THOMAS MULHALL KING, I.S.O.,
AN EARLY ADMINISTRATOR

[Some Notes on his Family, Life and Career by his grandson, REGINALD R. M. KING, Q.C., M.A., LL.M.,
of the Middle Temple, London.]

(Delivered at a meeting of the Society on 28 October 1971)

ORIGINS OF THE NAME “KING”

The name is of considerable antiquity in England but it
does not derive, as once thought, either from the Anglo-
Saxon CYNING or from the nickname given to a person
who played the part of the King in the old Miracle Plays.
It, in fact, occurs long before the time of the first of the Eng­
ish Miracle Plays—The Harrowing of Hell, from the late
13th century.

Prior to the arrival in England of the Norman people, the
name in its French form of le Roi, le Rey, etc., was widely
spread in France, and surnames were quite unknown in Eng­
land: it was, indeed, the Norman influence that gradually
introduced into England the idea and use of such identify­
ing family names. The name le Roi does not imply that its
original bearer was a King. It almost certainly derives from
the Norman and Norse practice of conferring nicknames
upon people, and then specialised them as identifying
names for particular families. A similar practice is to be
found among the Irish and other people—witness the name
Mulhall, which is an Anglicised version of the pseudonym
Mulcahill, meaning “the warrior”, which was conferred
upon the celebrated Rory O’Moore (or O’Morra) for his
courage and prowess in battle, and which was adopted as a
surname by his descendants.

Men in the service of a King, a Bishop or a great noble or
famous institution were often identified by the name of the
master whom they served, and the name William le Roi
would have indicated originally no more than that the par­
ticular William was employed in the King’s service. A
second, but less likely derivation for the name, is from a
pun on the old French word “roit”, meaning “ruthless” or
“resolute”. In the instant case, the subsequent history of
the family would appear to indicate—in spite of their cen­
turies old claim to be descended from the Saxon kings, (of
this more later)— that its progenitors belonged to that class of ecclesiastical clerks and knightly warriors which were such a characteristic of mediaeval Europe.

I say that the name appears to be unconnected with the family claim to be descended from the Saxon Kings for the primary reason that the name King does not appear in England at any time prior to about 1180. After that date it occurs regularly as a surname in a variety of forms such as le King, le Roi, le Rex, etc.

**ORIGINS OF THE FAMILY**

With the better understanding of the effects of radiation on genetic structure, which has emerged in recent years, a considerable impetus has been given to investigations into the heritability of acquired characteristics, and a good deal of work has been done by anthropologists and psychologists in this field, in relation to certain families which have been known to have manifested creative and administrative talents over a number of generations. In the light of the growing understanding of this topic, it will be of interest to deal briefly with the forebears of Thomas Mulhall King, and to indicate some of those special traits and characteristics which are identifiable in them and also in the subject of this paper.

The first certainly identifiable individual in the line from which derives Thomas Mulhall King was one John le King who was living in the Hundred of Avon in the year (old system) 1275-6. His son, known as Ricardus le King, was M.P. for Wilton, Wilts, in the year 1314, and representatives of the family have ever since lived in Wiltshire. About 1406, Thomas Mulhall King’s ancestors crossed the county boundary into Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire and, thereafter for about 300 years, lived in and around Thame and Worminghall and the University of Oxford. They did not return to Wiltshire until about the end of the seventeenth century.

**HENRY VIII’S LEFT-HAND MAN**

About 1500, Robert King is to be found as the last Abbot of Osweyey. From here, in 1542, he was appointed as the first Bishop of Oxford, and he served in this degree until his death in 1557. His bishopric was probably a reward for his part as what I may describe as Henry VIII’s “left-hand man” in the engineering of the Reformation. His younger brother, William, married Anne, daughter of Sir John Williams (alias Cromwell—the same family as that which produced Oliver Cromwell, the Protector) and co-
heiress with her brother, Lord Williams of Thame, of Sir John abovementioned. William's memorial brass is to be seen in Thame Church. From this marriage stem the families of King of Worminghall, Shabington, Claydon Padbury, Twyford and Towcester. Thomas Mulhall King belonged to the Worminghall branch of the family through his ancestor John King, Bishop of London 1611-1621, who was the grandson of the abovementioned William King.

CLAIM OF DESCENT FROM SAXON KINGS

It was about the middle of the 16th century that the family seems to have advanced publicly for the first time its claim to have been descended from the ancient Saxon Kings of England, and this boast is to be found, in accordance with the fashion of the times, on its contemporary family monuments in Windsor Chapel, Chichester Cathedral, and other places in which its various members are interred. The monumental inscription, for instance, of Henry King, Bishop of Chichester and eldest son of Bishop John King, reads in part "... Henry King, Bishop of Chichester, eldest son of John King, formerly Bishop of London. He was descended from the ancient Royal House of the Saxons among the
Damnonii in the land of Devon. Illustrious in the splendour of his lineage, more illustrious in his piety, learning and virtues . . . ” As to the validity of this claim, I am unable to say anything beyond that the descent was probably in a female line, as Robert King’s arms in his memorial window at Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, show a quartering of the royal arms of England—three lions passant guardant—and these arms were acknowledged as to their validity by the Heralds at the time of Bishop John’s funeral in 1621. His motto was “atavis regibus” (sprung from kings) and doubtless has reference to the family pretensions. There is nothing inherently improbable in the story, as the descendants of the ancient Saxon kings, like the other Saxon nobility, had been reduced almost entirely to the role of simple farmers and even villeins as far back as the reign of William the Conqueror. These arms were borne both by Bishop Henry and his elder son, John, and they appear above the door of the alms house which John caused to be built and endowed at Worminghall in the late seventeenth century. This alms house, beautifully restored and with its original endowment of lands intact, is still functioning at Worminghall.

CAREER OF SERVICE TO CHURCH AND STATE

As far back as the time of Richard King in 1275, the family seems to have begun its career of service to Church and State, which both in England and in Australia it has continued ever since. Phillip King, was, in his minority, a page to King Henry VII and all of the sons of Bishop John King were in Holy Orders and employed either in service to the Church, the University or the Crown. The family remained close to the Tudor and Stuart Kings in a variety of different offices, and Bishop John was described by the celebrated Coke as “the best speaker of the Court of Star Chamber in my time”, while James the First called him “the King of Preachers”. So deep, in fact, was the family attachment to the House of Stuart that for many years after the Stuarts had ceased to occupy the throne of England, and during a period when no little danger attached to the exercise, they held each year a family celebration to mark the anniversary of the Restoration. Thomas Mulhall King’s great-great-grandfather is said to have been present at one of the last of these gatherings and a photograph of the invitation thereto is in my possession. It is a matter of some interest that all the Kings whose armorial bearings appear on the invitation were claimed to have been kinsmen.
The family were cousins of the Cromwells and, because they were personally on bad terms with the Cromwells owing to a dispute about a very lucrative royal patent, and because they chose the “wrong side” in the Civil War, they were dispossessed of their extensive estates by Cromwell and his supporters. Bishop Henry, for instance, was deprived of his See of Chichester, and John, second son of Bishop John—who had been elected, but not consecrated as Bishop of Ely—was never inducted into his See. He died as Canon and Prebendary of Windsor and, together with several of his children, is buried in Windsor Chapel. Memorial inscriptions are in the chapel. At all events, they contrived to retain several small estates, including Worminghall, and thereafter lived the lives of small country gentlemen and farmers. It was from Worminghall that Thomas Mulhall King’s ancestor Stephen King returned to Wiltshire about the end of the 17th century.

From that time onwards, until about the middle of the 19th century, the family was seated at Calne, in the Hundred of Avon, Bremhill, Widhill and Old Hayward, all in the
Thomas Mulhall King’s father, Alexander King, was born at Old Hayward, near Hungerford, in 1806 and was baptised at Chilton Foliat parish church on 20 January 1807. In his youth, he had wished to take Holy Orders, as had so many of his family before him, but he encountered considerable opposition from his father who wished him to stay at Old Hayward and take the place over from him on his death. The result of these dissensions was that Alexander left home as a young man of about 19 and went up to London to try his fortune there. He nearly starved to death and kept body and soul together with whatever work he could find until his father’s cousin, Henry Seymour King, a small merchant banker and a large-scale importer and manufacturer of vegetable oils, took pity on him and gave him employment, first in his counting house and, subsequently, in his mercantile ventures. Henry’s major source of income was the importing and processing of colza nuts for the oils that were used in the mechanically-driven vegetable oil lamps of the day. With the advent of paraffin oil, this source of income rapidly dried up. At about this time, Alexander came into a fairly substantial amount of money, possibly from his elder sister. He had, in the
meantime, at Bexley Parish Church on 10 July 1839, married Lucretia Anne, daughter of Joshua Mulhall, a civil engineer, who was descended from the Rory O’Moore (Lord of Leix) of Irish legend. Rory O’Moore had married Margaret, daughter of the Honourable Thomas Butler, younger son of Piers, Eighth Earl of Ormond and, through this marriage, Lucretia Anne was descended not only from the Kings of England and France, but also from the ancient Byzantine Emperors of the East at Constantinople. It is from this source that Thomas King derived his middle name.

As soon as he secured financial independence, Alexander returned to the theological studies that had never ceased to interest him and I am informed by his grand-daughter, the late Elizabeth (Anning) Foster—who remembered him well—that he was in fact ordained, but I am unable to find any trace of this in Crockford. In any case, from the same source, I am informed that he had in the meantime—perhaps on account of his theological studies—come to entertain considerable doubts as to the validity of Christian dogmatics, although he remained throughout his life a student of Biblical history. He was an accomplished Hebraist and Hellenist.

**BIRTH OF THOMAS MULHALL KING**

Thomas Mulhall King was the third son of Alexander and Lucretia Anne, and was born at Kentish Town, London, on 4 August 1842, and subsequently baptised at the family church at Chilton Foliat.

At the age of seven, he embarked with his family on the sailing ship *John Dunne* and arrived in Melbourne some
time in October, 1849. Alexander was bitten with the prevailing gold fever and devoted some years of his life to one unsuccessful mining venture after another. Having lost most of his modest fortune in this manner, he finally abandoned the struggle about 1865 and thereafter devoted the rest of his long life—he did not die until 1897—to his studies in Biblical history and the careful education of his children, all of whom were instructed by him in mathematics, French, the rudiments of Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and in the careful and exact use of the English language. It may be of interest here to mention that the whole family had manifested a small but distinct literary talent and specimens of their work are to be found in the older anthologies and in the additional MSS. in the British Museum. The only member, however, to attain to any degree of lasting fame was Bishop Henry, of whose poems several editions have appeared. He is best known for his sensitive and moving elegy on the death of his wife.

**LIFE IN AUSTRALIA**

Thomas King's early life in Australia formed in him those habits of meticulous industry which characterised the whole of his later life. One of the obituaries which appeared on
his death stated that he left school at the age of 13 years because of the limited opportunities of obtaining a secondary education in the Melbourne of his day. While the second part of this statement is true in fact, it had nothing to do with Thomas King's leaving school at such an—early age. The time when business men would realise that the best training for the future general manager is NOT to start him filling ink-wells at the age of 13 lay far in the future, and it was the custom for boys wanting to enter upon a business career to do so as soon as they had completed their primary schooling at the age of 13 or 14. They were usually appointed as "cadet clerks"—a term which still survives in the State Civil Service—and it was incumbent upon their employers to keep them for at least six years until they had "learnt the business". The boys were, in the meantime, required to pursue their formal education by private instruction, and this Tom King did in his father's hands. I have in my possession one of his letters in which he describes himself as a "non-intellectual", but he, nevertheless, absorbed during his cadet days a considerable knowledge of mathematics, a very fine knowledge of French, and at least the rudiments of Latin, Greek and Hebrew. His ability with figures was truly amazing: I have seen him flick through a
large bundle of cheques adding up pounds, shillings and pence in his head as he went. As to his other mathematical abilities I must take them on trust, as I am probably the worst mathematician in the world. That he was practically bi-lingual in French and English, I can testify from my own observation.

At all events, it was decided that Thomas should go into the shipping business as there was, in those days, a considerable shipping boom and, to this end, he was placed with a firm of shipping and customs agents with whom he remained until he was nineteen or twenty years of age.

**ARRIVAL IN QUEENSLAND**

In the year 1862, he then being 20 years of age, and having completed his cadet clerkship training, Thomas came to Queensland and secured employment as a customs clerk with the then well-known firm of Bright Brothers. He was at the time a large and powerfully built young man whose major sporting activity had been rowing.

After about twelve months with Bright Brothers, he was offered and accepted a posting in the Queensland Civil Service as a second officer in the Customs Department at Ipswich. He never actually served in Ipswich, but remained in Brisbane as chief assistant to the then Collector of Customs, Mr. W. Thornton.

Although he joined actively in the social life of his day, he did not, when he chose a wife, marry any of the many pretty Brisbane girls then available.

**MARRIAGE AND MARRIED LIFE IN QUEENSLAND**

As the rest of Thomas King's working life was spent in Queensland as a civil servant, it may be convenient here, before dealing with his career, to give some account of his marriage and private life.

During one of his visits to Melbourne, he met Jane Maria, elder daughter of Captain Robert Harkness Macdonnell, formerly of the 56th Regiment, Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Captain Macdonnell was a blood descendant of the Tynehkille sept of the Macdonnells of Antrim and the Isles of which the titular head was—and is—the Earl of Antrim. He had married at Tallaght Church, County Dublin, Barbara Palmer, daughter of Thomas Palmer, Secretary to the Bank of Ireland, and grand-daughter of Captain Owen Wynne Grey of the 6th Dragoon Guards. Through her grandfather, she was descended from the Ferrers, Earls of Derby, and
Lord Leonard Grey, Viceroy of Ireland and 6th but second surviving son of the Marquess of Dorset from whose family came the tragic Lady Jane Grey.

**STREAM OF OUTSTANDING ADMINISTRATIVE SKILL**

A consideration of these family origins, coupled with reference to the authorities appended to this paper, will indicate that, fortuitously or otherwise, marriage after marriage has brought into Thomas King’s heredity a marked and continuing stream of outstanding administrative skill, and to this heredity stream Thomas added substantially in his own marriage, for the Macdonnells have also been famous for many generations, not only as warriors, but also as great administrators. The Greys, Ferrers and Butlers, it may be noted, have held over the centuries every great office under Church and State from Archbishop of Canterbury, ranging through Chief Justices of England and Ireland, to innumerable colonial and other governors and other church and crown appointments in the lesser ranks of the administration. Against this background, it is not difficult to see how Thomas King gravitated towards the Civil Service.
Robert Harkness Macdonnell had been preceded to Australia by his cousins, Sir Richard Macdonnell and Sir George Grey—who has been described in his official biography as one of the most remarkable of all colonial administrators—both of whom were formerly Governors of South Australia. He obviously came out here with the intention of getting on the family bandwagon as Ireland and the army held but little prospects for an impecunious officer with a large family, in spite of a good education at Trinity College, Dublin. In accordance with the custom of the time, he was “looked after” and employment was found for him in the Insolvency Court in Melbourne. I am told that he afterwards became its Chief Commissioner, but have not checked this.

To return to Thomas King’s marriage: he married his Jane at Christ Church, South Yarra, Victoria in 1866 and brought her as a beautiful young bride to Queensland. I have not seen any portrait of her as a young woman, but she is said to have greatly resembled her mother, who was reputed in the society papers of the day to have been the most beautiful girl in Ireland. Her disposition has been reported to me as “gentle, easy and charming”. I knew all of her children well, and can say that this disposition was reflected in all of them.

**FIRST RESIDENCE ON MATER HILL**

The Kings first lived in a house that Thomas named Hillside, after a small family seat near Newbury at which he had spent many happy days in his childhood, and for which he always maintained a strong affection. Hillside was built on the small hill now known as Mater Hill, where stands part of the Mater Hospital. After some years there, Thomas bought an extensive tract of land at Coorparoo, and built the large house known as Erica, which is the nucleus of the present Xavier Home for Crippled Children. It was named after the home of his maternal grandfather near Hatfield, and stood at no great distance from the land he had bought at the foot of White’s Hill. I remember the house as a small child before its beautiful grounds had been allowed to go to ruin, and have not yet forgotten the graceful white peacocks that roamed on the lawns among the rose gardens that my grandmother loved. Among the amenities of the house was a large panelled ball-room where Thomas and his wife, until she became a permanent invalid after the birth of her last child, entertained their many friends and acquaintances.
Upon his wife becoming an invalid, Thomas is said to have withdrawn to a large degree into himself and thereafter to have confined his social activities to playing whist with his friends, Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, Captain Carter, Captain Mackay and Mr. Hellicar and a few others. It was from this interest in whist that Cavendish Road derived its name. As T. M. King owned considerable real estate in the district, it fell to him to choose the name of this projected new road. What more natural than that—as he lived in Chatsworth Road and the bible on whist was Cavendish (the family name of the Dukes of Devonshire whose family seat was Chatsworth)—he should think an appropriate name for the new road should be Cavendish Road.

His other interests at this time were photography and fishing. I am also informed that he was a competent cabinet-maker, and it was his habit to spend many hours alone in the pursuit of these interests. These solitary activities gave him a certain remoteness and this remained with him throughout the rest of his life. He was once described to me in the quotation "remote, reserved, profound", and this is the impression of him that I still carry from my childhood. He continued, however, a variety of community activities and was, among other things, patron of the Coorparoo Football Club which bore the colours which he was asked to select for their jerseys. He chose gold and black, the tinctures of his family arms. One could multiply small anecdotes about his life during these years, but I content myself with one: it is said that the various shop-keepers along his route to his office would set their clocks by his passing, so regular were his habits.

**CAREER IN QUEENSLAND CIVIL SERVICE**

On the retirement of Mr. Thornton in 1882, T. M. King was appointed in his place as Collector of Customs for the Colony. He had, in the meantime, filled the offices of Keeper of the Queen's Warehouse and Accountant to the Department of Customs. During the time that he remained with this department, that is to say, until 1893, he filled various additional offices, among them being Member of the Immigration Board from 1884 onwards and Chief Inspector of Distilleries from 1888. He relinquished the former office in 1895 and the latter in 1892.

Upon the death of his long-time friend Mr. E. B. Cullen in 1893, he was offered and accepted the post of Under-Secretary to the Treasury. At the same time, he was appointed Stamp Commissioner and Chairman of the Government Advertising Board. Some little time subsequently
he was, further, appointed Accountant-General of the Supreme Court, a posting which brought him into close contact with most of the better-known legal figures of his day. He remained as Under-Secretary of the Treasury until 1901. In that year, Captain Deshon, who was Auditor-General of Queensland and whose son, the late A. P. Deshon—a Member of the Queensland Land Court—subsequently married Thomas King’s youngest daughter, retired as Auditor-General and, on his recommendation, the post was offered to Thomas. He accepted the appointment and entered upon his duties in the same year, remaining with the Audit Department until 31 October 1907.

TRIBUTE BY C. A. BERNAYS

How he discharged the duties of this onerous office may be gathered from the Appreciation, published in the old Brisbane Courier of 4 December 1921, over the signature of the late C. A. Bernays, Clerk of the Parliament. It reads in part: “Among the long line of public servants since Separation days there is no name that stands out so prominently as that of Tom King . . . Those of us who knew him well could not but be struck by his high ideals, his sensitiveness in matters of honour, his splendid example to younger men . . . Government followed government and, no matter who the leader, T. M. King was ever sought after in the assured belief that his wise and loyal counsels were indispensable . . . He rose step by step to important and more important positions, not because he was a genius, but because of his persistent industry, his sound judgment and his scrupulous regard of honour . . . Clever men like M’Ilwraith and Griffith knew his worth . . . It would be impossible for such a type of man to be anything but loyal . . . ‘Duty first’ was his watchword—nothing was allowed to stand in the way of the most scrupulous and faithful performance of duty . . . In his private life, what a rare and beautiful character he was . . . Always kind and sympathetic, always thoughtful of others—and, above everything, always a polished gentleman, a devoted husband, a kind father, a real, genuine, full-hearted friend . . . Those of us who knew him could not fail to be bettered in some slight degree by association with such a type of man and his passing only makes us realise the more our own imperfections and weaknesses.”

An example of his sensitiveness in matters of honour is to be found in the handling by him of certain real estate transactions in which he was involved as a sleeping partner. I forbear to mention names as the descendants of other parties involved in what was really a shocking scandal are still
living. Suffice it to say that T. M. King, although he had taken no active part in the transactions—he had merely advanced money in the same ways as is done by a company shareholder—and although he was under no sort of legal liability to do so, disposed of a very substantial part of his personal fortune and discharged to the last penny all debts that the partnership had incurred.

It was during T. M. King’s tenure of the office of Auditor-General that his long and faithful service to the Crown was rewarded by the conferring upon him of the Companionship of the Imperial Service Order. This Order was instituted by King Edward in 1902 and I am under the impression that Tom King was the first recipient of the Order in Queensland. It was a rare distinction and he received it in 1903.

In 1907, at the request of Mr. Thallon, he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Railways with a promise that he would be confirmed in the office of Commissioner on Mr. Thallon’s retirement. Whilst serving in this capacity, he was responsible for much of the reorganisation and development of the then—as now—afling Queensland railway system. For reasons that are not known to me and while he was in fact appointed Acting Commissioner on Mr. Thallon’s retirement, he was not confirmed as Commissioner: it might have been on account of his age for he was at the time in his seventieth year. He resigned in the year 1911 and, thereafter, divided his time between England, Europe, Melbourne and Brisbane.

SECOND MARRIAGE

Upon the death of his wife in her early fifties, Thomas did not immediately remarry, but, finally, he met and married Aniella Zichy-Woinarski, daughter of (Count) George Zichy-Woinarski, of the well-known Melbourne family of that name. After his retirement in 1911, he and his wife went almost immediately to Europe and lived for a considerable time in Paris. As I have said before, he was bilingual in French and English and I remember as a boy that he and his second wife habitually talked French between themselves. Whilst in France, he formed a close friendship with Georges Clemenceau and it is said that it was on Clemenceau’s advice of imminent war with Germany that he returned to Australia, arriving on the very day on which war was declared. There were no children of the second marriage.

CHILDREN OF T. M. KING

By his wife, Jane Maria, T. M. King had three sons and six daughters and has many descendants in Queensland,
although only three in the direct male line in my own generation and six great-grandsons, most of them as yet unmarried. The family is extinct in the male line in Victoria, although there is a flourishing branch in New Zealand. In spite of the commonness of the name King in this country, there are no other male descendants of the Hayward branch of the family extant in Australia.

Perhaps the best known of his children was the late Reginald Macdonnell King, Deputy Premier of Queensland in the ill-fated Moore Government, and for many years member for the old State Electoral Division of Logan and Solicitor to the Local Authorities Association of Queensland—an office in which he was succeeded by his youngest son (Wing-Commander) Stephen Geoffrey King, O.B.E., of the legal firm of King and Gill. His second son, the late Frederick Hubert King, was my father, and he practised for many years as a public accountant and auditor, both in Brisbane and in Sydney. His youngest son, John King, was an inspector in the Queensland Agricultural Bank. Both my father and I were one time members of the Queensland Civil Service and my own younger son, John, is employed in the Commonwealth Civil Service at the present moment, thus keeping alive the family’s long association with government service. These facts—when more is known about the genetics of heredity—may be of interest to future researchers in the fields of Anthropology and Psychology and I record them for this reason.

DAUGHTERS OF T. M. KING

The best known of T. M. King’s large brood of daughters were the late Mrs. P. A. Bundell, wife of the then Managing Director of Queensland Trustees, who will be remembered by an older generation for her social and charitable activities, and his youngest daughter, Violet, wife of the above-mentioned Mr. A. P. Deshon, who was many years ago famous in England and on the Continent as a concert violinist. Two of his other daughters, Mrs. Louis Smith and Mrs. Hugo Austin, unfortunately inherited their mother’s chronic arthritis and lived semi-invalid lives of seclusion from when they were young women. Two daughters remained unmarried. They were Sisters Amy and Eileen King, both highly decorated nursing sisters with Queen Alexandra’s Nursing Service in the first World War and both of whom were present at Gallipoli. They lived most of their lives in Melbourne but both visited Queensland frequently and I remember them well. Amy, in particular, I remember as a
very beautiful woman. The men they were to have married were both killed in the war.

Thomas died in Melbourne in 1921 at the age of 79, and was nursed through his last long and distressing illness by Amy and Eileen. His body was brought to Brisbane and he now sleeps beside his Jane in Dutton Park Cemetery. He was a man, take him for all in all.

Many derivations have been suggested for the name King (see The Norman Conquest, by Freeman, for references). Phonemes of the word were used in a number of Indo-Germanic languages as a form of address to persons about equivalent in rank (and above) to the English “Squire”: this usage still persists among the Letts, for instance, where pastors are often addressed as “Kongre”. Cf. the German herr, French monsieur, Greek kurie, Italian signore, etc., all of which in their literal interpretation mean Lord.

REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

2. Suffolk Manorial Families.
3. Family pedigrees in the College of Arms, London, of which copies are in the hands of the writer.
4. Family pedigrees in the Genealogical Office, Dublin Castle, of which copies are in the hands of the writer.
5. English census returns.
6. Monumental Inscriptions, particularly in Chichester Cathedral; Windsor Chapel; Worminghall Parish Church; The Church of St. Mary, Thame; Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford; St. Paul's Cathedral.
8. The Norman Conquest—Freeman, London.
17. Wood—Athenae Oxoniensis.
20. Obituaries in Brisbane-Courier and Queenslander at material times.
22. Pugh's Almanac, 1899.