

## Ancestry of Mary King, wife of Richard Manuel Blamey Magor

This document was begun on 7-27-2012 with information from a new correspondent, Madeleine Braden.

Mary King is of interest through her marriage to Richard Manuel Blamey Magor. This document provides more information about her family than can be easily fit into the Magor page.

### Mary King (1845–1920)

b. 10-10-1845 Calcutta, India

bap. 1-25-1846 Cooly Bazaar, Calcutta

m. 10-8-1868 Richard Manuel Blamey Magor in the Cathedral in Calcutta

d. 8-12-1920 Northfield, Minehead, Somersetshire, England

Parents: Jeremiah King (1818–1896) and Hannah Brown (1819–1895).

Mary's activities and children are detailed in the page for her husband.

### Jeremiah King (1814–1896)

b. abt. 1814 Castleisland, County Kerry, Ireland

m. 1-3-1842 Hannah Brown at Fort William, Calcutta, India

d. 5-26-1896 Kingsbury Villa, Sunny Gardens, Hendon, Middlesex, England age 82

bur. 5-28-1896 Parish of Hendon, Middlesex

Father: Edward King.

Mother: unknown.

Siblings:

- Arthur King (1815-1870), will dated 7-14-1865 named his brother Jeremiah
- John King
- Mary King, married 7-30-1849 Thomas Williams at Castleisland, Kerry; she was a widow by 1865 according to Arthur's will, living in Cork, Ireland

Children:

- Margaret King, b. 10-21-1842 Sulkia, Howrah, Calcutta, India; d. 10-4-1858 Cork, Ireland, age 16
- unnamed child, b. 12-9-1843 Fort Bombay
- **Mary King, b. 10-10-1845 Calcutta**
- Julia Lambard King, b. 11-12-1847 Calcutta; d. 2-18-1848
- Edward Jeremiah King, b. 7-28-1850 Calcutta
- John O'Connor King, b. 4-22-1852 India; d. 12-30-1852 India, age 8 months
- Arthur John King, b. 8-19-1854 Bengal; bap. 10-22-1854
- son, b. 4-10-1858 Calcutta
- Isabella King, b. abt. 1858

In 1841 a 25-year old Jeremiah King born Ireland lived in Deansgate, Manchester, Lancashire on Rainforth Street with brother Edward King (30, born Ireland) and other family members, most born England; Jeremiah and Edward were weavers. This may or may not be the father of Mary King.

In 1881 Jeremiah lived in Putney, England at Glenmore, age 66, with wife Hannah (62), daughter Isabella (24), grandson Richard K. Magor (11), granddaughter Norah Magor (3), and two servants. Next door lived a Wilkinson family.

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In 1891 he lived in Hendon, Middlesex at Kingsbury Villa, age 77, with wife Hannah (72), daughter Isabella (33), and one servant; he was retired from H. M. Indian G. Service.

In India Jeremiah was the Governor of the Presidency Jail in Calcutta.

*Allen's Indian Mail and Register of Intelligence for British & Foreign India, China, & All Parts of the East*, January 6, 1846. page 258: "Governor of the Jail. Mr. John King, governor of the great jail of Calcutta, is appointed chief clerk of the Court of Requests, in succession to Mr. McLeod who resigns. Mr. King will be succeeded at the jail by his brother, Mr. Jeremiah King."

He retired in 1867 after thirty years service.

His estate at death went to his unmarried daughter Isabella, £732.

There is a discrepancy in the death date for daughter Margaret: I found a record that she died 10-23-1858 age 16, Madeleine reported it as 10-4-1858.

Son Edward Jeremiah King married 9-6-1884 Alice Etheldredo Wilkinson in Calcutta; she was the daughter of Henry Brown Wilkinson. Edward was a Lieutenant in the Calcutta Naval Volunteers in 1895. In 1902 he donated funds for the construction of the Imperial Library (currently named the National Library of India).

Son Arthur John King married 10-11-1892 Edith Grace Eyre in Calcutta; she was the daughter of John Edward Addis Eyre. He was employed by the Government of India in a tea garden in Port Blair, in the Andaman Islands.

*The Asiatic Journal and Monthly Register for British and Foreign India, China, and Australia*, Sept. – Dec. 1842. On page 153: A marriage on 6-6-1842 "At Bombay, Mr. John King, to Miss Ann Thomasina Marshall." This man may have been the brother of Jeremiah.

### Hannah Brown (1819–1895)

b. abt. 1819 Allahabad, India

m. 1-3-1842 Jeremiah King at Fort William, Bengal, India

d. 3-18-1895 Kingsbury Villa, Sunny Gardens, Hendon, Middlesex, England age 76

bur. 3-21-1895

Father: John Brown.

Mother: unknown.

Mother of Mary King.

She died of influenza.

*The Asiatic Journal and Monthly Register for British and Foreign India, China, and Australia*, Sept. – Dec. 1842. On page 429: A marriage on 9-19-1842 "At Allahabad, Mr. John Brown, to Miss Mary Higginbottom." I have no idea if this John Brown is Hannah's father. There apparently were a number of Browns in Allahabad at the time.

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### Places In India

The King and Magor families lived in the Indian region of Bengal located at the apex of the Bay of Bengal. They lived in and near the city of Calcutta. One child was born in "Fort Bombay." The Brown family, whose daughter Hannah married Jeremiah King, lived in Allahabad.

Allahabad is a major city in the north Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It is by some accounts the second-oldest city in India, built by Emperor Akbar in 1583. The British established a garrison at Fort Allahabad in 1765. Allahabad is about 500 miles northwest of Calcutta.

Calcutta, whose modern name is Kolkata, is located in the modern state of West Bengal within the lower Ganges delta along the Hooghly River. Less than 40 miles from Calcutta, the Hooghly empties into the Rupnarayan River not far from its delta in the Bay of Bengal. Calcutta's recorded history began in 1690 when the British East India Company established a trading post there in order to consolidate its trade business in Bengal.

Howrah is a twin city to Calcutta, located on the west bank of the Hooghly River.

The Company eventually came to rule large areas of India with its own private army, exercising military power and assuming administrative functions. Company rule in India effectively began in 1757 and lasted until 1858 when the Government of India Act 1858 led to the British Crown assuming direct control of India in the new British Raj.

The Presidency Jail in Calcutta is of interest to the King family as two scions were governors: John and Jeremiah King.

The Presidency Jail, which stood to the east of Fort William, was closed on 10-30-1913 under government notification in order to make room for the Victoria Memorial (completed in 1921). After that, the Alipore Central Jail became the Presidency Jail, Calcutta. Fort William was first built in 1696 and later built in a different location in the Maidan in 1781. There is an 1844 map at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Fortwilliamplan2.jpg> There is a modern map at <http://www.mapsofindia.com/kolkata/fort-william.html> There is a Google Earth photo on which is superimposed a 19th century map at <http://www.indiaman.com/google1.html> but on none of these maps can be found a jail. A map with the prison is at <http://www.wmcarey.edu/carey/wmward/image%20lib%20html/calcoldmap.html>

*Thacker's Guide to Calcutta* by Walter Kelly Firminger, 1906 has a description of the Jail beginning on page 104. The Presidency Jail began in 1865 as a union of two former prisons. "A new Jail is now in the course of erection at Alipore, and when that is ready, the Dhee Birjoo Prison will disappear to make way for the white marble Victoria Memorial Hall and its gardens." (page 106). The earlier jail was constructed in 1778. Note: this account is off by several years from the account in *Allen's Indian Mail* which stated Jeremiah King became governor in 1846; perhaps the name "Presidency Jail" was applied to different structures at different times.

Bombay, currently called Mumbai, is located on the west coast of India in the modern state of Maharashtra. Modern Mumbai is a city that spans seven islands that were controlled by the Portuguese after 1535 and by the British East India Company after 1668. From 1782 onwards, the city was reshaped with large-scale civil engineering projects aimed at merging all the seven islands into a single amalgamated mass. This project, known as Hornby Vellard, was completed by 1845. The British built a defensive fort, Fort St. George, around Bombay Castle in the seventeenth century; I believe this fort was also known as

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Fort Bombay. The fort walls were torn down in 1864 which allowed a rebuilding of the core area of the city. There is an old drawing of the Bombay Fort from 1826 at

<http://oldphotosbombay.blogspot.com/2011/02/bombay-fort-mapsphotospaintingsnews1600.html>

There is another drawing at <http://www.awesomestories.com/assets/fort-st-george-bombay>

The modern central business district of Bombay is called the Fort area after the long-vanished British fortifications around the harbor.