

**The Taverner
Diaries**

1800 - 1899

by

John P. Taverner

Volume ~~XI~~ 11

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 20

Item no 17

Source: Printed

Title: *The Times*

6 November 1809

OLD BAILEY, SATURDAY, NOV. 4.

Samuel Taverner stood indicted on suspicion of feloniously uttering and publishing, as true, and offering in payment, divers forged and counterfeited Bank notes, purporting to be notes of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. It appeared in evidence, that the Prisoner had paid away the notes in question (three one-pound and two two-pound notes) to a Mr Job Coles, a grazier and farmer, in part payment for a bullock; and on their being paid into the Bank of England, they were discovered to be forgeries, and were traced back to the possession of the Prisoner, who was a butcher, at Hollyport.

The defence set up on the part of the Prisoner was, that he received the notes in the course of his business. - He was acquitted.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 11

Source: Printed

Title: *The European Magazine* lxi 1812 i 77

January 1812

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

[JAN. 3.]

At Broxbourne, Herts, aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Taverner.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 1

Source: Printed

Title: *Staffordshire Advertiser*

7 November 1818

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday [5 November 1818] at Baswich, Mr. George Tavernor, of Bednall, maltster, to Miss Jackson of Baswich.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 3

Source: Printed

Title: *The European Magazine* lxxx 1821 ii 298

September 1821

**DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP,
FROM SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, TO SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22,
1821.**

Taverner, J. and J. jun. Golden-la. wire-drawers.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 43

Source: Printed

Title: *The Times*

17 July 1823

YORK, MONDAY, JULY 14.

COUNTY COURT.- CIVIL SIDE.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY at twelve o'clock commenced business at *Nisi Prius*, in the Castle of York.

MILNES V. TAVERNER.- ACTION FOR DEFAMATION.

Mr. JONES opened the pleadings, and stated that this was an action brought on behalf of a young woman named Milnes, who had been a servant in the house of the defendant, a publican at Huddersfield, for defamatory expressions calculated to injure the plaintiff's character. [The expressions were too odious and profligate to bear repetition.]

Mr. SCARLETT stated the case in a few words. He narrated the nature of the imputation which had been cast upon the character of the plaintiff's daughter, who was a young woman under age, had lost her place, and was unable to obtain another, owing to the profligate conduct ascribed to her by the defendant, whilst in his service, and the state of health which was described as having resulted from her alleged immoral intercourse. He trusted that the jury would, so far as pecuniary remuneration could confer recompense to an injured girl, administer it on the present occasion.

The first witness was John Ramsden, a butcher, at Huddersfield, who said he knew the plaintiff, and the defendant; the former's daughter had lived in the service of the latter. On the 25th January, 1822, he saw the defendant, who mentioned to him the character of "Betsy Milnes" in the terms recited in the declaration. Witness said, in answer to the imputations, "Surely not;" but the

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defendant repeated the imputations, accompanied by a profane asseveration of their truth. On a subsequent occasion witness said to him, "Taverner, they are going to sue thee, for what thou hast said in my own shop of Betsy;" he then begged witness to accompany him to see if they could settle the matter before the father of the plaintiff, but the father would not come, and Taverner then went on to describe the girl before a number of persons "in the rapid way she is said in the lawyer's brief." (a laugh.) He went with him again to try and settle the matter, and Taverner went on as usual this time about her; but he said, "I'll give in my handwriting, that my assertion is illegal (a laugh), but I won't have it in the Leeds newspaper," - he was in fact, ready to do anything snugly, but nothing in the way of scandalizing himself in the newspapers.

Cross-examined by Mr. BROUGHAM. - Knew Mr. Milnes; knew Mr. Taverner; he could not tell what was said in the brief, although he swore it was all said by Taverner; knew Mr. Milnes's attorney; all that took place ought to be "spoke" when they went to seek an amicable settlement. He meant to say, that all the base talk was repeated before a parcel of persons; and yet while all this aggravation had occurred their object was to make it up. The *Mercury* was the newspaper in Leeds that they wanted the insertion in, denying the woman's illness.

Mr. BROUGHAM. - You don't know me, though you do know my friend Mr. Blackburne.

Witness. - Yes, I do, I expected you'd give it me.

Mr. BROUGHAM. - Ay, ay, you were right. Who was tried for picking pockets at the sessions?

Witness. - Why I was; but you know I was honourably acquitted; for he (Mr. Blackburne) was counsel against me.

Mr. BROUGHAM. - You never took that purse? - Never; I did no such thing. I was above it.

Mr. BROUGHAM. - It was all calumny? - O, yes. Lord, how well you recollect it, Mr. Brougham.

Mr. BROUGHAM. - Because you know I have it all in my brief.

Jane Durrance knew the plaintiff, who was about to hire with her as a servant in January last year. She saw the defendant then, who came to her house and mentioned that Betsy Milnes was everything bad, repeating the opprobrious names he had publicly heaped upon her.

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Cross-examined by Mr. BROUGHAM. - Taverner came and told all this in the midst of a public company. Knew the father of the young girl; her wages would have been about half-a-crown a week, had witness hired her, which she declined.

In answer to questions from the Court, witness said her reasons for not taking the girl were owing to what Mr. Taverner had said.

Benjamin Stead corroborated the testimony of the preceding witnesses, and said, that the defendant had declared he would lose his life sooner than give a "newspaper scandalizing contradiction," although he was ready to put the words down on paper and contradict them privately.

Cross-examined. - had been a Quaker, was not one now.

Mr. BROUGHAM then addressed the jury for the defendant. He said he was truly sorry that at the first day of the assizes they should be stopped, as it were, from the regular business, by a filthy and trumpery action of this description. What was the nature of the case? it was the complaint of the father of a trumpery bar-maid, living in a fifth-rate inferior public-house, that his daughter had not been considered, like Caesar's wife, not only strictly virtuous, but above the possibility of being suspected - that no man should venture to insinuate, whatever were his information, that this woman deserved the name, which even those of her sex belonging to a certain degrading profession heard with almost greater indignation than they did - the name of a certain animal which sometimes followed them in their daily walks. Let the jury look at the witnesses who were called in to sustain this ridiculous cause. One of them, the butcher Ramsden, was in reality "a tried character." Oh, but he was honourably acquitted - thus using in the common law, the phrase reserved for military tribunals; for the juries of the country, they all knew, always sent forth a successful defendant, by using the plain words "*not guilty*;" but any fellow now-a-days, who had ever rubbed his shoulder to the gallows, and escaped by a quibble from his impending fate, always said, when reminded of his accident, "I have been honourably acquitted." So said this butcher. See the sort of fellow who was produced to sustain the case, and mark his story? He said that Taverner came to him and asked him "How do you do?" "Very well," replied he, "How do you do?" The natural answer would be, "Very well, I thank you." Not so Mr. Ramsden's version of the dialogue, for his answer was, "Betsy Milnes is so and so;" and this without a syllable of preparatory matter, to introduce the name of the lady into the

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colloquy. Was that version of the conversation likely? Was it credible by the plain honest men of Yorkshire, or any other set of men? - by the Somersetshire men - no nor the dullest men of the dullest county in England would not believe such a tale. (A laugh.) Then came the converted Quaker to prop up the butcher's story. He did justice to his conversion, and with all the zeal of a new convert entered most enthusiastically into the practise of swearing, and gave the established church (were he a member of it) ample promise of being the greatest ornament of it in the alacrity of oath-taking. (A laugh.) They had heard a great deal of Taverner's readiness to compromise the matter, but to what did it all amount? Only to this - that when Taverner found he was likely to be involved in a law-suit, he did what any reasonable man, knowing or not knowing the law, would have advised him to do - he offered to retract the words privately, but peremptorily and positively refused to give public retraction; he naturally wished to avoid the consequences of getting a verdict in a court of law, for everybody knew the cost of such an advantage, and more particularly in this case, where Taverner had for an opponent in the litigation an old tailor, (the father of the girl), who was not worth the ninth part of a penny. The learned counsel then proceeded to describe the nature of the justification which the defendant had put upon the record. It went, if true, to establish the truth of the opprobrious epithets used by the defendant against the plaintiff's daughter, which he promised to substantiate in evidence. He concluded by commenting on the delay of this action, in vindication, (as it professed to be) of female virtue and innocence, which was postponed for above a year, until the plaintiff knew a soldier, named Bernal, who could speak about this girl, had been removed with his regiment to a great distance from Yorkshire.

Several witnesses were then called for the defendant, who in distinct terms described certain acts of the plaintiff's daughter, which, if true, amounted to a confirmation of the immoral habits imputed to her by the former, as well as the bad state of health resulting from such alleged profligacy, and which was described by a medical practitioner, named Newhouse, from the symptoms she had told him, without actual medical examination.

Mr. SCARLETT then said he would call witnesses to rebut the evidence just given for the defendant, and particularly as to her state of health.

Mr. Asten, a surgeon, who said that at the time alluded to he was called in to attend this girl; he had examined her, and her disorder was not of the nature

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described. The skin of her foot had been torn by an accident, as he was informed, and he cured her.

Cross-examined.- He was positive that the disorder in the month of January, 1822, was not such as had been described.

After a few words from Mr. BROUGHAM upon the evidence of the last witness,

Mr. SCARLETT, in reply, said that if the jury were satisfied of the evidence given by the witnesses for the defendant, there was an end of the case; but that evidence was, he contended, so full of incoherent statements, so little reconcilable with each other, that it was quite unsafe for them to rely upon it. The learned counsel then repeated and contrasted the details of the evidence in the plain terms in which it was given by the defendant's witnesses, and urged the improbability of their several statements.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY then, in summing up the evidence to the jury, observed, that their first consideration was, whether the defamatory words were really spoken, and 2dly, whether, according to the facts, they were true; then would arise the question of the amount of damages, upon which much would depend on the character of the girl herself. After recapitulating the evidence at each side, the learned judge left it to the jury to say, upon their view of the whole case, what damages the plaintiff was entitled to receive. The jury, after an hour's consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff - Damages 50£, costs 40s.

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1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 42

Source: Printed

Title: *The Times*

10 March 1825

LENT ASSIZES.

CHELMSFORD, TUESDAY, MARCH 8.

John Taverner was indicted on the statute of Geo. III. c.91, s.1., for being found armed with intent to kill game, in the night time on the 8th of December, in a wood at Kelveston, the property of Charles Callis Western, Esq., one of the county members.

The prosecutor's gamekeeper, who was confirmed by another witness, proved that on the night in question he was on the watch for poachers in his master's woods, and hearing some shots fired, he went to the spot, and saw the prisoner and two other men. The prisoner was armed with a gun, and on seeing the keeper, dropped his weapon and ran off. He was pursued and secured.

The Jury, upon the proof of these facts, without any evidence to the contrary, found the prisoner *Guilty*.

The learned Judge, upon being informed that the prisoner had been convicted of sheep-stealing, and had on another occasion suffered three months' imprisonment as a poacher, sentenced him to seven years transportation.

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1660-1858

No of references ordered: 20

Item no 4

Source: Printed

Title: *The Solicitor's, Merchant's and Trader's Magazine*. Thomas Perry, 1826: i 2 54

1 February 1826

Insolvents

DISCHARGED OR REMANDED.

[The cases of Insolvents that do not appear in the following list are ADJOURNED GENERALLY, either for defective services or other causes. When Insolvents are REMANDED, the terms of their imprisonment are computed from the dates of their petitions, and all REMANDED Insolvents are to be confined within the walls, unless otherwise expressed.]

ADJOURNED CASES.

TAVNER John, of Half Moon-alley, Bishopsgate-st. mariner, disch.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 20

Item no 18

Source: Printed

Title: *The Times*

2 October 1826

CORONER'S INQUEST.

It is the practice of fellows, under whose care horses are placed in Somersetshire, to gallop along the roads, regardless of the dreadful consequences which often follow. In fact, there are frequent inquests held over unfortunate persons who have suffered death by the carelessness of the rascals we allude to.

On the 27th ult., an inquest was held upon the body of Mr. Tavener, a most respectable farmer of Mudgley near Wedmore, who was dashed to the ground by a horse, which an itinerant horse-dealer rode at Mark fair on the 15th ult. The investigation lasted a considerable time, the foreman (W. Edwards, Esq.) being determined to ascertain whether there were grounds for committing upon a charge of manslaughter.

Joseph Ashford deposed, that on the 15th ult., he was at Mark fair with the deceased. They came out of a house together, and as they were walking quietly along the road, a horse ridden by George Bowles came in full gallop behind them. Before they could get out of the way, either the horse's head or Bowles's knee struck the deceased on the side of the head, and he fell. The blood spirted from both his ears. Bowles could have seen them at a distance; did not hear Bowles hollow. The horse did not appear to have run away with him.

Mr. Edwards. - Did Bowles show any feeling of humanity?

Witness - Yes, he turned round.

Richard Ash said, he heard Bowles hollow, and that the horse was only trotting. Bowles said, he would rather have given a 5£ bill than it should have occurred.

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A Juror. - Was this the man who rode over Farmer Rich and killed him?

It was answered in the negative.

Mr. Edwards. - That is another melancholy instance of the effects of furious riding. It is the constant practice of low fellows in the garb of jockies, many of whom use the disguise in order to commit robberies more effectually. The most daring system of plunder is carried on at Priddy fair by this means.

Mr. Phippen, surgeon, of Wedmore, deposed that no fracture had taken place, and that the concussion of the brain was no doubt the cause of the death of the deceased. It would have been dangerous to open the head.

The CORONER thought, under the circumstances, that it would be unnecessary to open the head.

Mr. Edwards. - We must protest against this dangerous rate of riding. Every day we hear of some horrible accident of this kind.

The CORONER said, he would record it that Bowles was riding "carelessly and furiously;" and the jury would do right to levy a deodand on the horse.

Mr. Phippen. - There will be no security to the public if the jury do not mark cases of this kind by fines. My professional experience, I regret to say, is often extensively occupied on these cruel accidents. I have just now received information of the death of another farmer at Mark-fair, from a similar cause on the same day.

The Jury, after long consideration, returned a verdict of "accidental death," with a deodand of 5£ upon the horse. They then entered a formal protest against the practice of furiously riding out horses at public fairs.

FONS

1660-1858

No of references ordered: 20

Item no 3

Source: Printed

Title: *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette; Containing a Complete Register of English, Scotch, and Irish Bankrupts, Insolvents, Assignments, Assignees, Dividends, Certificates, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Calculated to Promote the Interests of Merchants, Traders, and Solicitors.*

Thomas Perry, 1828: iii 31 357

1 July 1828

Town & Country Bankrupts.

GAZETTE - June 13, 1828.

TAVERNER James, now or late of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, innkeeper, dl. & ch. sur. July 1, at six, July 2, at seven, White Hart Inn, Huddersfield, and July 25, at eleven, Castle of York. - Sols. Wiglesworth & Co. Gray's Inn, London, and Thompson & Co. Halifax - Pet. Cred. W. Rothwell, Halifax, York, Merchant.

Seal. 27th May

FONS

1660-1858

No of references ordered: 20

Item no 2

Source: Printed

Title: *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette; Containing a Complete Register of English, Scotch, and Irish Bankrupts, Insolvents, Assignments, Assignees, Dividends, Certificates, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Calculated to Promote the Interests of Merchants, Traders, and Solicitors.*

Thomas Perry, 1829: iv 44 457

1 August 1829

Meetings in the Country in August.

1828 **Taverner J.** Huddersfield, innkeeper, 17th Aug. at eleven, White Hart Inn, Huddersfield - Audit, first & final div.

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1660-1858

No of references ordered: 20

Item no 5

Source: Printed

Title: *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette; Containing a Complete Register of English, Scotch, and Irish Bankrupts, Insolvents, Assignments, Assignees, Dividends, Certificates, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Calculated to Promote the Interests of Merchants, Traders, and Solicitors.*
Thomas Perry, 1830: v 51 171

1 March 1830

Gazette, February 23, 1830

Insolvents applying to be Discharged.

Petitions to be heard at the Court House, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, 18th March, at nine.

TAVENER Lucking Capper, of Rolf's-place, Old Ford, currier and leather cutter.

FONS

1660-1858

No of references ordered: 20

Item no 6

Source: Printed

Title: *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette; Containing a Complete Register of English, Scotch, and Irish Bankrupts, Insolvents, Assignments, Assignees, Dividends, Certificates, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Calculated to Promote the Interests of Merchants, Traders, and Solicitors.*
Thomas Perry, 1830: v 55 427

1 July 1830

Insolvents applying to be Discharged.

COUNTRY

Gazette - June 22, 1830

Court-house, City of Bristol, 15th July, at ten.

TAVENER James, of St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestersh. hallier.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 33

Source: Printed

Title: *The Times*

30 May 1833

POLICE.

BOW-STREET - William Taverner, William Herbert, and Catherine his wife, and Thomas Millard, and Mary his wife, were yesterday charged with having feloniously broken open a Post-office letter-bag and abstracted therefrom a quantity of General-post letters, containing 150£ and upwards, in bank notes.

Mr. Peacock, the Post-office solicitor, attended on behalf of the prosecution. The prisoners were undefended.

Mr. Benjamin Heath, clerk to Messrs. Cobb and Co., bankers, of Banbury, proved that on the 15th of December last he enclosed 12 bank-notes of the Stoney-Stratford Bank, of the value of 10£ each, and two notes for 5£ each, and forwarded them by post to Messrs. Oliver and York, of Stoney Stratford.

Mr. Mayne, of No. 1, Old Broad-street, proved that on the same day he forwarded two 10£ notes of the Bank of England in a letter addressed to Forbes M'Neill, Esq., of Hadleigh, near Barnet.

Mr. John Mutlow, a clerk in the General Post-office deposed to his having opened the Banbury letter-bag on the morning of the 17th of December last. A letter addressed to Stoney Stratford would have been forwarded in that bag. The bag arrived safe.

Mr. Thomas Davis, another clerk in the General Post-office, stated that he made up the Stoney-Stratford bag on the evening of the 17th of December. Had a letter been forwarded from Banbury to Stoney-Stratford, it would have arrived at night at the latter place. Witness made up the Barnet bag on the same night, and also the Fenny Stratford bag, the Stoney-Stratford bag, the Mill-street bag, and the St. Alban's bag.

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They were all labelled outside, and placed in a sack, to which a brass plate was affixed, and lettered "Barnet and St Alban's bag." Witness gave the sack to Matthew Pascoe, now present.

Matthew Pascoe proved that he was the guard of the Liverpool mail, and on the night of the 17th of December he received from the last witness a sack, labelled "Barnet and St. Alban's." He placed the sack on the top of the Liverpool mail, and fastened it in the usual way, by means of a leather strap. On arriving at the Torrington Arms, Finchley-common, the same night, he missed the sack, and immediately called upon the driver to stop the coach. In passing through the archway at Highgate, he saw that the sack was safe, so that it must have dropped between that place and the Torrington Arms. Witness then took one of the coach lamps with him, and went back in a gentleman's gig as far as the Bald-faced Stag, a distance of about two miles, but did not succeed in recovering the bag. He stopped almost every car and vehicle that he met on the road, and inquired of the drivers if they had picked it up. The night was dark and stormy, but having the lamp with him, he must have found the bag if it had been on the road. He never saw it from that time to the present.

Mr. Forbes M'Neill, of No. 37, Great George-street, Westminster, proved that he was in the service of the East India company, and that in the month of December last he resided at Hadleigh, near Barnet. About the 17th of that month he expected a remittance of 20£ from Mr. Mayne, of Old Broad-street. Such remittance, however, did not reach him.

Mr. John Oliver, a banker residing at Stoney-Stratford, proved that he received no remittance of 130£ in the month of December last from Messrs. Cobb and Co. of Banbury. On the 1st of January following he received a letter from that firm inquiring if the remittance had reached him, which was the first intimation he received of its having been forwarded.

Mr. Peacock he intimated his desire to admit the prisoner Mary Millard to give evidence in support of the prosecution. She was accordingly taken from the bar and sworn. She stated that in the month of December last her husband and herself were residing at the house of the prisoner Herbert, at Newport Pagnell.

Mr. HALLS observed, that as the witness was a married woman, and as her husband was one of the parties charged, he did not think she ought to be

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called upon to give evidence that might affect her husband, even by implication.

Mr. Peacock replied, that he had no desire whatever that the witness should say one word against her husband. He was merely going to question her with reference to the other prisoners.

After some further conversation on the subject, the witness was told that for the present she might stand aside.

George Ledbitter, one of the officers of this establishment, was then sworn, and proved that he took the prisoners into custody, with the exception of Taverner, at Stoney-Stratford, on the 22d instant. He brought them to the General Post-office, where he took charge of the latter prisoner. The prisoners were cautioned by Mr. Peacock not to say anything that might affect themselves, as it would be used in evidence against them. Having received this caution, the prisoner Catherine Herbert stated that the bag was brought to her house by the prisoner Thomas Millard, on a Tuesday night, and on the following night Millard and his wife, Taverner, and herself, took the letters out of the different bags, and they were all engaged in opening them to look for money. After they had done so they burned the letters and the bags. She said that they took a quantity of bank-notes from some of the letters. Taverner took the notes to get them changed. She then said that Thomas Millard, Taverner, her husband, and herself, came up to London on the following Monday for the purpose of changing the notes, and that Taverner, who had them in his possession, left them in St. John-street, and none of them saw him after until that day. The prisoner Thomas Millard said, that on going home with the cart on a Monday night, between Highgate and Finchley, the wheel of the cart went over something on the road. It proved to be a mail-bag, and he (Millard) took it up and placed it in the cart. He subsequently took it to Herbert's house, where his wife and himself were lodging. He told the prisoner Taverner what he had found, and on the following night he (Taverner) cut the strings of the bag and opened the letters that were contained in it. He then added, that Taverner, himself, his wife, and Mrs. Herbert examined the contents and found some bank-notes in some of the letters. They then came to town, and Taverner left them in St. John-street for the purpose of getting the notes changed, but he did not return. The prisoner Herbert said that he was walking behind the cart and did not see Millard find the bag. He knew nothing of the letters until the Wednesday following, when Millard told

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him that they had opened the letters and found some bank-notes. He (Herbert) then took two or three of the notes to Mr. Poole, a publican, who changed them for him, but when he told Taverner of this he made a piece of work, and said he would not have wished for 500£ that he (Poole) had changed the notes. Herbert then said that in consequence of this he got back the notes from Mr. Poole and gave them to Taverner, who engaged to get them changed in London. On questioning the prisoner Taverner, he said that he knew nothing of the bags until after they were opened. He then admitted that he assisted in opening the letters, and that he came to town with the other prisoners.

Mr. Johnson, a draper, residing at Potton, in Bedfordshire, proved that on the 28th of January last the prisoner Taverner came to his shop, and purchased a hat, for which he offered witness a 10£ note of the Stoney-Stratford bank. Witness took the note to Mr. Hagger, who changed it.

A son of the last witness proved that on another occasion Taverner purchased two silk handkerchiefs and a pair of stockings at his father's shop, and paid for them with a Stoney-Stratford note for 10£.

German Wagstaff, a tailor, residing at Potton, was then sworn, and deposed that he received a 10£ note from the prisoner Taverner, for rent, and also on account of a watch which he (prisoner) had purchased. The prisoner came to lodge with witness at the beginning of January last. He was dressed very shabbily at that time, but he soon after ordered witness to make him a suit of clothes, and he also purchased another suit from him, and paid him for both a 5£ note and 20s. Witness subsequently changed another note for 10£ for him. He observed to the prisoner that he appeared to be very flush of money, to which he replied that some money had been left to him lately. He lodged with witness for about a month, and then left, saying that he was going to London. The witness, in reply to questions by Mr. Peacock, said that when the prisoner first came to his house he had no hat, and he afterwards heard it mentioned that he had offered to lend 50£ to a person in the town to set him up in business. The prisoner told him that he was worth 500£ a year.

Edward Hunt, the constable and gaoler of Southampton, deposed that he took Taverner into custody at that place on the 18th inst., from information he had previously received. On searching him he found upon his person a small red pocket-book, containing two 10£ notes of the Stoney-Stratford bank. The prisoner said that he had had the notes in his possession for about six weeks, and could give a satisfactory account of them. When brought before a

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magistrate at Portsmouth, the prisoner said that he received the notes from a man named Herbert, who told him that he picked them up on the road between London and Newport Pagnell.

Several of the notes which the prisoner had changed were proved to be the same which had been remitted by the witnesses already examined.

The prisoners were then asked if they had anything to say in addition to the admissions they had already made.

They all declined to say anything more except Taverner, who said that the day after Thomas Millard and Herbert came home from London the former came to his house, and asked him to go with him to the stable, saying that he had found some bags on the road that had fallen off the mail, and he asked him what he should do with them, saying that he had examined the letters and found no money in them. He (Taverner) told him that if he had opened the bags he could give him no advice. Millard then told him that he had the bags locked up in little room, and said he would put them all out of the way when the children were in bed. The prisoner then went on to state, that at 10 o'clock on the same night he went to the little room in question, where there was a fire, and there he saw Mrs. Millard, her husband, and Herbert, examining the letters and burning them, after they had searched them. Some money was found, which was given to Thomas Millard, who, he believed, gave it to Mrs. Millard, to put away. The prisoner then said that he undertook to get the notes changed, and accompanied the other prisoners, except Mrs. Millard, to London, for that purpose. He had nothing more to say.

The prisoners were then fully committed for trial, with the exception of Mrs. Millard, who was admitted to bail, on condition of her appearing to give evidence at the trial.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 20

Item no 16

Source: Printed

Title: *The Times*

22 July 1833

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

BUCKINGHAM, Friday, July 19.

CROWN COURT.

(*Before Lord LYNDHURST.*)

Edward Tavernor, William Millard, and Catherine wife of Thomas Herbert, were capitally indicted for feloniously stealing a certain letter, containing twelve 10£ country bank notes, from and out of a letter-bag transmitted from the General Post-office.

Mr. Serjeant STORKS (with whom was Mr. Maltby) stated the case. It appeared in evidence that on the 16th of December last, the banking-house of Messrs Cobb, at Banbury, in Oxfordshire, had occasion to transmit twelve 10£ notes of the bank of Messrs. Oliver and Yorke to them at their banking-house at Stoney-Stratford, in this county. These notes were therefore enclosed in a letter, which was put into the post at Banbury, directed to Oliver and Yorke. The letter was forwarded to London on the day above-mentioned, and on the following day was sent to Stratford by the Liverpool mail. The letter was contained in the Stoney-Stratford bag, which was itself (with other bags) enclosed in a leather sack, and put on to the mail. When the mail passed through the Highgate archway, the sack and its important contents were safe, but it was missed when the coach arrived at Finchley. The guard dismounted immediately, and ran back to Highgate archway, diligently searching for the lost sack, and inquiring of every person whom he met or overtook, whether he had seen it, but without hearing any tidings of it. (It should be here mentioned

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that the loss of the parcel seems to have been purely accidental, and that no blame was ascribable to the guard.) Months passed over, and no information of the bag or of its contents could be obtained. At the time of the loss, the prisoner Tavernor was lodging in the house of the husband of the female prisoner at Newport Pagnell, but very shortly afterwards he quitted the town and went to reside at Potton, in Bedfordshire, at the house of one Wagstaff, a tailor. He was at that time in a state of the utmost destitution and poverty, having scarcely clothing sufficient for the purposes of decency. On the 15th of January, however, he gave Wagstaff a 10£ note of the bank of Oliver and Yorke, which he requested him to get changed for gold, which was accordingly done. On the following day he purchased a hat and some stockings, &c., for which he paid with another of the 10£ notes of that firm, and a few days afterwards he parted with a similar note. Suspicion being raised by this unlooked-for display of wealth, certain police-officers went to Potton; but the prisoner Tavernor having left that place, they followed him from county to county, till at last he was discovered at Southampton. He had two other 10£ Stratford notes on his person at this time. The notes so passed by or found on Tavernor were clearly proved to have formed part of those which were in the letter sent to Oliver and Yorke, and lost in the manner before mentioned. In addition to this evidence against Tavernor, it was shown that he had given many contradictory accounts of the manner in which he acquired the notes. In one of his statements he admitted that he opened several of the letters which were in the lost bag, and that the bank-notes were taken out of one of them in his presence; but he on no occasion admitted that he had opened the bag of letters and taken from in them in question, which was the offence with which he was charged. As against Millard, upon whom none of the notes was found, it appeared by his own confession that he and the husband of the female prisoner were, on the evening of the loss, travelling in a cart from London, and that near Finchley the wheel of their vehicle passed over a bag: they got out of the cart, and discovered the lost sack of letterbags and letters. Millard put it into the cart, and conveyed it to Herbert's house, where it was opened in their presence and in that of Tavernor: and in it were found the letter in question, and its valuable enclosure. The whole of the money was seized by Tavernor, who stated that he "had a friend in London who would dispose of them, if there were a thousand of them;" but instead of sharing the booty with his fellows he decamped with it to Potton immediately.

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The whole of the letters, amounting to some hundreds, were burnt when the bags were opened. The only evidence against the woman was that of assisting in opening the letters, but that was done in the presence of her husband.

The prisoners were undefended by counsel.

The LORD CHIEF BARON, in summing up, drew the particular attention of the jury to the statute and the indictment upon which the prisoners were arraigned; observing that in order to convict them, it was necessary that they should be satisfied that the prisoners, or one or more of them, actually stole the letter in question out of the letter-bag; it was not sufficient that they stole out of the letter the money which was contained in it. After minutely and carefully recapitulating the evidence, his Lordship was of opinion that the offence charged by the present indictment was not satisfactorily established, however the prisoners might be amenable for having stolen the money itself out of the letter. The charge was for stealing a letter containing money from and out of the letter-bag (which was a capital offence), and not for stealing the money in the letter.

The Jury *acquitted* the prisoners.

The two male prisoners were then indicted for stealing the 10£ country bank notes, and the husband of the female prisoner for receiving a part of them, knowing that they had been stolen. The same evidence was offered against Tavernor and Millard, and the voluntary confession of Herbert was proved, and the jury returned a verdict of *Guilty* against all three.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 40

Source: Printed

Title: *The Times*

7 December 1833

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, WESTMINSTER, DEC. 6.

(*Sittings at Nisi Prius, before Mr. Baron GURNEY and a Special Jury.*)

GREGORY V. TAVERNER.

Mr. MANSEL opened the pleadings. It was an action of debt, to recover a penalty of 100£., forfeited under the 25th of George II., c. 36, "for the better preventing thefts &., and for regulating places of public entertainment." The defendant had pleaded the general issue.

Mr. FOLLETT said this action was brought to recover a penalty of 100£., incurred by the defendant for keeping a room in his house for public dancing and music without any licence. The action was brought under the statute of 25th George II., c. 36, the second section of which enacted that any house, room, garden, or any other place kept for public dancing, music, or other public entertainment, in London and Westminster, or within 20 miles thereof, without a licence, should be deemed a disorderly house and place, and every person keeping the same should forfeit 100£. to such person as should sue for the same. The defendant was a publican, and landlord of the King William the Fourth, in New Gravel-lane, Shadwell. In this house he kept a room for public dancing and music, which was almost nightly frequented by soldiers, sailors, and women of the town. In fact, it was just such a room or place as it was the object of the Legislature in passing the act to put down. He was instructed that the witnesses for the plaintiff would fully establish this to be the case; and if so, he was confident that no observations that could be

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made on the other side, or any prejudice attempted to be raised against common informers, would prevent the jury from doing their duty, and returning a verdict for the plaintiff.

Evidence was given that the defendant was the landlord of the King William the Fourth.

Edward Joseph Jones.- Witness is a coal-merchant. He went with James Higgins on the 22d of July last, between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, to the King William the Fourth. Went through a passage into a large room at the back of the house. The middle of this room was all open for dancing. There were people playing on instruments. There were two violins and a bass-viol. The musicians were on a raised seat at one end of the room. There were between 50 and 60 people, most of them were dancing. He made memorandums at the time. The women were girls of the town. He judged so by their indecent behaviour. Many of them were not more than 15 or 16 years old. They drank gin and beer. The bar was at the end of the room. The waiters went round for orders and to supply the liquor. He had some porter; he paid nothing on going in, and went in without any interruption. He went in again on the night of the 11th of September. There were two violins and a bass-viol, and a great many people dancing, as on the first night. Witness stated that he went on several evenings, and witnessed the same sort of scene - music and dancing, &c.

This witness was severely cross-examined by Mr. WILLIAMS (who with Mr. Sergeant Bompas and Mr. Platt, was for the defence.) He stated that he was not a dancer; that when he went into the room he was not dressed quite so well as he was then; that he was paid 6s. a night by the plaintiff; that he was always paid in advance; that he had visited several houses of a similar description, and sometimes as many as eight in one night; that he made an entry in his book of those houses, and of what he saw there; that the plaintiff was a gentleman; that he had never seen him at the house of Mr. Begbie, the plaintiff's attorney. The plaintiff had brought 80 similar actions against different publicans; and he had procured evidence for them. James Higgins went frequently along with him, and made memorandums immediately after leaving the houses. The book in his (witness's) hand contained his memoranda relative to this and other actions. He did not expect any share of the 8,000£. penalties which the plaintiff sought to recover; could not tell the names of the dances; saw the girls waltzing, sometimes by themselves; thought it a most

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disgusting dance. The King William IV was in the middle of the street; an eating house was on one side, and a baker's shop on the other. At the end of the room there was a bar, with engines for drawing beer and spirits. The plaintiff brought the actions solely for the purpose of putting down a moral evil, and it was for that purpose, and not for the money, that he (witness) procured the information. Witness on Tuesday last gave evidence in this Court on a similar action. Plaintiff told him on the following day that he had failed, and that the jury found a verdict for the defendant. Witness did not know any of the persons he found in the house.

Mr. Humphreys, defendant's attorney, proved that the defendant was the proprietor of the King William the Fourth.

Cross-examined.- There were many private houses, and Mr. Fox, a magistrate, lived in the street.

James Higgins, examined by Mr. MANSEL.- Witness was a carpenter and a cabinet-maker; he accompanied Jones on several occasions, and sometimes went by himself. His evidence was similar to that of Jones.

Witness was severely cross-examined by Mr. Sergeant BOMPAS. His evidence in some few respects differed from his memoranda, as to the number of musical instruments, but in the main concluded with it, and with the evidence of Jones.

Mr. WILLIAMS, for the defendant, commented in strong and pointed terms on the conduct of the plaintiff and of his witnesses. If the plaintiff were a man of sincere but impracticable piety, who would not allow a dance and a fiddle to a sailor disgorged from the dungeon of a ship, which had been properly described by Dr. Johnson as a prison with the chance of being drowned, however he, (the learned counsel) might differ in his view of the subject, he could not but respect the motive; but in this case the plaintiff, with his 80 actions, would sacrifice the whole hetacombs of publicans to obtain the 8,000£., and the accompanying costs. If this house had really been a disorderly house, and a nuisance to the neighbourhood, why did not the inhabitants interfere, to whom by the fifth section, power was given to prosecute? Why did not the magistrates, one of whom lived in the same street, put it down? What became of the local authorities? - why should the business be left by them to the public virtue of a stranger to the parish and his moral informers? In the silence of the neighbourhood, and total absence of their testimony, there was loud evidence for the defendant, - "confirmations strong

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as proofs of holy writ." The plaintiff, who took upon himself the care of the morals of the parish, was stated to be a gentleman. This was indeed, a large and ample word, and most convenient for the shrouding of a mode of life which did not court inquiry; he was a gentleman who had brought 80 actions to put penalties into his own pocket. The witness Jones was a coal-merchant without coals who would have the jury believe that he too was actuated by moral motives, and was totally uninfluenced by the 6s. a night, which he always took care to get in advance. Was there anything more disgusting than such pretences from people who, by their own showing, would tear the entrails from the bodies of mankind for their own profit? But, fortunately for the defendant, the room did not come within the description pointed out by the act, for it appeared that it was a tap-room, fitted up with engines for the drawing of beer and spirits; it was therefore, not a room kept for the purpose of public dancing and music, but kept for the purpose of drinking. Upon that ground, and also upon the ground that the witnesses were not worthy of credit, he rested his defence. The jury had heard that the plaintiff was defeated in his first action on last Tuesday [3 December 1833]; could they doubt that the plaintiff had put his best case forward in order that the decision might influence subsequent juries? but he then failed, and he (the learned counsel) trusted that the present jury would follow the glorious example set them on that previous occasion. The snake was scotched on Tuesday, and he trusted that it would be killed on this day.

Mr. Baron GURNEY summed up. - The charge against the defendant was that he had kept a room for public music and dancing. The purpose for which a room was kept was found out by its use. A room might be kept for the purpose of drinking, for the purpose of music, and for the purpose of dancing; and if either music or dancing were one of the purposes, then the room came within the statute. It did not follow because the local authorities had not interfered, that the penalty given by the statute could not be enforced. There were reasons to deter proceedings of this kind; they were generally unpopular, and therefore sometimes by means of common informers good is done. As to the witnesses not being worthy of credit, it was true that informers were not to be admired for their profession, and if a witness of a suspicious description gives an account of the actions of another, and lays the scene so that he cannot be contradicted, then his evidence should be watched much more narrowly

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than where such a witness presents himself in such a manner as to afford the means of being contradicted.

The jury retired for nearly four hours, during which time the court was crowded by publicans and their friends anxiously awaiting the result. Mr. Baron GURNEY having finished the next case, had returned, and found a verdict for the defendant. As soon as it was pronounced there was a loud huzza in the court, which was immediately and loudly reiterated in the great hall.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 35

Source: Printed

Title: *The Times*

16 January 1838

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, JAN 15.
(*Sittings in Banco.*)

GREGORY V. TAVERNER.

Mr. FOLLETT moved, on behalf of the plaintiff, for a new trial in this action, which was brought against the defendant, who was the landlord of the King William the Fourth public-house, Shadwell, to recover a penalty of 100£, alleged to be forfeited under the act of the 25th of George II., c. 36, "for regulating places of public entertainment," for keeping a room for public dancing and music.

Mr. Baron BAYLEY.- The Courts have decided that they will not set aside a verdict for the defendant on a penal statute, unless the Judge has misdirected the jury on a point of Law.

Lord LYNDHURST.- Is that not in effect telling the jury that, in a penal action, they may do as they like?

Mr. FOLLETT.- This was an action by a common informer, and there exists a strong prejudice against such actions, but as long as the Legislature allows the means of enforcing the law by such kind of actions, the parties bringing them ought to be protected where the verdict is manifestly against evidence. Here the case was clearly proved by the plaintiff's witnesses, who might have easily been contradicted had their statements been untrue, but no witnesses were called for the defendant. Besides, the jury did not take the law from the learned Judge (Baron Gurney) who tried the case, but asked for the act of

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Parliament, which was handed up to them, and put their own construction upon it.

Lord LYNDHURST.- If the jury had said they had found their verdict upon their own construction of the act, the Court would certainly have granted the rule, and we think there is some ground for it now, as we think the act ought not to have been handed up to the jury.

Rule *nisi* granted.

Mr. FOLLETT then moved in another similar case tried before Lord Lyndhurst, and it appearing that the act was also handed up in that case to the jury, the Court granted the rule.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 36

Source: Printed

Title: *The Times*

5 April 1838

SPRING ASSIZES.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

TAUNTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 3.

Maria Taverner was indicted for stealing a quantity of quilling net, and Theresa Palmer was indicted for receiving the same and knowing it to have been stolen.

Mr. Kinglake conducted the case for the prosecution.

From the evidence it appeared that last week the prisoner Palmer was indicted at the Wells sessions for having stolen the property, and on her trial, when called upon for her defence, said that she had not stolen it, but had received it from a young woman then in court, and she pointed out the other prisoner, who was then placed in the box, and stated, that she herself had stolen the net, and had given it to Palmer. Upon this Palmer was acquitted, and both the prisoners were detained, and this day indicted, the one for stealing, and the other for receiving, the articles in question. The jury having found both the prisoners *Guilty*, they were sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 37

Source: Printed

Title: *The Times*

25 May 1839

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, WESTMINSTER, MAY 24.

TAVERNER V. LITTLE.

This was an action against the defendant for having negligently driven his horse and cart against the plaintiff's horse, and thereby occasioning its death. The cause was tried some time ago before Mr. Justice BOSQUANET, when the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff. In the following term Mr. Robinson obtained a rule to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside, on the ground that the defendant had not driven his own cart on the occasion in question, which rule came on to be argued today, the point for decision being whether or not this ground of defence ought to have been specially pleaded, or was admissible under the plea of the general issue. Mr. Sergeant WILDE and Mr. Sergeant ANDREWS were heard in support of the verdict, and Mr. ROBINSON in support of the rule for setting it aside. The Court took time to consider of their judgement.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 38

Source: Printed

Title: *The Times*

19 October 1841

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.- Three persons were yesterday charged before Mr. Alderman LAINSON with attempting to drown themselves at Blackfriars bridge.

The first was Henry Taverner, aged 40 years, whom George Brissenden, a city policeman, saw on Sunday afternoon [17 October 1841] standing at the water's edge in a way that excited his suspicion, and upon approaching and questioning him the prisoner confessed he had come there to drown himself, and said he was determined to do it. Witness caught hold of his collar, and the prisoner dropped on his knees in order to fall into the water.

Mr. Alderman LAINSON observed that it was, no doubt convenient not to do that before he felt himself safely held by the collar. He asked him what he had to say about the matter.

The prisoner said he was driven to desperation by ill-usage from his wife. She pawned everything she could take, and turned his children out of doors.

The prisoner was remanded, that some inquiry might be made about him.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 39

Source: Printed

Title: *The Times*

3 September 1845

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.- Thomas Taverner and William Sassons, journeymen carpenters, were charged under the 4th of George IV., chap. 34, sec. 3, with misconduct in the execution of a contract entered into with their employer, Mr. Greenwood, of No. 10, Arthur-street west.

Alderman Moon sat for the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Greenwood stated that he had been engaged to put in a shop front in a house in Pope's Head-alley. The prisoners were in his employment, and had been directed to perform the work. Upon going to the house he found them intoxicated, and it was ascertained they had got into that condition in the cellar of a neighbour of the owner of the house. The shop front was completely pulled out and exposed and left in that condition. Witness paid them weekly.

It was ascertained that the prisoners had gone into the cellars of Mr. Leathwaite, in Pope's Head-alley, and made free with several bottles of wine which had lately been deposited there; that half-a-dozen empty bottles had appeared in the place of full ones, to the astonishment of the policeman, who designated their drunkenness as a "most mysterious intoxication" before he found that clue to its meaning.

The prisoners, who had thus committed the two offences of misconduct, with respect to their contract with their master and robbery of Mr. Leathwaite, had nothing to say in palliation but that they had been really drunk, were sentenced to hard labour in the House of Correction for one month.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 20

Item no 15

Source: Printed

Title: *The Times*

8 February 1845

BANKRUPTS.

Samuel Tavener, Sovereign-mews, Paddington, bricklayer, Feb. 18, at half-past 2 o'clock, March 19, at 1, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitor, Mr. Chisholme, Cook's-court, Lincoln's-inn; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 7

Source: Printed

Title: *History, Gazetteer and Directory of Derbyshire, with the Town of Burton-upon-Trent; comprising a General Survey of the County, with a variety of Historical, Statistical, Topographical, Commercial and Agricultural Information; shewing the Situation, Extent, and Population of all the Towns, Parishes, Chapelries, Townships, Villages, Hamlets, and Extra-Parochial Liberties; their Agricultural and Mineral Productions; the Lords of the Manors and Owners of the Soil; their Public Institutions, Charities, Magistrates, and Public Officers; and the Seats of the Nobility and Gentry* by Samuel Bagshaw. Sheffield, 1846: 224

1846

Appleby

REPTON AND GRESLEY HUNDRED.

APPLEBY PARISH.

Marked 1 are in Leicestershire.

FARMERS

1 Arnold James
Boden Edward
1 Boss John
1 Bowley William
Chandler John
Cotton Samuel
Dewes Bryan
Frith Frederick
Garner Thomas
Gilham John

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Marshall George

Page Joseph

Parker James

Pratt Thomas

1 Saddington Bateman

Saddington Wm

1 Skearmer Wm

1 Stevenson Wm

Swinnerton Isaac

Taverner Thos., *Moat*

Tunnadine James

1 Wyat James

Wyatt Thomas

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 3

Source: Printed

Title: *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette; Containing a Complete Register of English, Scotch, and Irish Bankrupts, Insolvents, Assignments, Assignees, Dividends, Certificates, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Calculated to Promote the Interests of Merchants, Traders, and Solicitors.*

Thomas Perry, 1846: xxi 244 230

1 April 1846

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Gazette - *March* 10, 1846.

ARCHER Elisha Thomas and Thomas Joseph TAVERNER, paper stainers, Old-st. and Milton next Gravesend, 5th March. Debts by Archer.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 4

Source: Printed

Title: *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette; Containing a Complete Register of English, Scotch, and Irish Bankrupts, Insolvents, Assignments, Assignees, Dividends, Certificates, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Calculated to Promote the Interests of Merchants, Traders, and Solicitors.*
Thomas Perry, 1846: xxi 252 770

1 December 1846

INSOLVENTS

Petitioning the Courts of Bankruptcy.

Gazette - Nov. 10, 1846.

PETITIONS TO BE HEARD AT BASINGHALL-STREET.

TAVERNER Henry James, of Grove-road, **Mile-end**, traveller, 14th Nov. at half past one - Com. Goulburn - Official assignee, Follett

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 2

Source: Printed

Title: *The London Gazette* 20689 71

5 January 1847

WHEREAS a Petition of George Taverner, of Smythen-street, in the parish of Saint George, in the city of Exeter, Butcher, having been filed in the Exeter District Court of Bankruptcy, and the interim order for protection from process having been given to the said George Taverner, under the provisions of the Statutes in that case made and provided, the said George Taverner is hereby required to appear in Court before Montague Baker Bere, Esq. the Commissioner acting in the matter of the said Petition, on the 14th of January instant, at one in the afternoon precisely, at the Exeter District Court of Bankruptcy, at Exeter, for his first examination touching his debts, estate, and effects, and to be further dealt with according to the provisions of the said Statutes; and the choice of the creditors' assignees is to take place at the time so appointed. All persons indebted to the said George Taverner, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to Mr. H. L. Hirtzell, Paul-street, Exeter, the Official Assignee, nominated in that behalf by the Commissioner acting in the matter of the said Petition.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 1

Source: Printed

Title: *The London Gazette* 20694 286

22 January 1847

In the Matter of the Petition of George Taverner, of Smythen-street, in the parish of Saint George, in the city of Exeter, Butcher.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Montague Baker Bere, Esq. the Commissioner acting in the matter of the petition, will proceed to make a Final Order thereon, at the Exeter District Court of Bankruptcy, Paul-street, Exeter, on the 3d of February next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 2

Source: Printed

Title: *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette; Containing a Complete Register of English, Scotch, and Irish Bankrupts, Insolvents, Assignments, Assignees, Dividends, Certificates, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Calculated to Promote the Interests of Merchants, Traders, and Solicitors.*
Thomas Perry, 1847: xxii 254 74

1 February 1847

INSOLVENTS.

Petitioning the Courts of Bankruptcy.

Gazette - Jan. 5, 1847.

PETITIONS TO BE HEARD IN THE COUNTRY.

TAVERNER George, of Exeter, joiner, 14th Jan. one pr. Court, Exeter -
Com. Bere - Official assignee, Hirtzel

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 34

Source: Printed

Title: *The Times*

1 July 1847

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF REVIEW Lincoln's Inn, June 30.

EX PARTE PAYNE IN RE TAVERNER.

Mr. HALLETT supported an application for annulling the fiat, on the ground of its issue upon a concerted act of bankruptcy.

Mr. SWANSTON (with whom was Mr. Follett) contended that the objection was insufficient since the passing of the act 5th and 6th Victoria, relating to concerted acts. The case of "Simpson v. Sykes" (5 Maule and Sel.) decided that a trust deed was an act of bankruptcy, though made for the express purpose, but not available by any of the parties to it. In the present case the only party entitled to dispute the fiat was the bankrupt himself, and he acquiesced in it.

The CHIEF JUDGE said the deed was for the benefit of creditors who concurred in it, and then issued a commission. He wished to know if the respondent requested leave to try the point at law; if not, he should annul the fiat at once, unless any other act of bankruptcy existed.

Mr. SWANSTON asked for an inquiry before the Commissioner as to other acts of bankruptcy.

Leave given. Costs reserved.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 26

Source: Printed

Title: *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette; Containing a Complete Register of English, Scotch, and Irish Bankrupts, Insolvents, Assignments, Assignees, Dividends, Certificates, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Calculated to Promote the Interests of Merchants, Traders, and Solicitors.*
Thomas Perry, 1847: xxii 262 687

1 October 1847

BANKRUPTS

Gazette - *Sept.* 17, 1847.

GRATRIX William Hodgson and John TAVERNER, of Nuneaton, co. Warwick, silk and ribbon manufacturers and copartners in trade, dlrs. and ch.; *surren.* 2d Oct. eleven, 26th Oct. twelve. Court, Birmingham - Com. Daniell - Official assignee, Valpy - Sol. Cowdell, jun. Hinckley, and James, Birmingham

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 27

Source: Printed

Title: *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette; Containing a Complete Register of English, Scotch, and Irish Bankrupts, Insolvents, Assignments, Assignees, Dividends, Certificates, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Calculated to Promote the Interests of Merchants, Traders, and Solicitors.*

Thomas Perry, 1848: xxiii 265 84

1 January 1848

CERTIFICATES

Gazette - December 17, 1847.

To be allowed by January 1.

TAVERNER John, of Nuneaton, silk manufacturer.

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1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 25

Source: Printed

Title: *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette; Containing a Complete Register of English, Scotch, and Irish Bankrupts, Insolvents, Assignments, Assignees, Dividends, Certificates, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Calculated to Promote the Interests of Merchants, Traders, and Solicitors.*
Thomas Perry, 1848: xxiii 268 314

1 April 1848

INSOLVENTS

Interim Orders.

Gazette - March 21, 1848.

Insolvent-court, 18th March. - On their own Petitions.

Tavener Samuel, Up. Berkley-st. west, bricklayer, Dbts.-pr.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 24

Source: Printed

Title: *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette; Containing a Complete Register of English, Scotch, and Irish Bankrupts, Insolvents, Assignments, Assignees, Dividends, Certificates, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Calculated to Promote the Interests of Merchants, Traders, and Solicitors.*
Thomas Perry, 1848: xxiii 269 416

1 May 1848

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Gazette, - April 4, 1848.

TAVERNER John and Charles and C. C. stock and share brokers, Liverpool,
31st Mar.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 23

Source: Printed

Title: *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette; Containing a Complete Register of English, Scotch, and Irish Bankrupts, Insolvents, Assignments, Assignees, Dividends, Certificates, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Calculated to Promote the Interests of Merchants, Traders, and Solicitors.*
Thomas Perry, 1848: xxiii 274 807

1 October 1848

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Gazette - Sept. 26, 1848.

SCHOOLING Henry and Charles, and John TAVERNER, of Jews'-walk, Bethnal-green, confectioners and perfumers, 20th Sept.

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1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 20

Source: Printed

Title: *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette; Containing a Complete Register of English, Scotch, and Irish Bankrupts, Insolvents, Assignments, Assignees, Dividends, Certificates, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Calculated to Promote the Interests of Merchants, Traders, and Solicitors.*

Thomas Perry, 1852: xxvii 318 349

1 June 1852

Meetings in May - Country.

1848 Taverner John, of Nuneaton, co. Warwick, silk manufacturer; 26th May, half-past eleven, audit; 27th May, half-past eleven pr. div. Court - Birmingham

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 21

Source: Printed

Title: *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette; Containing a Complete Register of English, Scotch, and Irish Bankrupts, Insolvents, Assignments, Assignees, Dividends, Certificates, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Calculated to Promote the Interests of Merchants, Traders, and Solicitors.*

Thomas Perry, 1852: xxvii 324 720

1 December 1852

Meetings - In the Country.

Gazette - Nov. 19, 1852.

1847 Tavernor Thomas, of Nuneaton, co. Warwick, silk and ribbon manufacturer; 15th Dec. eleven, audit; 16th Dec. eleven pr. div. Court - Birmingham

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 22

Source: Printed

Title: *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette; Containing a Complete Register of English, Scotch, and Irish Bankrupts, Insolvents, Assignments, Assignees, Dividends, Certificates, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Calculated to Promote the Interests of Merchants, Traders, and Solicitors.*
Thomas Perry, 1852: xxvii 317 290

1 May 1852

INSOLVENTS.

Gazette - April 6, 1852.

TAVERNER Robert, of Exeter, baker, 10th April, ten pr. County-court -
Castle of Exeter

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 23

Source: Printed

Title: *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette; Containing a Complete Register of English, Scotch, and Irish Bankrupts, Insolvents, Assignments, Assignees, Dividends, Certificates, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Calculated to Promote the Interests of Merchants, Traders, and Solicitors.*
Thomas Perry, 1852: xxvii 317 317

1 May 1852

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Gazette - April 16, 1852.

SMALL Alexander, John TAVERNER, and John SHARPE, of Winhill, small ware manufacturers, as regards Sharpe, 31st Mar. Debts by Small and Taverner

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 24

Source: Printed

Title: *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette; Containing a Complete Register of English, Scotch, and Irish Bankrupts, Insolvents, Assignments, Assignees, Dividends, Certificates, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Calculated to Promote the Interests of Merchants, Traders, and Solicitors.*
Thomas Perry, 1852: xxvii 322 631

1 October 1852

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Gazette - Sept. 24, 1852.

SMALL Alexander and John TAVERNER, of Burton-upon-Trent, small ware manufacturers, 21st Sept.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 5

Source: Printed

Title: *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette; Containing a Complete Register of English, Scotch, and Irish Bankrupts, Insolvents, Assignments, Assignees, Dividends, Certificates, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Calculated to Promote the Interests of Merchants, Traders, and Solicitors.*

Thomas Perry, 1853: xxviii 325 59

1 January 1853

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Gazette - Dec. 31, 1852.

TAVERNER John and John BERRY, of Birmingham, ale and porter dealers,
6th Dec.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 6

Source: Printed

Title: *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette; Containing a Complete Register of English, Scotch, and Irish Bankrupts, Insolvents, Assignments, Assignees, Dividends, Certificates, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Calculated to Promote the Interests of Merchants, Traders, and Solicitors.*

Thomas Perry, 1853: xxviii 328 227

1 April 1853

DIVIDENDS, - Bankrupt Estates.

The Official Assignees are given, to whom apply for the Dividends.

1847 Taverner J. silk & ribbon manufacturer - Bittleston, Birmingham
First 5 2³/₄

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 25

Source: Printed

Title: *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette; Containing a Complete Register of English, Scotch, and Irish Bankrupts, Insolvents, Assignments, Assignees, Dividends, Certificates, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Calculated to Promote the Interests of Merchants, Traders, and Solicitors.*
Thomas Perry, 1854: xxix 337 17

1 January 1854

INSOLVENTS.

Interim Orders.

Gazette - Dec. 16, 1853.

Court-house, Portugal-street, 2d Jan. at ten.

Tavenor Catherine, (widow,) of Hill-st, Knightsbridge, not in any employment

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 33

Source: Printed

Title: *Reports of Cases Heard and Determined by the Lord Chancellor and the Court of Appeal in Chancery. 1855-57. By J. P. de Gex, S. MacNaghten, and A. Gordon, Esqrs., Barristers-at-Law. Vol. VII. 1858: 627*

9 November 1855

Ex parte TAVERNER, In the Matter of THE LONDON DOCK ACT.

Before the Lords Justices.

Nov. 9, 1855.

The acknowledgment of a deed by a married woman under the Fines and Recoveries Act need not be taken before enrolment of the deed.

This was an appeal from the decree of the Master of the Rolls, holding that, according to the true construction of the Fines and Recoveries Act, 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 74, a deed may be acknowledged by a married woman after enrolment.

The circumstances of the case are fully stated in the report of the case below, in the 20th Volume of Mr. Bevan's Reports (page 490).

Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Goldsmid, for the Appellants.

Mr. R. Palmer and Mr. Hislop Clarke, for the Respondent.

THE LORD JUSTICE KNIGHT BRUCE said that the Act seemed susceptible of the construction put upon it by the Master of the Rolls, and that no inconvenience appeared to arise from adopting that construction.

THE LORD JUSTICE TURNER concurred.

Appeal dismissed, with costs.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 31

Source: Printed

Title: *The Unclaimed Dividend Books of the Bank of England: containing the Names and Descriptions of upwards of Twenty Thousand Persons, entitled to various Sums of Money, of All Amounts, being the Whole of the Unclaimed Dividends and Stock in the Public Funds, amounting to Many Millions of Money, Which have been accumulating during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries, and the Whole of which having been, by the Terms of the Bank Charter, transferred to "the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt," as Unclaimed for a period of Ten Years and Upwards, can now be recovered by the Next of Kin.* 1855, London: 163

1855

CONSOLS.

Tavernor Mabella, Stepney, Spinster, dec. July 1806. 33.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 20

Item no 13

Source: Printed

Title: *The Times*

17 November 1855

BANKRUPTS.

William Tavener, Clifford-road, St. John's-wood, builder, Nov. 24, at 1 o'clock, and Jan. 5, at 12: at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitor, Mr. Chapple, Great Carter-lane; official assignee, Mr. Nicholson, Basinghall-street.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 20

Item no 14

Source: Printed

Title: *The Times*

21 November 1855

BANKRUPTS.

William Tavener, Clifton-road St. John's-wood, builder, Nov. 24, at 1 o'clock, and Jan. 5, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitor, Mr. Chapple, Great Carter-lane; official assignee, Mr. Nicholson, Basinghall-street.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 20

Source: Printed

Title: *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette; Containing a Complete Register of English, Scotch, and Irish Bankrupts, Insolvents, Assignments, Assignees, Dividends, Certificates, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Calculated to Promote the Interests of Merchants, Traders, and Solicitors.*
Thomas Perry, 1855: xxx 360 952

1 December 1855

Assignees of Bankrupts' Estates

TAVENER W. builder. Assig. - John Kemp Welch, of College-st., Dowgate-hill, City, merchant

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 22

Source: Printed

Title: *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette; Containing a Complete Register of English, Scotch, and Irish Bankrupts, Insolvents, Assignments, Assignees, Dividends, Certificates, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Calculated to Promote the Interests of Merchants, Traders, and Solicitors.*
Thomas Perry, 1855: xxx 360 876

1 December 1855

BANKRUPTS.

Gazette - Nov. 20, 1855.

TAVENER William, of Clifton-rd, Abbey-rd, St. John's-wood, co. Middlesex, builder, dl. and ch.; *sur.* 24th Nov. one, 5th Jan. twelve pr. Court - Basinghall-st. Com. - Goulburn. Off. assig. - Nicholson. Sol. - J. Chapple, of Great Carter-la. Pet. dated Nov. 6. Pet. Cr. - John Kemp Welch, of College-st., City, merchant

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 21

Source: Printed

Title: *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette; Containing a Complete Register of English, Scotch, and Irish Bankrupts, Insolvents, Assignments, Assignees, Dividends, Certificates, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Calculated to Promote the Interests of Merchants, Traders, and Solicitors.*

Thomas Perry, 1855: xxx 354 489

1 June 1855

INSOLVENTS

Interim Order - Town

Gazette - May 22, 1855.

Court-house, Portugal-street, 5th June, at eleven

Taverner Benjamin Elsworthy, of Great Chesterfield-st, and Weymouth-st,
Marylebone, saddler and harness maker

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 26

Source: Printed

Title: *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette; Containing a Complete Register of English, Scotch, and Irish Bankrupts, Insolvents, Assignments, Assignees, Dividends, Certificates, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Calculated to Promote the Interests of Merchants, Traders, and Solicitors.*

Thomas Perry, 1856: xxxi 363 158

1 March 1856

Meetings in February, - Town.

1855 Tavener William, of Clifton-rd, Abbey-rd, St. John's-wood, builder;
20th Feb. eleven pr. audit

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 27

Source: Printed

Title: *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette; Containing a Complete Register of English, Scotch, and Irish Bankrupts, Insolvents, Assignments, Assignees, Dividends, Certificates, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Calculated to Promote the Interests of Merchants, Traders, and Solicitors.*

Thomas Perry, 1856: xxxi 367 515

1 July 1856

CERTIFICATES.

Gazette - June 3, 1856.

TAVENER William, of Clifton-rd, Saint John's-wood, builder - 2d class
suspended

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 28

Source: Printed

Title: *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette; Containing a Complete Register of English, Scotch, and Irish Bankrupts, Insolvents, Assignments, Assignees, Dividends, Certificates, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Calculated to Promote the Interests of Merchants, Traders, and Solicitors.*

Thomas Perry, 1856: xxxi 372 845

1 December 1856

MEETINGS, - At Basinghall-St.

Gazette - Nov. 14, 1856.

1855 Tavener William, of Clifton-rd, Abbey-rd, Saint John's-wood, co. Middlesex, builder; 6th Dec. half-past eleven pr. div.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 29

Source: Printed

Title: *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette; Containing a Complete Register of English, Scotch, and Irish Bankrupts, Insolvents, Assignments, Assignees, Dividends, Certificates, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Calculated to Promote the Interests of Merchants, Traders, and Solicitors.*
Thomas Perry, 1856: xxxi 369 643

1 September 1856

**Insolvents' Estates vested in Provisional Assignee -
Prison Cases.**

Gazette - Aug. 19, 1856.

Insolvent-court, 16th Aug. - On their own Petitions.

Taverner Stephen, of Charles-st, Westminster, omnibus conductor - Dbts-pr.¹

¹ Debtors prison

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 8

Source: General Register Office

Title: *Birth Certificate* June qu. 1856 Bristol 6a 66

25 May 1856

Bristol

Bristol Registration District

St. Augustine Sub-District

25 May 1856

5 Pipe Lane

John [son of] John Radford [by] Ann [née] Tavener [his wife]

Corn Porter

Informant: Ann Radford Mother 5 Pipe Lane Bristol

25 June 1856

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 4

Source: Printed

Title: *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette; Containing a Complete Register of English, Scotch, and Irish Bankrupts, Insolvents, Assignments, Assignees, Dividends, Certificates, Dissolution of Partnerships, &c. Calculated to Promote the Interests of Merchants, Traders, and Solicitors.*

Thomas Perry, 1857: xxxii 375 195

1 March 1857

DIVIDENDS, - Bankrupts' Estates.

The Official Assignees are given to whom apply for the Dividends.

1855 Tavener W. dust contractor - Nicholason, London

1st

1 1¾

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 7

Source: Printed

Title: *The Law List* 1858: 220

1 January 1858

CORRECTED TO JAN. 1ST, 1858.

A NEW, COMPLETE, AND ACCURATE LIST OF ALL THE CERTIFICATED ATTORNEYS RESIDING IN LONDON, WESTMINSTER, AND BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK, AND THEIR ENVIRONS; PRINTED FROM THE STAMP-OFFICE LISTS.

*Those marked thus * are Members of the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom, by Charters of Wm. IV. and Victoria; ——— † the Metropolitan and Provincial Law Association; ——— ‡ the Law Association for the Benefit of Widows and Families of Professional Men in the Metropolis and its Vicinity; ——— || the Justices' Clerks' Society; ——— The "London Commissioners to administer Oaths in Chancery" are thus distinguished: "Com. Oaths in Chy."*

The Letters E. C., W. C., W., N., &c., which follow immediately after the addresses, denote the new Postal Districts.

Taverner, Edm. 31, new-broad-st. city E. C.

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 8

Source: Printed

Title: *The Law List* 1858: 106

1 January 1858

CORRECTED TO JAN. 1ST, 1858.

LIST OF COUNSEL, SPECIAL PLEADERS, AND CONVEYANCERS, AT THE BAR.

The Letters E. C., W. C., W., N., &c., which follow immediately after the addresses, denote the new Postal Districts. The Letters Q. A. S., Q. S., Q. C., and S. L. respectively denote Queen's Ancient Serjeant, Queen's Serjeant, Queen's Counsel, and Serjeant at Law. The Letters affixed to the Dates of Call denote the Inns of Court to which the several Barristers belong, viz. L. for Lincoln's Inn, I. for Inner Temple, M. for Middle Temple, and G. for Gray's Inn.

Taverner, L. esq. 9 gray's-inn-sq. W. C. conv.
[Date of Call:] L. 24 Jan. 1832

FONS

1600-1858

No of references ordered: 50

Item no 11

Source: Printed

Title: *Slater's Commercial Directory of South Wales 1858-9*

1858-1859

Cardiff

Provision Merchants

Bishop & Batchelor, 17 & 18 Queen st

Collett John K., James st, Bute docks

Dornford Oswin & Co., West Bute docks

Elliott Joseph, 48 Upper Bute st

Hayles Henry and Co., 265 Upper Bute street

Hibbert John, Wharf street, and Church street

Hopkins John B., 17 & 18 Angel st, and Bute road

Lewin Henry, 258 Upper Bute st

Peake Brothers & Co., West Bute dks

Pollard J. & B., 270 Upper Bute st

Rees E. W., East Wharf

Simister John Edwin, 93 Bute st, Docks

Smith & Co., 23 St. Mary st

Taverner Robert, 285 Upper Bute st

Walker Joseph, 2 Smith st

White Silvester, 125 Bute road

Wood Robert, 256 Upper Bute st