

# **‘The Blake Millions’ – Presented by Helen Sheridan**

## **The Blake Millions – Introduction**

- This presentation is devised from reading through documentation on this topic stored in the Public Records Office (PRO) in Kew in London. (Ref. TS17, 1273 to 1293).
- Some information is from the Blake papers, from the Records Office in Berwick-upon-Tweed
- Presented by - Helen Sheridan

## **When & Where The Story Started**

- On Saturday 23 September 1876, Mrs Blake was in bed feeling unwell. Mrs Blake was a lady in her mid-seventies, but her exact age has not been established.
- The place was 4 Earl's Terrace, Kensington, London - A terraced house on which Mrs Blake had taken a short lease a few years earlier.
- In the house with her on that day were her two servants James and Gertrude Burke, and two friends she had requested earlier that day, by telegram, to come to her as she was unwell. They were Mr and Mrs Edward Edwards Langford.

- Before the Langfords arrived at 4 Earl's Terrace, Mrs Blake dispatched James Burke to her solicitors, West, King, Adams & Co, of 66 Cannon Street, London, to fetch to her Mr King. (The assumption being that Mrs Blake wished to complete her will).
- Mr King duly arrived at 4 Earl's Terrace, but found that Mrs Blake had died before he got there.

## What Happened Then

- Mr King took with him the draft will from the bedside table. (Mrs Blake had prepared this draft some three years earlier but had not completed it.)
- Mr King asked the Langfords to remain in 4 Earl's terrace, to look after and secure the house and its contents. As there were no known relatives of Mrs Blake, this was deemed to be especially important. (They stayed in the house for the next three months.)
- Mr King gave notice of Mrs Blake's death to the Solicitor of Her Majesty's Treasury on the following Monday. He also asked for directions as to arrangements for Mrs Blake's funeral. The Treasury advised Mr King to make such arrangements as in his discretion he should think fit.
- Mr King had the body of Mrs Blake transported to Northumbria, and buried in Norham churchyard in the vault in which her husband General Robert Dudley Blake had been previously buried.
- Mr King did not himself attend the funeral in Northumbria, but arranged for the attendance at the funeral of four persons, in order to see that the funeral was properly carried out, and that there would be someone to follow the body to the grave. These were Mr & Mrs Langford, a Miss Hudson, and a Mr Duddell. Mr King advised these four that the mourning expenditure would be paid out of Mrs Blake's estate. (Mourning was also provided for Mr & Mrs Burke, which cost £12 15s 2d ).

- Mrs Blake was buried in Norham on 30th September 1876.

## The Search For Information

- The Treasury Solicitors and their agents, solicitors' firm Hare & Co, embarked on gathering what information they could about Mrs Blake and her husband. The documents in 4 Earl's Terrace was one of the initial sources they used. Information concerning the General was plentiful; there was little if any that related to Mrs Blake.
- Affidavits were sworn by a number of long term friends of Mrs Blake and her late husband.
- Statements were taken from other friends and acquaintances.
- Inquiries to some Solicitors in Northumbria for searches to be made for information on Mrs Blake
- It is mainly those affidavits and statements that furnish the knowledge we have on Mrs Blake
- The following appeared in London newspapers in Nov 1876 and May 1877
- **"Blake. - Heir At Law. - Next Of Kin. - The Heir at Law and the Next Of Kin of Mrs Helen Blake, late of No 4, Earl's-Terrace, Kensington, widow, deceased,**

are Requested to Communicate with the Solicitor for  
the affairs of her Majesty's Treasury, Whitehall.  
28th November 1876"

## The Affidavits

- **Miss Eliza H Hudson** - First met Robert Dudley Blake when she was an eleven year old in 1811. He took the upper rooms in her mother's house at 4 Little George Street in Westminster in 1811, which he kept until 1818. For a short time thereafter R D Blake took a furnished apartment in Camberwell, where he owned some properties, close to the new home of the Hudsons, whom he continued to visit. In the Spring of 1819 R D Blake went to the Continent for ten months. On his return from the Continent he took rooms at the house of Mr Bliss at 19 Adam Street Adelphi, and continued to visit the Hudsons. R D Blake also had property in Sussex and used sometimes to go and stay there.
- Eliza first met Helen Blake in or around 1830, when R D Blake introduced her as his wife. Afterwards Eliza paid visits to Handcross House in Sussex and remained on intimate terms with the Blakes for the remainder of their lives. Eliza was told that the Blakes had married in Scotland in the year 1819, that Helen Blake before her marriage had been made a ward of Chancery. That Helen Blake's father died when she was young and that her mother had remarried (either to her cousin or to her first husband's cousin). That Helen Blake had never been to Ireland but was keen to do so.
- Eliza attributed the General's secrecy about his marriage to the difference in age between them, and also the fact of her wardship of Chancery
- That Helen had inherited £4,000, and that there had been some difficulty in obtaining it.

- They had no children, but that before 1830 Helen had suffered a miscarriage after a road accident.
- That Helen suffered pain in her right hand as a result of trying to play a demanding piece on the pianoforte, and that she generally would get someone else to write for her if possible.
- **Douglas Pitt Gamble** - That his father, John Richard Gamble, was a close friend of General Blake, as Douglas himself became in due course.
- John Gamble acted as a go-between between General Blake and his brother Sir Francis, and his sister Mrs Stag. In his role as a go-between, John Gamble visited the Blake family home in Northumbria. One of the family difficulties that occasioned this need had arisen from the idea that General Blake was living in sin with “a person of very low origin”. However, John Gamble expressed his opinion to the Blake family that General Blake was lawfully married to the lady in question, and that on his return to London, he John Gamble would endeavour to ascertain the facts.
- Two days after this visit, General Blake invited John Gamble to a meeting. The invitation came from the General at his Adam Street address. At that meeting the General showed John Gamble the marriage certificate to verify their married status.
- John Gamble also raised the delicate matter of Mrs Blake’s supposed illegitimacy, as claimed by the Blake family. General Blake answered “Well so she is. She never saw or knew her father whom I believe was a captain of a trading vessel between Galway and Baltimore. Her mother ill-treated her, and when she was about seventeen I ran away with her, took her to Scotland and married her at a place near Glasgow.”

- Douglas Pitt Gamble also stated that he had repeatedly heard Mrs Blake say that she had not a relation in the world, and that General Blake had said the same thing on several occasions.

- **George Farquharson King** - a partner of West, King, Adams & Co, the General's and Mrs Blake's solicitors over a long period of time. Mr King did not know what Helen Blake's maiden name was.
- Having done business with them for many years, Mrs Blake had frequently informed both Mr King and his late partner Mr West, that she had no relations whatever.
- The law firm had some years before drawn up the draft will at her request, and some revision of that draft had been done a short time before she died.

## Signed Statements

- **Edward Edwards Langford & his wife Marian Isabella** - were intimate friends of the late General Blake and Mrs Helen Blake from 1837. They first became friends with the Blakes when the Langfords resided in the same parish of Slaugham in Sussex.
- Helen Blake requested Edward's help in making the arrangements for General Blake's funeral, following his death in 1850, and afterwards Edward also assisted Helen in the arranging her affairs.
- The Langfords interpreted expressions frequently made by Helen Blake about ground rents on properties in St George's Place, to intimate that Mrs Blake was going to benefit them in her will and that they had frequently heard Mrs Blake say that none of her property should go to the Blake family.
- The Langfords remained at 4 Earl's terrace for approximately three months after the death of Helen Blake, at the cost of great inconvenience to themselves, and amidst much discomfort at the first, owing to the state of the house.
- The Langfords humbly submitted that they had a claim on the bounty of the Crown in respect of the provision which would have been made by Mrs Blake had she lived long enough to complete her will, as well as the services rendered by them, since her death, regarding her property.

- **Mrs King nee Ellison** - Mrs King was the daughter of Mr Ellison who had been the Rector of Slaugham for many years. Mrs King signed a document describing what she & her family knew of General and Mrs Blake, in support of a claim put forward by Miss Fitzgerald, in 1882, as next of kin of Helen Blake. Mrs King gives the fullest personal account of the Blakes.
- She describes the General as being eccentric, very well informed, very agreeable, and most fastidious as to order and cleanliness. There was an exception on the score of his mode of correspondence and his way of leaving memoranda on small bits of paper and old cards lying about in all directions.
- Mrs King is quite sure that all of Slaugham in the early 1820's understood the General to be a Bachelor.
- Sometime between 1823 and 1827 General Blake announced his intention to leave Slaugham for a time of 6 months and to bring back with him a Bride. As the General was very remarkable for his reserve as to all family matters, this announcement of his intended marriage together with his intended bride created intense astonishment in Slaugham society. On the General's return with his wife, Mrs Blake became an object of intense interest.
- Mrs Blake was discussed, scrutinised by the ladies of Slaugham, and those ladies 'turned up their noses' and declined to call upon her. There was really nothing wrong with Mrs Blake, but the General had announced a bride and she was clearly not a bride. Her way, her manner, and general demeanour were not those of a (newly) married lady, and Slaugham society put her down as a lady who must have been married three years at least.

- Rector Ellison called on General Blake, the probability is the General produced the marriage certificate, and then found it easy to satisfy the Rector . At all events the Rector called on Mrs Blake and took his daughter to call with him. The other ladies of Slaugham followed the example and General Blake & Mrs Blake became bona fide members of Slaugham society. The Ellison family became very intimate with the Blakes, and they remained so for the life of General & Mrs Blake.
- Neither the General nor Mrs Blake ever gave a hint as to who she was to the Ellisons . It was quite plain that the Blakes were most anxious to conceal the origin of Mrs Blake. Mrs King and her family could fairly say the Blakes not only avoided to mention the smallest clue to Mrs Blake's family, but also threw obstacles in the way of any such discovery. On one occasion Mrs Blake at an unguarded moment used an expression, just one sentence which threw the smallest possible light on her birth, and the General showed great signs of uneasiness and quickly changed the conversation.
- The Ellisons considered Mrs Blake to be inferior to the General's rank in life. Mrs Blake had a peculiar accent, the Ellisons thought her accent a northern one, but it might have been Irish (on being asked did she have an Irish accent) . The Ellisons could form no opinion on the matter of whether Mrs Blake's accent was Irish.
- Miss Fitzgerald left to Mrs King a photograph of a Mrs Jones (a supposed elder sister of Mrs Blake) to check it for a likeness to Mrs Blake. Mrs King says that her brother, her husband, herself, and her eldest daughter were of the opinion the photo was most strikingly like Mrs Blake, Mrs Blake's nose was not so goodly shaped as the one in the photo, but in all other respects it was a perfect likeness of what Mrs Blake was during the latter days of General Blake's death. Miss Fitzgerald said that Mrs Jones (lady in the photograph) had beautiful hair as an aged woman, it was soft pure white and plenty of it. Mrs King says that Mrs Blake's hair was precisely like that.

- When General Blake died Mrs Blake adopted his old habit of writing memoranda on scraps of paper, she became very untidy in dress and person. The Kings knew Mrs Blake until the last, and she gave a sovereign as pocket money to their children just before she died. From all that Miss Fitzgerald has mentioned to the King family, the Kings sincerely think that Miss Fitzgerald's people are the right heirs.
- The Kings had heard nothing of a reliable nature which would lead them to believe that Mrs Blake was "illegit", and they never thought she was.

## The Blake Family Statement

- Mrs Blake's history prior to her marriage has not been clearly traced. Mrs Blake herself never entered into any details upon the subject, and her allusions to her early days went no further than a statement that her father was a "man of note", and that she had been born in a vessel on the River Mersey.
- The Blake family 'knew' that General Blake's connection with his wife had not commenced with their marriage, and that it was not to be wondered at that the Blake family showed a disinclination to receive the lady with cordiality, and in consequence, a partial estrangement followed between them and the General, but in due course friendly intercourse was re-established, and the General's wife became a frequent visitor to Sir Francis Blake at the family mansion of Tilmouth House.
- The General's will was executed about 12 years after their marriage, and clearly was intended to put beyond question the fact of his marriage with the lady. The will states that by his marriage with his wife, the General had acquired a sum of £4,000, and that other property had subsequently come to him as her husband. But the fact - if it was a fact - was not revealed by the General to any member of his family in his lifetime; and it may perhaps be suggested that the recital may have been a sort of pious exaggeration or mis-statement, made with the idea that it would in some way strengthen the position of the wife should her claims under the will be questioned. The Blakes considered that such an emphasis was unusual in a will, but becomes intelligible if it is borne in mind that when the will was made the General's family believed, and had shown that they believed, that the relationship between the General and his wife had not in its inception been beyond question or criticism.

- The Blake family considered that the exclusion of the Blakes as next-of-kin was to put the General's wife's right to succeed to his estate beyond any danger of attack. On the General's death in 1850, his widow's right to succeed to her husband's real and personal estate, in accordance with his will, was not questioned by anyone, and she continued in the enjoyment of it until her death. She continued to be a not infrequent visitor at Timouth during the latter years of her brother-in-law, Sir Francis Blake's, life, and their mutual relationship was one of entire friendship.
- Mrs Blake's brother-in-law Sir Francis died in 1860, and his affairs were much embarrassed. Some parts of the estate had been heavily mortgaged and after the death of Sir Francis in 1860, they were sold by the mortgagees. An important part of the sold off estate was then purchased by Mrs Blake.
- From 1869, the succession to the Blake estates was the subject of long and costly litigation, at the conclusion of which Mr Francis Douglas Blake was the eventual beneficiary. Mrs Blake shared with Mr Sanderson (Francis Douglas Blake's solicitor) that she had purchased part of the estate with the hope that one day the estate might be rejoined. They agreed a price of £66,903 and a deposit was paid. However Mrs Blake died before the sale was complete, and balance of the money was in due course paid into the Treasury to complete that transaction.
- Mrs Blake was on the kindest and most friendly terms with all the children of the late Sir Francis, and that after his death, his daughters Mrs Steele and Miss Blake at various times resided with her. Mrs Blake, on more than one occasion, had offered to adopt Miss Mary Blake when she was younger, and after Sir Francis's death, Mrs Blake assured both his daughters that they might rely on her as their friend. There are many letters from Mrs Blake, all indicating the most affectionate sentiments on her part towards the Blake family.

- Another indication of Mrs Blake's sentiments towards her husband's family was that she arranged the burial of her husband General Blake in the Blake vault in Norham churchyard, and reserved the right to be buried there herself as part of the reconveyancing of the estates repurchased from her by Mr Francis Douglas Blake.
- The Blake family submitted that under the circumstances, there existed ample justification for the family of the late Sir Francis Blake hoping, at least, to share in the liberality of the Crown when dealing with Mrs Blake's estate.

## Gertrude Burke's Statement

- Mrs Gertrude Burke, along with her husband James, were the servants of Mrs Blake at the time of her death
- She remembers Mrs Blake referring several times to being related to the celebrated Brinsley Sheridan. After about 6 months in the service of Mrs Blake, Gertrude asked her if any of the Sheridans were still living. Mrs Blake made reply very distinctly "There is one, a member of parliament". She then suddenly turned the conversation, as if she wished to avoid the subject.
- Mrs Blake related to Mrs Burke that her father went abroad and died there. She could not remember him, being too young at the time. Mrs Blake also told her that she was made a ward of Chancery, in consequence of the hardship and cruel treatment of her mother. Mrs Blake said she had two sisters: one went abroad and she believed married an officer in the Spanish army; the other sister she fancied she had seen in Liverpool (many years after she had left home) while shopping. Mrs Blake drew the attention of the General to her supposed sister, and the General said "Nonsense Helen", and thinking that he was right, Mrs Blake did not venture to speak to her. Mrs Blake always believed these sisters were dead, being older than her. Mrs Blake's mother had married Mrs Blake's father's cousin, and there were three children of the marriage, a girl and two boys. The boys died in infancy, and the girl died between ten and twelve years of age; her name was Mary. Mrs Burke seemed to entertain great love for Mary's memory to the last, saying frequently "Oh, I wish I had little Mary, dear little Mary".
- Mrs Blake also told Mrs Burke that she had been sent into the country to a boarding school, which had been a farmhouse, from whence she eloped when very young, with General Blake. They went to Scotland and married there. They then travelled through Europe for a long time.

## The £4000 legacy

- Most of the comments that were written by a number of people consider that there was no £4000, but that the General introduced the concept to enhance the status of his bride.
- In the documentation there are two mentions to this money. In a letter from the General to Helen Blake dated July 1821 written while the General was on holiday with his mother in Cheltenham, he writes “I am sorry to find you still continue uneasy because I have not made known my marriage with you – Depend upon it My dear Helen that such would not increase our happiness. The dispositions of my brother Francis and Mrs Stag are no way similar to yours, and if we were to enter into what the world calls fashionable life it would cause to us a heavy expenditure which you know our means could but ill afford – and although the interest of your four Thousand Pounds has augmented my income still it would be quite inadequate to meet the expense of such society - Besides which I know my own interest and I hope your happiness too well to endeavour to convert my really domestic and rational Wife into a whirligig woman of fashion.”

The General’s will dated 24/2/1831 states “I commence this my last will by stating that I formerly made a will on my return to England from Scotland in which country I was married to my dear wife now Mrs Helen Blake, and in that will I gave and bequeathed unto her Mrs Helen Blake Her heirs and assigns for ever all my freehold estates and I also gave and bequeathed to her all my other estates – And whereas I acquired by my marriage with Her a Sum of four thousand Pounds and other property has subsequently come to me as her Husband and I have purchased other estates since I made that will – For those reasons and in consideration of Her disinterested and exemplary conduct on all occasions, and of the love, affection, esteem, and regard which I have always had for Her I by this my last Will and Testament give, devise and bequeath,” etc. etc.

- The General wrote a letter the following day 25/2/1831 from 9 Staple Inn, London to his wife Helen stating “I think it proper to mention to you (that you may be aware of it) that I shall destroy my old will which is twice noticed in The Will which I signed yesterday – and my reason for destroying it, the old will, is because having yesterday signed My last will and testament the other is now of no use.- But as the will still older than the above mentioned old will might be of use for the purpose of showing the regard which I had for you even before you had favoured me with your hand in marriage I think it as well not to destroy such will but to keep it as it is not noticed in my last will and testament. – The old will which is amply noticed in my last will and testament and the older will both one and the other add strength to my last will and testament signed by me yesterday (as also two duplicates thereof) as showing that I have uninterruptedly for a vast number of years intended that you should at my death have all my Freehold estates. I am My dear Helen  
Your Sincere and Affectionate Husband - R D Blake”

## Letters re Mrs Blake’s origin

- **Mr Paxton of Norham on Tweed** - Letter dated 8/6/1882, says that he was not by any means intimately acquainted with the late Mrs Blake. But he remembers the first visit of Mrs Blake to Tilmouth. This was about forty years ago. The subject of her visit was talked of in the neighbourhood and he heard at that time that she was an illegitimate daughter of Thomas (not Richard) Sheridan. This information came from an old officer of Marines, the late Mr Smith of Galagate House. Mr Paxton remembered also that it was said that Mrs Blake has wished to take one of Sir Francis Blake’s daughters to educate, but that Sir Francis had objected, and that some little difference had in consequence arisen between them. Mrs Blake frequently afterwards visited Tilmouth and the neighbourhood, and it has always been my impression that her parentage was as above stated.

When she bought the Twizel properties after the death of Sir Francis it was understood that it was with the intention of preserving them for the Blake family.

- A second letter dated 17/6/1882 from Mr Paxton, saying that he had been endeavouring during all of that week to find some one who could give you information about the late Mrs Blake, and that he had found only one alive who knew anything about the lady. That man is 92 years of age and has been a great many years a tenant on the Twizel estate and has often seen and conversed with the lady. Although this old man is feeble in body his mind is as clear as ever and he has a most excellent memory. He could give no information however about her parentage. The old man remembers Mrs Blake telling him that she was born in Edinburgh and lived there until she was eight years of age, when her father took her to London. Mrs Blake also told him she had no near relatives if any alive. The clerk of Norham Church informed Mr Paxton that after her husband's death (General Robert Dudley Blake) she came to his brother (Sir Francis Blake) at Tilmouth, and as they could not then legally open or bury in their vault in Norham church he and she ordered a new vault to be made in the churchyard, a fact that Mr Paxton himself remembers. Her husband's body was brought and put into this new vault about a year after his death. Before Mrs Blake's death two children (boy & girl) of Mr Francis Blake, the father of the present proprietor of the Twizel estates were also deposited in the vault, and last of all Mrs Blake's own body.

- A letter from a Mr Clayton of Chesters of Humshaugh on Tyne, dated 9/1/1883 says - The general understanding is that Mrs Helen Blake was the natural daughter of a Northumbrian farmer of the name Sheraton, and became a domestic servant in the family of Sir Francis Blake of Twizel Castle in Northumbria. General Blake then a Captain in the army on a visit to his brother took a fancy to the girl, - was at the expense of educating her, and married her at Glasgow by the name of Helen Sheridan, with a view to conceal her humble origin. The girl being naturally clever took and maintained a place in Society consistent with her husband's rank, and it is supposed that the passages in her husband's Will in which she is spoken of as a lady of fortune, were used merely for the purpose of disguise. The family of Blake is an eccentric one. The descendants of Sheraton the Northumbrian farmer at one time entertained the idea of making a claim as next of kin of Mrs Helen Blake, but being satisfied of her illegitimacy did not pursue it. At this distance of time it may be difficult to procure strictly legal evidence of these facts but I believe there is no doubt of their authenticity and a knowledge of them may be of use in testing the claims of the Irish man. I will be curious to see how he will identify the property of his kinswoman with the description contained in General Blake's Will. – An Irish lady of fortune is a rare phenomenon.

## ● Would-be Claimants

- Nine claimants came forward in the first few years; none succeeded. Some of these were:
  - the representatives of one Richard Kirwan
  - the McAllister family
  - Ann Harford
  - John Brown
  - Margaret Lardner
  - William Patrick Sheridan
- In subsequent years, after articles in the press, hundreds of inquiries poured in. Most were from Ireland, and some from USA, Australia, New Zealand, Spain and Canada.

None of these inquiries came to anything.

■ **Five Petitions of Rights were embarked upon:**

1. The first petitioner was Martin Sheridan who claimed he was heir at law and entitled to the real estate. A fiat was granted and some interlocutory proceedings took place, but nothing further was done, and five years later on 27 October 1897, the court dismissed the petition for want of prosecution
2. At the same time, Mary Sheridan of Roscommon and nine other persons presented a petition of rights claiming that they were next of kin and entitled to Mrs Blake's personal estate. A fiat was granted and some interlocutory proceedings took place, but nothing further was done, and five years later on 27 October 1897, the court dismissed the petition for want of prosecution
3. Anastasia Brennan, although dated 22 September 1888, was not filed until 8 July 1893. The petitioner claimed to be the next of kin and heiress at law of the deceased. A defence was delivered but subsequently the Petitioner failed to comply with certain orders for the delivery of further particulars. On 30 May 1894, an order was made that unless these particulars were delivered within twenty one days of the service of the order that the petition should stand dismissed. They were not delivered and proceedings came to an end
4. Edward Kelly and Margaret Beehan filed on 22 January 1900. Edward Kelly claimed to be heir at law of the deceased, and Margaret Beehan claimed, as the personal representative of one John Kelly, who was alleged to be a first cousin of the deceased, and to be entitled to her personal estate. A defence was duly delivered which traversed the facts alleged in the petition, and in addition claimed the benefit of the Statutes of Limitations. The claimants' solicitors decided to proceed no further
5. Annie Murtha Minahan of Charlestown, Massachusetts, USA, as the legal personal representative of one William Leonard, in 1931. This case ended in a dismissal of the petition, with costs



## Draft Will Bequests

- **The following bequests were honoured: -**

- Trinity College Dublin - £3,000, to invest and found a 'Blake National History Scholarship'

- The Royal National Lifeboat Institution - £6,400, for the Irish Service. To purchase two boats , the 'General R Dudley Blake', and the 'Helen Blake'

- 'Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' - £1,000

- The O'Connor Don MP - £2,000

- Lewis Llewelyn Dillwyn, MP - £2,000

- Various charities for Irish Railway Employees - £2,000

- 'Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire' - £1,000

- Eliza Hudson - 13 and 14 Westmoreland Place, Camberwell

- **There were a number of personal bequests: -**

- Mrs Langford - £500

- Miss Harriet Brown of Upper Norwood - £500

- The Hon Mrs Methuen, daughter of Rev W Ferguson - £500

- Sophia Duddell, niece of George Duddell - £100

- Rev W Ellison, son of the late rector of Slaugham - £100

- William Rovry, and Charlotte his wife, in her employ - £100

- **Names in the draft Will which were marked out and not honoured: -**

- Mr John Strong, formerly of Carters Lodge Sussex - £500

- Mary Blake, spinster, daughter of the late Sir Francis Blake - £500

- Albert Ferguson, son of Rev W Ferguson - £100

- Maynooth College - £3000 to invest and found a 'Blake National Language Scholarship'

- **Incomes to be provided out of trusts to be set up for, but which were not honoured: -**

- Eliza Hudson - to deliver £50 per annum

- Mrs Stewart, widow of Rev James Stewart, Presbyterian minister of Norham - interest from £500

