

**The charter and by-laws of the corporation of the governor and directors
of the Hospital for Poor French Protestants and their Descendants
Residing in Great Britain.**

Contributors

French Protestant Hospital (London, England)

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FRENCH PROTESTANT HOSPITAL



CHARTER AND BY-LAWS

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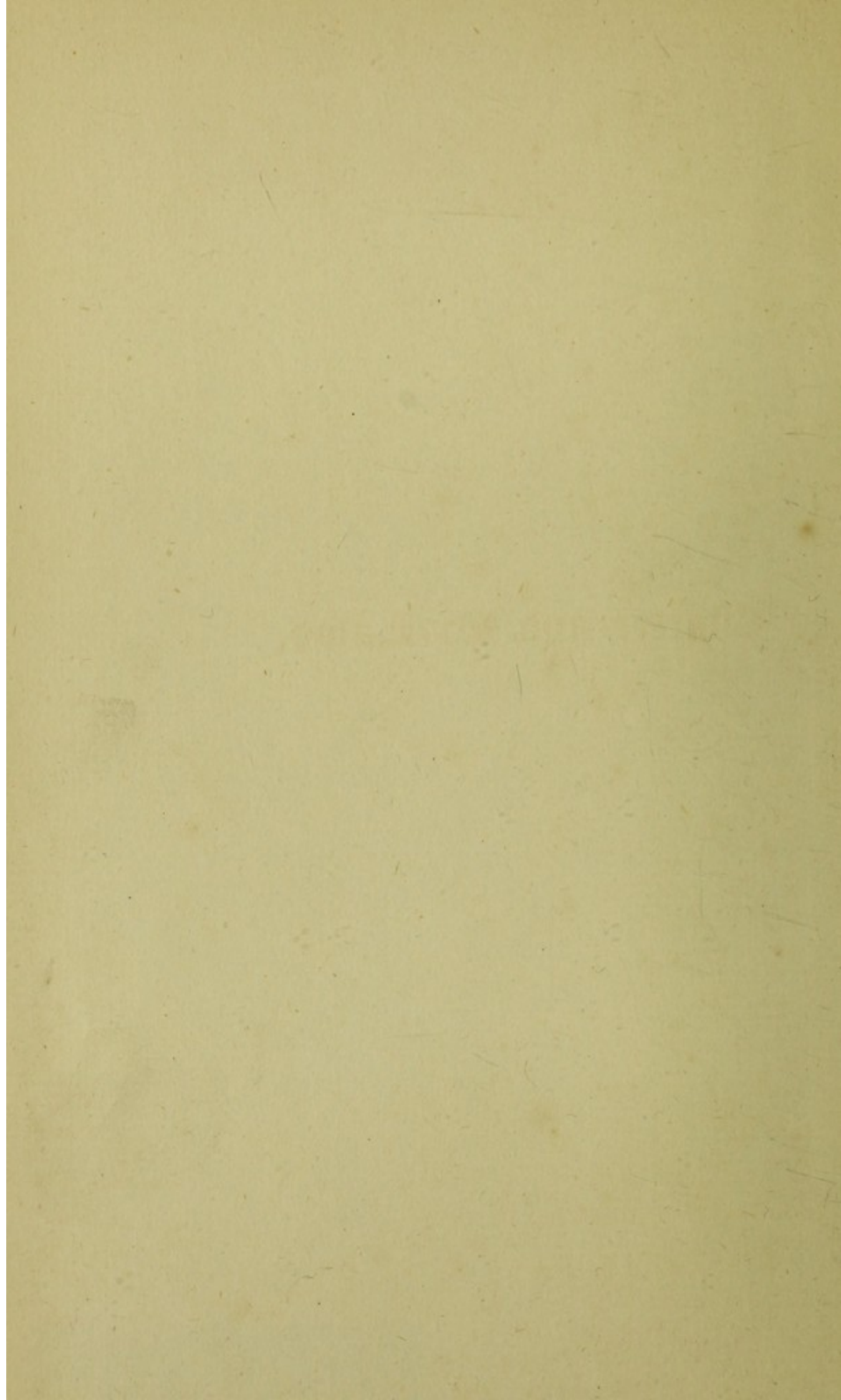


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Charter and By-Laws.

CHURCH AND ST. JAMES.

The
Charter and By-Laws
OF THE
CORPORATION
OF THE
GOVERNOR and DIRECTORS
OF THE
HOSPITAL
FOR
POOR FRENCH PROTESTANTS AND THEIR
DESCENDANTS RESIDING IN
GREAT BRITAIN

ANNO



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LONDON

Printed at the CHISWICK PRESS

1892

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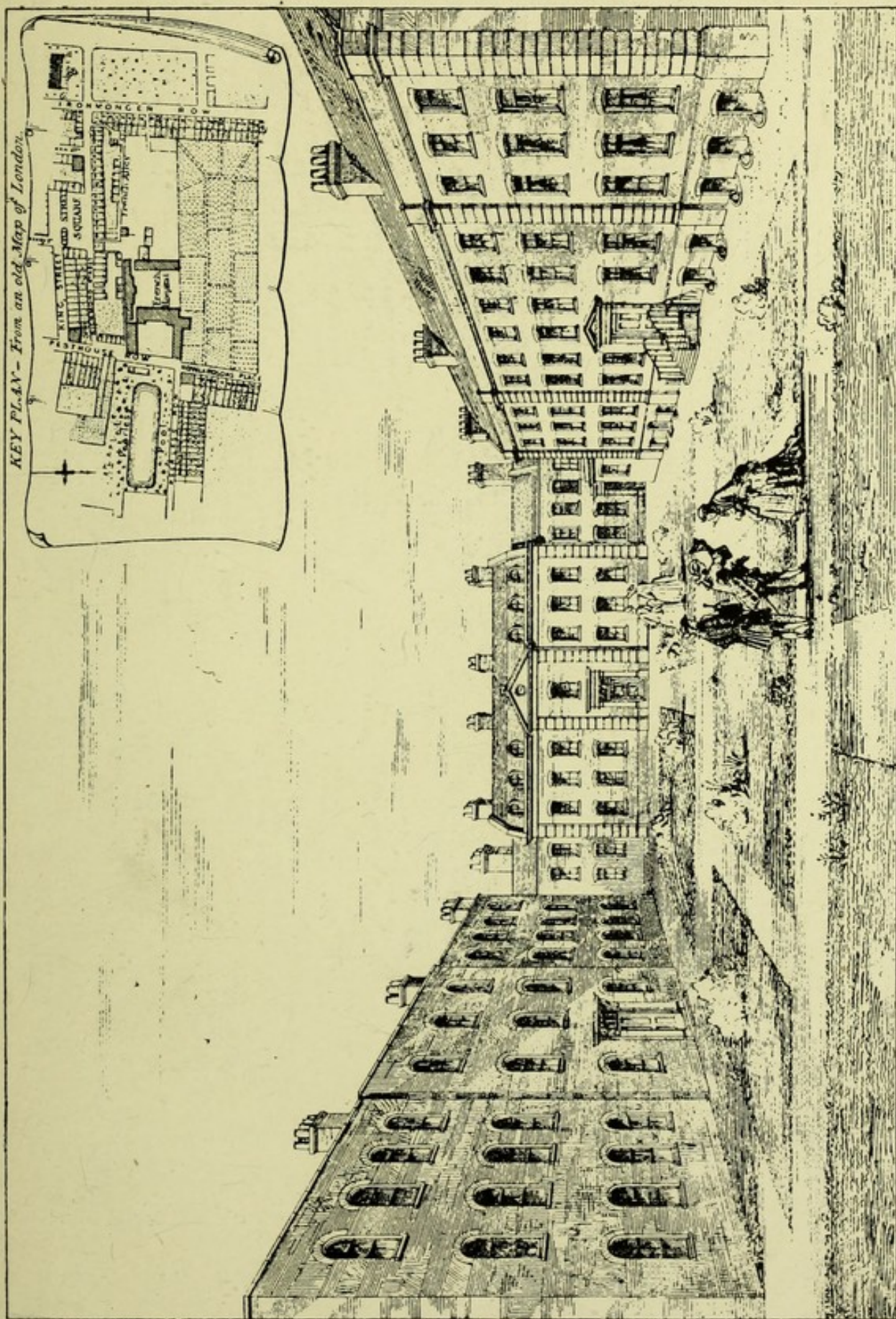
Protestant

LONDON : Hospitals (French)

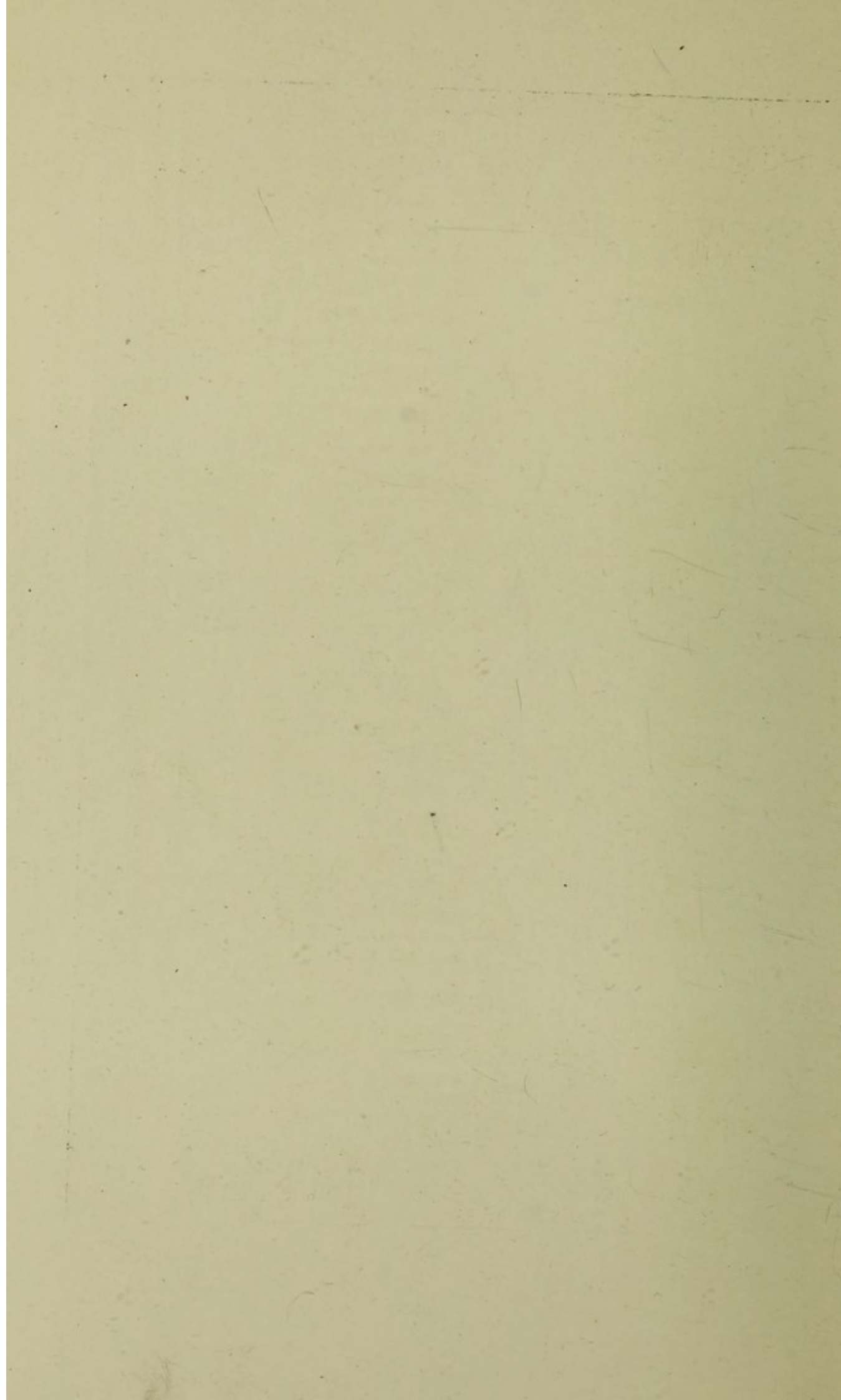
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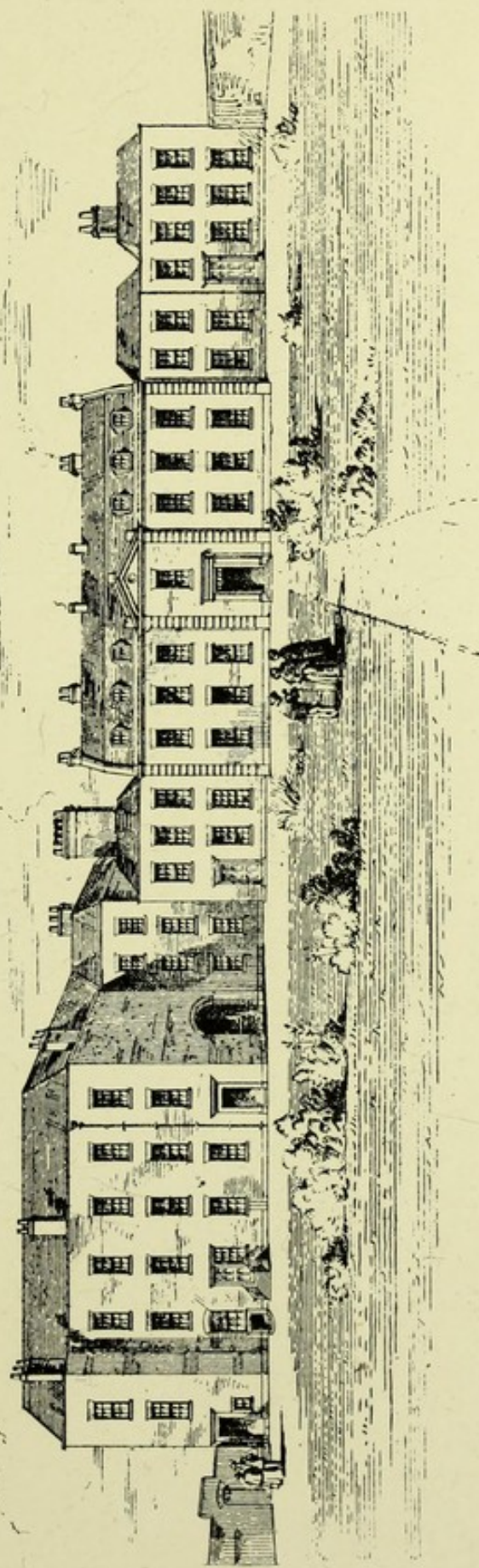
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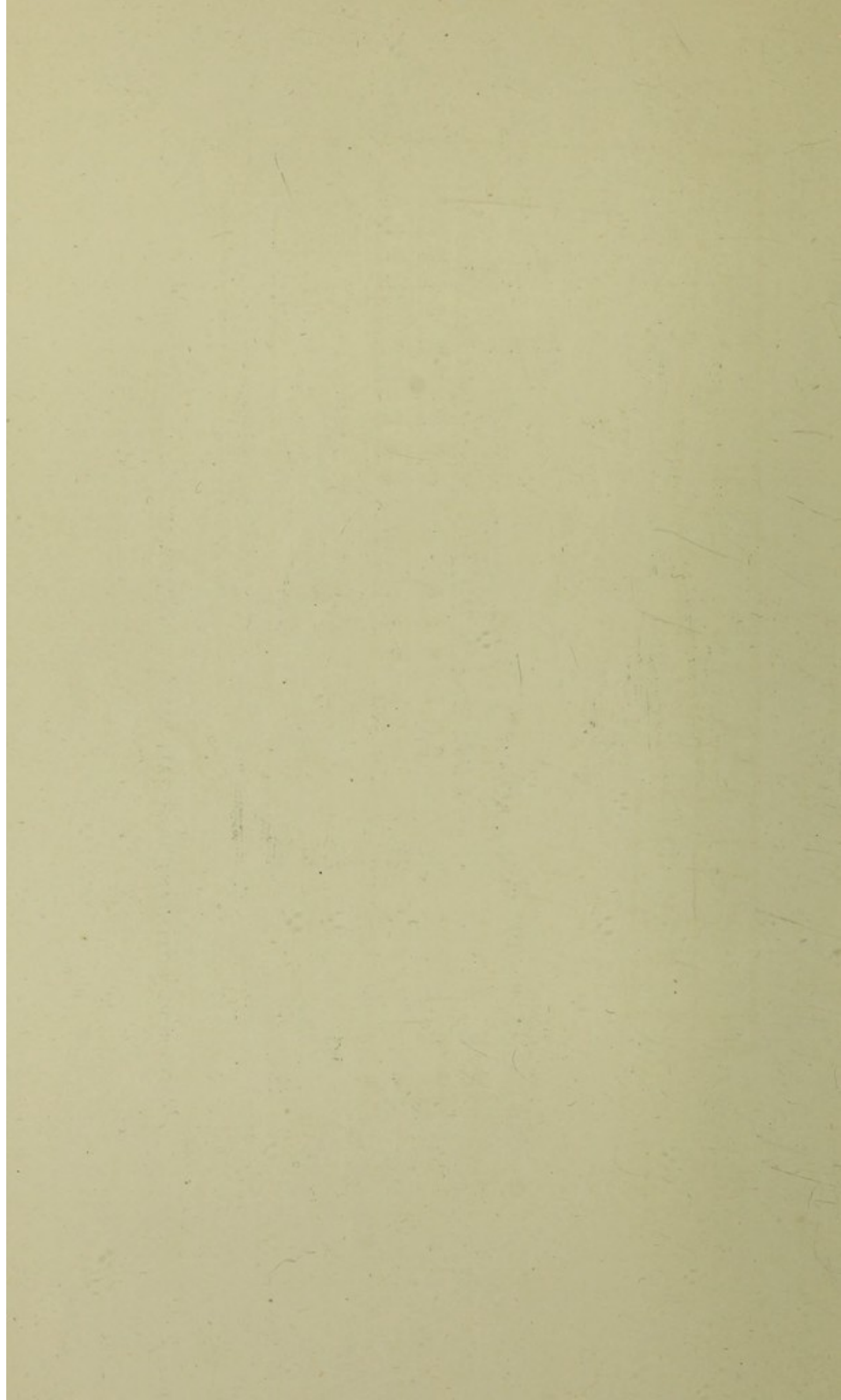


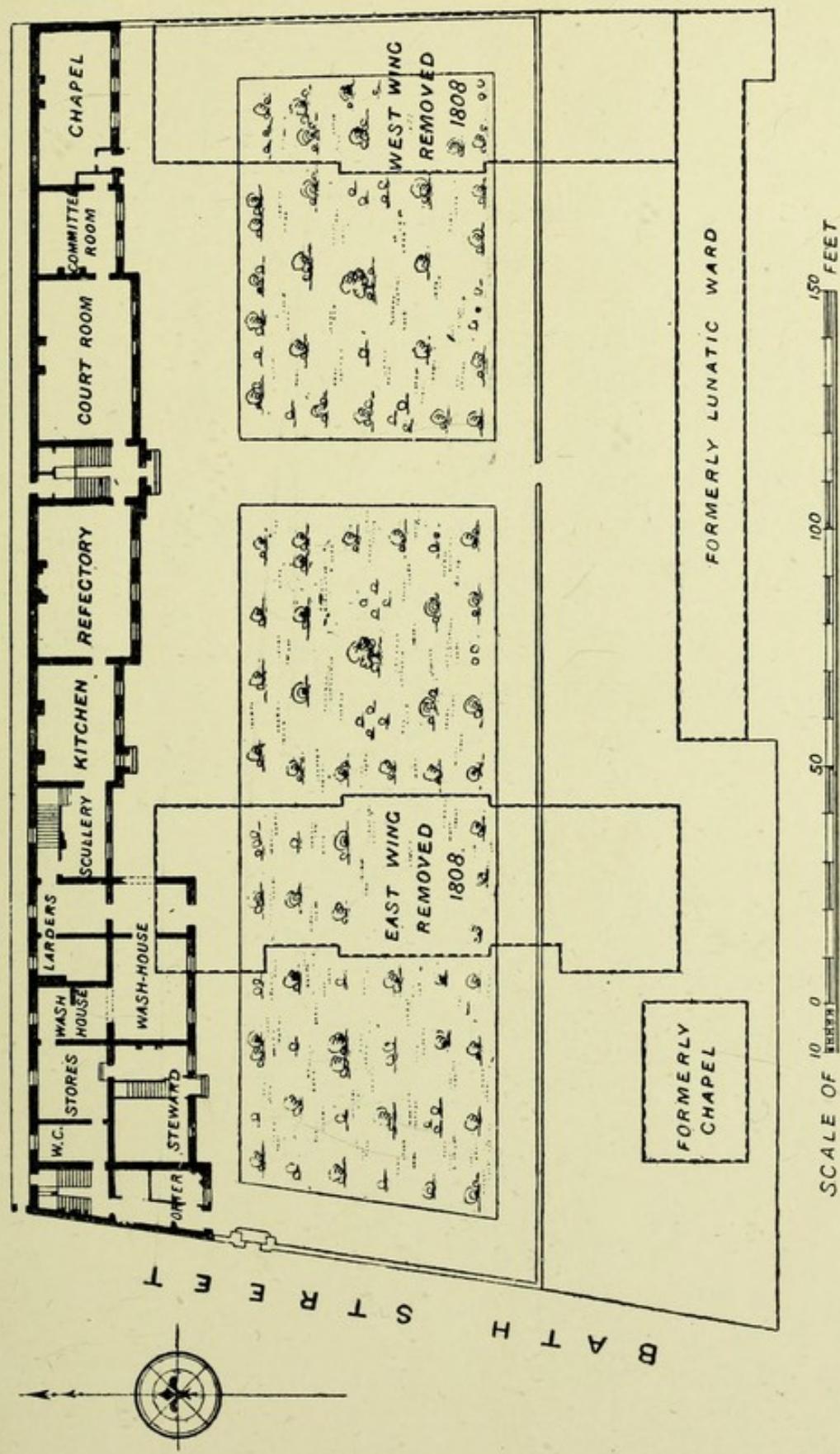
THE FRENCH PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, BATH STREET, ST. LUKE'S.
View of Western Quadrangle, about A.D. 1740.



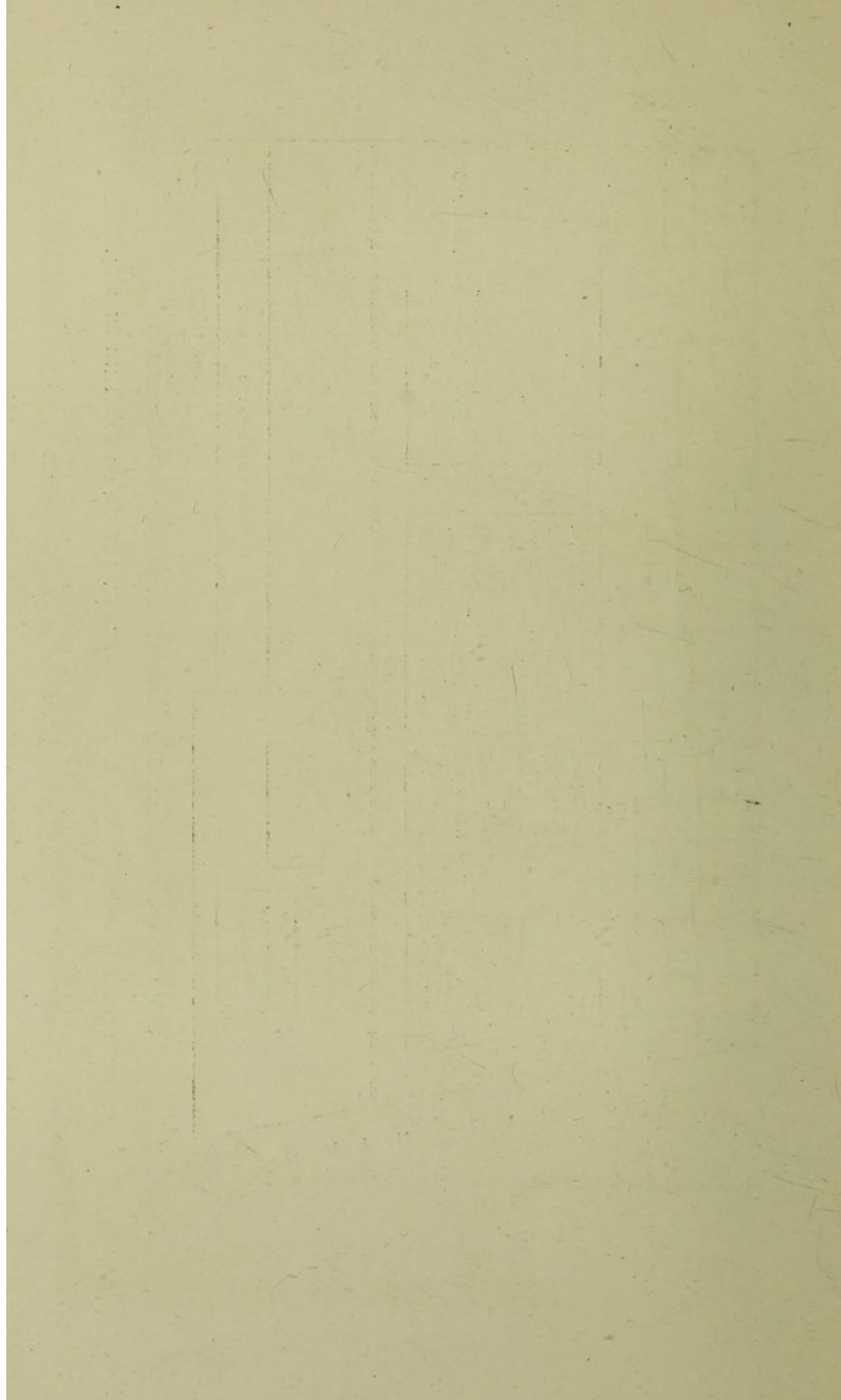


THE FRENCH PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, BATH STREET, ST. LUKE'S, AS EXISTING IN 1865.





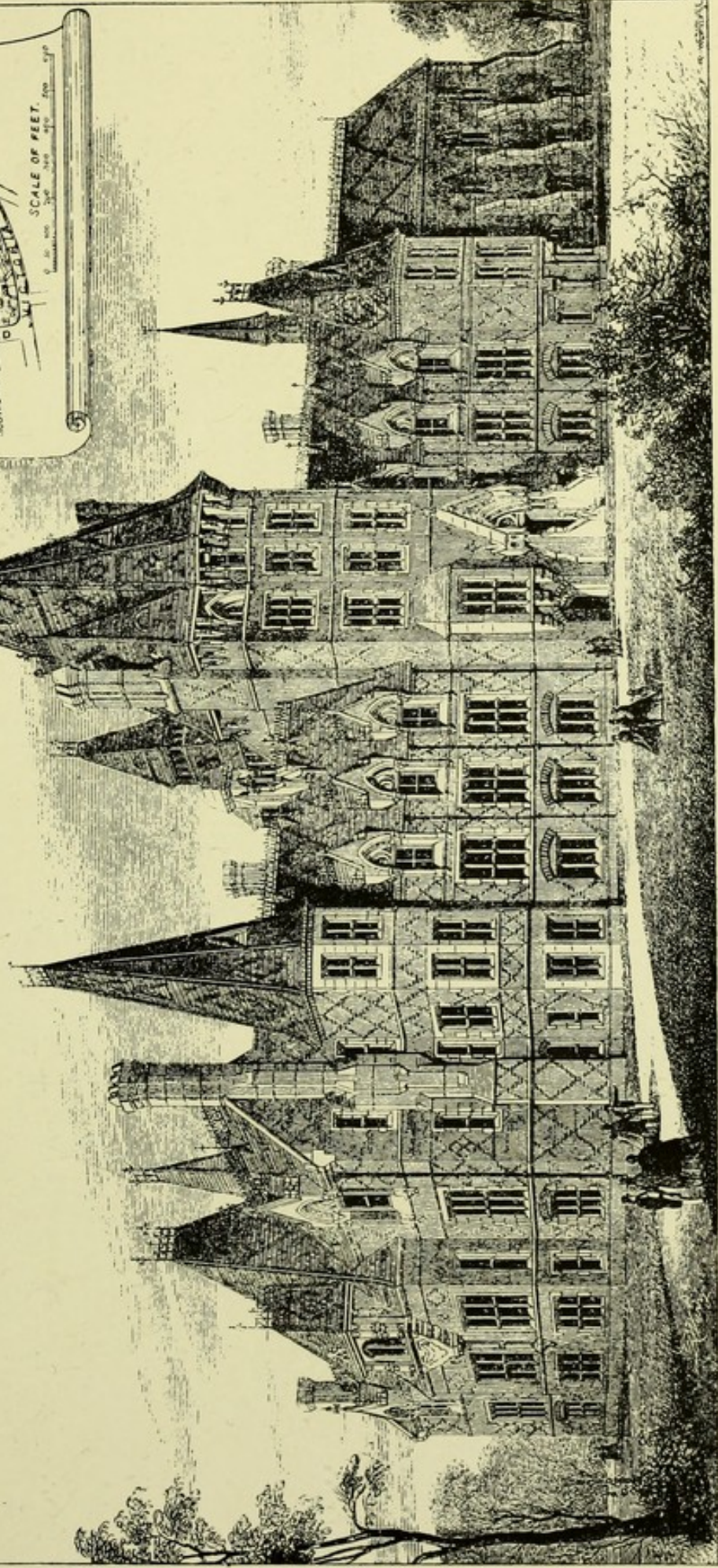
GROUND PLAN OF HOSPITAL IN BATH STREET, ST. LUKE'S, AS EXISTING IN 1865.

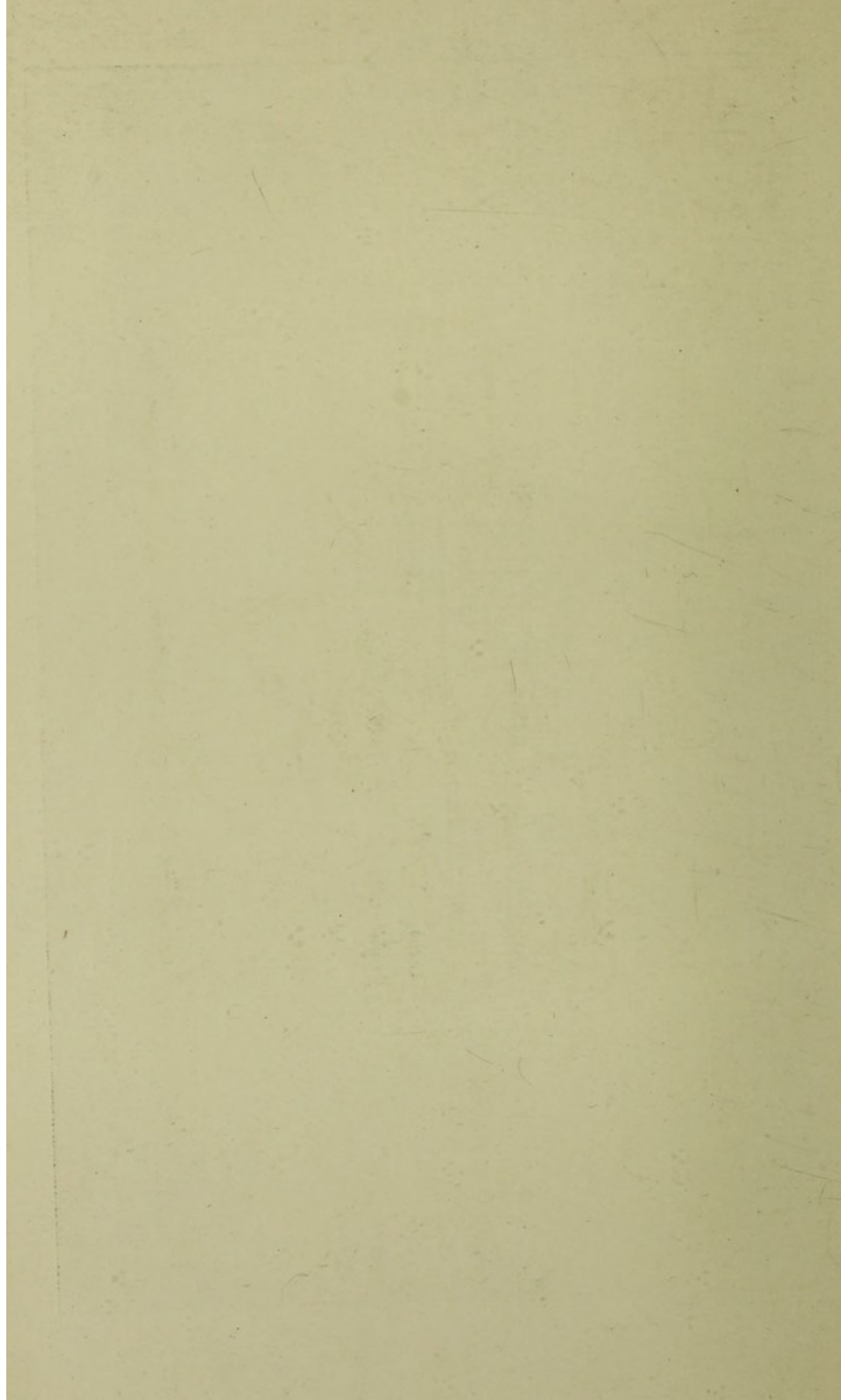


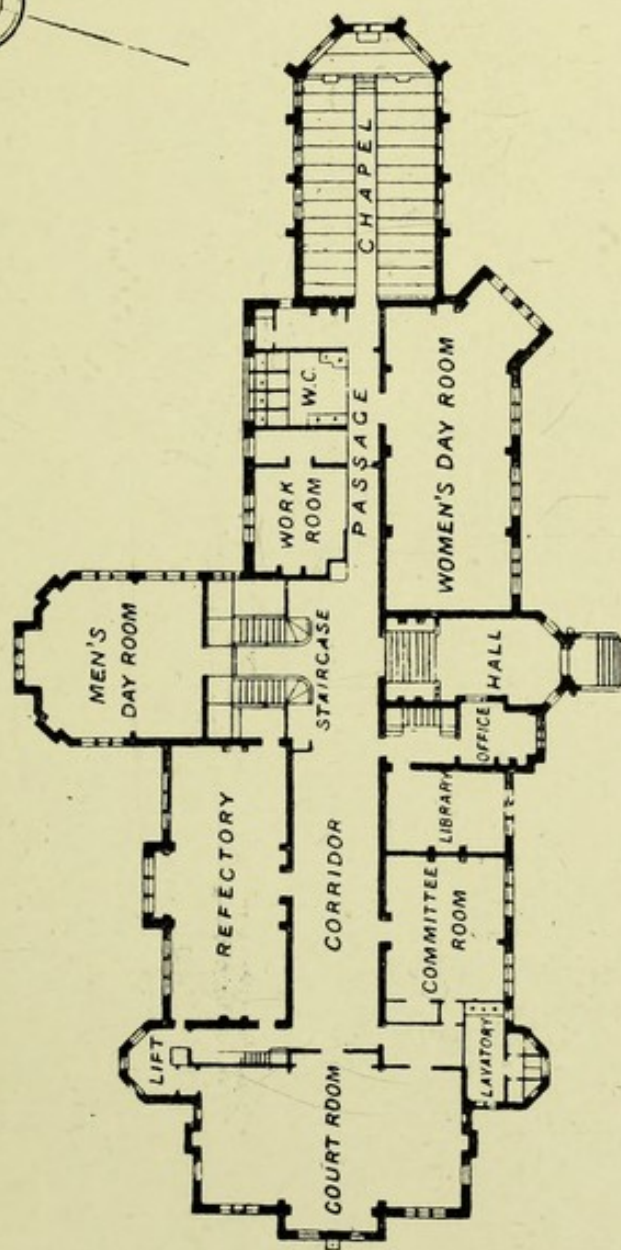
The French Protestant Hospital, Victoria Park, Erected 1866.

ROBERT LEWIS ROUMIEU, *Hon. Architect.*

KEY PLAN
Shewing Grounds belonging to the Hosp. ital.



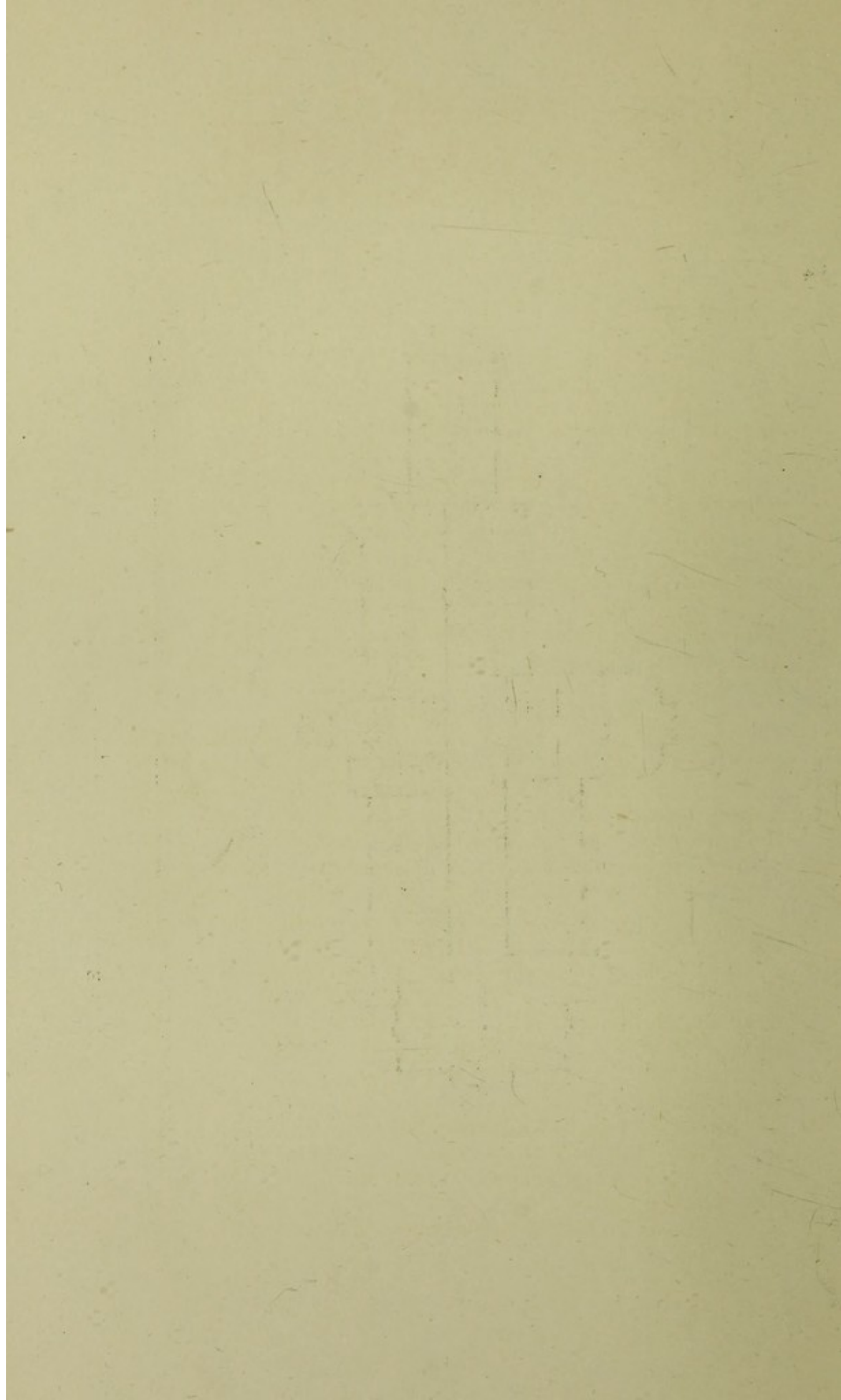




GROUND PLAN.



THE FRENCH PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, VICTORIA PARK, 1892.





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INTRODUCTION.

IN reprinting, with some necessary alterations, the By-Laws of this Corporation, it may not be deemed unfitting to give a slight sketch of its origin. The reader of history, even he who was chiefly interested in the political and territorial changes of empires, could not have passed unnoticed the acts of Governments which, pretending to the character of "paternal," visited on certain classes of their subjects violent persecutions, on account of opinions which those Governments chose to say were opposed to "Religion." In truth Religion had frequently very little to do with the matter. Worldly authority was of its essence. A tyrannic will insisted upon every one professing a certain belief, and because that belief did, in some cases, not in all, relate in part to religion, it was untruly represented that the whole matter was one of religious faith. This was a gross misrepresentation. Words were misapplied, and thus false ideas, extremely convenient to those who suggested them, were created and maintained, and tyrannous conduct found in these wrongly-expressed phrases a plea and an excuse. What was insisted on was that the subject should obey, at all times and under all circumstances, and with regard to all matters, including even religious belief, the dictatorial authority of a governing power. The priesthood, more than any other human corporation, insisted

on the exercise of this sort of power. The persecution of Galileo affords an illustration apt to this point. Galileo was a mathematician and astronomer, and came to the conclusion that the sun did not move round the earth, but that the earth moved round the sun. The priests of his day insisted that this was awfully irreligious, though it had nothing to do with religion. So he was persecuted, imprisoned, and tortured, under pretence of heresy in religion, when his only offence consisted in forming an astronomical theory on a matter as to which the priests were grossly ignorant. To compel conformity of creed was to compel universality of subjection, and that was always the object in view. For this object the military and the clerical despot were generally united.¹ As a rule they were leagued together against the people; but, when their individual interests created any differences between them, each pretended to be actuated by motives

¹ That temporal rule and spiritual authority were always, in sovereign powers, identical, as against popular rights and liberty, a reference to the pages of history will amply prove. The fact, unfortunately, remains the same in these days. Farini, in his "Roman State," vol. iii., p. 207, gives the following official Russian Note, dated in 1849: "The affairs of Rome have been a source of serious reflection to the Government of H.M. the Emperor of the Russias, and it would be a gross error to suppose that we feel a less lively interest than the Catholic Governments in the actual situation of Pope Pius IX. It is beyond doubt that the Holy Father will find in H.M. the Emperor a cordial ally for the re-establishment of his power, *temporal* and *spiritual*, and that the Russian Government will freely concur in all the measures that may conduce to such an end; for it does not cherish towards the Church of Rome any sentiment of *rivalry*, or any *religious animosity*." Considering how the two Churches, Greek and Papal, are always denouncing each other as heretical and schismatical, and their devoted followers are always quarrelling with each other, as many places in the East can painfully attest, this Note goes far to show that the observations in the text apply to the present day as well as to past times. The war known as the Crimean war was, in form and pretence at least, occasioned by a quarrel between France and Russia as to which should be the dominant authority in the "Holy Places;" and the appeal, by the Russian Government especially, was to the orthodoxy of its subjects, and its readiness to fight for the maintenance of the orthodox faith.

for the general good, and affected to appeal to the people. Both, in the hour of triumph, treated that general good and the wishes of the people with the utmost possible disregard, and sought only the gratification of their individual interests. Authority, military or ecclesiastical, was alone to be recognized, and all the kingdoms of Europe—Germany, Poland, Spain, France, Italy, and even England itself—have in turn furnished melancholy instances of the kind, and exhibited proofs that the word Religion was used as a pretence, when temporal power was all that was really desired. Under the name of a Master whose every act was kindness, and whose every word was love, the grossest and most wicked cruelties were perpetrated. Our present business relates more especially to one of the nations mentioned, to France, and the small space that can be afforded for this Introduction requires that the matter treated of should be confined to that which directly gave rise to this Institution.

Henry IV. of France was born and brought up a Protestant. His title to the French throne was contested because he was so. When his valour and military skill had overcome his enemies in the field, and his popular manners had reconciled many of his lay opponents to his rule, he did not entirely forget the devoted attachment of his first followers or the traditions of his early youth. His own natural disposition, too, was kindly and tolerant. In the fulness of his power he published, in 1598, the Edict of Nantes, by which he gave, not superiority or ascendancy, nor even equality, to the members of the Protestant faith, but what may be described as a regulated tolerance of its peaceful exercise. Like our own Habeas

France took a similar, but not an identical course, for it mingled the "influence of France" with the claim to be the asserter and upholder of Christianity in the East. The poor Turks had not meddled with Christianity or its forms at all, but had offended one of these two Christian powers by seeming to treat the other as the more accredited representative of the Christian faith.

Corpus Act, the Edict was a formal confirmation, not a novel creation, of liberties. In substance it was this. Such great lords of the realm as were Protestants were to be allowed, in their mansions, the full exercise of the practices of the Reformed faith; lesser persons might hold assemblies of thirty individuals at a religious service; and the full exercise of the faith was to be permitted in those important places where there existed a *Parliament*;¹ and, in such places, Protestant books might be printed without asking permission of superior authority. All Protestants, too, were declared capable of holding public employments.

These concessions need not have alarmed, and ought not to have offended, the followers of the Papal Church; nor is there much evidence that they really did offend its lay followers. But there was one class that was violently irritated by them; that, from the first, never ceased making attempts to render them inoperative, to evade, and to violate them, committing cruelties in defiance of their provisions, even while their provisions were, in form, recognized as law, nor ever gave up the hope of destroying them altogether. That was the Priestly class, which ruled at its will most of the highest nobles, and always sought, and finally obtained, through kingly weakness, folly, and vice, the gratification of its wishes. In the early part of the reign of Louis XIV. the objects of attaining complete monarchical ascendancy over great noble families, and establishing the undisputed sovereignty of the throne at home, and the King's dominating influence abroad, left Louis little time or inclination for

¹ We never had, in England, anything exactly like it. A French Provincial Parliament claimed a judicial and legislative authority of a qualified kind. Our ancient County Courts, when the Earl and the Bishop sat there together (a sort of court not even understood now by any but antiquarians), were somewhat like these Parliaments in the exercise of judicial authority, but never claimed any legislative power.

enforcing universal obedience to clerical authority. Curiously, too, the King owed a great deal of his success in war to Protestant commanders,¹ who had often led his armies to victory, and to Protestant officers who had fought under these distinguished leaders. Left to himself the King might neither have been ungrateful nor unjust. But the sleepless vigilance of Priestly tyranny watched its time. When age came on the King, and sensuality had ranged itself side by side with ambition, when Cromwell was dead, the fear of English hostility gone, when one English king had been his pensioner, and another English king had become his real dependant, and, in Church matters, was quite willing to be his submissive, and, indeed, zealous agent, he was induced by the importunities of a courtesan to let clerical intolerance have its full sway, and in October, 1685,² he revoked the Edict of Nantes. In other words, he wilfully destroyed even the semblance of a legal protection for Protestant Frenchmen, and subjected them to the worst of persecutions. Military tyranny is coarse, savage and furious; but it has its limits in time, and the show of passive submission often contents it. Ecclesiastical tyranny knows no limit of time: outward submission to its orders is not sufficient to modify its arrogance, non-resistance is not enough; there must be a positive, declared, and sometimes even an active aid given to it, or its bitterness will not be diminished. It will, as in the instance of the Calas family, corrupt testimony, falsify facts, pervert the commonest incidents of life, and represent even the acts and expressions of affection to be treacherous deception; and all this in order to punish, under charges of the most horrible kind, those who dare to entertain opinions un-

¹ Marshals Schönberg and Turenne, and to these might be added the French naval hero Duquesne.

² The Edict of Revocation was signed at Fontainebleau on the 18th October, 1685, and published four days afterwards.

favourable to priestly supremacy. It was ever on the watch to do these things, and if it did not find, it created the opportunity. Happily for us, the period for this sort of conduct exists not now. Public opinion has become too strong for it, and in France itself the repetition of "dragonnades" is impossible. But there was a time when the professors and teachers of a Religion, whose Founder declared its essence to be "Peace and goodwill to all men," were utterly intolerant of opposition to their "infallible" authority, were more industrious in persecution, more fierce and unrelenting in its inflictions, than were those who based their claim to superiority on force alone, and recognized no principle but that of obedience to the power of the sword. So, when the Edict of Nantes was revoked, Priestly violence had full sway; the secular arm was made subservient to its savage purposes, and thousands of the most thoughtful and honourable and of the best men of France, with their wives and children and all who were dear to them, were subjected to horrible persecutions. Great numbers were sent to the galleys, others cast into prison and tortured, and all the astuteness of ferocity was allowed full play.¹

¹ This bit of disgraceful history is not, even now, censured by the Ultra-Church party, but is falsified for the purposes of that party. The *Univers*, the great Papal Church paper of Paris, published, so recently as April, 1858, a commentary on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, of which it said:—"The revocation of the Edict of Nantes did not affect the state of France. Louis XIV. simply prohibited a religious worship which had been abandoned. This celebrated act of the great monarch had been preceded by the abjuration of entire provinces and towns. Nothing bore less resemblance to a proscription than the revocation of the Edict. Nobody is ignorant of the efforts made by the King to retain in his kingdom the new converts who were tempted by the brilliant promises of Holland. Louis XIV., far from having proscribed them, despatched agents to the various countries where they had sought refuge, in order to persuade the fugitives to return. The emigration caused by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes was of little consequence, and the population of the country, far from having diminished in consequence, experienced after the revocation a regular progressive move-

Numbers fled their country, and Holland and England were honoured and benefited by receiving them. They who had means did all in their power to sustain their fellow-fugitives. The people among whom they came subscribed money for their assistance, and all who could, sought to maintain themselves by honourable industry. From the contributions of those who could contribute, and from the subscriptions of friendly English feeling, has arisen this Institution, which has, in its early time, been the happy means of solacing many of those who fled from persecution, and is, at present, employed in ministering to the spiritual and temporal welfare of the poor and aged among the Descendants of the Refugees.

What it was in its origin it still claims to be. It is not a mere Institution of Charity, it is also a living testimony to a great principle—the principle of Honesty in Religious Opinion—and a continued assertion of the Right of Man to worship God according to the pure convictions of his own heart, free from any interference of merely worldly authority.

C. C.

ment. At least this appears to have been the case from the civil register of the town of Tours. It was in 1689 that the population commenced to diminish, and the following years were fatal to our unhappy country, which was overwhelmed by every species of misfortune. It is a folly to say that the refugees, in quitting their native land, carried away our trade and transported our manufactories to foreign countries." If the subject itself was not too sadly painful, this mode of describing it and its effects, as self-contradictory as it is untrue, would be absolutely amusing.





PREFACE.

IT is well known that one principal result of the terrible persecution of the Protestants in France which followed immediately upon the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in October, 1685, was the forced exile of the Huguenot Ministers, and another the precipitate flight from France of many thousands of Protestants of all classes and ages.

A refuge in every Protestant State in Europe, and even in the then newly-settled American colonies, was eagerly sought by the fugitives; but naturally the wave of emigration spread with the greatest intensity upon the neighbouring and friendly shores of England. For a time the various towns and villages on the south-east coast witnessed almost daily the arrival of groups of fugitives, most of whom landed in a state of extreme destitution, some in the last stage of exhaustion. Their sufferings and distress deeply stirred the sympathies of the English people, by whom every effort was made to succour and help the poor exiles for conscience' sake.

The King (James II.), who was at heart a Romanist, and engaged at that very time in the attempt to suppress Protestantism in Scotland, cannot be supposed to have felt any real sympathy with the poor Protestant Refugees from France. It was, therefore, by no means from the

promptings of his own heart, but under the strong pressure of public opinion, that he granted some relief from his privy purse to the exiles, and issued an Order in Council for a general collection to be made in the churches of the United Kingdom for their aid. The total sums thus obtained amounted to nearly £200,000 sterling, and they formed a fund known by the name of the Royal Bounty, which was administered by a lay Committee composed of the Chiefs among the immigrants. It is stated that during the first year after its establishment no less than 15,500 French were relieved by the fund, and that in the following year the number reached 27,000. A smaller fund had previously been collected for the especial relief of the exiled Ministers and for Church purposes. This was called the Church Fund, and was administered by a Clerical Committee.

But the Committees did a great deal more than distribute among the Refugees the friendly offerings of the English people. They assisted in organizing the French Churches, they procured commissions in the army for many of the sons of the ministers, they found employment for others in the houses of merchants, and for many of the artisans and workmen in the English manufactories, providing in all cases the necessary outfits and tools. About 600 of the younger immigrants, for whom employment could not be found in England, were sent by the lay Committee to America. Thus the numbers to be relieved rapidly fell with the slackening tide of emigration, and after a few years the care of the aged, infirm, and suffering among the Refugees formed the chief concern of the Committees.

The thought of founding a permanent Hospice for the relief of the poor and aged among the Refugees and their families must often have occurred to those who had been so actively engaged in the work of relief, and it is satisfactory to find that the administration of the first

bequest made with this definite object in view was committed to the distributors of the Royal Bounty.

In the year 1708 Monsieur de Gastigny, a French Protestant gentleman, who fleeing from his own country had attached his fortunes to those of the Prince of Orange, bequeathed £1,000¹ for the purpose of founding an Hospital, of which sum £500 were to be appropriated for the building, and the interest of the remaining £500 was to be applied towards its maintenance. It is but fair to assume that the intention of M. de Gastigny in this bequest was simply to make the first step towards the establishment of an asylum for the Refugees in the expectation that others would carry on the good work. Such, indeed, appears to have been the view taken by those who had the management of the legacy. Investing for a time the inadequate sum bequeathed, they had recourse to a voluntary contribution, in which the principal families among the Refugees, and particularly many French merchants located in London who had prospered in trade, stood forward as benefactors.

Other donations and bequests were soon added, many even among the English substantially expressing their sympathy with a people whose gentle and upright lives had compelled their respect—so that by the year 1716 those engaged in the work of kindly succour were enabled to purchase from the Ironmongers' Company a piece of land called the Golden Acre, adjoining the Pest House, in the parish of St. Luke, whereon to build the proposed Hospital. The site was a little to the north of London, pleasantly overlooking the great city, and divided from it by green fields and country lanes. Here a Hospice was speedily erected, and fitted up for the reception of eighty poor persons. During the progress of the building the managers of the undertaking addressed a petition to His

¹ Will dated 10 April 1708. He died a few months later.

Majesty King George the First for a Charter of Incorporation. The King listened favourably to their request, and, by letters patent bearing date 24th July, 1718, created the petitioners a Corporation—a body politic for ever—under the title of “*The Governors and Directors of the Hospital for Poor French Protestants and their Descendants residing in Great Britain,*” and he appointed the thirty-seven managers of the Charity the first Directors of the new Corporation.

The Corporation being thus constituted, and the building finished, its establishment was consecrated by a solemn act of religion. On the 12th November, 1718, in the midst of a great concourse of Refugees and their families, the Chapel and Hospital were dedicated to Almighty God, Divine Service, according to the use of the Church of England, being celebrated by Monsieur Philippe Menard, Minister of the French chapel at St. James’ and first Secretary of the Corporation.

The French Protestant Refugees soon experienced the good effects of a permanent and well-managed establishment substituted in the room of precarious eleemosynary succours. Not only was a home provided for the eighty aged poor, for whose reception the building was mainly designed, but friendly counsel and assistance in various ways were afforded to all among the Refugees and their families who needed it. The good work grew apace—legacies and donations were multiplied by the rich, and the Hospital was more and more sought by the poor.

By the year 1736 the Corporation was in possession of funds which enabled the Directors widely to extend the usefulness of the Charity. A plot of land contiguous to the first, and forming with it an area of about four acres, was purchased from the City of London, and additional buildings were erected, which with the first afforded an asylum to no less than 230 poor. It is sad to find that a great portion of one of the wings of this new building

needed to be set apart for the reception of those whose mental faculties had given way under the horrible tortures and privations they had endured in the cause of Religion.

About this time the needs of the great body of the French Protestant Refugees were sorest; about this time also the prosperity of the French Protestant Hospital was at its highest, and the usefulness of the Charity most widely extended, so that the Hospital came to be known to the suffering French Protestants, both in their own country and in this land of their adoption, as "*La Providence*."

The Charity appears to have been maintained in almost its full efficiency until the early years of the reign of George III. At this time various causes contributed to stay the more active persecution of the Protestants in France. It was not so much that the spirit of intolerance and oppression ceased in the dominant Church, as that the secular power ceased blindly to follow its cruel guidance. The voice of indignant remonstrance against the atrocities practised in the name of Religion had been raised again and again from every Protestant Court in Europe, and could no longer with safety to the State be disregarded. The French arms had suffered many reverses, and it must have been almost impossible not to connect the thought of their fading glory with the memory of those faithful Huguenot regiments whose determined valour had so often secured victory in the face of overwhelming numbers. The trade also of the country was rapidly declining, through the death or emigration of thousands of the most active and skilful among the industrial class. But more than all, perhaps, the intrepid defence of the Calas family, of Toulouse, by Voltaire, and the revulsion of popular feeling caused by his writings, contributed to the conviction that the Protestants were really human beings, children of a common Creator, and

with a right, at the least, to some sort of existence in this world. With the gradual recognition of this right, the tide of Protestant emigration from France slowly abated. The aged and infirm among the first Refugees had entered into their rest, inheriting the promise made to those who endure unto the end. Some families had already become extinct, others had established themselves in various branches of industry, or had intermarried with the English, so that a natural diminution took place both in the number of the poor to be relieved and also in the supporters of the Charity. In these altered circumstances the full accommodation afforded by the Hospital buildings was no longer required, and the Directors, from motives of economy, decided to remove the whole of the western block of buildings.¹ At the commencement of the present century, and for the same reasons, a further demolition took place, when the central block, together with the north and east wings, were taken down. Considerable additions were then made to the southern block of buildings, and the Hospital assumed its present form. At the time of the last alteration the gardens and ground, which had become unnecessary for the purposes of the Hospital, were let on building leases, and they are now covered by part of Bath Street, Galway, Radnor, and Waterloo (formerly Ligonier) Streets, Gastigny Place, etc.

But the poor descendants of the French Protestant Refugees have never yet ceased from amongst us, nor has the line been broken of those more favoured descendants from the same stock who, like the first founders of the Hospital, have gladly devoted themselves to the succour of their poorer brethren. The Directors of the present day feel, in their full force, the sentiments expressed by their predecessors in the following extract from the preface of the edition of the By-laws published in

¹ See Engraving.

1810:—"As Directors of this Charity they contemplate
 "with the same interest as heretofore the descendants of
 "those families who sacrificed so much to their religion.
 "A charge of great value is entrusted to them ; it is en-
 "deared to them by the memory of their forefathers ;
 "and their earnest desire is to preserve this monument of
 "their virtues. They are sensible that at present the
 "descendants of the Refugees have, in common with all
 "around them, a right by birth to the national hospitals,
 "and the assistance of their respective parishes ; but it is
 "a fact presented to their daily observation that the poor
 "of this particular description are more happy, and have
 "more confidence and comfort, in a charitable establish-
 "ment founded by their fellow-countrymen, under the
 "direction of chiefs connected with them by common
 "ties, in a society in which they can recall the same
 "histories, find the same habits, remembrances, and
 "associations, and where, too, they will enjoy the frequent
 "recurrence of religious aid so particularly suited to their
 "age and circumstances."

During the last century the usefulness of the Charity has from time to time been extended or contracted with the varying needs of the special class for whom it was founded, for the records of the Hospital shew that the urgent need of the poor has ever been met by extraordinary exertion on the part of the Directors. But for many years a general policy has been pursued of dispensing the Charity according to the income derived from its own funded and other property, without having recourse to fresh public subscriptions.

The growth of London since the first establishment of the Hospital in Bath Street, St. Luke's, has had the twofold effect of so surrounding on all sides the once open building and gardens as to make them unsuitable for their designed purpose, and of so enhancing the value of the site as to render possible the provision of a new

and more suitable building in a healthy and a more agreeable locality. Accordingly, after much anxious consideration, and the examination of various sites offered, the Directors, in the year 1862, purchased from Henry Norris, Esquire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres of ground lying to the north of Victoria Park and adjoining Hackney Common. The land formed part of the grounds of the residence of that gentleman's ancestors, who lived there for upwards of two centuries, and who planted with their own hands many of the trees which now adorn the Hospital grounds. This site was preferred before others on account of its known salubrity, and of the large permanently open spaces by which two sides of the property are bounded, but chiefly because of its vicinity to the districts of Spitalfields and Bethnal Green, whence a large majority of the inmates of the Hospital are drawn. Upon this well-chosen spot, the subsoil of which is a sandy gravel of great depth,¹ the building shewn in the annexed engraving was erected from the designs and under the immediate personal superintendence of Mr. Robert Louis Roumieu, one of the Directors and Honorary Architect to the Corporation. The style of the building is that of the French châteaux of the age of Francis I. It is about 200 feet in length, the central part being 90 feet deep, and the other parts varying from 60 to 45 feet. The whole building is constructed in dark variegated brickwork and stone, and all the roofs are laid externally with purple, blue, and green slating in patterns, and crested with ironwork. The building is arranged for the accommodation of forty aged women and twenty aged men, with the necessary apartments for the Steward, his wife, and a staff of servants and nurses. A Chaplain and a Medical Officer are attached to the Hospital, but do not reside in the building. The basement, which is only

¹ In the course of the excavations part of an ancient British vase and the leaden seal of a Papal Bull were found.

slightly sunk below the garden level, contains the usual kitchen offices, laundry, etc., with receiving rooms for provisions. The ground floor is shewn on the annexed plan. The first floor contains the dormitories of the inmates, and the rooms in the tower are devoted to the sleeping apartments of the Steward. The very beautiful chapel which forms the east end of the building will contain about 120 persons. It is approached from the end of the corridor on the ground floor, but it contains a small gallery which is entered from the dormitory floor by those among the inmates who are too infirm to go up and down stairs. Every detail of the building has been planned with a studious regard to the health, comfort, and convenience of the inmates. The sleeping rooms generally are 20 feet long, 14 feet wide, and 11 feet 6 inches high. Each room contains four beds, and is fitted with an open fireplace and a large ventilator in the roof. The corridors and passages are all warmed with hot water, while the day rooms and refectory have large open fireplaces at either end. The court room at the west end of the building contains many good portraits, among others those of M. de Gastigny, the founder of the Hospital, the Marquis de Ruvigny, Lord Ligonier, M. Duval, and other Governors, Mr. Richard Hervé Giraud, late Deputy-Governor, Mr. Robert Lewis Roumieu, the Architect of the building, and other Directors and officers of the Corporation. A library of works relating to the early history of the French Protestant Church, and to the settlement of the Refugees in this country, is in course of formation at the Hospital. Many rare and valuable books and historical engravings have been contributed, but much friendly help is still needed to make the library complete. The entire cost of the land, hospital, fittings, furniture, etc., with the ornamental enclosure walls and a picturesque lodge and entrance gates, has been rather more than £20,000.

The work was finished early in 1866, and in the summer of that year the inmates of the Hospital in Bath Street were safely transferred to their new building in Victoria Park, where they and their successors enjoy, in increased comfort, the few declining years of a life which has generally been one of hard toil and privation.

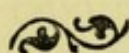
In the erection of the present stately building a two-fold purpose was kept earnestly in view by the Directors: firstly, to provide a peaceful asylum for some of the poor and aged descendants of the French Protestants; and, secondly, to erect a standing memorial of the practical piety of the early French Refugees, which impelled them to provide to the very limit of their power for the necessities of their poorer brethren.

The Anniversary of the Hospital is celebrated upon the fourth Wednesday in June by a gathering of the Directors, their friends, and many representatives of the old Huguenot Refugee families. The proceedings commence with a short service and sermon (in French) in the chapel. The Hospital and grounds are then inspected by the visitors, who afterwards partake of a cold collation, at which many an old memory is revived, and many a happy contrast suggested between the intolerance in matters of faith which characterized the Governments of Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and the religious freedom enjoyed at the present day. By none is the Anniversary Festival looked forward to from year to year with greater interest than by the aged inmates of the Hospital.

A. G. B.



COPY OF THE
Charter of Incorporation
OF THE
FRENCH PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.



George, by the Grace of
God, OF GREAT BRITAIN,
FRANCE, AND IRELAND, KING,
DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, &c.
To All to whom these Presents shall
come, Greeting.

Whereas Our Right Trusty and Right Wel-
beloved Cousin, *Henry de Massue, Marquis de*
Ruvigny, Earl of Galloway, and our trusty and wel-
beloved *Philip Menard, Lewis Saurin, Henry de*
Ste. Colome, Claude Scoffier, Clerks; *Nicholas de la*
Sablere, Guy de la Court Vicouse, Jacob de Blagny,
David Montolieu de St. Hipolite, Moses Pujolas,
Francis de Pontereau, Lewis de Gaillard, Lewis

des Clouseaux, James Robethon, Peter Champion de Crespigny, Albert de Lande, James Baudoin, René de la Combe de Cluzet, Peter Reneu, Stephen Seignoret, John le Clerc de Virly, Lewis Tudert, René Baudoin, James Lewis Berchere, Paul du Four, John de Rossieres, Thomas le Heup, Solomon Penny, Peter Marchand, Benjamin Barroneau, Thomas Thomas, Philip Fruchard, Peter James du Desert, John Philip Charles, James Tabart, James de Vaux, Peter Triquet, John Perigail, and Peter Cabibel, all French Refugees Natturalized, in the behalfe of themselves, and several other French Refugees, Our Subjects, have by their Petition humbly represented unto Us, that *James de Gastigny, Esquire,* heretofore master of the Buckhounds in Holland to his late Majesty *King William,* by his last Will and Testament, bearing date the tenth day of April, One Thousand seven hundred and eight, Did Bequeath One thousand pounds, to be applied towards the Building of an Hospital for Poor, Sick, and Infirm *French Protestants,* and buying of household goods and other conveniences for thatt use, which hath Induced the Petitioners to begin the Building of an Hospital for lodging and Subsisting a small Number of the Poorest sort of their Nation: That other Persons have Contributed towards this Charity, and that they have for that purpose purchased a piece of ground called Golden Acre, scituate in the Parish of St. Giles, Cripple-gate, in the County of Middx.; And hoping that Wee would be Graciously Pleased to favour their Design with Our Royal Sanction have humbly prayed Us by letters Patents under Our Great Seal of Great Britain to Incorporate and Create them the Petitioners and their Successors into a

Body Politick and Corporate, in such manner and with such Powers, Authorities, liberties, and Priviledges, to them and their Successors, as are contained in the Schedule of heads to their Petition annext: **Wee** are graciously pleased to Condescend to their Request. **Know yee** therefore that Wee, of Our especial Grace, certain Knowledge, and meer motion, **have** Granted, Constituted, Declared, Ordained, and Appointed, And by these Presents for Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, **do** Grant, Constitute, Declare, Ordain, and Appoint that the said *Henry de Massue, Marquis de Ruvigny, Earl of Galloway, Philip Menard, Lewis Saurin, Henry de Ste. Colome, Claude Scoffier, Nicholas de la Sabliere, Guy de la Court Vicouse, Jacob de Blagny, David Montolieu de St. Hipolite, Moses Pujolas, Francis de Pontereau, Lewis de Gaillard, Lewis des Clouseaux, James Robethon, Peter Champion de Crespigny, Albert de Lande, James Baudoin, René de la Combe de Cluzet, Peter Reneu, Stephen Seignoret, John Le Clerc de Virly, Lewis Tudert, Réne Baudoin, James Lewis Berchere, Paul du Four, John de Rossieres, Thomas le Heup, Solomon Penny, Peter Marchand, Benjamin Barroneau, Thomas Thomas, Philip Fruchard, Peter James du Desert, John Philip Charles, James Tabart, James de Vaux, Peter Triquet, John Perigail, and Peter Cabibel*, shall be and be called One Body Corporate and Politick, in Deed and in Name, By the Name of **THE GOVERNOR AND DIRECTORS OF THE HOSPITAL FOR POOR FRENCH PROTESTANTS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS RESIDING IN GREAT BRITAIN** And them and their successors by the Name of **The Governor and Directors of the Hospital for Poor French Protestants and their Descendants**

residing in Great Britain, Wee do really and fully for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, make, Erect, Ordain, Constitute, Establish, Confirm, and Declare, by these Presents, to be one Body Corporate & Politick, in Deed & in Name for ever. **And** wee do hereby for Us, Our heirs and Successors, Grant and Declare that by the same Name of the Governor and Directors of the Hospital for Poor French Protestants and their Descendants residing in Great Britain, they shall have perpetual Succession : And that they and their Successors, by the name of the Governor and Directors of the Hospital for Poor French Protestants, and their Descendants residing in Great Britain, for ever hereafter shall and may plead and be Impleaded, Sue and be Sued, Answer and be Answered unto, Defend and be Defended, in whatsoever Courts and Places, and before any Judges, Justices, and Officers of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, in all and singular Actions, Pleas, Suits, matters and Demands, of what nature, kind, or quality soever they shall be in the same manner and form, and as fully and amply as any of Our Subjects within that part of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain called England, may or can do, Plead or be Impleaded, Sue or be Sued, Answer or be Answered unto, defend or be defended ; And that they and their Successors for ever hereafter shall and may *have and use a Comon Seal* for the Affairs and Business of the said Corporation ; And that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Governor and Directors of the Hospital for Poor French Protestants and their Descendants residing in Great Britain aforesaid, and their Successors, the same Seal from time to time at their Will and Pleasure to break, change,

alter, or make new as to them shall seem expedient; And that they and their Successors shall and may for ever be capable of purchasing, taking, receiving, having, and enjoying houses, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or any Estate whatsoever, real and personal, for lives, terms of years, or for ever, not exceeding the yearly value of Five hundred pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, in all Issues above reprises for the benefit and use of the Poor of the said Hospital. **And** Wee have also Given and Granted, And by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, Do Give and Grant unto every Subject or Subjects whatsoever of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, full Power and Authority to Give, Grant, Sell, Aliene, Assign, Dispose, or Bequeath unto the said Corporation of the Governor and Directors of the Hospital for Poor French Protestants and their Descendants residing in Great Britain aforesaid, and their Successors, for the Benefit and use of the Poor of the said Hospital, any Houses, lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, or any Estate whatsoever, real and personal, for lives, Terms of years, or for ever, not exceeding the yearly value of Five hundred pounds, as aforesaid. **And further**, for the due and Orderly Regulating and Government of the said Hospital, Wee Will, And do by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, Grant, Ordain, and Appoint, that from henceforth for ever there shall be a GOVERNOR, a DEPUTY-GOVERNOR, and THIRTY-SEVEN DIRECTORS, *or more of* THE SAID CORPORATION, to be Constituted and Chosen in such manner as hereafter in these Presents is expressed and specified. And for the better Execution of Our Royal Will and Pleasure herein before declared, Wee have made,

Ordained, Named, Constituted, and Appointed, And do by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, make, Ordain, Name, Constitute, and Appoint the said *Henry de Massue, Marquis de Ruvigny, Earl of Galloway, to be the first and present Governor* of the said Corporation hereby Erected and Incorporated as aforesaid, and to continue for the space of *three years* from the date hereof, and till the Feast of St. Michael next following the end of the said three years; the said *James Baudoin* to be the first and present DEPUTY-GOVERNOR of the said Corporation, and to continue for the space of *one year* from the date hereof, and till the Feast of St. Michael next ensueing the end of the said year; and the said *Philip Menard, Lewis Saurin, Henry de Ste. Colome, Claude Scoffier, Nicholas de la Sabliere, Guy de la Court Vicouse, Jacob de Blagny, David Montolieu de St. Hipolite, Moses Pujolas, Francis de Pontereau, Lewis de Gaillard, Lewis des Clouseaux, James Robethon, Peter Champion de Crespigny, Albert de Lande, René de la Combe de Cluzet, Peter Reneu, Stephen Seignoret, John le Clerc de Virly, Lewis Tudert, René Baudoin, James Lewis Berchere, Paul du Four, John de Rossieres, Thomas le Heup, Solomon Penny, Peter Marchand, Benjamin Barro-neau, Thomas Thomas, Philip Fruchard, Peter James du Desert, John Philip Charles, James Tabart, James de Vaux, Peter Triquet, and John Perigail, and Peter Cabibel*, to be the first and present Directors of the said Corporation, to continue for the Term of *their natural lives*, unless removed, for some reasonable cause. **And** Wee do hereby for Us, our Heires and Successors, Give and Grant unto the Directors of the said Corporation, or the major

part of them, for the time being, full Power and Authority after the death, or Removal or Determination of the Terms for which the said Governor and Deputy-Governor are hereby Constituted, to Choose others in their room respectively, and from time to time for ever, to Chuse a *Governor every three years*, and a *Deputy Governor every year*, at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, or within fourteen days after, out of the Directors; and also, upon reasonable Cause, to remove the Governor and Deputy-Governor for the time being, and to Choose others in their room who shall continue in their Offices, (viz.) the Governor for three years from the time of such Choice, and till the Michaelmas-day following the end of the said three years; and the Deputy-Governor for one year from the time of such Choice, and till the Michaelmas-day following the end of the said year, unless they shall dye, or be removed as afore-said; and likewise as often as any of the Directors shall be removed or die, to Nominate others in his or their room, and to add as many more Directors to the said number of thirty-seven as they or the major part of them shall think fitt; And also to appoint a TREASURER, and a MINISTER to perform DIVINE SERVICE in the said Hospital after the Rites of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND, and such Servants as shall be necessary, and one or more person or persons from time to time to Collect and Receive Voluntary Contributions for the use of the said Hospital. **And Wee** do, by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, Grant, Ordain, and Appoint, That the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the said Corporation for the time being shall have full Power

and Authority from time to time, as they shall think fitt and necessary, to meet and Assemble at the said Hospital, and there to prepare, make, Ordain, and Constitute such and so many good and wholsom *By-laws, Rules, Orders*, and Ordinances, as they shall think beneficial for the said Hospital. And that it shall and may be lawfull to and for the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the said Corporation from time to time to alter, Annull, or make void the said By-laws, Rules, Orders, & Ordinances as to them shall seem expedient. **Provided** always that the said By-laws, Rules, Orders and Ordinances so as aforesaid to be made be reasonable, and not repugnant to law. **And** our Will and Pleasure is, And Wee do by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, Ordain and Appoint, that when the Directors shall meet to treat about any matter relating to the said Corporation, *Ten shall make a Quorum*; and that all their Resolutions shall be binding against the rest, who shall not attend on three days' notice in Writing from their SECRETARY of the time and place of meeting, in the same manner as if the whole Number had been present; And also that the Governor and Directors do not Relieve in the said Hospital, or by the Revenue thereof, any French Protestants or their Descendants, who shall not have been actually resident and settled in Great Britain by the space of *six months* at the least, and so continue, and who shall not take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, & the Abjuration Oath, before the Governor or Deputy-Governor, or the Directors, or any three or more of them for the time being, to whom Wee do for us, Our Heirs and Successors, Give full Power and Authority to

Administer the same from time to time accordingly.
And Lastly, Our Will and Pleasure is, And Wee do by these Presents, for Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, Grant unto the said Corporation and their Successors, that these Our letters Patents, or the Inrolment thereof, shall be in and by all things good, firm, valid, sufficient, and effectual in the law, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and shall be taken, Construed, and Adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial Sense for the best Advantage of the said Corporation and their Successors, as well in all Courts of Record as elsewhere, and by all and singular the Officers and ministers whatsoever and wheresoever of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, Any Omission, Imperfection, Defect, matter, Cause, or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.
In Witnesse whereof Wee have caused these Our letters to be made Patents.

Witnesse Our self at Westminster the Four A.D.
 and twentieth day of July, in the Fourth Year of 1718.
 Our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

COCKS.

Great Seal.





EXTRACTS FROM WILLS and other Documents
under which Trusts are administered by the
Governor and Directors for the time being of
the French Protestant Hospital.

*Extract from the Will of Esther Coqueau,
Spinster, bearing date the 17th December
1743.*

The
Coqueau
Charity. "In the Name of God Amen. I Esther
Coqueau of the Parish of Christ Church
Spittlefields in the County of Middlesex
Spinster do hereby * * * * give and devise the
capital sum of two thousand pounds in the
funds of the three per cent. annuities trans-
ferable at the Bank of England created in the
year one thousand seven hundred and thirty
one by an Act of Parliament entitled an Act
for raising one million two hundred thousand
pounds by annuities and by a lottery in manner
therein mentioned unto the Governor and
Directors of the French Hospital situate in
Bunhill Fields in the Parish of Saint Luke in
the County of Middlesex and to their Suc-
cessors *In trust* to pay and divide equally the
accruing yearly dividends thereof to and
amongst ten poor maids or widows aged up-
wards of fifty years and to pay each of them
their respective proportions of the said divi-
dends by equal monthly payments for and

“during the term of their respective natural
 “lives and my Will is that upon the death of
 “any of the said maids or widows another maid
 “or widow of the age aforesaid be from time to
 “time as often as any vacancy shall happen
 “elected in the lieu and stead of the maid or
 “maids widow or widows so deceasing by the
 “six Directors for the time being of the said
 “Hospital who shall from time to time be
 “chosen for a quarterly Committee pursuant
 “to the fourth General By-Law of the said
 “Hospital or by the majority of them and I
 “will that such maids or widows as shall from
 “time to time be so elected do severally receive
 “by equal monthly payments during the term of
 “their natural lives their said several dividends
 “of the said Capital of two thousand pounds in
 “the said funds and my desire is that the said
 “number of ten be always kept up and when
 “any vacancy shall happen I hereby recommend
 “it to the said Governors and Directors and to
 “their Successors That in case they shall at any
 “time hereafter discover or be informed of any
 “poor maid or widow aged upwards of fifty
 “years who shall be of my Kindred That then
 “they the said Governor and Directors and
 “their Successors do give them the preference
 “in the elections they shall make and in case
 “the said fund or any part thereof shall at any
 “time hereafter be paid in by the Government
 “Then and in such case I do hereby require
 “and empower the said Governor and Directors
 “and their Successors to lay out and invest the
 “moneys which shall be so paid in in such other
 “fund or funds or securities as they shall think
 “fit and pay and apply the dividends and interest
 “thereof in the manner and to and for the same
 “uses trusts and purposes as are herein above
 “directed concerning the said Capital of two
 “thousand pounds in the said three per cent.
 “Annuities.”

*Extract from the official Translation of the
Will of James Dulamon, Esquire, bearing
date the 13th August 1761.*

The
Dulamon
Trust.

“I James Dulamon native of Mont de
Marson in Guienne in the Kingdom of France
“at present living at the Town and County of
“Southampton Esquire * * * * *Give and Bequeath*
“unto the Governor and Directors of the French
“Hospital de la Providence established at Lon-
“don commonly called the Hospital for the Poor
“French Protestants and their Descendants re-
“siding in Great Britain, the sum of *one hundred*
“*and fifty pounds* of the three per cent. Bank
“Annuities for the use of the said Hospital. *I*
“*give and bequeath* the sum of one hundred
“pounds sterling unto my said Executors in fidei
“commis (or as is said in English) *In trust* to
“place the said sum within the space of three
“months after my decease in their joint names
“in the purchase of such of the Government
“Funds which they shall think proper and to
“pay the interest of the funds in which the said
“sum shall have been laid out as they shall re-
“ceive the same unto the Treasurer for the time
“being of the Consistory of the aforesaid French
“Church of this town of Southampton to be
“distributed by the said Consistory among the
“Poor who are usually assisted by the said
“Church, and in case it should happen that the
“said Church should be dissolved or no longer
“subsist, Then in such case I will and mean
“that the said Government Funds in which the
“said sum of One Hundred Pounds Sterling
“shall have been laid out shall be transferred
“unto the Governor and Directors of the afore-
“said Hospital called the Hospital for the Poor
“French Protestants and their Descendants re-
“siding in Great Britain for the use of the said
“Hospital and I will and mean that immediately

"my said Executors shall have so placed the
 "said sum of *One hundred Pounds* Sterling in
 "the Government Funds as is aforesaid they
 "shall make a declaration and acknowledgement
 "thereof under their hands and seals in good
 "and due form, by which they will declare and
 "acknowledge to have the said Funds in their
 "Names and that they and the Executors and
 "Administrators of the Survivor will preserve
 "the same therein for their uses or Trusts
 "herebefore mentioned which declaration and
 "acknowledgement I will and mean that they
 "shall remit into the hands of the Treasurer of
 "the said Consistory to be by him preserved
 "amongst the Registers or Archives of the said
 "Church. And I do desire the Gentlemen of
 "the said Consistory to make an act thereof in
 "their Register or Book of Deliberations. *I*
 "*will and mean also* that the same declaration
 "and acknowledgement shall be at the same
 "time by my said Executors and Administrators
 "remitted unto the Treasurer of the aforesaid
 "French Hospital which I desire may be also
 "preserved by the Gentlemen belonging to the
 "said Hospital amongst their Registers or Ar-
 "chives and that those Gentlemen shall also
 "make an act thereof in their Register or Book
 "of Deliberations."

Faithfully translated from the French at
 Doctors' Commons London this 25th
 Novr. 1761 by me Philip Crespigny
 jnr. N.P.

Extraet from the Will of Gabriel Clarmont,
Merchant, bearing date the 2nd August
1799.

"I Gabriel Clarmont of Brompton House
 "in the County of Middlesex Merchant * * * *

"Give to the Treasurer for the time being of
 "the French Hospital near Old Street in the
 "County of Middlesex the Sum of Four hundred
 "Pounds Bank Three per Cent. Consolidated
 "Annuities for the use of the said Hospital, upon
 "this express condition that the said Treasurer
 "or Governors and Directors for the time being
 "of the said Hospital do and shall pay and apply
 "the Interest or Dividends of the sum of One
 "hundred and fifty Pounds part of the said sum
 "of Four hundred pounds Bank three per cents.
 "Consolidated Annuities by half-yearly Pay-
 "ments to the Treasurer for the time being for
 "the benefit of the poor belonging to the French
 "Church at Southampton as long as such Church
 "shall exist pursuant to the will of my late Uncle
 "James Dulamon."

*Extract from the Will of Stephen Mounier,
 Esquire, bearing date the 12th September
 1767.*

The Mounier Appren-
 ticeships.

"I Stephen Mounier of the Parish of
 "Saint Margaret Westminster Esquire * * * *
 "Give and Direct that the sum of one thousand
 "Pounds shall be raised and paid out of my per-
 "sonal Estate within twelve months after my
 "Wife's decease and also give one long Annuity
 "of Twenty Pounds per annum payable at the
 "Exchequer to the Treasurer or Treasurers for
 "the time being of the Hospital for Poor French
 "Protestants and their Descendants residing in
 "Great Britain near St. Luke's Old Street in
 "the said County of Middlesex and I direct that
 "the said sum of One thousand Pounds be laid
 "out by the Governor and Directors of the said
 "Hospital in some Publick Funds and that the
 "Interest Income Produce and Dividends there-
 "of together with the said long Annuity of

‘Twenty Pounds are to be applied Yearly and
 “every year towards the placing out four Poor
 “Boys Apprentices.”

NOTE.—The above sum of 1,000*l.* was invested in the purchase of 1,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Consols, producing an annual income of 40*l.*, which with the 20*l.* derived from the Long Annuity, was employed in apprenticing four poor boys yearly, as directed in the Will. But the Long Annuity lapsed in July 1807, and the remaining income of 40*l.* was found to be insufficient for the apprenticing of four boys. The number was therefore reduced by Resolutions of the General Court first to three, and afterwards to two boys yearly, who are apprenticed in the manner described in By-Law XVII. In the administration of this Trust preference is given to boys who are descended from French Protestants.

*Extract from the Will of Lieut.-Colonel
 Isaac Berenger de Boislin, bearing date
 the 26th April 1708.*

[Extracted from the Registry of the Prerogative
 Court of Canterbury.]

The
 Boislin
 Trust.

In the last Will and Testament of Isaac Berenger de Boislin, late Lieutenant Colonel in parts of Flanders, deceased, bearing date the twenty sixth Day of April one thousand seven hundred and eight and now remaining in the said Registry, among other things therein contained is as follows, to wit

“And coming to the disposition of my Estate
 “after having made null by this all other Testa-
 “ments or preceding Codicils and namely that
 “made the last year in the City of London in
 “England I give and bequeath to my Sister
 “Elizabeth de Berenger Forty pounds Sterling
 “yearly during her life to take upon the annuities
 “and funds of England where I have put my
 “moneys the which Rent I will that after her
 “death it be given to the poor French Refugees

"of the Protestant Religion in the said London
 "Moreover I give and bequeath to Mr. De la
 "Pommeries Pain my Uncle and to my Cousin
 "his Daughter the sum of forty pounds Sterling
 "yearly and in case that my said Uncle should
 "die my intention is that the said Rent of forty
 "pounds Sterling be given to my said Cousin
 "during all the time of her life and after her
 "death to the said poor French Refugees of the
 "Protestant Religion in the said London More-
 "over I give to my Cousin Germain De Roche-
 "fort Pain de la Fenestre Captain of Foot in the
 "King of Denmarks service the sum of Forty
 "pounds Sterling during his life and after his
 "death the said Rent shall go to the profit of
 "the said poor refugees of the Protestant Re-
 "ligion in the said London Moreover I give
 "and bequeath to my Cousin Maston de Besse
 "the sum of twenty pounds Sterling yearly
 "during her life and upon condition that after
 "her death the said Rent shall likewise appertain
 "to the said Poor Refugees Item I give and
 "bequeath to Messieurs Larssan and de Malleres
 "Gentlemen of the Province of Poictou and
 "Refugeed in the said London in England to
 "each of them fifteen pounds Sterling yearly
 "during their life and my Will is that after their
 "death the said Rent shall come to the above
 "named poor French Refugees of the Protestant
 "Religion to whom I give also the rest of my
 "Estate which I have in the said London in
 "England Well understood that this Testa-
 "ment shall have no effect if my two Nephews
 "Sons of Madam Pain de la Fenestre my sister
 "come out of France and make themselves of
 "my Religion pretended reformed and come to
 "settle themselves in England in Holland or in
 "any other Free Country where they exercise
 "the said Protestant Religion In which case I
 "make void my present Testament and I de-
 "clare them for my Universal Heirs Abintestat

"upon condition nevertheless that my said sister
 "Elizabeth shall profit during her life the said
 "Rent of Forty pounds sterling yearly to her
 "before bequeathed of which Rent after her
 "death my said Nephews shall be also pro-
 "prietors (that is to say) he that shall come out
 "of France and shall do what is before limited
 "and to the end that this Testament may take
 "place and be executed I declare for executors
 "Messieurs Le Coq and St. Leger Refugees in
 "the said London in England praying them to
 "execute it or cause it to be executed as soon
 "as may be notwithstanding all contradiction
 "for to be my last Will and Testament Military
 "so done at Bruges in Flanders the twenty
 "sixth of April one thousand seven hundred and
 "eight in the presence of Philip Pestell and
 "Nicholas de Pestel Witnesses.

"Pono die mensis Decembris anno Do-
 "mini millesimo septingentesimo nono
 "emanabit Commissio Elizabethae Beren-
 "ger de Boislin Solutae Sorori naturali et
 "legitimae et Legatar principali nominatae
 "in Testamento Isaaci Berenger de Bois-
 "lin nuper Colonelli Locumtenentis in
 "partibus Flandriae Caelibis defuncti
 "habentis &c. ad administrandum bona
 "jura et credita dicti defuncti juxta
 "tenorem et effectum Testamenti ipsius
 "defuncti (eo quod Dominus Franciscus
 "Le Coq Miles et Theodorus Le Coq de
 "St. Leger Armiger Executores in dicto
 "Testamento nominat onus Executionis
 "dicti Testamenti expresse renunciarunt)
 "De bene et fideliter administrando eadem
 "ad sancta dei Evangelia Jurat.

"On the first day of June 1753 administration
 "with the Will annexed of the Goods Chattels and
 "Credits of Isaac Berenger de Boislin late Lieutenant

“Colonel in parts of Flanders Batchelor deceased
 “which he had in London at the time of his death
 “and are left unadministered by Elizabeih Berenger
 “de Boislin Spinster also deceased whilst living the
 “natural and lawful Sister of the said deceased
 “and Principal Legatee named in the said Will
 “but no further or otherwise was granted to the
 “Reverend James Theodore Maysson Clerk Charles
 “de Saily Gentleman and Joseph Guinaud mer-
 “chant the Syndics or attorneys of David de
 “Saintippolite John Blaguy Peter Soulegre Stephen
 “David Ravaud and Claude Desmartez Esq.
 “Matthew Maty Doctor in physic Stephen Dupont
 “Stephen Goujon David Hubert and Lewis Planey
 “Gentlemen among others commissioners or Dis-
 “tributors of the Royal Bounty and Charity usually
 “called the committee which dispenses the same to
 “and among the Poor Refugees of the Protestant
 “Religion in London Westminster and Liberties
 “thereof and as such are meant and intended by
 “the said Will to be the residuary Legatees In
 “Trust and for the use and benefit of the said poor
 “French Refugees of the Protestant religion in
 “London being first sworn duly to administer Sir
 “Francis Le Coq Knight and Theodore Le Coq de
 “St. Leger Esqr. the Executors named in the said
 “Will formerly renouncing the Execution thereof.”

Henry Stevens	} Deputy Registers.
George Gostling	
James Townley	

On the 1st June, 1753, Administration *de bonis non*
 with the Will annexed was granted to certain members
 of the French Lay Committee, by whom the annual
 Income of the Trust Fund was distributed to Poor
 French Protestant Refugees or their descendants on the
 21st December (St. Thomas' Day) in each year. The
 Lay Committee became extinct in March, 1877, but the
 Boislin Fund was still administered by members of that
 Committee who had succeeded to the Trust until 1884,

when the last three survivors proposed to transfer the funds to the Governors and Directors of the French Protestant Hospital on their undertaking to continue the payments to the then recipients for their lives and otherwise to administer the Trust as directed by the Will. The Funds then standing in the names of the Trustees, and proposed to be transferred, were—

£2,037 15s. 9d. New $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Annuities.
 and £447 6s. 10d. „ 3 „ „
 producing an Income of £84 14s. 8d.

At the General Court held on the 5th July, 1884, the Governors and Directors of the Hospital accepted the Trust on the conditions offered, and they subsequently determined by Resolution of the Court that no new recipient should be elected for a grant of less amount than six pounds.

As a result of the National Debt Conversion Act, 1888, the Boislin Trust Funds were transferred in 1891 from Government Annuities to Annuities and Stocks of certain Indian Railways, involving a reduction of Annual Income from £84 14s. 8d. to £82 3s. 8d. The distribution is still made annually on the 21st December at the Hospital.

Copy of the Deed of Gift by Frederic Albert Winsor, Esq., of the sum of £300 Consols to provide a gratuity monthly of five shillings to each of two women and one man of the most aged, or the most destitute, among the Registered Petitioners waiting their election as Inmates of the Hospital.

The Winsor Gratuity. “Know all Men by these Presents That I FREDERIC ALBERT WINSOR Esquire Barrister at Law one of the Directors of ‘The Corporation of the Governor and Directors of the Hospital for Poor French Protestants and their Descendants re-

"siding in Great Britain' being minded and
 "desirous of providing A Fund towards the
 "maintenance and support of the most aged or
 "most destitute of the Petitioners accepted and
 "Registered on the Books of the said Corpora-
 "tion waiting for admission to the said Hospital
 "until admitted thereto as **Inmates by Election**
 "**Do hereby declare** that I have invested in
 "the name of the said Corporation in the Books
 "of the Governor and Company of the Bank of
 "England the sum of Three hundred pounds
 "Three pounds per cent. Consolidated Bank
 "Annuities in order that the Corpus of the said
 "Fund may for ever hereafter be held by the
 "said Corporation and the Dividends thereof be
 "applied by them as follows that is to say **In**
 "payment by monthly instalments of Five
 "shillings each to three (being one male and
 "two females) of the most aged or most desti-
 "tute of the Petitioners accepted and Registered
 "in the Books of the said Hospital for admission
 "thereto and waiting to be elected as Inmates
 "such payments to be continued until the
 "election death or misbehaviour or in the case
 "of destitution until relief therefrom whichever
 "event shall first happen such Recipients to be
 "from time to time nominated as occasion shall
 "require by the Committee of Directors meet-
 "ing monthly at the Hospital And the Steward
 "of the Hospital in his Official Report to such
 "Committee to notify the names and ages of
 "the respective Recipients of the Charity for
 "the preceding month And whenever any such
 "monthly payment has been made to any Re-
 "cipient on account of destitution such fact to
 "be notified in such Official Report And in
 "case of the death misbehaviour or of the relief
 "from destitution of any Recipient coming to
 "the knowledge of the Steward such fact to be
 "likewise notified in such Report **And We**
 "the said Corporation of the Governor and

"Directors of the Hospital for Poor French
 "Protestants and their descendants residing in
 "Great Britain **Do hereby testify** our accep-
 "tance of the aforesaid **Gift** of the said Frederic
 "Albert Winsor **And do hereby Agree** to
 "hold the said sum of Three hundred pounds
 "three pounds per Cent. Consolidated Bank
 "Annuities Upon trust to apply the dividends
 "thereof for the purposes aforesaid **In wit-**
 "**ness** whereof I the said Frederic Albert
 "Winsor have hereunto set my hand and seal
 "and We the said Corporation have hereunto
 "set our Common Seal this seventh day of
 "April One thousand eight hundred and sixty
 "six.

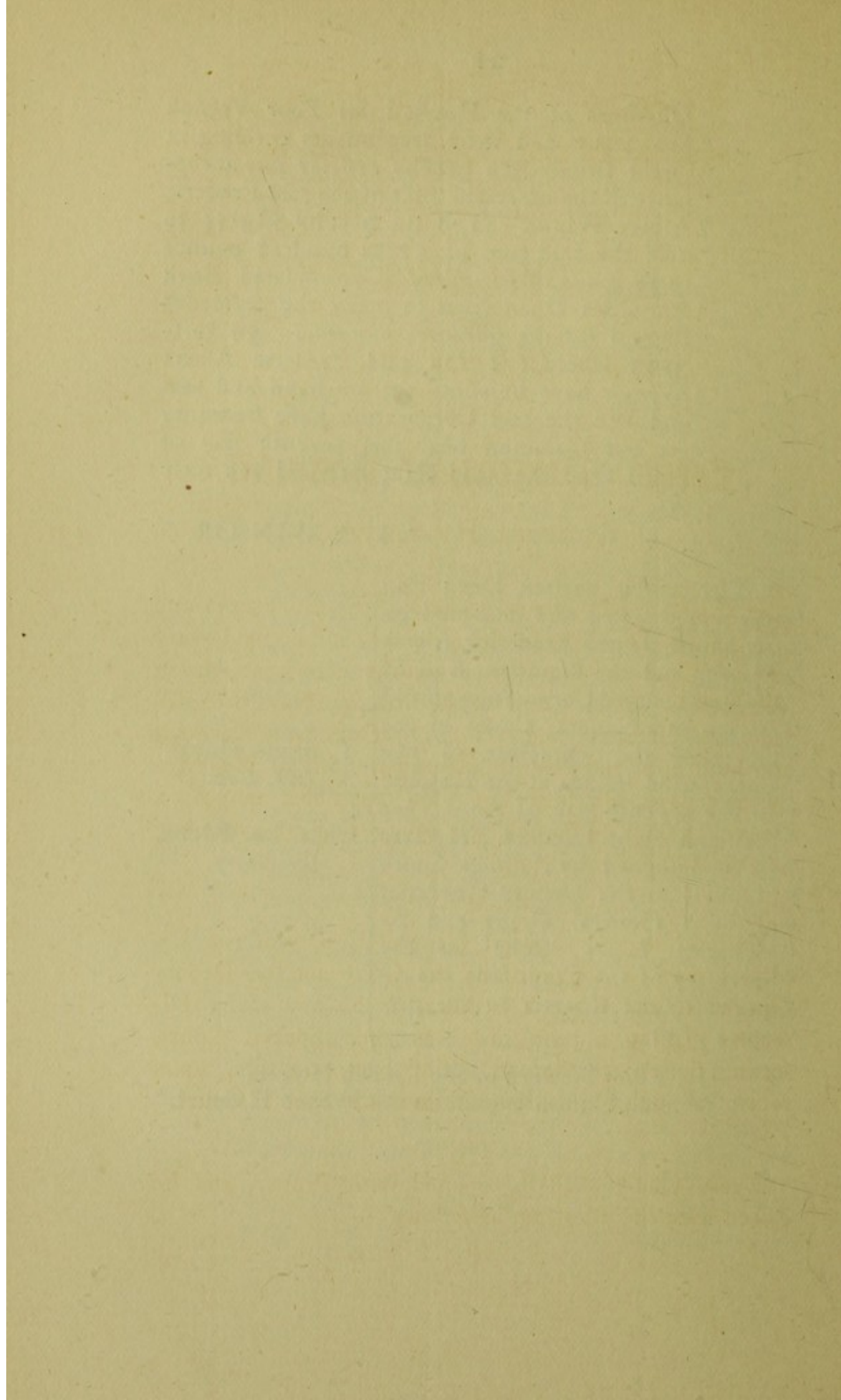
F. A. WINSOR.

"The above written Deed Poll
 "was signed sealed and delivered by
 "the above named Frederick Albert
 "Winsor and the Common Seal of
 "the above named Corporation affixed
 "thereto at a General Court of the
 "Governor and Directors of the
 "Corporation holden at the Hospital
 "on the seventh day of April One
 "thousand eight hundred and sixty
 "six and signed by 'Philip Smith
 "'Duval' as the Deputy Governor
 "of such General Court and by
 "'Charles James Fâche' as the
 "Secretary of the Corporation as re-
 "quired by the Charter in the pre-
 "sence of us

P. Smith Duval,
Sub. Gov.

Chas. Jas. Fâche,
Secretary.

"Hy. Elliot Steward of the French Hospital
 "William Clifton Inmate of the French Hospital."





BY-LAWS
OF
THE CORPORATION
OF THE
French Protestant Hospital.
General By-Laws.

I.

THE General Courts of the Governors and Directors of the Hospital shall be held every year ; that is to say, on the second Saturday in January, and on the first Saturdays in April, July, and October ; and if Ten Directors be not present one hour after the hour appointed on any of these respective days, the Directors then assembled may fix a General Court, to be held within a period not exceeding five weeks next following.

II.

Extraordinary or Special General Courts of the Directors may be convened by the Governor, or Deputy Governor, and three Directors, or by any seven Directors signing a requisition for such Special Court, stating the object thereof. The Secretary shall, upon receipt of such requisition, summon the Special Court.

III.

Every Court shall be opened with Prayer, and be closed with the Blessing, as follows :—

Prière pour l'Ouverture des Assemblées.

Dieu tout-puissant et Père miséricordieux, qui es le Consolateur des affligés, le Nourricier des pauvres, et le salut de ceux qui mettent leur confiance en Toi ! Regarde en tes compassions infinies tous ceux qui se trouvent dans l'affliction, dans la calamité, et dans la misère ; et particulièrement ceux qui ont été réduits pour la cause de ton St. Evangile. Fais que l'épreuve de leur foi leur tourne à honneur et à gloire, quand Jésus-Christ sera révélé, et pourvois à leurs besoins selon les richesses de ta miséricorde. Et puisque tu nous fais la grâce de nous appeler à donner nos soins au soulagement de nos frères, qui sont parmi nous dans l'indigence, accorde nous celle de nous acquitter fidèlement de ce devoir. Bénis cette maison, que ta Providence a préparée pour nos affligés ; fais leur y trouver les secours et les consolations qui leur sont nécessaires, et bénis notre administration, la faisant réussir à ta gloire, au bien de tes pauvres, et à notre salut éternel, par Jésus-Christ, notre Seigneur.—Amen.

Pour la Clôture des Assemblées.

La Grâce de notre Seigneur Jésus-Christ, et la dilection de Dieu, et la communication du St. Esprit, soit avec nous tous éternellement.—Amen.

The Prayer.

O Almighty God and most merciful Father, thou that comfortest the afflicted, that providest for the poor and needy, and art the salvation of them that put their trust in thee! Look down, we beseech thee, with thine infinite mercy, upon all those who are any ways afflicted or distressed, especially on those who suffer for the sake of thy Holy Gospel. Grant that the trial of their faith may turn to their honour and glory, at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ; and in the riches of thy great mercy supply thou all their necessities. And since it is of thy favour, O Lord, that we are called to assist and comfort these our brethren who are in want, grant that we may faithfully discharge our duty. Bless this habitation, which thy good providence hath prepared for those among us who are in distress. May they here find that help and comfort of which they stand in need; and do thou, O Lord, bless our administration, and make it prosper to thy glory, the good of thy poor servants, and our everlasting salvation, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen.

The Blessing.

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore.—Amen.

IV.

At every Court the Governor shall preside, or in his absence the Deputy Governor; and if both be absent, the Directors then present shall choose a President. Each Director shall have a right to be present, and to vote at every Court; and no Director shall quit the Court before the Blessing is given, without leave of the President.

V.

At every General Court, eight Directors or more shall be nominated as a Committee for the ensuing quarter, to be summoned and to meet at the Hospital the second Saturday in January, and on the first Saturday in every other month, and oftener if necessary. The rest of the Directors are requested to attend these meetings to assist the Committee with their advice and counsel.

VI.

All the Directors shall be summoned to every General or Extraordinary Court by notices, to be issued at least three days previously, and similar notices shall be sent to the Directors nominated on the Quarterly Committees; such notices to be signed by the Secretary, or, on his behalf, by one of the Directors.

VII.

The Governor, Deputy Governor, Treasurer and Secretary, shall be members of all Committees.

VIII.

On every division in a Court or Committee, where the votes are equal, the presiding Member may give a casting vote in addition to his own vote.

IX.

When any Member speaks he shall stand up and address himself to the Chairman; and when two or more offer to speak together, the Chairman shall determine who shall speak first.

X.

If a Member of the Corporation intends to propose any Gentleman to be a Director of the Hospital, he shall give notice of his intention in a Quarterly Committee, and it shall be entered on the Minutes. The proposition shall be made and seconded in a General Court, and the election take place at the next General Court by Ballot. Three black balls to exclude. Each new Director, upon his introduction, shall be presented with a book of these By-Laws.

XI.

No person shall be eligible to be chosen or to continue a Director, who is an alien; or who receives any emolument from the Corporation; or who is directly or indirectly interested in the supply or sale of any goods to, or in any work done for the Hospital.

XII.

The Seal of the Corporation shall bear an impression representing "Elijah fed by the ravens in the wilderness," with these words, "Dominus providebit;" and round it "Sceau pour les pauvres François Protestants."



XIII.

The Charter, Seal, Title-Deeds, and all other Documents of importance relating to the Corporation, shall be locked up in a fire-proof strong box, with two different locks and keys, and kept in a closet adjoining to the Court-room; one of which keys shall be kept by the Treasurer, and the other by the Secretary; and they shall bring the said keys with them at every Court, or send them sealed up.

XIV.

The Seal of the Corporation shall not be affixed to any document except at a General Court or, for licenses only, at a Quarterly Committee, or by Deputies appointed by a Court for especial purposes. All documents to which the said Seal shall be affixed shall be signed by the Governor, Deputy Governor, or President of such Courts, together with the Secretary, or the person officiating for him in his absence.

XV.

At the General Court held in April, Five Directors shall be appointed, who are to make a general and exact visit in the following month of June of the property of the Corporation, of every room in the Hospital, and of the property thereto belonging. At this visit they shall ascertain whether everything is kept in good order, and whether the inmates have necessary attendance and assistance, or whether they have any complaint to make. The said Directors shall make a report in writing, subscribed with their names, to the next General Court, of the result of their investigation.

XVI.

At the General Court held in April, Five Directors shall be appointed a Committee of Accounts. They

shall examine all books and accounts of the Hospital, and at the General Courts held in October and April next ensuing they shall produce statements of receipts and expenditure, and general financial reports for the half-years ending the 30th June and 31st December respectively.

XVII.

At the General Courts held in April and October, each Director shall, in rotation, according to the date of his election, provided he shall have attended two General Courts within the year preceding, have the nomination of a Boy to be put Apprentice under the will of Stephen Mounier; such nomination to be made personally in a Quarterly Committee, or by letter to the Secretary. The Boy nominated, his Parent or Guardian, and the proposed Master, shall attend and be examined in Quarterly Committee; and if the examination is satisfactory, they shall attend again at a subsequent Quarterly Committee, when, if all parties are satisfied, the Indentures of Apprenticeship shall be executed, and £12, the first portion of the premium, be paid to the Master. At the expiration of three years the Apprentice, his Parent or Guardian, and the Master, shall attend a Quarterly Committee, and upon a Certificate of the Director who nominated, or satisfactory proof that the Indentures are subsisting, and that the Master has properly discharged his duty, £8, the remainder of the premium, shall be paid to him. In country and special cases, the Committee shall be at liberty to dispense with the attendance of all or any of the parties.

XVIII.

The Anniversary of the Hospital shall be celebrated upon the fourth Wednesday in June, when a sermon in French shall be preached in the Chapel by a minister nominated at a preceding General Court.

XIX

None of the By-Laws hereinbefore or hereinafter contained shall be altered, or any new By-Law made, except by a General or Extraordinary General Court, and confirmed at the next General Court, or at an Extraordinary General Court.

Quarterly Committees.

XX.

The Quarterly Committee of Directors shall meet at the Hospital on the second Saturday in January, and on the first Saturday in every succeeding month, or oftener if necessary, at least one hour before the meeting of the General Court, when that shall happen the same day. Three shall be a quorum. One of the Officers present, or in the absence of any, a Director shall preside, and in case of the absence of the Secretary his duties may be fulfilled by one of the Directors.

XXI.

The Quarterly Committee, after reading the Minutes of the preceding Meeting, and confirming their accuracy, shall consider the Chaplain's, Medical Officer's and Steward's Reports for the past month, and give such directions thereon, as may be required.

XXII.

The Committee shall receive petitions and inquire into the same, and determine whether they shall be registered.

XXIII.

Should any vacancies have been declared at the last Meeting of the Committee, they shall be filled up by electing from the Register of Candidates those deemed

most eligible; and an Order, signed by two Directors, shall be given, authorizing the Steward to admit each person elected, upon receiving a Certificate from the Medical Officer of the Hospital, that the person elected is in a fit state to be admitted.

XXIV.

The Committee shall in like manner fill up any vacancies in the number of Pensioners under the will of Mrs. Esther Coqueau, by electing a widow or spinster of the age of fifty years and upwards from the Register of Candidates.

XXV.

None but French Protestants, or their descendants, being Protestants, shall be eligible as inmates of the Hospital. No married persons or such as are afflicted with contagious distempers shall be eligible as inmates.

XXVI.

The Committee shall have power to expel any Inmate guilty of disturbing the peace of the House, or who does not conform to its rules.

XXVII.

The Committee shall decide upon all necessary repairs of the buildings and furniture of the Hospital; and direct all that may be required for the proper maintenance of the House and Inmates.

XXVIII.

Two or more of the Committee shall, once a month at least, visit the Wards of the Hospital, and satisfy themselves that the regulations for the comfort and good conduct of the Inmates are complied with; they shall

report the result of their visits in a book provided for that purpose, and this report shall be read in the Committee.

XXIX.

The Committee shall attend to, and, if needful, redress any complaints of the Inmates or servants, after considering the representations of the Steward thereon.

Officers of the Corporation.

Governor and Deputy Governor.

XXX.

The Governor shall be elected every three years from among the Directors by ballot, at the General Court in October.

XXXI.

The Deputy Governor shall be elected annually from among the Directors by ballot, at the General Court in October.

XXXII.

The Governor, Deputy Governor, or Director presiding at any General Court, Quarterly or other Committees, shall regulate the debates and proceedings, and take care that they are in accordance with the Charter and By-Laws.

Treasurer.

XXXIII.

The Treasurer shall be elected annually from among the Directors by ballot, at the General Court in October.

XXXIV.

The Treasurer is authorized to sign receipts for all monies payable to the Corporation, and is to pay the same to the Bankers of the Corporation.

XXXV.

All cheques and orders for payment by the Bankers are to be signed by the Governor, Deputy Governor, Secretary, or the Chairman presiding, conjointly with any two Directors.

XXXVI.

All receipts and payments on account of the Corporation shall be entered into the Treasurer's cash-book and be balanced half-yearly. The entries shall be posted into the general ledger; the receipts being divided into permanent, encumbered, and casual income; and the expenditure under its several heads.

Secretary.

XXXVII.

The Secretary shall be elected annually from among the Directors by ballot, at the General Court in October.

XXXVIII.

He shall attend all Meetings of Committees, General and Extraordinary Courts, take Minutes of all proceedings and resolutions, and enter them in a book kept for that purpose.

XXXIX.

The Secretary shall give each Director at least three clear days' notice, by letter, of every General or Extraordinary Court, and in like manner summon those Directors appointed on the Quarterly and all other Committees, specifying the time and place where such Meetings are to be held.

Chaplain, Medical Officer, and Steward.

Chaplain.

XL.

The Chaplain shall perform Divine Service according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, in the Chapel of the Hospital, and preach a sermon upon every Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas-day, and all days appointed by proclamation for a General Fast or Thanksgiving. He shall also administer the Holy Communion after morning service on the second Sunday of each month, as well as on the five occasions for which proper prefaces are provided in the Book of Common Prayer. And he shall read prayers in the Chapel every morning. He shall also visit and comfort the sick.

Medical Officer.

XLI.

The Medical Officer shall attend at the Hospital at least three times in every week, especially every Saturday, in order to examine and give his advice and medicines to such of the Inmates and servants of the Hospital as may stand in need thereof. And he shall attend at all such other times as he shall be required by a Court or Committee, or the Steward.

Steward.

XLII.

The Steward shall obey all orders of the Directors as to the general economy of the house, and act upon the same in the management and care of the Inmates and servants. He shall maintain a kind and proper authority

over them consistent with their welfare, and shall insert in his Monthly Report any circumstances which may affect them individually or collectively, in accordance with the marginal requirements of his report-book.

XLIII.

He shall pay the Pensions under the Will of Mrs. Esther Coqueau and the Winsor Gratuity monthly, and report the same, with any vacancy occurring among the Pensioners.

XLIV.

He shall not receive any person as an Inmate of the Hospital without an order signed by two Directors at a meeting of the Quarterly Committee, and a Certificate from the Medical Officer.

XLV.

The admission of every Inmate, with name, date, and every necessary particular, shall be entered in the Steward's house report-book, as also the date of the decease of any Inmate, with the place and time of burial.

XLVI.

The Steward shall take care that all provisions supplied to the Inmates be of good quality and regularly distributed to each of them, requiring those in health to take their meals in the Refectory; and for such as are invalids he shall provide whatever is necessary. He shall inspect every room in the Hospital at least once a day, and report thereon monthly.

XLVII.

The Steward is to see that the Day-rooms and Dormitories be kept properly warmed, ventilated, and lighted, according to the season of the year, and that no fire or

light be permitted after nine o'clock p.m., except by his express permission.

XLVIII.

He shall carefully read prayers in the Chapel every morning and evening (except when it is appointed for the Chaplain to read), from the Service Books provided by the Directors.

XLIX.

He shall keep an inventory of the goods, furniture, plate, stock of linen, and of clothing materials in the Hospital, which shall be corrected to the first day of June in every year.

L.

He shall see to the execution of the By-Laws relating to the Inmates, and for the due observance thereof a copy of such By-Laws shall be hung up in the Refectory with any other regulations which may be made from time to time by the Directors.

LI.

He shall be careful that no servant nor any other person in the Hospital receive any money or gratuity whatsoever from any of the Inmates, on any consideration; and he shall immediately dismiss all offenders against this rule.

Inmates of the House.

LII.

All the Inmates who are able shall attend Divine Service in the Chapel of the Hospital whenever Service is performed. Absentees are to be reported by the Steward to the Quarterly Committee.

LIII.

A quarter of an hour before every meal a bell shall be rung to warn the Inmates to assemble in the Refectory, and five minutes before every meal a second bell shall be rung. Grace shall be said or sung exactly at the hour appointed for the meal, and all who are then absent, without sufficient cause, shall be excluded from that meal. Grace shall also be said or sung after each meal. No food shall be taken by the Inmates from the Refectory.

LIV.

Any Inmate guilty of swearing, blasphemy, drunkenness, dishonesty, or other improper conduct, shall be reported to the Directors to be censured or punished as each case may require.

LV.

The Inmates are forbidden to smoke anywhere but in the place appropriated for that purpose.

LVI.

The Inmates are strictly forbidden to bring or to receive beer, wine, or spirituous liquor into the house, and if any be found, it shall be taken from them, and the Directors informed thereof. No provision supplied to the Inmates shall be permitted to be conveyed out of the house upon any pretence whatever.

LVII.

Lighted candles or lamps shall not be carried in or about the Inmates' wards or rooms without leave of the Steward.

LVIII.

The Inmates shall not go out of the Hospital without the Steward's permission.

LIX.

The Inmates are strictly forbidden to ask alms either in or out of the Hospital.

LX.

The Inmates shall each according to their ability make themselves useful under the direction of the Steward, and shall conform strictly to all the present Rules and Regulations, and to such others as may hereafter be made, and any Inmate not conforming shall at any time, upon the Directors' decision, be liable to expulsion from the Hospital.



LISTE
DES
OFFICIERS ET DES DIRECTEURS
DE
L'HÔPITAL FRANÇAIS
DEPUIS SON ÉTABLISSEMENT.

1851

OFFICERS ET DIRECTEURS

L'HÔPITAL FRANÇAIS

TERRE-NEUVÉ

LISTE DES OFFICIERS ACTUELS .

JANVIER, 1892.

Gouverneur,

LE TRES HON. LE COMTE DE RADNOR.

Sous-Gouverneur,

CHARLES JOHN SHOPPEE.

Trésorier,

CHARLES NORRIS.

Secrétaire,

ARTHUR GIRAUD BROWNING.

LISTE DES OFFICIERS ACTUELS

Janvier, 1863.

Chapitre

LE TRÈS HON. LE COMTE DE RADNOR

Comte de Radnor

CHARLES JOHN SHOPPE

Chapitre

CHARLES MORRIS

Chapitre

ART. LE FRANK BROWNING

Noms des Gouverneurs DE L'HÔPITAL FRANÇAIS DEPUIS SON ÉTABLISSEMENT.

L'Asterisme (*) devant le Nom indique que la Personne
est Morte.

Officiated
Years.

Nommé dans la MESSIEURS.

Patente du 24

2 Juillet, 1718 *Henride Massue, Marquis
de Ruvigny, Comte
de Galway

ELUS.

1	1720, Oct. 5	*Philibert	.....	Hervard, Baron d'Hunningue
1	1721, Oct. 4	*Jean	.....	de Robethon, Con- seillier Privé
6	1722, Oct. 3	*Guy	.....	de Vicouse, Baron de la Court
1	1728, Oct. 2	*Moyse	.....	Pujolas
10	1729, Oct. 1	*Paul	.....	Buissiere
6	1739, Oct. 3	*Pierre	.....	Cabibel
3	1745, Oct. 2	*Jaques	.....	Gaultier
22	1748, Oct. 5	*Jean	.....	Ligonier, Comte Ligonier
6	1770, Oct. 3	*Guillaume	.....	Bouverie, Comte de Radnor
5	1776, Avril 10	*Jean	.....	Buissiere
8	1781, Oct. 3	*Jean de Bechevel		
		de la Motte	...	de Blagny
39	1789, Jan. 28	*Jacob Pleydell	...	Bouverie, Comte de Radnor
41	1828, Avril 5	*Guill. Pleydell	...	Bouverie, Comte de Radnor
20	1869, Juil. 3	*Jacob	.....	Bouverie, Comte de Radnor
	1890, Jan. 11	William Pleydell		Bouverie, Comte de Radnor

Noms des Sous-Gouverneurs.

Officiated
Years.

Nommé dans la MESSIEURS

Patente du 24

2 Juillet, 1718 *JaquesBaudoin

ELUS.

19	1720, Oct. 5	*Pierre	.....Cabibel
17	1739, Oct. 3	*Henri.....	Guinand
3	1756, Avril 7	*Pierre	.....Gausсен
4	1759, Oct. 10	*Claude	.....Desmaretz
16	1763, Feb. 2	*André	.....Girardot-Buissieres
6	1779, Août 4	*Jacob.....	Albert
12	1785, Mai 11	*François.....	Duroure
11	1797, Juil. 12	*René	.....Briand
3	1808, Oct. 5	*Jean-Louis	...André
2	1811, Juil. 6	*Jean	.....Guillemard
23	1813, Feb. 6	*David.....	Duval
5	1836, Mai 7	*Jean-Louis	...André
18	1841, Jan. 9	*Pierre	.....Levesque
17	1859, Fev. 5	*Philippe Smith	Duval
11	1876, Oct. 7	*Richard Hervé	Giraud
	1887, Jan. 8	Charles John...	Shoppee

Noms des Trésoriers.

MESSIEURS

Officiated Years.	ELUS.	
1	1718, Sept. 3	*Louis .....des Clouseaux
21	1719, Avril 1	*Paul .....Dufour
5	1740, Jan. 2	*Jaques .....Gaultier
11	1745, Oct. 2	*Pierre .....Gaussen
6	1756, Avril 7	*Jaques .....Godin
17	1762, Juil. 14	*Jacob .....Albert
10	1779, Oct. 6	*Pierre .....Gaussen
5	1789, Jan. 28	*Gabriel .....Clarmont
7	1794, Oct. 1	*Jean-Daniel ...Lucadou
7	1801, Avril 8	*Jean-Louis ...André
3	1808, Oct. 5	*Abraham .....Favenc
10	1811, Juil. 6	*Jaques .....Belloncle
1	1821, Avril 7	*Daniel .....Guillemard
14	1822, Oct. 5	*Jean-Louis ...André
18	1836, Juil. 2	*George .....Guilloneau
22	1854, Oct. 7	*Richard Hervé Giraud
1	1876, Oct. 7	*Robert Lewis Roumieu
10	1877, Oct. 6	Charles John Shoppee
	1887, Avril 2	Charles .....Norris

Noms des Secrétaires.

MESSIEURS

Officiated Years.	ELUS.	
19	1718, Sept. 3	*Philippe Menard, Ministre
28	1737, Juil. 6	*Philippe Crespigny
20	1765, Avril 10	*François Duroure
7	1785, Juil. 9	*David André
5	1792, Jan. 11	*André Girardot
4	1797, Avril 12	*Jean-Louis ... André
1	1801, Avril 8	*Daniel Bureau
8	1802, Oct. 6	*Jean Guillemard
12	1810, Oct. 6	*Jean-Louis ... André, junr.
14	1822, Oct. 5	*George Guillonneau
20	1836, Août 6	*Richard Hervé Giraud
7	1856, Avril 5	*Richard Grellier
11	1863, Oct. 3	*Chas. Jas. Fâche
1	1874, Jan. 11	*Fred. Albert ... Winsor
	1875, Juil. 3	Arthur Giraud Browning

Noms des Ministres.

Officiated Years.	ELUS.	
2	1718	*Rev. Philippe .....Menard
3	1720, Juil. 6	*Rev. ———.....Du Plessis
19	1723, Avril 3	*Rev. ———.....Le Moyne
21	1742, Jan. 6	*Rev. Jaques .....Du Plessis
5	1763, Mar. 2	*Rev. Louis .....Villette
22	1768, Juil. 27	*Rev. Jean .....Carle
13	1790, Mai. 20	*Rev. Pierre .....Lescure
17	1803, Juil. 20	*Rev. Th. ....Abauzet
6	1820, Mar. 15	*Rev. George .....Lawrence
21	1826, Dec. 20	*Rev. Joseph Claude Meffre
29½	1847, Juil. 3	Rev. Bryan T. ....Nurse
7	1877, Mar. 3	Rev. John William Laughlin, M.A.
1	1884, Sep. 3	Rev. John .....de Soyres
5	1885, Oct. 3	Rev. George .....Robinson
	1890, Oct. 4	Rev. Foster John ...Thompson, M.A.

Noms des Directeurs.

* * * Les 37 premiers sont nommés dans la Patente du
* * * roi George I. en date du 24 Juillet, 1718.

MESSIEURS

*Philippe	Menard	} Ministres.
*Louis	Saurin	
*Henry	de St. Colome	
*Claude	Scoffier	
*Nicolas	de la Sablière	
*Guy	de Vicouse, Baron de la Court	
*Jacob	de Blagny	
*David	Montolieu, Baron de St. Hippolyte	
*Moyse	Pujolas	
*François	de Pontereau	
*Louis	de Gaillardy	
*Louis	des Clouseaux	
*Jaques	Robethon	
*Albert	de Lande	
*Réné	de la Combe de Cluset	
*Pierre	Reneu	
*Estienne	Seignoret	
*Jean	le Clerc de Virly	
*Louis	Tudert	
*Réné	Baudouin	
*Jaques-Louis	Berchere	
*Paul	Du Four	
*Pierre	Champion de Crespigny	
*Jean	de Rossieres	
*Thomas	Le Heup	
*Solomon	Penny	
*Pierre	Marchant	
*Benjamin ...	Baronneau	

MESSIEURS

*Thomas	.....	Thomas
*Philippe	.....	Fruschard
*Pierre-Jacques		Du Desert
*Jean-Philippe	...	Charles
*Jaques	.....	Tabart
*Jaques	.....	Devaux
*Pierre	.....	Triquet
*Jean	.....	Perigal
*Pierre	.....	Cabibel

ELUS.

1719, Avril 1	*	Le Blanc, Ministre.
	* Pierre.....	Seignoret
	* Paul	Buissiere
1720, Juil. 6	* Philibert.....	Hervart, Baron d'Hun- ningue
	* Jaques	Gaultier
	* Jaques	Roussy
1721, Juil. 5	* Jean	Robethon, Conseillier Privé
	* Charles	Lebas
	* Jean	L'Espinasse de Fonvive
	* Jean	de Montledier
	* Henri.....	Guinand
	* Jaques	Molinier
	* René	de Boyville
Oct. 4	* Philippe.....	Moreau
1723, Jan. 2	* Moïse	Rigail
	* Claude	Amyand
	* Anthoine	Clerembault
Juil. 3	* Jean de Remy de Montigny	
1724, Jan. 8	* Gedeon	Leglize
1725, Jan. 6	* Antoine	de Rambouillet
	* Isaac	Reynous
Juil. 7	* André.....	Julliot
Oct. 6	* Israel-Antoine	Aufrere, Ministre
1726, Jan. 5	* Louis-Benjamin d'Olon	
	* Jean	Narbonne
Avril 13	* Jean	Duprat de Charreau

MESSIEURS

1727,	Avril	5	* ———	Tascher, Ministre
1728,	Oct.	2	* Etienne	de Gulhon
1729,	Avril	9	* Jaques	Gambier
	Juil.	2	* Charles	St. Maurice
			* Charles	Bacalan
	Oct.	1	* Jean	Peyrenc
			* Jean	Motteux
1730,	Oct.	7	* Jean	Boucher
1731,	Jan.	6	* Jaques	Marc
			* Thomas	Dubuisson
	Fev.	3	* Josias	Laborde
	Juil.	7	* Jean	Delaфон
			* Louis	Beliard
			* Pierre	Soulegre
1732,	Avril	12	* Claude	Desmaretz
			* Jaques	de Foissac
	Juil.	5	* Guy	de Vicouse
			* Jean	de Blagny
1734,	Jan.	2	* Jaques-Philippe	Moreau, Capitaine
	Avril	3	* Isaac	de Bruse, Major
			* Samuel	La Riviere
	Juil.	3	* Philippe	de Crespigny
1735,	Avril	9	* Alexandre	Forrester
			* Pierre	Tirel
			* Daniel	Touvois
	Juil.	2	* Jean	Bosanquet
1736,	Jan.	7	* Daniel	de Beaufort, Ministre
	Avril	7	* Jean	le Quesne, Alderman
			* Jean	Chalié
			* Pierre	Thomas
			* Pierre	Deschamps
1737,	Juil.	6	* Amand	Duperron
			* Jaques	Dulamon
	Oct.	5	* Moyse	Bernege
1738,	Jan.	4	* Jaques	Binet
	Avril	5	* René	de Comarque, M.D.
			* Charles	Laporte
1740,	Juil.	2	* Pierre-Auguste	Samson

MESSIEURS

1742,	Juil.	2	*Gabriel	Fouace
			*Charles	de Sailly
			*Louis	Dejean, Colonel
			*Pierre	de laPrimaudaye, Capt
			*Jaques	Gastine
			*Claude.....	Binet
			*Pierre	Lapierre
	Oct.	1	*Edouard	Ravenel
1741,	Jan.	7	*Pierre	Gaussen
			*Jean.....	Buissiere
			*Jaques	Massé
			*Jean-Anthoine...	Loubier
			*Claude	Bosanquet
			*Michel.....	Le Heup
1742,	Fev.	6	*Pierre	Lemaitre
	Avril	7	*François	Duroure
	Juil.	7	*Jaques	Godin
1743,	Jan.	5	*André	Girardot-Buissieres
1747,	Jan.	14	*Estienne-David	Ravaud
	Avril	1	*Jean.....	Gignoux
	Juil.	2	*Estienne	Tessier
1748,	Jan.	6	*Jean.....	Jullian
	Avril	13	*Jean.....	Ligonier, General Che- valier du Bain (Comte Ligonier)
1749,	Avril	5	*Joseph	Pouchon
			*Jacques	Fruschard
			*Nicholas	Jourdain
	Juil.	5	*Jaques	Hays
			*Pierre	Dutens
1750,	Jan.	3	*Estienne	Mounier
	Avril	4	*Jean.....	David
1751,	Jan.	9	*Isaac	Roberdeau
			*Anthoine	Colombiés
1752,	Avril	1	*Abraham	Castres
	Juil.	1	*Jean-Jaques.....	Majendie, D.D.
			*Pierre	Garnault
	Oct.	11	*Samuel.....	Pechel, Maître en Chancellerie

MESSIEURS

1753,	Avril	3	*Arthur	de Villettes
	O&t.	3	*Jean-Luc	Landon
			*Abraham	Delamare
1754,	Avril	3	*Ruvigny	de Cosne, Colo- nel
			*Daniel	Pilon
	O&t.	2	*David	Delavau
1755,	Avril	9	*Jean	Pigou
			*Simon	Dalbiac
	Juil.	2	*Pierre	Gausсен
	O&t.	1	*Pierre	Auber
1756,	Jan.	7	*Jean	Dargent
			*Estienne	Guyon
	Juil.	7	*Matthieu	Loubier
			*Henri	Guinand
			*Daniel	Vautier
			*Pierre	Triquet
	O&t.	6	*David	André
			*Jacob	Albert
			*Charles	Molinier
1757,	Avril	20	*Daniel	Vialars
	Juil.	6	*Jacques	Martel
			*Jean	Delamare
			*Pierre	Deschamps
1758,	O&t.	4	*Giles	Godin
			*Berchere	Baril
			*Jean	Deschamps
			*Simon	Dalbiac
1759,	Jan.	10	*Charles	Montolieu, Co- lonel
			*Pierre	Cazalet
	Avril	4	*Zacharie	Agace
	Juil.	4	*Pierre	Motteux
			*Jean	Sabatier
	O&t.	10	*André.....	Reignier
			*Pierre Henri Alexandre	de la Primaudaye
1760,	Jan.	9	*Gedeon	Gosset
			*François.....	Desmaretz

MESSIEURS

1760,	Jan. 9	*Pierre.....	Nouaille
	Juil. 9	*Claude	Crespigny
		*Jean	Boucher
	Oct. 8	*Jean	Devaynes
1761,	Jan. 9	*François.....	de la Primaudaye, Capitaine
		*Pierre.....	Alavoine
	Juil. 8	*François.....	Chassereau
		*Pierre.....	Ogier
		*Jaques	Chalié
1762,	Juil. 14	*Isaac	Delamare
		*Louis.....	Teissier
	Oct. 6	*Jacob	Delamare
		*Jaques	Dargent
		*Noé	Le Cras
		*Aymé.....	Garnault
1763,	Avril 13	*Etienne	Barbut
	Juil. 13	*Abdias	Agace
		*Jean	Bonnet
1763,	Juil. 13	*Jacob	Blaquiere
		*Jean-Pierre ...	Blaquiere
		*Jacob	Jamet
	Oct. 5	*Jean	Motteux
1764,	Jan. 11	*Jacob	Agace
	Avril 11	*Isaac	Gosset
		*Jean	Landon
1765,	Jan. 9	*Joseph	Artieres
		*Estienne	Amiot
		*Phinée	Deseret
	Avril 10	*Pierre.....	Devisme
	Juil. 10	*Benjamin	Harenc
		*Guillaume	Hervart
		*Christophe.....	Langlois
		*Daniel	Olivier
1766,	Jan. 3	*Pierre	Planck
	Juil. 9	*Guillaume	Ruffane, Général
		*Antoine	Planck
		*Jean	Hanet

MESSIEURS

1767,	Oct. 1	*Jaques-Gabriel	Montresor, Colonel
		*Mathieu	Clarmont
		*Thomas	Thomas
		*Pierre	Bonnet
	Jan. 14	*Pierre	Dutens
	Avril 8	*Pierre	Auber
	Juil. 8	*Isaac	Ardesoif
		*Jean	Clerembault
		*Pierre	Guinard
		*Jean	Creuzé
1768,	Oct. 7	*Abraham	de la Neuve maison
		*Jaques	Baril
	Jan. 12	*Jean	Lefebvre
	Oct. 5	*Charles	Boileau
	Jan. 11	*Jean	Carnac, Général
	Avril 12	*Michel	Fontaine
		*Gabriel	Clarmont
		*Jean	Chalié
		*Jean	Guillemard ; fils
		*Jean	Durand, M.P.
1769,	Juil. 12	*Philippe	Delahaize
		*Hugues	Minet
		*Pierre	Harisson
		*Jean-Daniel	Lucadou
		*François	Perigal
		*Estienne-Pierre ...	Godin
	Oct. 4	*Charles	Vignoles, Colonel
		*Sir Estienne-Theo.	Janssen, Baronet
		*Josué	Mauger, M.P.
	Jan. 10	*Josias	Cottin
1770,	Avril 11	*Jean	Malliet
		*Guillaume	Devaynes, M.P.
	Juil. 11	*Leonard	Turquand
		*Jacques	Matthias
		*Vincent	Matthias
	Oct. 3	*Guillaume	Bouverie, Comte de
			Radnor
		*Tillieux	Girardot

MESSIEURS

1770,	Oct. 3.	*Pierre	Romilly
1771,	Jan. 9	*Pierre	Aubertin
	Avril 10	*Jean	Deschamps
		*Pierre-Nicolas	Triquet
	Juil. 10	*Henry Guill...	Guyon
		*Daniel	Richard
		*Pierre	Merzeau
	Oct. 2	*Louis	Ogier
		*Jean-Rodolphe	Battier
1772,	Juil. 5	*Jean	Tirel-Morin
		*Jacques	Barbut, Capitaine
		*Paul	Pechel, Lt.-Col.
1773,	Jan. 13	*Jean-Louis ...	Petit, M.D.
	Avril 14	*Jean	Marissal
	Juil. 14	*Antoine	Aubert
	Oct. 6	*Pierre	Marriet
1774,	Avril 13	*Jean	Perchard
	Juil. 13	*Estienne	Beuzeville
		*George	Brisac, Capitaine
	Oct. 5	*Philippe	Muysson
1775,	Avril 12	*Cyrus	Maigre
	Oct. 4	*Frederic	Montague, Conseiller Privé
		*Pierre	Layard, M.D.
		*Jean	Du Bisson
1776,	Jan. 10	*Jean	Travers, Capitaine
		*Ivon	Thomas
	Juil. 10	*Emeric	Vidal
		*Charles	Teissier
		*Louis	Chauvet
		*Pierre	Beuzeville
		*Jean	Fremont
		*Salomon	Hesse
	Oct. 2	*Pierre	Lefevre
		*André	Girardot
1777,	Jan. 8	*Jean-Daniel ...	Vernezobre
	Avril 9	*Jean-Louis ...	Turquand
		*Henry Clinton de	Villettes, Lieut-Gen.

MESSIEURS

1777, Juil. 9	*Jaques	Beuzeville
	*Samuel	Lichigaray
	*Mathieu	Chalié
Oct. 1	*Louis	Duval
1778, Jan. 14	*Isaac	Martel
Juil. 8	*Richard	Devins
	*Jacob	Gosset
1779, Jan. 13	*Louis	Jouenne
	*Thomas-Pierre	Romilly
Avril 14	*Jaques	Auber
Juil. 14	*Jean-Isaac	Dumoustier
	*Jean	Jourdan
	*Jean	Montresor, Major
	*Guillaume-Annde	Villettes
1780, Jan. 12	*Guillaume	Devisme
	*Pierre	Gaussen, junr.
	*Pierre-Jaques ...	Auriol
	*Charles	de St. Leu
Avril 12	*Antoine	Chamier, M.P.
	*Daniel	Giles
	*François	Menet
Juil. 12	*Antoine-Louis...	Layard, Capitaine
	*Jean-Thomas ...	Layard
1781, Avril 11	*Estienne	Teissier
	*Jean	Chamier
Juil. 11	*Jean	Duroure, Lieut.- Colonel
1782, Jan. 9	*Samuel	Bosanquet
	*Guillaume	Bosanquet
	*Samuel Robert	Gaussen
Avril 10	*Gedeon	Combrune
	*Jaques	Rondeau
Juil. 10	*David	André, junr.
Oct. 2	*Abraham	Favenc
	*Jaques	Maze, junr.
1783, Jan. 8	*Robert	Galhié
	*Joseph	Debaufre
Avril 9	*Auguste	Dumaresq, Capt. R.N.

MESSIEURS

1783,	Avril 9	*Charles	Minier
	Oct. 1	*Réné	Briand
1784,	Jan. 14	*Jean.....	Le Souef
	Juil. 14	*Pierre	Mounier
		*Jean.....	Perigal
		*Pierre	Auber, junr.
1785,	Juil. 12	*Isaac	Guillemard
	Oct. 5	*Jean.....	Massu
1786,	Jan. 11	*Samuel.....	Romilly
	Avril 12	*Jean.....	Duval
		*Jean-Louis	André
	Juil. 12	*Henry	Bosanquet
		*David	Duval
	Oct. 4	*Jean-Pierre	Roberdeau
1787,	Avril 11	*Jean.....	Jamet
		*Abraham	Bredel
		*Richard	Debaufre
		*Gabriel.....	Mathias
		*Robert.....	Le Blond
		*Pierre	Guillebaud
		*Jean-Pierre	Boileau
	Juil. 11	*Etienne	de la Primaudaye
	Oct. 3	*Jacob	Bosanquet
		*Guillaume	Bosanquet
1788,	Avril 9	*Gerard.....	Devisme
		*Simeon.....	Droz
		*Jean-Antoine ...	Noguier
	Juil. 9	*Jaques-Louis ...	Lucadou
		*Louis-André ...	de la Chaumette
		*Daniel	Agace
	Oct. 1	*Henri Tucker...	Montresor, Capitaine
1789,	Jan. 14	*Jacob	Pleydell-Bouverie,
			Comte de Radnor
	Avril 8	*Daniel	De St. Leu
	Oct. 7	*Jaques	Guillemard
		*Pierre	Nouaille, junr.
		*Etienne	Ardesoif
1790,	Juil. 14	*Hon. Philippe ...	Pusey

MESSIEURS

1790, Juil. 14	*Jean.....	Marplay
	*Pierre-Antoine	Sapte
Oct. 6	*Jean-Henri	Cazenove
1791, Avril 13	*Jean-Lewis	Minet
	*Isaac	Minet
	*Pierre	Le Souef
	*François-David	de la Chaumette
Oct. 5	*Gedeon	Saint
1793, Avril 10	*Jean.....	Charretié
	*Jean.....	Cossart
	*Sir Guillaume-Louis André,	Baronet
	*Jean.....	Guillemard
Oct. 2	*Pierre-Ferry ...	Michel
1794, Jan. 8	*Mathieu	Thomas
Avril 9	*Paul.....	Le Mesurier, M.P., Lord Mayor.
	*Pierre	Perchard, Lord Mayor.
	*Robert.....	Williams, junr.
	*Gainsborough ...	Dupont
	*David	Des Carrieres
Juil. 9	*Pierre	Dollond
	*George	Jourdan
Oct. 1	*Pierre	Vere
	*Jean-Theophile	Daubuz
1795, Avril 8	*Guillaume	Griffin
	*François	Chalié
Juil. 8	*Samuel.....	Jaumard
Oct 7	*Jaques	Fenoulhet
	*Jean.....	Deseret
1796, Juil. 13	*Jean.....	Griffin
Oct. 5	*Pierre	Benezech
	*Jean.....	Levesque
1798, Juil. 11	*Henry-Antoine	de la Chaumette
Oct. 3	*Jaques-Louis ...	Desormeaux
1799, Jan. 9	*Jaques	Landon
Juil. 10	*Jaques	Belloncle
	*Jean.....	Martineau
	*David	Martineau

MESSIEURS

1799, Oct. 2	*Daniel	Bureau
	*Pierre	Pousset
	*Edward	Matthews
1800, Oct. 1	*Guillaume	Cazaly
1801, Oct. 7	*Sir Thomas.....	Pechell, Bart.
1802, Juil. 14	*Pierre	Renvoizé
1803, Oct. 5	*Guillaume	Pleydell-Bouverie, 3 ^e Comte de Radnor
	*Richard	De Barry
	*Jaques	Racine
1804, Juil. 11	*François	Maseres, Cursitor Ba- ron of the Exchequer
	*Michel-Pierre ...	Touray
1805, Avril 24	*Jean	Ferard
Juil. 10	*Abraham	Favenc
1808, Jan. 13	*Jean-Pierre	Gaugain
1809, Avril 1	*Claude	Grignion
	*Jean-Louis	André
	*Jaques-Henri ...	Barnouin
1810, Juil. 7	*Daniel	Guillemard
1811, Avril 6	*Jean	Gilman
Oct. 5	*Sir Jean	Silvestre, Bart.
	*Thomas	Chevalier
1812, Avril 4	*Pierre	Planck
	*Abraham-Jean	Mouchet
1813, Avril 3	*Pierre	Levesque, junr.
1814, Avril 2	*Etienne	Beuzeville
Juil. 2	*Jean-Aldebert ...	Mouchet
	*Jaques-Pierre ...	André
1815, Avril 1	*Daniel	Moore
1816, Avril 6	*Charles	de St. Leu, junr.
1818, Jan. 10	*Michel.....	Lemann
Juil. 4	*Jean-Vatas	Simpson
Juil. 10	*François	Jolit
Oct. 3	*Guill. Denison...	Sevestre
1819, Jan. 9	*George	Dollond
	*Guillaume	Pulley
Juil. 3	*George.....	Guillonneau

MESSIEURS

1820,	Jan. 8	*Guill. Mills	Pulley
	Avril 4	*Pierre-Paul	Grellier
	Juil. 1	*Joseph	Pulley
1821,	Jan. 13	*Henri	Pulley
1824,	Avril 3	*Seth-Stephen ...	Ward
		*Jean-Charles ...	Durand
	Oct. 2	*Jaques	Barbet
		*Thomas	Lawrance
1825,	Juil. 2	*Guill. Henri.....	Booth
		*Guillaume	Turquand
1826,	Jan. 14	*George-Rice ...	Fellowe
	Juil. 1	*Samuel.....	Bosanquet
		*Philippe-Smith...	Duval
	Oct. 7	*Louis	Duval
1827,	Oct. 6	*George.....	Fournier
1828,	Juil. 5	*Jean-Robert.....	Vincent
1829,	Jan. 10	*Louis-Hayes ...	Petit, M.P.
		*Richard-Hervé...	Giraud
		*Edouard	Wyndham
1831,	Avril 2	*Jaques	Bourdillon
		*Jean.....	Guyon, Capt. R.N.
1834,	Juil. 5	*William David...	Jourdain
1836,	Fev. 6	*Thomas Russell	Jolit
	Mai 7	*Henry William	Masters
	Juil. 2	*Fred. Albert ...	Winsor
1837,	Avril 1	*Richard	Grellier
		*Isaac	Boyd
1838,	Oct. 6	*Philip James ...	Chabot, M.A.
		*Rev. Richard ...	Edwards
1839,	Jan. 12	*Sir John Peter ...	Boileau, Bt., F.R.S., F.S.A.
1842,	Août 6	*The Hon. Jacob Bouverie	(Viscount Folkestone). Elec- ted Governor, 1869
1843,	Jan. 14	*John	Roumieu
	Avril 1	*Philip	Hanbury
	Août 5	*Hollingworth ...	Magniac
1845,	Avril 5	*Ashhurst	Majendie

MESSIEURS

1845,	Avril	5	*Henry-James	Duval
	Oct.	4	*Louis-Peter	Petit
1846,	Oct.	3	*Joseph	Pulley
			Sir Henry William Peek, Bart., M.P.	
			*Henry John	Haines
			*John	Labouchère
			*James	Albers
			*James Peter	André
1847,	Avril	3	*Thomas	Smart
	Juil.	3	*Sir George	Gerard de Hoche- pied Larpent, Bart.
			*Henry Beaumont...	Leeson, M.D., F.R.S.
			*Marmaduke	Matthews
1848.	Avril	1	*Henry	Emly
			John	Pulley
	Juil.	1	*James	De La Mare
	Oct.	7	*Thomas Butts	Tanqueray Wil- laume
1849,	Avril	7	William	Turquand
			*Peter-John	Petit, Lieut.-Col.
	Oct.	6	*Charles	Tanqueray
1850,	Avril	6	*Richard Harman...	Lloyd
1852,	Jan.	10	*Peter	Touray
1853,	Jan.	8	*George	Dollond
	Avril	2	*John Joseph	Tiercelin
1855,	Jan.	13	*Frederic Armand...	Bourdon
	Juil.	7	*Arthur Becher ...	Pollock
	Oct.	6	*Parke	Pittar
			*Richard	Habberfield
1856,	Juil.	5	*Francis Henry	Jolit
	Oct.	4	Frederic William	Capper
			*Robert Lewis	Roumieu
			*Warren	De la Rue, D.C.L., F.R.S.
1857,	Juil.	4	*John Francis	White
1858,	Jan.	9	*Rev. John Lewis...	Petit

MESSIEURS

1858,	Oct.	2	James	De La Mare
1859,	Fev.	5	*Herbert	Moxon
			*Charles James	Fâche
			*Philip Snaith	Duval, B.A.
			*Charles.....	Panton
	Juil.	2	*Richard	Martineau
1860,	Jan.	14	*Thomas	Stone
			*Hy. J. Rosselloty.....	Haines
	Avril	7	Charles.....	Norris
1861,	Jan.	12	*Wm. Frederick	De La Rue
			*Edwd. Abraham	Roumieu
	Juil.	6	*Francis.....	De La Mare
1862,	Oct.	4	*Saml. Sanders	Teulon
1863,	Oct.	3	Wm. Milford	Teulon
1864,	Avril	2	*Seymour	Teulon
1865,	Jan.	14	Henry	Wagner, F.S.A.
	Juil.	1	*Charles.....	Clark, Q.C.
			George Thos.	Romilly
			Chas. Hastings	Collette
1866,	Avril	7	*Thomas	Ware
	Juil.	7	*Edward	Smith, M.D., F.R.S.
	Oct.	6	Frederick.....	Philbrick, Q.C.
			*Dennis de Berdt	Hovell
			Wm. Hensman	Teulon
1867,	Avril	6	*James	Smart
	Juil.	6	Charles John	Shopee
	Oct.	5	*Charles.....	Magniac
1869,	Oct.	2	*Frederick.....	Ouvry, President Soc. Ant.
	Oct.	2	Rev. John Joseph ...	Roumieu
1870,	Jan.	8	*Francis Michell Kerr	Mercier
1872,	Oct.	5	Wm. Parke Jno.....	Pittar
1873,	Jan.	11	Arthur Giraud	Browning, F.S.A.
	Juil.	5	*Jonathan	Duthoit
1874,	Jan.	10	Edward	Clapton, M.D.
	Avril	11	Francis Fredk.....	Giraud
			*Bernard Bedwell.....	Portal

MESSIEURS

1875, Avril 3	Joshua Whitehead ...	Butterworth, F.S.A.
Oct. 2	John Samuel	Phené, LL.D., F.S.A.
1876, Jan. 8	Reginald St. Aubyn...	Roumieu
Juil. 1	Henry	Lee, J.P.
Oct. 7	Nevill	Jourdain
1877, Jan. 13	*Edward Prichard.....	Evans, J.P.
Avril 7	*Daniel	Cronin
	*Daniel	Desbois
1878, Jan. 12	William	Grellier
Juil. 6	Raymond Louis	Roumieu
Oct. 5	*Robert William	Gaussen
1879, Juil. 5	Colonel John	Davis, F.S.A.
Oct. 4	Henry John.....	Jourdain
1880, Oct. 2	Parke Mayhew	Pittar
1881, Juil. 2	Lieut.-Col. George	Lambert, F.S.A.
	Frederick Welsh.....	Portal
Oct. 1	Thomas	Archer
	Robert George	Gaussen, Captain Grenadier Gds.
1882, Jan. 14	William Morris	Beaufort
	William	Minet
Avril 1	The Right Hon. Lord	Romilly
1883, Juil. 7	Stephen Smith.....	Duval
1884, Jan. 12	Henry John Philip ...	Dumas
	Samuel Wayland.....	Kershaw, F.S.A.
Avril 5	Sir Joseph	Savory, Bart., Al- derman, Lord Mayor 1890-91
1885, Avril 11	The Rev. Francis Houssemayne	Du Boulay
Juil. 4	The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Austen.....	Layard, G.C.B.
Oct. 3	*The Rev. Philip Antoine	De Teissier, Baron De Teissier

MESSIEURS

1886, Avril 3	Sir Francis George Manningham ...Boileau, Bart.
Oct. 2	Cuthbert Edgar ...Peek, J.P., F.S.A.
1887, Oct. 1	*Thomas Beath ...Christie, M.D., C.I.E.
	Gerald Augustine Shoppee, M.A., LL.D.
1889, Jan. 12	*Frederic Peter.....Layard, Lieut.-Gen.
Oct. 5	The Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor, elected Governor Jan. 11, 1890.
1890, Avril 12	AlfredLafone, M.P.
1891, Oct. 3	Henry BriceDe Teissier, Gene- ral, Baron De Teissier





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