

ST SWITHIN'S CHURCH: NAVAL AND MARINES OFFICERS

Surname	First names	Date of death	Details
Royal Navy officers with memorial in church			
Fitzgerald	Sir Robert Lewis Vice Admiral of the Red	17 Jan 1844 aged 68	Memorial in church
Berry	Sir Edward, Rear Admiral of the Red	13 Feb 1831 aged 62	Memorial in church and headstone in S garden
Master	James, Rear Admiral of the Blue	19 Aug 1839 aged 69	Memorial in church
Sotheby	Rear Admiral	Not known	Memorial in church to his father in law, Christopher Anstey, d 1805
Luck	Capt / Commander	Not known	Memorial in church to his wife, Eleanora Luck, d 1766
Mainwaring	Capt Thomas Francis Charles	Not known	Father of ???, d 1840, whose headstone is in S garden
Knight	Capt GWH	7 Nov 1838 aged 54	Memorial in church
Fitzgerald	Lieut James Lewis	30 Apr 1835 aged 28	Memorial in church
Atkins	Lieut Lancelot John	13 Aug 1823 aged 29	Memorial in church and headstone in S garden.
Royal Marines officers with memorial in church			
Barker	Capt Richard	14 Aug 1770 aged 68	Memorial in church
Atkins	Lieut Charles Edward	26 July 1822 aged 35	Memorial in church and headstone in S garden.
Status unknown			
Bailie	Lieut Thomas G	18 Aug 1828 aged 47	Headstone in S garden Not clear whether he was a naval or army officer.

SIR ROBERT LEWIS FITZGERALD, Esq.

Vice Admiral of the Red

(Born ~1775 - Died 17.01.1844)

This officer is descended from a younger branch of the very ancient and noble house of Leinster - seated at Mount Ophaly, co. Kildare - in the kingdom of Ireland, and nearly related to the Earl of Kingston.

He entered the naval service in March 1786, as a Midshipman, on board the Winchelsea frigate, commanded by Captain Pellew - afterwards Viscount Exmouth - with whom he served on the Newfoundland station for a period of three years. He afterwards joined the Centurion 50, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Philip Affleck, at Jamaica; and during the West India campaign in 1794, we find him serving under Sir John Jervis, in the Boyne of 98 guns; from which ship he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, in the Avenger sloop of war.

Soon after his return to England, Lieutenant Fitzgerald obtained an appointment to the London, a second rate, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Colpoys; and in her he assisted at the capture of three French line-of-battle ships off l'Orient, June 23, 1795. His advancement to the rank of Commander took place in Feb. 1797.

Captain Fitzgerald subsequently commanded the Vesuvius bomb, and in that vessel assisted at the bombardment of Havre by a squadron under Sir Richard J. Strachan; and at the destruction of la Confiante of 36 guns, and a French national cutter, in May 1798. His conduct on this occasion was honourably noticed in the London Gazette.

The Vesuvius was afterwards ordered to the Mediterranean, from whence Captain Fitzgerald returned to England in the Tonnant, a French 80-gun ship, taken at the battle of the Nile. His post

commission bears date Dec. 24, 1798. During the latter part of the war, he commanded the Triton of 32 guns, in which ship he captured a French vessel from Guadeloupe, laden with colonial produce. The Triton was paid off at Plymouth, April 9, 1802.

Soon after the renewal of hostilities, Captain Fitzgerald, whose health would not allow him to serve afloat, was appointed senior officer of the Sea Fencibles in the Isle of Wight. Previous to the dissolution of that corps, he held the chief command of the district between Kidwelly and Cardigan. In July 1816, he was elected Governor of the Royal Naval Asylum; but the power of nomination being afterwards considered not to rest with the Commissioners, the appointment did not take place.

He became a retired Rear-Admiral in 1825; knighted in 1835 he was created K.C.H. (Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order); and in 1840 was recalled to active Rank and made a Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Captain Fitzgerald married at Melcombe Regis, on 28th August 1800, Jane Welch, a daughter of Richard Welch, Esq., formerly Chief Justice of the island of Jamaica, and sister to the lady of Sir George Thomas, Bart., by whom he has five sons and four daughters remaining, of eleven children. Included are: Maria Philippa (1813-1845), Georgina Favell (1817-1841), Charlotte Mary (1819-1823), James Lewis (1806-1835) and George Milner (1816-1843).

His only brother, an officer in the 3d regiment of Guards, aide-de-camp and equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of York, died in 1802.

Sir Robert Lewis Fitzgerald, Vice-Admiral of the Red and Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, departed this life after several months of great bodily suffering in the 68th year of his age, on the 17th January 1844 at Bath.

JAMES MASTER, Esq.

Rear Admiral of the Blue

(Born 28.10.1769 - Died 19.08.1839)

James Master was born on the 28th October 1769 and baptised at Croston, Lancashire, on 6th December of the same year.

He was distantly related to Viscount Torrington.

On the 22^d January 1780, he was admitted to Manchester Grammar School and in 1782 he entered the Navy.

As Lieutenant of "La Nymphe", he was present at the capture of the "Resistance" and "Costance" off Brest the 9th March of 1797.

James Master was made a Commander in the year 1802, posted as Captain on the 8th of May 1804 and promoted Rear-Admiral in 1836. We are not aware of his ever having been employed in any way beyond the common routine of service.

This officer married Jennetta Heathcote, daughter of the Rev. Henry Heathcote, Rector of Walton-on-the-Hill, co. Lancaster, on the 15th of March 1802 at Walton-on-the-Hill.

He survived his wife of 11 years, she departing this life on July 1st 1828, aged 54.

James Master died at Sion Hill Cottage, Bath, co. Somerset, aged 69, on August 19th 1839 and was buried at Walcot Church, Bath, the 25th of August, being deeply lamented by his children, family and friends.

Retrieved from: The Royal Naval Biography, en.wikisource.org

Other source: "Visitation of England and Wales" Vol 6, 1906
by Frederick Arthur Crisp p182

THOMAS SOTHEBY, Esq.

Admiral of the Blue

(Born ~1759 - Died 16.06.1831)

This officer obtained post rank, June 11th, 1783; and at the commencement of the war with France, in 1793, commanded the *Daphne*, of 20 guns; from which vessel he was afterwards removed into the *Andromeda* frigate, stationed in the North Sea. On the 1st June, 1795, he was appointed to the *Bombay Castle*, of 74 guns, and had the misfortune to be wrecked in that ship at the mouth of the *Tagus*, towards the latter end of the following year.

In the spring of 1798, Captain Sotheby was appointed to the *Namur* of 90 guns, and subsequently to the *Marlborough*, 74; the command of which latter ship he retained until the 4th Nov., 1800, when she struck on a ledge of rocks near isle *Gioúat*, where she hung for several hours; but by great exertions, and throwing several of her guns and heavy stores overboard, was at length got off; the damage she had sustained, however, was so great, that even after the masts were cut away, and the remainder of the guns thrown overboard, the water increased so fast as to make it necessary to abandon her to her fate. The crew were saved by the *Captain*, 74, and a Danish vessel then in company, and the *Marlborough* soon after sunk at her anchors.

On the 2d Jan. 1801, the Court-Martial held to try Captain Sotheby, for the loss of the *Marlborough*, passed the following sentence.-

“That they were of opinion her loss was occasioned by her striking on the *Bervadeux* shoals, on the coast of France, which accident happened from the uncertain situation of the rocks; and Captain Sotheby’s anxiety and zeal to carry his orders into execution, and being thereby so disabled as to render it impossible to save her; that no blame was imputable to Captain Sotheby, his Officers, or

Ship's Company, for their conduct on that occasion; and that they afterwards did their utmost to preserve the ship and stores".

Our officer was next appointed to the *Courageux*, 74, and continued in that ship during the remainder of the war. His promotion to the rank of Rear-Admiral took place Nov. 9, 1805; he became a Vice-Admiral, July 31, 1810; and Admiral of the Blue, July 19, 1821.

In the years 1808 and 1809, we find him serving in the Channel fleet, with his flag in the *Dreadnought* of 98 guns.

Admiral Sotheby was twice married; first, to the youngest daughter of Christopher Anstey, esq. of Bath; that lady died at Clifton-Hill, Bristol, in April 1802, secondly, in March 1806, to lady Mary-Anne Bourke, fourth daughter of the Most Rev. Joseph-Deane third Earl of Mayo, and Archbishop of Tuam, and sister to the present Earl, to the Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, the Dean of Ossory, and Lady de Clifford. Her Ladyship died March 24, 1830. His second daughter, Eliza, was married, Sept. 5, 1829, to Chas. T. Thurston, esq. of Talgarth, co. Merioneth, a Commander R.N.

Thomas Sotheby, esq. Admiral of the White died on June 16th 1831 at the Manor-house, High Beach, Essex, aged 72.

Retrieved from: The Royal Naval Biography, en.wikisource.org

Other source: Gentleman's Magazine, August 1831, Obituary

JAMES LUCK

R.N. Captain

(Born ~1680-1690 - Died 21.12.1736)

James Luck, Commander in the Navy, was approximately born in the latter part of the 17th century (1680-1690).

He was posted on the 29th of May 1720.

Captain of HMS Canterbury, a 60-gun fourth rate ship of the line, he died at Plymouth on the 21st of December 1736, leaving his wife, widow Eleonore Luck of Camden House, Kensington, Middlesex.

She survived him of 30 years, departing this life on the 13th of May 1766, aged 73.

Buried at Walcot, Bath; she is commemorated together with her late husband in St Swithin's Church, Walcot, Bath, with a memorial plaque.

There are unfortunately no service records available for this Naval Officer, as such very little is known about him.

THOMAS FRANCIS CHARLES MAINWARING

Rear Admiral

(Born 18.09.1780 - Died 20.09.1858)

Thomas Francis Charles Mainwaring, born on 18th September, 1780 and christened at St Thomas, Salisbury, Wiltshire on 14th October of the same year, is eldest son of the late Chas. Henry Mainwaring, Esq., by Julia, daughter of the Rev. Philip Wroughton; and Grand-nephew of Edw. Mainwaring, Esq., of Whitmore Hall, co. Stafford, whose grandson is the present Capt. Rowland Mainwaring, R.N. His only brother, George, an officer in the Royal Artillery, died in 1838.

This officer entered the Royal Navy Academy in Feb. 1793; and embarked, 5 Nov. 1796, as a Volunteer, on board the Clyde 38, Capt. Chas. Cunningham.

After serving for three years on the Home station he proceeded as Midshipman of the Lancaster 64, flag-ship of Sir Roger Curtis, to the Cape of Good Hope, where, having previously acted for several months as Lieutenant, he was confirmed to that rank, 11 July, 1800, in the Adamant 50, Capt. William Hotham. On his return to England about Dec. 1801, he joined the Fisguard 38, Capts. Michael Seymour and Jas. Wallis; the latter of whom, in Sept. 1802, he accompanied into the Naiad 38, commanded subsequently by Capt. Thos. Dundas, and employed as one of Lord Nelson's repeaters in the battle of Trafalgar; where he witnessed the defeat of the combined fleets and afterwards assisted in rescuing one of our dismasted ships from destruction.

Being awarded a second promotal commission 21 Jan. 1806, Capt. Mainwaring assumed command, 23 Dec. following, of the Tartarus sloop, fitted as fire-ship; and in Aug. 1807 was charged with the landing of the troops under Sir Arthur Wellesley, Duke of

Wellington, in Wibeck Bay, preparatory to the investment of Copenhagen.

In the early part of 1808 he was appointed pro tempore to the Vanguard 74, the first ship of her class that ever wintered in the Baltic. After he had commanded her for a period of six months he went back to the Tartarus, in which vessel we find him, in 1810, sinking two French privateers off Pillau, and then conveying Gustavus, the ex-King of Sweden, from Riga to England, under circumstances of a particularly difficult and singular nature.

He was promoted for the latter service to the rank of Captain 27 Nov. 1810; and was intrusted, during the last two years of the war, with the command of the Royal George 100, on the Mediterranean station.

He accepted his present rank 1 Oct. 1846

Rear-Admiral Mainwaring married, first, on 11th June 1811 at Campsall, West Riding of Yorkshire, Mary Anne, daughter of Bacon Frank, Esq., of Campsall, near Doncaster; and (having been left a widower in 1840) secondly, on 14th December 1841 at St James Westminster, Middlesex, Cecilia Charlotte, only daughter of the late Dean of Durham and the Hon. Mrs. Hall.

By his first wife he has issue.

Thomas Francis Charles Mainwaring died on 20th September 1858, aged 78, at Marlborough Buildings, Bath, Somerset.

GEORGE WILLIAM HENRY KNIGHT, Esq.

R.N. Captain

(Born ~1784 - Died 7.11.1838)

He is the eldest son of Admiral Sir John Knight, K.C.B. by his first wife, who died in Nov. 1798.

This officer entered the navy at an early age, and served for some time under the command of his father, with whom he sailed for the Mediterranean, May 22, 1793, as midshipman on board Lord Hood's flag-ship, the Victory of 100 guns. He was consequently present at the occupation and evacuation of Toulon; likewise at the reduction of St. Fiorenzo, Bastia, and Calvi, in 1794.

On the 13th July, 1795, Mr. Knight witnessed the capture and destruction of l' Alcide French 74. In Dec. following, he was removed to the Princess Royal 98, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Robert Linzee, which ship returned home in Sept. 1796. He then joined the Montagu 74, commanded by his father, on the North Sea station.

The Montagu formed part of Admiral Duncan's fleet at the battle of Camperdown, on which memorable occasion Mr. Knight appears to have received a severe contusion. She was subsequently employed off Cadiz, under Lords St. Vincent and Keith.

On the 5th Mar. 1799, Mr. Knight was appointed a lieutenant of the Montagu; and we soon afterwards find him conducting a prize to Gibraltar, where he volunteered his services in a gun-boat, sent with three others to repel an attack made by 17 of the Algeziras flotilla upon a valuable fleet of merchantmen. After a severe action of nearly two hours, his boat was carried by boarding, and one of the companions sunk; but had the satisfaction to see all the convoy, except 3 sail, escape. When exchanged, he was tried by a

court-martial, honourably acquitted, and highly complimented on his gallantry and perseverance in maintaining so unequal a conflict.

The Montagu subsequently followed the enemies' combined fleets up the Mediterranean, and from thence to Brest, off which port Captain Knight remained for some time in command of the inshore squadron.

On the 12th April, 1800, the Montagu brought 7 French frigates to action in Bertheaume bay; but from their being protected by numerous batteries, was unable to capture either. "A very meritorious piece of service performed by the boats of that ship, and of the Magnificent 74," is thus detailed by Captain Knight, in a letter to Earl St. Vincent:-

"Montagu, Oct. 13, 1800.

"On returning westwards yesterday, before l' Orient, I saw, at noon, a small convoy of brigs, sloops, &c. taking refuge in Port Danenne, which I approached, and prepared the armed boats of the two ships to attack. While placing the Montagu to cover them, I despatched her boats, under the direction of Lieutenants Bissell and Knight, who were followed and ably supported by those of the Magnificent, in which were lieutenants Dunlop and Griffiths: notwithstanding the fire kept up from two armed vessels, and a battery firing round and grape, under which the convoy lay, touching the ground, they boarded, took possession of, and brought out eleven vessels, after burning one; another had been sunk by the enemy's shot; leaving only one, whose situation in the creek would not admit of getting her out.

"This service, completely and expeditiously performed, with the loss of only one seaman killed and three wounded, has won my approbation, and, I trust, will merit your lordship's. On this duty lieutenants Alexander, Montgomerie, Mitchell, and Jordan, of the marines, were employed, as was Lieutenant Samarin, of the Russian navy, who volunteered his services."

A few days after this affair, the *Montagu* received two shot in her hull while covering some boats sent by Captain Knight to bring out a large brig from under the walls of Port Louis. On the 26th of the same month, a brig and two sloops were boarded and captured "with great intrepidity and alacrity", close to the batteries at the entrance of the Loire; on which occasion 5 of her crew were killed and wounded. On the 28th her boats destroyed three other vessels lying within Isle Noirmoutier.

Early in 1801, the *Montagu*, then commanded, pro tempore, by Captain Robert Cuthbert, was detached from the Channel fleet, with other ships under Sir Robert Calder, in quest of a French squadron; but being dismasted off Cape Ortegal, she was obliged to put into the Tagus. After being refitted there, we find her proceeding to Martinique, from whence she soon returned home in company with a convoy. Lieutenant Knight's next appointment was, about July 1801, to be first of the *Surprise* frigate, on the North Sea station, where he continued until the conclusion of the war.

From this period we lose sight of Lieutenant Knight until April, 1805, when he was appointed to the *Guerriere* 74, armée en flute, bearing his father's flag at Gibraltar. In the following month, he received an order to act as commander of the *Childers* brig, and was despatched on a particular mission to the Russian Admiral at Corfu. His subsequent appointments were, Feb. 1806, to the *Sea Fencible* service in Ireland; April 1810, to be flag-lieutenant to the *Prince of Bouillon*, at Jersey; and in Sept. same year, to be first of the *Dragon* 74. He obtained the rank of Commander, Oct. 21, 1810.

On the 21st Mar. 1812, Captain Knight was nominated to the command of the *Romulus* 36, armée en flute, which ship appears to have been successively employed in conveying troops to Lisbon, Catalonia, and North America. In July, 1813, she assisted at the capture of Portsmouth and Ocracoke islands, on which occasion a beautiful brig mounting 18 long 9-pounders, and a schooner of 10 guns, were taken by the boats of the squadron under Rear-Admiral Cockburn.

The *Romulus* being put out of commission at Bermuda about Dec. 1813, Captain Knight was then appointed by Sir John B. Warren to command the *Surprize* 38, in which frigate he visited the Azores, the coast of Africa, the Cape Verde Isles, and the West Indies; and assisted at the capture of the *Yankee Lass*, American privateer schooner, of 9 guns and 80 men. May 1, 1814. His post commission was confirmed by the Admiralty, on the 7th of the following month.

In July 1815, Captain Knight, then commanding the *Falmouth* 20, accompanied the *Pactolus* and *Hebrus* frigates in an expedition up the Gironde, for the purpose of furnishing the French royalists with arms, &c. and opening a communication with Bordeaux. After conveying the senior officer's despatches to England, he returned to that river, and remained there for some time in attendance upon the Duke and Duchess of Angouleme.

Captain Knight resigned the command of the *Falmouth* in Sept. 1815; received an appointment from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the Preventive Water Guard on the Sussex coast, in Dec. 1817; and was placed as Inspector-General of the Coast Guard in North Britain, in 1821. This officer married, in Aug. 1804, the daughter of John Thomson, of Green Hill, co. Waterford, Ireland, Esq. by whom he has had issue four sons and three daughters. One of his brothers, Samuel, was first lieutenant of the *Martin* sloop when the vessel foundered, with all her crew, in 1805; another, Hood, obtained the rank of commander June 15, 1814, and died in 1823.

Captain Knight died at Jordanstown, Pertshire on 7th November 1838, aged 54.

JAMES LEWIS FITZGERALD

R.N. Lieutenant

(Born ~1805 - Died 30.04.1835)

James Lewis Fitzgerald was born in the year 1805 to Sir Robert Lewis Fitzgerald, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Red (~1775 - 17.01.1844), and to Jane Welch Fitzgerald (~1777 - 11.05.1841).

Records with his christening information are following:

“on the 26th of January of the year 1807, at St Mary’s Church, Haverfordwest, Pembroke, Wales”.

James Lewis had eight surviving siblings of ten, four brothers and four sisters; most of them did not have a very long life expectation, as following known records show:

Caroline Geraldine Fitzgerald (~1804 - 1822)

Maria Philippa Fitzgerald (~1812 - 1845)

George Milner Fitzgerald (~1815 - 1843)

Georgina Favell Fitzgerald (~1817 - 1841)

Charlotte Mary Fitzgerald (~1818 - 1823)

This officer died tragically in South Africa, on the 30th April of the year 1835.

Besides the family burial memorial inscription, that reads:

“Memory of James Lewis second son of above named Sir Robert Lewis Fitzgerald and Jane his wife who on the evening of 30th April 1835, in the 29th year of his age, being a lieut. of His Majesties Ship Melville, bearing the flag of the Admiral Sir John Gore perished in Algoa Bay, together with the whole crew of the boat under his charge, in a fruitless attempt to save the life of his friend lieut. Gore (son of Sir John Gore)

who had jumped overboard in the hope of preserving a seaman who had fallen from the upper rigging of the Melville"

there is a letter of evidence addressed by Vice-Admiral John Gore, bereaved father of Lieut. Gore, to the Admiralty, giving official information of the tragic event:

"Melville, off Cape L' Aguillas, 5th May, 1835.

"Sir, -It has become my painful duty to request you to state to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the death of Lieutenant James Lewis Fitzgerald and Lieutenant John Gore (flag-lieutenant), together with eight seamen (as per margin), belonging to H.M.S. ship bearing my flag, the circumstances of which as follows: -

"On the 30th of April, being about thirty-eight leagues to the eastward of Algoa Bay, the weather towards sunset confirmed the appearance during the day of approaching storm, and rendered it necessary to reef the courses, &c. &c., in doing which Henry Phillips fell from the fore-yard overboard. Lieutenant Gore saw he could not swim and (having had the happiness of saving a man's life, and confident of his powers, hoping to do so again), he leaped overboard while the boats were lowering. Two cutters were sent as expeditiously as possible, Lieutenant Fitzgerald in one, Lieutenant Hammond in the other; their search was decreed to be fruitless, though continued until dark. Lieutenant Hammond's boat returned safe, Lieutenant Fitzgerald's was within hail of the ship, when a heavy squall and one of those hollow destructive seas, so peculiar to this latitude, broke directly into her, and neither the boat nor any thing belonging to her was picked up. It was then impenetrably dark, and the gale continued until next day at noon.

"I have the honour to be, sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

John Gore, Vice-Admiral.

Retrieved from: The Gentleman's Magazine 1835

Other source: Find a Grave, database and images

LANCELOT JOHN ATKINS

R.N. Lieutenant

(Born ~1794 - Died 13.08.1823)

Lancelot John Atkins was born approximately in 1794 to Charles Atkins, Esq. (Born ~1755 - Died 16.04.1833) and to Elizabeth Atkins (Born ~1749 - Died 13.05.1829).

They resided at 14 Vineyards, Bath, co. Somerset.

Lancelot John Atkins and his only brother Charles Edward, both inclined to a military career, the first serving the Royal Navy as Lieutenant; while the latter serving the Royal Marines, also as Lieutenant.

Unfortunately, there are no service records available for this officer, and the evidence of him dying of an inflammation of the brain, aged 29, on the 13th August 1823, is to be found on the family burial memorial inscription within St Swithin's Church, Walcot, Bath.

Retrieved from: Bath Record Office

Other source: St Swithin's Church, Internal Memorials

CHARLES EDWARD ATKINS

R.M. Lieutenant

(Born ~1787 - Died 26.07.1822)

Charles Edward Atkins was born approximately in 1787 to Charles Atkins, Esq. (Born ~1755 - Died 16.04.1833) and to Elizabeth Atkins (Born ~1749 - Died 13.05.1829).

They resided at 14 Vineyards, Bath, co. Somerset; Charles Edward's abode being at 13 Vineyards.

Charles Edward Atkins and his only brother Lancelot John, both inclined to a military career, the first serving the Royal Marines as Lieutenant; while the latter serving the Royal Navy as Lieutenant.

Unfortunately, there are no service records available for this officer, and the evidence of him departing this life after a lingering disease - originally contracted in the service of his Country - on the 26th July 1822, aged 35, is to be found on the family burial memorial inscription within St Swithin's Church, Walcot, Bath.

Retrieved from: Bath Record Office

Other source: St Swithin's Church, Internal Memorials

RICHARD BARKER, Esq.

R.M. Captain

(Born ~1701 - Died 14.08.1770)

Richard Barker, Esq. was a Captain of the Royal Marines.

Very little is known upon this officer, as no service records are to be found.

The memorial in church to him dedicated, reads:

“In memory of Richard Barker Esqr Late Captain of Marines Who after more than 40 Years of Faithful Service as a Soldier retired to spend the remainder of his Days as a good Citizen and a Friend to Liberty: Worn out by the fatigue of his Profession and complicated Infirmities He ended his Life in the 69th Year of his Age; in full expectation of another more happy and Permanent. August 14th 1770. Richard Barker (1701-1770)

Retrieved from: Bath Record Office

Other source: St Swithin's Church, Internal Memorials

THOMAS G BAILIE misspelled? BAILLIE

Captain (either R.N. or R.M.)

(Born ~1782 - Died 18.08.1828)

Thomas G Bailie or Baillie, was an army Captain, unclear whether Royal Navy or Royal Marines Officer.

He was married; he resided at 16 Kingsmead Terrace, Bath, co. Somerset; died on the 18th August 1828, aged 46; and was buried on the 25th August 1828 at St Swithin's Church, where a headstone in the south garden, commemorating him, still exists.

There are no service records available for this officer; though considering the possibility of his surname being misspelled, and opting for the variation *BAILLIE* instead; it is to be said that there are Royal Navy Officers of the period related to the *BAILLIE* dynasties.

Retrieved from: Bath Record Office

Other source: The Royal Naval Biography

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