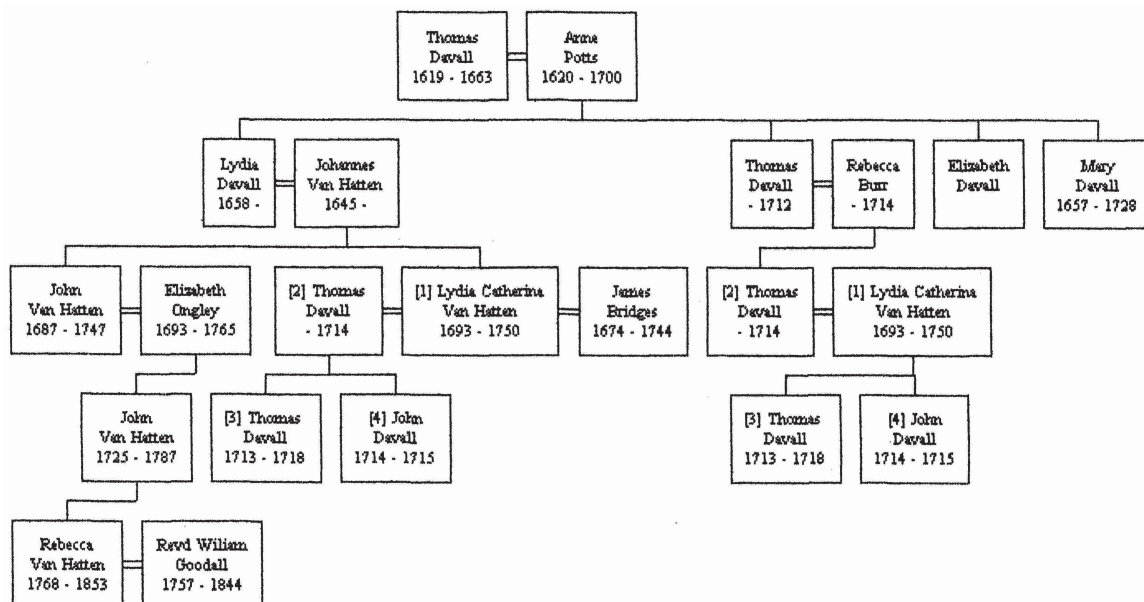


FIGURE 1 Family tree of Lydia Davall, 2nd Duchess of Chandos.

and if both of my said sons shall depart this life with issue of either of their bodies, then I give all the premises in the counties of Essex and Middlesex unto my cousin, Daniel Burr, and his heirs.¹⁴

The sons in question, as has been noted, were Thomas and John. The younger had died as an infant, and the elder in 1718 aged five. (This was at the heart of the repugnancy for the normal phrasing in a will would have been “if both of my said sons shall depart this life *without* issue of, etc).” In point of fact both children died in their early years clearly without issue.

The contested case in which the repugnancy was cited was between Daniel Burr, named in the will, and the widow Lady Lydia Catherine Davall, the future wife of James Brydges 1st Duke of Chandos, Elizabeth and Mary Davall, spinsters, sisters of the deceased, and Catharine Bovey, widow, daughter and heir of Anne Riches, the eldest sister of the first Sir Thomas Davall, all of whom claimed as heirs at law to the Davall family.¹⁵

On 30 May 1722, upon an issue directed out of the Court of Chancery at a trial in the Court of the King’s Bench, a verdict was found for Mr Burr. Afterwards, there was an agreement between the contending parties about Davall’s great estate of about four and five thousand pounds a year by which it was settled that –

the Lady Lydia Catherine, widow of the last Sir Thomas, should have her whole jointure of £800 a year at her own disposal, and her late husband’s personal estate.¹⁶

The latter was very considerable. Still only in her early 20’s and a very wealthy woman, Lydia Davall was an attractive proposition to any would-be suitor. As early as 1719 her presence in Georgian society was being commented upon because of her wealth. Cassandra, the Duke of Chandos’s second wife, was well acquainted with her and the two women became friends. When Cassandra died, Lydia described her in the family register which she continued to keep up after her marriage as –

The excellent Cassandra, a Lady of exemplary Piety, Prudence, Politeness & Good Nature whose beauty had never made her vain & had too much sense to think religion could lower

anyone’s temper. She therefore lived and died beloved & esteemed & was buried in the monument at Whitchurch.¹⁷

The “Princely Chandos” was in the midst of the financial difficulties that led, after his death, to his Chandos mansion being demolished and its materials sold to pay his vast debts. Such were his pretensions that at one time he had planned a ten mile private carriage-drive from his London home, which was being built in Cavendish Square but never completed, to the Canons Mansion near Stanmore.¹⁸ Only two pavilions of the London site had been finished when building was terminated; his finances were in disarray as a result of his involvement in the South Sea Company debacle of 1720 and earlier unsuccessful ventures in Africa. He contented himself by buying a more modest home in St James’ Square from the Duke of Ormonde. Cassandra wrote to Lady Lydia at this time.

Believing that not withstanding the present distress almost everyone is under for money, your prudence may have kept you a rich person, this (i.e. the letter) comes to desire that if it be so and you could spare my Lord such a sum as £5000 you would oblige him the loan of it, for which he would give your ladyship a good security either in land or stocks, and repay the money to you at any time at a fortnight’s warning.¹⁹

Lydia’s response is not known but an offer by her brother, John van Hatten to lend £1,000 was not taken up. This had followed the suggestion in a post scrip to Lydia that her brother might be interested in a good mortgage and if so the Duke –

... held one of about £30000 on a very fine estate within forty miles of London and whoever is master of the mortgage will, tis very probably in a little time be Mr. (Master) of the estate.²⁰

Cassandra’s death in 1735 was a severe blow to the Duke for she was much more than an organiser of his household. She had been his right hand, supporting and comforting him during a period of increasing worry about his health. It was not considered unusual or unseemly for a wealthy property-owner to remarry promptly in order to safe guard and strengthen his right of possession. Indeed Chandos had married his second wife a

mere eight months after the death of his first, Mary Lake.

In April 1736 the Duke wrote to his nephew, the Reverend Dr Theophilus Leigh, with this thought uppermost in his mind –

...when I parted with you at Shaw I hinted to you an affair which was then in agitation which might require your presence in London ... The treaty then in hand is now very clear being brought to a conclusion but as the choice of a person to perform the ceremony is always esteemed a right belonging to the lady, she has made a choice of one of her own acquaintance.²¹

It would appear that Chandos's friend and confidant Thomas Watts had first proposed the match but in his will the Duke left £200 to a Mr Brinsdon –

As an acknowledgement and mark of my thankfulness for his friendship in proposing the marriage between me and the present Duchess of Chandos which thanks be to God hath provided an unspeakable comfort and happiness to me.²²

In correspondence Chandos frequently praised Lydia's equitable manner and even temper which had restored happiness to his life. She in her turn was too aware of the role which was expected of her; she had to attend to the domestic wants of a husband who had become somewhat of a hypochondriac. In his will the Duke said that he owed his wife –

... the greatest comfort I have enjoyed in this life and I have been blessed by her.²³

Was the marriage solely one of convenience? The new Duchess acquired rank beyond her wildest dreams and the Duke some little relief from his financial difficulties; it was commonly said that Lady Lydia brought £40,000 a year to the marriage. The union inevitably attracted snide comment. Mrs Pendarves, writing to Dean Swift said –

The Duke of Chandos' marriage has made a great noise; and the poor Duchess is often reproached with her being bred up in Burr Street, Wapping.²⁴

But as has been seen they were happy together. An interesting sideline concerns Burr Street, Lydia's home in earlier years. The road ran down to the Thames close to the old London Docks and was the hub of commercial activity for the City. Daniel Burr, the elder and the younger, merchants of Amsterdam and London were kinsmen of the Davalls and feature in several of the family's wills. Was this place named after these important and prosperous men? A London newspaper reported the marriage in April 1736:

On Tuesday, the most noble James Bridges, Duke and Baron of Chandos, Viscount Wilson, Marquis and Earl of Caernarvon, one of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Council, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Counties of Hereford and Radnor, one of the Governors of the Charter House, Fellow of the Royal Society, Chancellor of the University of St Andrews, Clerk of the Keeper and Royal Ranger of Epping Forest etc. was married to the Lady Davall at her Ladyship's house in Conduit Street and in the evening they set out for his Graces's seat at Canons near Edgeworth (Edgware).²⁵

Lydia Catherine, Dowager Duchess of Chandos, outlived her husband by six years. In her will dated 1748 she desires –

... my body ... to have laid in the same Monument with my late truly honoured and dear husband James Duke of Chandos according to the kind directions of his own will but with no more expense than a coffin like my Lord's.²⁶

She also leaves to –

The Most Honourable James Brydges Esquire, commonly called Marquis of Carnarvon, all the jewels that his Grandfather my late beloved husband gave to me the inventory of which is annexed to this Will and also all the plate and sums of money that I am entitled to by the Will of his said grandfather that are unreceived by me ... and all the arrears of Annuity given me by the said will.²⁷

She further directs her executors to place all these jewels and plate in the Bank of England until Lord



FIGURE 2 Portrait of Lady Lydia Davall, 2nd Duchess of Chandos, by Thomas Hudson. Reproduced courtesy of the Courtauld Institute of Art, Witt Library.

Carnarvon attains the age of 21 as well making her nephew, John van Hatten, residuary legatee of her whole estate which included all her plate and jewels not mentioned on “this piece of paper”. She detailed at length those items that she wished to be held for her step grandson. Was she afraid that without these precautions the jewels might be expropriated after her death? Clearly there was no love lost between her and her stepson, the 2nd Duke, for she leaves nothing of substance to him in the will and this aversion is confirmed in another codicil dated the year of her death. She addresses her nephew, who was also her executor:

Although in my will I do order my funeral to be at Whitchurch (St Laurence, Stanmore Parva, the parish in which the Canons mansion stood) with my Lord yet since the present Duke of Chandos and myself do not agree, I have altered my mind I think justly and do only desire to be laid in a good oaken coffin ... in the body of Shaw church with a black marble slab over me.²⁸

The manor of Shaw near Newbury, Berkshire, was purchased by the Duke in 1721 but an incumbered title kept him out of the property until 1728. Upon his death the manor was held in trust for his widow – hence her attachment to the place. She and her husband spent many happy days there as an oasis from the grandeur and opulence of Canons. It was a quiet welcoming retreat and more suited and in keeping with their reduced life style.

What more is known of Lydia Catharine, Duchess of Chandos? A series of letters which form part of the Dinton Hall Estate Papers covering the last five years of her life are extant.²⁹ There are copies of business letters to and from the Duchess from various sources including her stepson, Henry, the 2nd Duke and the 3rd Earl of Ailesbury. (The Duke’s first wife was the daughter of the Earl of Ailesbury who was seeking to unravel his son-in-law’s financial problems). There are a series of letters from various members of the van Hatten family, as well as her step-grandson, the Marquess of Carnarvon and finally miscellaneous letters mainly about patronage and appointments.

The volume of correspondence from her nephew, the second John van Hatten, and his sisters, Lydia Catherine and Elizabeth, is substantial. The Duchess had made it clear that she wished to hear from Dinton “once a week” but seemingly

the young people wrote so frequently because they felt obliged to, rather than from any desire to send significant news of their endeavours. Niece Lydia writes in April 1747 –

According to my Papa’s order my first letter attends your Grace and I shall be glad if it meets with your approbation. I shall always endeavour to do what is in my power to gain your Grace’s favour and am Madam your most obedient Niece and humble servant.³⁰

The children appear anxious to keep on good terms and please their aunt and it is clear that their parents had hopes of “great expectations” from this source. Lydia writes hesitantly the following year –

Your Grace sees by the date this was writ on Tuesday but the day was so very bad that Mama did not care to send the man and I hope you will excuse it. I hope your Grace will excuse blots for Thomas (is) going to London tomorrow morning and Mama makes me write to save one postage.³¹

Her fourteen year old sister, Elizabeth writes rather sadly, more out of duty than inclination –

... tho’ I am at such a loss what to say.³²

But news of the trouble of the times had clearly not reached Buckinghamshire when she adds –

Papa is very busy about his hay.³³

and country life went on undisturbed by the troublesome Royal House of Stuart. June brought severe weather and at last Elizabeth had something to tell her aunt of interest and of the storm that struck the area.

The lightening did some damage to Aylesbury Church ...it beat in some very large stones and melted some iron belonging to the church. People say they saw the Tower smoke a great while after... there were some people standing in the churchyard when this happened and they say they observed a ball of fire dart directly at a great stone which immediately gave way and the people fell flat on their faces, I suppose through fear.³⁴

One thing, however, which did agitate the occupants of Dinton Hall, as indeed it did the whole of the south of England, was the earthquake of March 1749/50; London, in particular, was greatly affected. The van Hattens were at their town house in Red Lion Square and her nieces wrote excitedly to their aunt who was living in widowhood on her estate at Shaw.

Another dreadful shock of an earthquake happened between 5 and 6 o'clock...everybody imagined their houses falling over their heads...I heard that a mad soldier had prophecy'd London should be destroyed the 5 of April...some people sat all night in Hide Park in their coaches playing Brag. Oh! What an employment that was for their last hours if they thought it was come. I hope it is too monstrous to be true.³⁵

An Elizabeth Edwards writing to the Duchess from Chelsea reports in a similar vein.

I Thank God we had no mischief by the earthquake at Chelsea though twas very terrible numbers of People who put their faith in mad Prognostications filled the Fields and drinking Houses with thinking to oppose the punishment of God Almighty in a third earthquake by debauching themselves with liquer (sic). I think their ignorance was equal to the sons of Noah when they built the Tower of Babel to reach to Heavens thinking to defend themselves if God should attempt to drown the World with a second deluge. If they regard the scripture how soon they might see God can a many ways confound their imaginations as he did theirs by diversity of languages not to understand one another.³⁶

This theme was also taken up by the Revd. Robert Maxwell, the vicar of Grays in Essex, who regularly reported to the Duchess on her estate there.

Some people of quality, I hear, went in great haste to their Country houses on the shocks felt in London, ridiculously enough in my opinion: a good man is safe everywhere and a wicked one no where; pleasure and diversion are the great idols of the age; there was a masquerade the night following the first shock in London, a great sign of repentance and humiliation! A fine way it would have been of going out of this world from

a masquerade. I think you are wise in keeping at a distance from such scene of iniquity.³⁷

The bulk of the business letters written between the Duchess, her step son and her lawyer Francis Capper are mostly outside the scope of this article but a couple are worth quoting as they give a flavour of the times, the year being 1745. Capper writes from Tunbridge Wells at the end of August.

I apprehend your Grace is not rightly informed that there is any run on the Goldsmiths especially for those who are of undoubted credit: the pannick (sic) in respect of our public affairs is not great & people do not much trouble about the news in Scotland.³⁸

But two months later the tone has changed when he tells her –

The Town is much distressed with the troubles of the times & trade & business are at a stand.³⁹

What can be gleaned from this source as to the personality and character of Lady Lydia, Duchess of Chandos? This is difficult to answer as most of the correspondence is one way; only in a few cases are copies of her replies extant. In spite of her elevated position in Society during the last fourteen years of her life, her upbringing must have been one of a merchant's daughter trained in dealing with household activities of every kind. An example of this is contained in an undated letter from a Ma(ry) Greene concerning the purchase of turkeys which surely was considered normally beneath the notice of a lady of rank.

I have spoke to my friend to buy 20 Turkeys if she can get good ones but not exceed two shillings each, as much cheaper as she can and two shillings for one of their workmen to assist the man she buys them off who is to have one shilling to drive them to your Graces house and give them in charge to ye porter who must cut one wing or els they will fly over the wall and feed them well or they will dye...I believe Mr Yates or some other person at Edgeware would bring them in their empty Haycarts if they had large baskets to put them in for a small matter. They must lay them on haybands or els they will be bruised.⁴⁰

Lady's Lydia's domesticity and zeal to economise was also evident when three Alderney cows were sent from the Channel Islands at a cost of £10.18s. to increase the yield of the dairy at the Canons' mansion.⁴¹

The management and conduct of servants seems to have also been dealt with in a sympathetic but firm manner. Perhaps the need for a two page letter justifying a servant's dismissal indicates a lack of disdain normally associated with such persons and this is one of the few occasions where a copy of the letter has been retained together with a response from the servant in question, an E Filmer. Again it is undated but is quoted here in full as it seems to be of particular interest in view of the circumstances and the era in which it was written.

I must needs say that a sour or haughty behaviour to under servants makes me allways displeas'd. Ye whole world consists of a graduation of stations and ye usage of inferiors hardly is far from an instance of an ingenious (ingenuous) or genteele spirit. When Mrs Lamplugh recommend'd you I told her it was not a woman but a chamber maid I wanted & indeed such a one I must have. Ye housemaids work is to (sic) heavy for any one to undergo if they may likewise wait with so much observancy above stairs. I never desired another to do what if I were in their circumstances I should not think reasonable to do myself & indeed to make ones own bed & sweep ones own room no body can be injured by that has a living to gett ... Will anyone living say that six months to make 18 shifts is a reasonable time ... it must be quicker performed. It is never my way to say Severall times over. If I complain of a fault & it is not mended I know no other way but to change ... itt will be (better) for you to get another place ... but you my be assured to have from me a very good character and I will not hurry you but stay as long as is any way reasonable for you getting a place, provided you do make your own bed and be contented to have your own room swept and thoroughly dusted once a week by ye housemaid & no attendance on ye tea table in an afternoon. For all that I think is perfectly supernumary (sic) that cannot be performed by servants that have as much work as our housemaids and I cannot oppress one to ease another when I really think there is nothing hard required by your real friend.⁴²

In ending her letter "your real friend", the Duchess indicates perhaps a somewhat unusual relationship between mistress and servant. Filmer's reply is penned in an injured tone and asks for an interview to put her side of things.

If your Grace will be so good as to give me leve (leave) I should be glad to make my defence to your Grace which I shall do with the strictest truth for tho till now I thought my self the injured person I resolved to make no complaint to your Grace but for the feoghter (future) to make my bead (sic) and swep my room my self deuring (during) the time your Grace was in town that no one any more then she might have room to use me ill.⁴³

As has been mentioned much of the correspondence is of a business nature and pertain to patronage and appointments. One, however, is of particular interest and covers the period before the Duke's death in 1744. It is penned by a young lady in January 1738/9 who signs herself M. Arnold. She and her father are clearly well acquainted with the Chandos family but more than that, nothing is known of the exact circumstances or conclusions of the matter other than that in the correspondence.

Knowing, Your Grace has allways been famed, for takeing delight in Doing Acts of Charity, and relieving the Distressed, incoridges me to write this in hope your Grace will be so good, as to be my Friend and Beg my Lord Duke, to speak to Papa to prevent him from Ruining his only Child but indeed, I think he has forgot I am such for I am informed by several Gentlemen, he had declared in a Great Many Public Coffe Rooms in Town he Wishes I was dead, for he Hates me. He told me the othere Night he had made his Will and left everything from me but the interest of three thousand pounds and desired me to think of som place in the country where I Might live Cheap for he intended to send me from home...The reason he gives for being to Ridged with me is because he says I received the addresses of a Young Gentleman without his Knowledge when he himself was the Fatal Course of Making me so unhappy for he Brought him Home to Dinner two or three times a Week and left him with me and he

Generally Staid Supper which was a Liberty I never gave any other Gentleman. Papa never found fault with it and seem's'all ways in good humor when Ever he saw him and Carried me to his Lodgings to sup with him...I have promised Papa upon my Word of Honour several times I Never would Marry against his Consent but he says he wont believe me nor Never trust me as long as I live... He is determined to make me Wretched unless your Grace will be so Kind as to protect me which I will always acknowledge as the Greatest Obligation in life... Papa tells me my Conduct is very Much blamed by the Duke and your Grace which increases my uneasiness... P.S. I beg Your Grace will keep this Letter a Secret for fear Papa should be angry with me for writing and turn me out of Doors Directly.⁴⁴

Lydia Catherine's reply, the draft of which is amongst her papers, was as follows:

I wish it were in my power to give you a better prospect of your affairs. All I can find is that Mr Arnold thinks ye confidence he had in his daughter has not been duly return'd. Ye surest way I can propose to rectify I hope his mistaken notion is cheerfully (sic) to obey his commands with sincerity and openness, steadily to endeavour to regain his good opinion ... ye best course I can recommend to you and sure if he can once be persuaded so that Miss Arnold hath no other design than to harken to his advice Ye tenderness of a parent will return which that itt may is I am persuaded sincerely wished by my Lord Duke and your faithful Humble Servant.⁴⁵

Miss Arnold had the last word, however, a few days later:

I return your Grace a Great Many Thanks for the Honour you did me in writeing and should have answard it sooner but have been Much out of Order with Continual Vexation for it grieves me to my soul to be falsly accused of what I Never Did intent to do. My case is indeed to much like Desdemonas while Papa act so much the part of Othello but I will say No More on a Subject that will be Disagreeable to your Grace and ineasie to my self.⁴⁶

She sounds a rather fanciful and dramatic young lady and it is a pity that nothing more is known of her or fate. She obviously had hoped to gain the confidence and sympathy of the Duchess that many of the correspondents clearly had managed to achieve.

Lady Lydia was seized with a fit of palsey on 19 November 1750 whilst she was sitting in her dressing room at Shaw writing letters. At her own request she was buried in the church at Shaw.⁴⁷ A year later, however, her body was exhumed and reburied alongside the Duke at Whitchurch but no inscription was added to the tomb to indicate that she lay with her husband. Her stepson's enmity was evident beyond the grave.

A footnote concerns the Manors of Shaws in Essex and Shaw House in Berkshire. By a strange coincidence both these two manors, in difference parts of the country with such similar titles, had connections with Lydia, Duchess of Chandos. The former between Colchester and Ardleigh in Essex was part of the estate of her first husband, Sir Thomas Davall that passed to her eldest son, Thomas upon his father's death in 1714. Shaw House near Newbury in Berkshire was purchased by the Duke in 1721 and which, after his death in 1744, became Lydia's home for the last six years of her life.

NOTES

1. *VCH Bucks*, vol. 2. 1908, 274
2. Baptised at St Swithins, London Stone, 26 January 1687 and 1 November 1693
3. J C Maris van Sandelingenambacht. *De hertogin van Chandos, Lydia Catharina van Hattem, en haar voorgeslacht*. Nederlandsche Leeuw, 1956.
4. P Boyd, *Citizens of London*. MSS in Society of Genealogists' Library, p14084
5. S Maddocks, *St Katharine's and East Smithfield* in *The Co-Partnership Herald*, 3. 1933-4.
6. *Ibid*.
7. *Ibid*.
8. W D Cooper (edit.), *Lists of Foreign Protestants and Aliens resident in England (1618-1688), Returns in the State Paper Office*. Camden Society. 1862, vol. 82, 59
Esselbron's Naturalisation Act. House of Lords Record Office. HL/PO/JO/10/1/398/421
9. *London Inhabitants within the Walls 1695* in *British History on Line*. University of London

- & History Parliamentary Trust
10. *Letters of Denization and Acts of Naturalisation for Aliens in England (1603–1700)*, Huguenot Society. Vol.18, 168, 214
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 11. P Morant, *The History & Antiquities of the county of Essex*. (H.A.E) 1768, 492
VCH Essex, vol. 9. 1994, 385
J Johnson (edit.), *Brydges, James, first Duke of Chandos (1673–1744)* in DMB 2004
 12. *Queen Anne Churches. The building of Fifty New Churches in and around London appointed by Act of Parliament in 1711*. Lambeth Palace Library. MS 2712 & 2750
 13. *Ibid.* The church in Burr Street, along with many others proposed under this Act of Parliament, was never built.
 14. H.A.E, 492
 15. *Ibid.*
 16. *Ibid.*
 17. C H C & M I Baker. *The Life & Circumstances of James Brydges. 1st Duke of Chandos*. (L & C of J.B.C) 1949, 5
J Johnson. *Excellent Casandra. The Life & Times of the Duchess of Chandos*. 1981, 12
C H C Baker (edit), *Lady Chandos' Register*. (L.C.R) Henry E Huntington Library & Art Gallery. Reproduced in *The Genealogists Magazine*. vol. 10 no. 10. 1949, 349
 18. J A Temple. *The Temple Memoirs*. 1925, 118
 19. E.C, 127
L & C of J.B.C, 418
 20. *Ibid.*
 21. *Ibid.*
Dr Theophilus Leigh (1717–1763), a Vice Chancellor of Oxford University and Master of Balliol College, Oxford. (Dr Leigh was the great uncle of Miss Jane Austen)
 22. Will of the Most Noble James Brydges, Duke of Chandos. 1744. PCC Anstis. f. 210
L. & C of J.B.C, 467
 23. *Ibid.*
 24. Gibbs V (edit.), Brydges, James, first Duke of Chandos (1673–1744) in
The Complete Peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain & UK. Vol. 3. 1913, 129–131
 25. Miscellaneous Newspaper Cuttings at Bucks Archaeological Library
26.60.19.P6a (MR)
 26. Will of the Most Noble Lydia Catherine, Duchess Dowger of Chandos. 1750.
PCC Greenly f. 381 et seq
 27. *Ibid.*
 28. *Ibid.*
 29. B.L.S.D63/8/1 et seq.
 30. *Ibid.* D63/8/5/3/1
 31. *Ibid.* D63/8/5/3/3
 32. *Ibid.* D63/8/5/4/1
 33. *Ibid.* D63/8/5/4/2
 34. *Ibid.* D63/8/5/4/4
 35. *Ibid.* D63/8/5/3/6
 36. *Ibid.* D63/8/11/12
 37. *Ibid.* D63/8/6/8
 38. *Ibid.* D63/2/2/19
 39. *Ibid.* D63/2/2/26
 40. *Ibid.* D63/8/10/11
 41. L & C of J.C.B,186
 42. *Ibid.* D63/8/11/14
 43. *Ibid.* D63/8/11/13
 44. *Ibid.* D63/8/10/1
 45. *Ibid.* D63/8/10/2
 46. *Ibid.* D63/8/10/3
 47. L & C of J.C.B, 365
L.C.R, 348