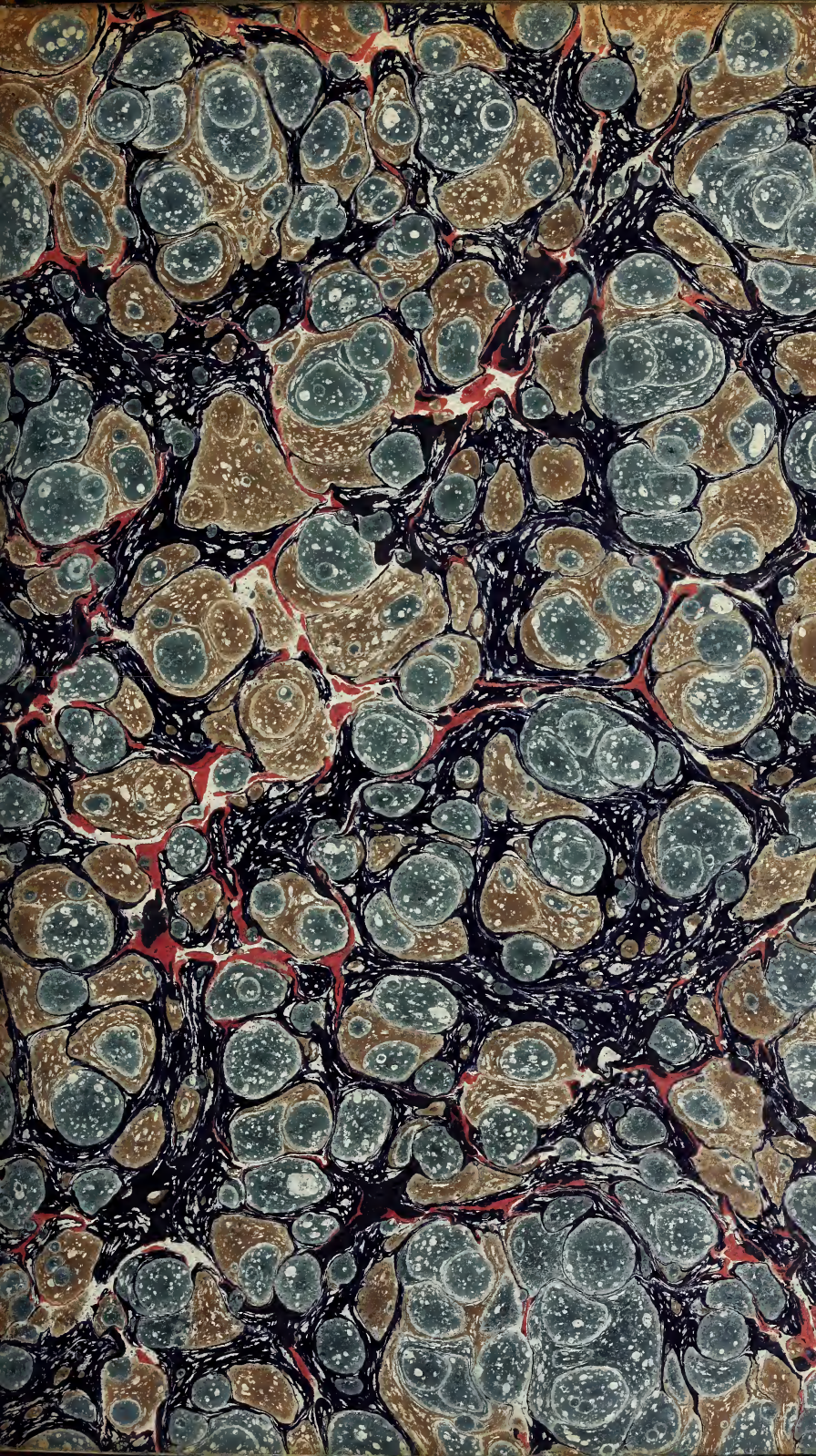


The image shows a book cover with a traditional marbled paper pattern. The pattern consists of irregular, organic shapes in shades of teal, brown, and black, with occasional flecks of red. A white rectangular label is centered on the cover, containing the text "From the Library of Frank Simpson" in a black serif font.

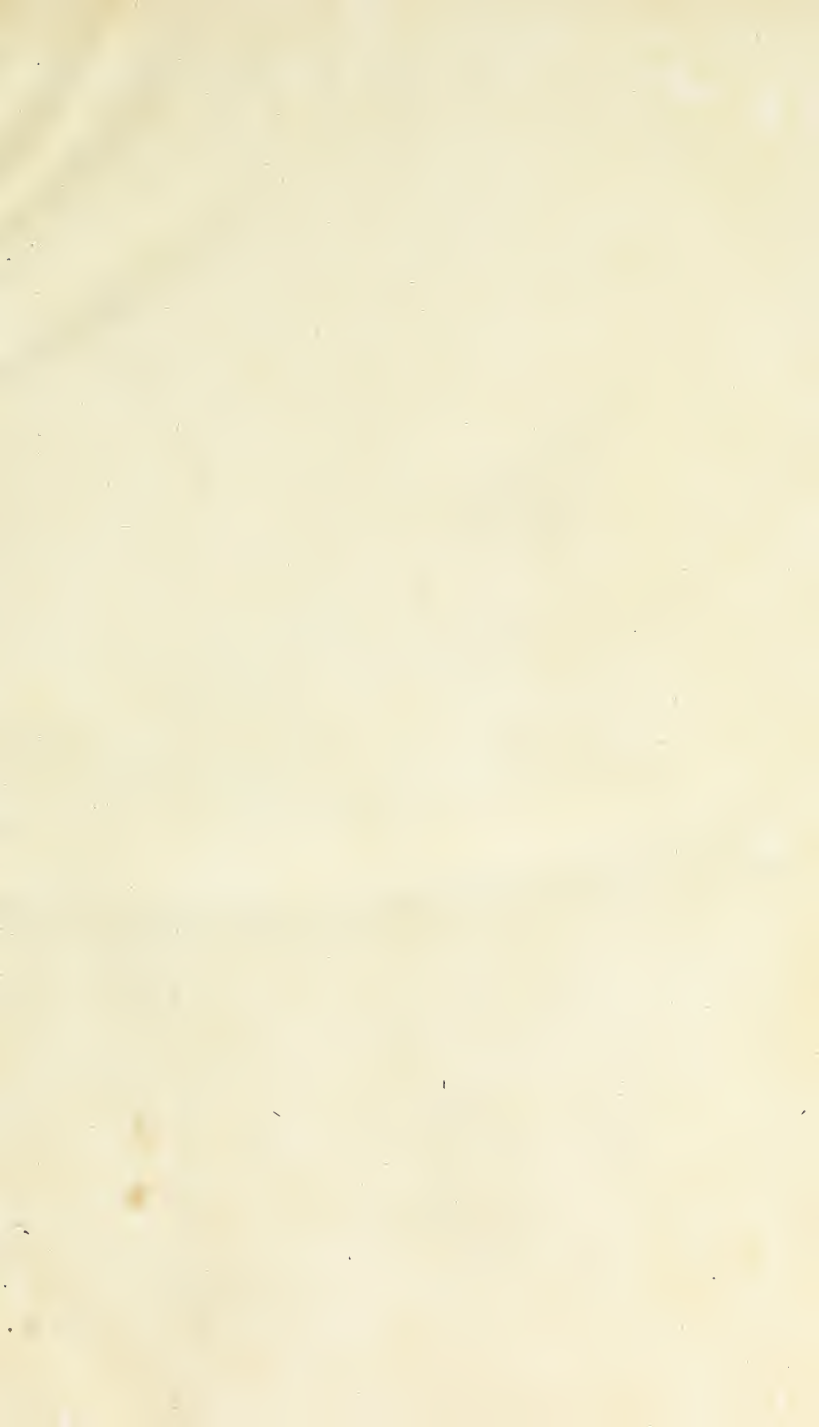
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THE  
*Beauties*  
of  
ENGLAND AND WALES;  
OR  
*DELINEATIONS*  
TOPOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL  
and  
DESCRIPTIVE.  
Vol. X. P. II.



A Small Fishing Weir,  
on the Thames near Sunbury  
Middlesex.

London, Published by T. and A. Hood & Sharpe, Printers, July 22. 1821.





THE  
BEAUTIES  
OF  
*England and Wales:*  
OR,  
ORIGINAL DELINEATIONS,  
TOPOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE,  
OF  
EACH COUNTY.

---

EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

---

BY  
J. NORRIS BREWER.

---

VOL. X.

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PART IV.

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LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. HARRIS; LONGMAN AND CO.; J. WALKER; R. BALDWIN;  
SHERWOOD AND CO.; J. AND J. CUNDEE; B. AND R. CROSBY AND CO.;  
J. CUTHELL; J. AND J. RICHARDSON; CADELL AND DAVIES; G. AND  
J. RIVINGTON; AND G. COWIE AND CO.

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1816.

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6761  
B381



LONDON AND MIDDLESEX;

OR, AN

HISTORICAL, COMMERCIAL, & DESCRIPTIVE

*Survey*

OF THE

*METROPOLIS OF GREAT-BRITAIN:*

INCLUDING

SKETCHES OF ITS ENVIRONS,

AND A

*TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT*

OF

THE MOST REMARKABLE PLACES IN THE ABOVE  
COUNTY.

---

*ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS.*

---

BY

J. NORRIS BREWER.

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VOL. IV.

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LONDON:

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J. CUTHELL; J. AND J. RICHARDSON; CADELL AND DAVIES; C. AND  
J. RIVINGTON; AND G. COWIE AND CO.

---

1816.





TO THE  
MOST NOBLE AND PUISSANT PRINCE,  
HIS GRACE, HUGH,  
*Duke and Earl of Northumberland,*

EARL PERCY; LORD PERCY, LUCY, POYNINGS, FITZ-PAYNE, BRYAN,  
AND LATIMER; BARON WARKWORTH, OF WARK-  
WORTH CASTLE, K. G. &c. &c.

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MY LORD,

WITH sentiments of profound Respect, and feelings of the most lively Gratitude, I take advantage of the permission so condescendingly allowed, and presume to dedicate to your Grace the following Delineations in the County of Middlesex. I shall ever consider the hour in which I was honoured with this Permission, to be the most flattering, and the most truly pleasing, in my literary life.

Emboldened by the benign condescension of your Grace, I venture, thus publickly, to return heartfelt thanks for the notice with which I was favoured during my investigations of SYON HOUSE, the noblest residence, independent of the Royal Palaces, which ornaments the County that I have been engaged in describing.

A gracious

## DEDICATION.

A gracious readiness of communication, when the interests of Literature would appear to be implicated, might be expected from a Nobleman so anxious to uphold in every particular the true dignity of his country;—but the manner in which your Grace was pleased to communicate to me information, has rendered your condescension of indelible value to me as an individual, and is calculated to impress fresh Respect for the dignified rank of which your Grace, by Birth, by Talents, and by Virtues, is one of the most conspicuous members.

Pardon me, my Lord, if I trespass on your indulgence by the freedom of my Expressions. They proceed from the zeal of veneration created by your kindness.

I have the Honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Grace's

Devoted, and Most Obedient, Servant,

J. NORRIS BREWER.

*Kennington, Surrey.*

*January 7th, 1816.*

## PREFATORY REMARKS.

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ON completing the fourth and last Volume of "London and Middlesex," I feel it necessary to remind the Reader that various circumstances have rendered it expedient for three different persons to write distinct sections of the Work. I beg to submit, that each writer performed his allotted task quite free from the control of his coadjutor. The parts executed by MR. BRAYLEY, MR. NIGHTINGALE, and Myself, were printed without a previous inspection by either party of the portion contributed by the other.

It is desirable that the persons thus distinctly concerned in executing the work, should claim their respective portions of labour. Towards the Account of *London* I have not contributed a single page; but have written, and am responsible for, the whole of THE PRESENT VOLUME, CONTAINING DELINEATIONS TOPOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE, OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX. Whilst I profess to entertain a suitable diffidence concerning the judgment with which I have executed my task, it is hoped that I may state the pains I have taken to render my delineations faithful. Every Parish in the County has been visited. Many parishes more than once; and, in such as involved much intricacy of description, many days have been passed. The great expense attendant on such researches (perhaps rather more than strict prudence warranted) may be noticed, as a proof of the zeal by which I have been actuated in endeavours to produce a satisfactory account of this important district.

The grateful office of acknowledgments for assistance in my labours, must necessarily commence with a mention

tion of the work intituled “ The Environs of London, by the REV. DANIEL LYSONS, A. M.” &c.\* A careful investigation of the county has proved the accuracy of that judicious writer; and, if the design of his work had comprehended a Description of scenery and buildings, and an account of the works of art contained in the Palaces and various mansions, the present volume might, perhaps, have been deemed almost superfluous, except as to alterations which have occurred since the date at which he wrote. Such changes have been, in many instances, of considerable importance. In no case is this more observable, than in the recent extension of the system of gratuitous education. I can scarcely suppose that the reader will think I have dwelt with too minute a degree of attention on this particular. I am persuaded that he will unite with me in believing it desirable to ascertain the extent to which charitable education, on the new plan, has been adopted in a county which, from its connexion with the metropolis, may be reasonably expected to set an example of liberality to the country at large.

It is the duty of the Topographer, whose task embraces such multifarious objects as those of the present volume, to state the reception he has experienced, and the degree of favour with which he has been noticed:— Every seat in the county, with two exceptions only,† has been politely opened to my inspection; and the great majority of their owners have advanced the object of my enquiries, not merely with the accustomed politeness of gentility, but with the liberal ardour of friendly inclination towards a literary pursuit.

I take peculiar pleasure in mentioning the kind attentions which I have received from the resident Clergy of the county. Not satisfied with explicitly and carefully replying to such enquiries as I found it desirable to propose,

\* My frequent obligations to this work, when so literal as to be acknowledged in the margin, uniformly apply to the *Second Edition*, unless the contrary be specified.

† Cranford Lodge, the seat of the Countess of Berkeley; and the residence of — Calvert, Esq. at Whitton.



pose, these Gentlemen, almost invariably,\* endeavoured to facilitate my object by introducing me to sources which promised other novelty of intelligence. The opinion of an individual, like the writer of this volume, must needs be of little moment; but I cannot refrain from taking the present opportunity of congratulating the County of Middlesex, on the circumstance of possessing a body of Clergy truly respectable, and well-calculated to assist in upholding the mild and useful dignity of the established Church.

From the Local Historians of Middlesex I have derived much friendly aid. Mr. FAULKNER, author of "Historical and Topographical Descriptions of Chelsea and of Fulham," assisted me in preparing an account of those parishes. Mr. NELSON, author of "The History of Islington," rendered me the same service in regard to the village of which he is the regular annalist. Mr. J. J. PARK, author of "The Topography and Natural History of Hampstead," not only favoured me by revising my delineations of the pleasing neighbourhood on which he has bestowed much learned attention, but, with a degree of liberality by which I am deeply obliged, he lent me some MS. collections relating to the county at large.†

Were I to enumerate the whole of the correspondents who have honoured me with replies to questions proposed, I should name some of the most intelligent persons in nearly every parish of Middlesex. The list would be truly

\* If the Vicar of Hillingdon appeared to treat me, and the subject of my investigations, with indifference, it undoubtedly arose from his want of inclination for topographical pursuits, owing, possibly, to an exclusive attachment to more serious studies.

† Although an unpleasing duty, it is equally imperative on the writer to state unkindness as to acknowledge favours. Mr. Middleton, who drew up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture "A General View of the Agriculture of Middlesex," declined to communicate to me such intelligence as he might chance to possess, owing to a "distaste for the County of Middlesex." The intelligence thus withheld was, probably, of little consequence to the work in which I was engaged.

truly flattering to the work, if my limits would allow me to indulge in making it.

I must beg permission to name the following Noblemen and Gentlemen, to whom I am under particular obligations :—His Grace the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, whose encouraging benignity I have ventured to mention in the Dedication ; the Right Hon. LORD NORTHWICK ; the Right Hon. SIR JOSEPH BANKS, BART. K. B. ; GEORGE BYNG, ESQ. M. P. ; JOHN WALKER, ESQ. ; GEORGE GOSTLING, ESQ. ; JOSIAH BOYDELL, ESQ. ; THOMAS WILLAN, ESQ. ; JAMES HALL, ESQ. ; EDWARD HOGG, ESQ. ; J. W. FRESHFIELD, ESQ. ; and the REV. EDMUND DWYER, who chiefly resides in Hertfordshire, but who communicated many particulars concerning Stanmore and adjacent parishes.

To JOHN NICHOLS, ESQ. F. S. A. &c. I am indebted for the loan of several valuable and rare books, among which may be noticed Norden's *Speculum Britanniaë*, with a copy of the author's MS. additions to that work.

MR. THOMAS FISHER, whose name has been gratefully mentioned in several parts of the " Beauties of England and Wales," demands my best thanks for the readiness with which he permitted me to inspect his topographical collections for this county.

The liberality of the Directors of the *West-India Dock Company*, has enabled me to state, from original documents, several circumstances relating to that great commercial establishment, which are not to be found in any other Publication.

J. NORRIS BREWER.

*Kennington, Surrey.*  
*January, 7th, 1816.*

THE  
BEAUTIES  
OF  
England and Wales.

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MIDDLESEX.

MIDDLESEX, though of less extent than many English counties, may safely be pronounced the most prominent of all in topographical interest. Dignified by two royal palaces, and enriched by many ancient seats, inhabited at various periods by some of the best and most eminent characters of national story, it promises to afford a fertile source of Biographical inquiry and Historical allusion. From its connection with the metropolis, this district, also, derives a splendour of modern adornment, emphatically expressive of the affluence produced by the commercial energies of an enterprising people. The wealth acquired by an interchange of commodity with every known clime of the globe, raises here the frequent villa; and spreads the lawn, and plants the ornamental woodland, in grateful abundance. The advantages derived from a contiguity to the national emporium of literature and the arts, have induced, likewise, Men conspicuous for learning and for taste to construct in this county, mansions which demand to be exhibited to public notice, as depositories of the rarer productions of genius, or as instances of architectural effort.

The great English River, while communicating benefits of vital importance to the capital, is a distinguished feature in the real grandeur of the attached county. The mansions which ornament its banks during the meanders of its earlier

progress, and the extensive works relating to commercial pursuits, which mark its borders near the eastern termination of its connection with Middlesex; afford a varied picture of elegance and opulence, of ease and industry, calculated to excite the ardent curiosity even of those not prepossessed by local interest. Prevented by the nature of our undertaking from presenting any other than the broad outlines of parochial or manorial History, it is chiefly our task, in the ensuing *Delineations*, to blend the page of descriptive colouring with the leading features of topographical detail.

In the general prefatory statement to the first volume of "London and Middlesex," we have endeavoured to form a succinct, yet comprehensive, Notice, of the most interesting particulars respecting to the early History, the Aspect, Soil, Natural Productions, Agriculture, Statistics, &c. of this populous county. Since the completion of that volume another Act has passed for ascertaining the Population of the whole kingdom; and we insert an abstract of the Returns, as far as regards London and Middlesex.

To the general Statement already given, and alluded to above, we have only, at the commencement of the present Volume, to append the following observations.

This county first afforded the title of Earl, to Lionel Cranfield, who was bred a Merchant, and was, says Fuller, "much conversant in the Custome House." He attained the confidence and high favour of King James I. by whom he was knighted in the year 1613. At periods shortly following he was made Master of Requests; next, Master of the Wardrobe; then Master of the Wards; and afterwards a Privy Counsellor. These instances of honourable employment speak more for the credit of Sir Lionel Cranfield, as, in the quaint language of the historian of "The Worthies," he may be said to have been his own Tutor and his own University.

In the 19th of James I. he was advanced to the Peerage, by



the title of Lord Cranfield; and, in the same year, he was made Lord High Treasurer. By letters patent, dated September 16th, 1622, he was created *Earl of Middlesex*.<sup>\*</sup> But he had now attained the summit of his fortune, and was doomed briefly to experience the uncertainty of court favour. Forming a false estimate of the degree of displeasure which the Duke of Buckingham had incurred by the mode in which he terminated the romantic journey of himself and Prince Charles into Spain, the Earl of Middlesex ventured to dispute the commands of the haughty Duke, and he fell the victim of such temerity. Buckingham's party was still powerful among the leading men of both Houses; grounds for an accusation were speedily formed; and the Lord Treasurer was deprived of his office; was subjected to a fine of 50,000*l.* and was committed prisoner to the Tower. "By losing his *office*," says Fuller, "he saved *himself*;" departing from his Treasurer's place, which in that age was hard to keep, insomuch that one asking what was good to preserve life, was answered, 'Get to be Lord Treasurer of England, for they never do dye in their Place!' which indeed, was true for four successions.

"Retiring to his magnificent house at Copthall, he there enjoyed himself contentedly; entertained his friends bountifully; neighbours hospitably; poor charitably. He was a proper person, of comely presence, chearful yet grave countenance; and, surely, a solid and wise man."<sup>†</sup>

He died in 1645, at the age of 70, and was succeeded in the earldom by his son James, whose daughter and heir married John, the third Earl of Bridgewater, one of the most distinguished nobles of the 17th century. James, Earl of Middlesex, dying in 1651, was succeeded in the title by his brother Lionel; at whose death without male issue, in 1674, the earldom expired.

Lady Frances, daughter to Lionel Cranfield, first Earl of

A 2

Middlesex,

<sup>\*</sup> Collius's Peerage, continued by Sir E. Brydges, Vol. IX.

<sup>†</sup> Fuller's Worthies. Middlesex.

Middlesex, was married to Richard the fifth Earl of Dorset; and this lady was, at length, heir to Lionel, her brother.

*Charles Lord Buckhurst*, eldest son of the Countess, and afterwards sixth Earl of Dorset, being possessed of the estate of his uncle Lionel, was, in the year 1675, created *Earl of Middlesex*. The virtues and accomplishments of this nobleman, whose name is conspicuous in the annals of his country, were calculated to impart lustre to any title; and there appeared a peculiar felicity in his accession to this Earldom, as an ancestor of his lordship had exercised, with marked energy and patriotism, the duties of Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex.\*

George John Frederick Sackville, Duke and Earl of Dorset, is likewise *Earl of Middlesex*, Baron of Buckhurst, and Baron of Cranfield. The letters patent by which the ancestor of his Grace was created Earl of Middlesex, are dated at Westminster, April 4th, 1675.

A due notice of several *Charitable Institutions*, which embrace in the benevolence of their intention the whole of the county of Middlesex, will be found in the third Part, or Volume, of these Delineations of London and the attached county. In the same volume are mentioned the Courts of Justice, Police Offices, and Prisons, designed for this populous district.

We

\* Edward, fourth Earl of Dorset, one of the most loyal adherents to Charles I. "His Lordship," writes Collins, "had too discerning a judgment not to perceive the designs of those who involved us in the utmost confusion; and had the interest of his country so much at heart as to oppose all their unwarrantable proceedings; for, at that time as the Bill against the Bishops depended in the house of Peers, and means had been used to bring down a mob to insult them, he, as Lord-Lieutenant of Middlesex, having command of the train-bands, ordered them to fire, which so frightened the rabble, that they left the place." *Peerage augmented and continued, &c.* Vol. II. p. 162.

We have observed\* that Middlesex, exclusive of the cities of London and Westminster, is divided into six Hundreds. These Hundreds are thus designated :—

Ossulston.	Elthorne.
Edmonton.	Spelthorne.
Gore.	Isleworth.

The same number of Hundreds is mentioned in the record termed Domesday, but the names are thus written :

OsvIvestane.  
 Gara.  
 Heletorne, or Helethorne.  
 Speletorne, or Spelethorne.  
 Delmetone.  
 Honeslaw.

From this extract, and from our previous enumeration of the modern Hundreds, it will be obvious that the political divisions of Middlesex have experienced little alteration since the period of the Conquest. The entries for this county in Domesday are so incomplete, that it is impossible to form, from that Record, a satisfactory statement of the places or manors then comprised in the respective Districts; but it would appear probable that the Hundred there termed *Honeslaw*, was the same, as to extent, with the modern Isleworth.

The following Tables of the Number of Inhabitants, &c. of this County, are extracted from the Returns made under the Act of Parliament for ascertaining the Population of Great Britain, in the year 1811.

ABSTRACT of the Returns of the POPULATION, Number of Houses, &c. of the County of MIDDLESEX, made to the House of Commons, pursuant to an Act passed in the Year 1811.

MIDDLESEX.

HUNDREDS, &c.	Parish, Township, or Extra Parochial Place.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.					PERSONS.		
		Inhabited.	By how many Families occu- pied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manu- factures, or Handicraft.	All other Fam- lies not com- prised in the two preceding Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.		
Edmonton. Edmonton Parish:	Bury Street.....	239	254	5	13	110	67	77	582	724	1306		
	Church Street.....	210	213	5	12	86	107	20	639	573	1152		
	Fore Street.....	368	519		11	151	241	127	1053	1258	2311		
	South Street.....	340	369	5	12	169	93	107	1065	990	2055		
	Bull's Close.....	164	173		6	135	25	13	395	440	835		
Enfield Pa- rish:	Chase.....	186	205	2	5	143	34	28	554	494	1048		
	Green Street and Ponder's End } .....	241	365	7	42	240	76	49	790	908	1698		
	Town.....	524	558	4	26	86	204	268	1495	1560	3055		
	Mims, South.....	302	320	1	4	209	83	28	887	741	1628		
	Monken Hadley.....	120	137	2	3	46	51	40	331	387	718		
Tottenham Parish:	High Cross.....	267	309	2	14	3	122	184	700	843	1343		
	Lower.....	207	240		18	69	41	130	520	667	1187		
	Middle.....	269	317		17	71	163	83	728	884	1612		
	Wood Green.....	72	81	1	6	37	29	15	202	227	429		
			3509	4060	34	189	1555	1336	1169	9941	10636	20577	



HUNDREDS, &c.	Parish, Township, or Extra Parochial Place.	HOUSES.			OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
		Inhabited.	By how many Families occu- pied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Mann- ufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Fami- lies not com- prised in the two preceding Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Per- sons.
Elthorne :	Brentford, New.....	297	453		7	22	323	108	809	924	1733
	Cowley .....	71	73		3	3	10	60	190	192	382
	Cranford.....	36	51		2	26	2	23	132	135	267
	Drayton, West.....	108	110		7	45	40	25	280	275	555
	Greenford.....	72	86		2	57	15	14	175	170	345
	Hanwell .....	132	132	2	5	26	46	60	426	377	803
	Harefield.....	194	205		10	98	82	25	551	528	1079
	Harlington .....	82	108		4	67	28	13	235	226	461
	Harmondsworth .....	131	176	9	3	129	41	6	463	463	926
	Hayes.....	242	242		11	150	25	67	614	638	1252
	Hillingdon(a).....	408	456	4	7	192	215	49	1164	1088	2252
	Ickenham .....	41	52	4	4	43	3	6	118	139	257
	Northolt.....	72	76	2		26	25	25	209	183	392
	Norwood.....	156	160	2	3	97	43	20	416	459	875
	Perrivale .....	5	5			5			18	19	37
	Ruislip .....	228	269	5	5	223	33	13	659	580	1239
Uxbridge (a) .....	442	469	1	7		198	271	1139	1272	2411	
	2717	3123	29	76	1209	1129	785	7598	7668	15266	

(a) Uxbridge is in Hillingdon Parish.

HUNDREDS, &c.	Parish, Township, or Extra Parochial Place.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
		Inhabited.	By how many Families occu- pied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Mann- ufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Fam- ilies not com- prised in the two preceding Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Per- sons.	
Gore :	Edgware.....	98	149		2	55	61	33	255	288	543	
	Harrow on the Hill.....											
	Alperton, Kenton, Preston, and Whembly. } Harrow, with } Roxeth and ..... } Sudbury. } Weald and Greenhill.....	83	92	1	1	84	5	3	251	232	483	
	Hendon.....	283	301	3	20	121	118	62	903	786	1689	
	Kingsbury.....	109	140	1	3	95	18	27	335	306	641	
	Pinner(b).....	399	466	10	14	225	111	130	1252	1337	2589	
	Stanmore, Great.....	56	62	1	3	37	9	16	148	180	328	
	Stanmore, Little.....	167	216		7	114	48	54	533	545	1078	
		144	149		4	28	57	64	382	458	840	
		101	119		4	54	47	18	289	258	547	
		1440	1694	16	58	813	474	407	4348	4390	8738	

(b) The Hamlet of Pinner is in the Parish of Harrow.

HUNDREDS, &c.	Parish, Township, or Extra Parochial Place.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
		Inhabited.	By how many Families occu- pied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Mann- ufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Fami- lies not com- prised in the two preceding Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Per- sons.	
Isleworth;	Heston (c).....	358	459	1	11	151	80	228	1050	1201	2251	
	Isleworth(c) .....	775	1045	3	16	214	274	557	2142	2519	4661	
	Twickenham .....	651	786	11	23	176	464	146	1637	2120	3757	
		1784	2290	15	50	541	818	931	4829	5840	10669	

(c) The Town of Hounslow is partly in Heston Parish, partly in Isleworth Parish.

HUNDREDS, &c.	Parish, Township, or Extra Parochial Place.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
		Inhabited.	By how many Families occu- pied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manu- factures, or Handicraft.	All other Fami- lies not com- prised in the two preceding Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Per- sons.	
Ossulstone: Finsbury Division.	liberty	181	387	2	11	315	72	606	779	1385		
	extra p.	12	12				12	106	56	162		
	parish	232	267	6	11	94	93	791	501	1292		
	parish	90	98	3	3	16	31	226	261	487		
	liberty	179	295		1	278	17	622	721	1343		
	parish	507	625	12	11	46	300	1567	1782	3349		
	parish	4166	7533	104	108	88	693	14192	16345	30537		
	parish	4471	8499	60	109	45	7034	1420	17364	32545		
	parish	2399	3274	185	72	229	1300	1745	6244	15065		
	parish	342	375	3	19	45	124	206	890	2149		
	parish	524	1026	2	7	25	900	101	2078	4224		
			13103	22391	377	352	17093	4710	42503	50035	92538	
		Sepulchre, St.....										

(d) In the Parish of Saint Botolph without Aldersgate.



MIDDLESEX.

HUNDREDS, &c.	Parish, Township, or Extra Parochial Place.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
		Inhabited.	Families occupied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manu- factures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not com- prised in the two preceding Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Per- sons.	
<i>Ossulstone:</i> <i>Holborn</i> <i>Division,</i>	Andrew, St. Holborn } above the Bars. (e) } parish	2655	5860	13	63		2930	2930	10752	13220	23972	
	Clement Danes(f)..... } parish	490	835				438	397	1848	2062	3910	
	Duchy of Lancaster (g).... } precent.	68	70				33	37	196	247	443	
	George, St. Bloomsbury... } parish	1755	3115	31	135		1712	1403	5872	7992	13864	
	George, St. the Martyr(e) } parish	2603	8884	12	245		6731	2153	14606	20066	34672	
	Giles, St. in the Fields.... } parish	842	1154	17	45		486	477	2306	3177	5483	
	John, St. Hampstead..... } parish	8076	17038	233	167		8709	8126	32190	43434	75624	
	Mary, St. le Bone..... } parish	879	1083	32	24		549	439	1994	2615	4609	
	Paddington..... } parish	5826	11472	651	266		6121	4982	19822	26511	46333	
	Pancras, St..... } extra p	305	663				600	63	1283	1337	2620	
	Rolls Liberty..... } paro.	37	55				55		123	164	287	
	Savoy..... } precent.											
	Saffron Hill, Hatton } liber- } Garden and Ely Rents(e) } ties. } Ely Place..... } extra p.	797	1829		14		732	1097	3481	3727	7208	
		45	50				5	45	100	174	274	
		24468	52108	989	959	858	29101	22149	94573	124726	219299	

(e) The Parishes of St. Andrew Holborn (above the Bars), and St. George the Martyr are united, and the Population jointly returned. Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden and Ely Rents are in St. Andrew's (above the Bars). Part of the parish of St. Andrew is in the city of London without the Walls, and entered accordingly. (f) Partly in the city of Westminster, and entered accordingly. (g) Part of the parish of St. Mary le Strand; the other part is in Westminster.

HUNDREDS, &c.	Parish, Township, or Extra Parochial Place.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
		Inhabited.	By how many Families occu- pied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manu- factures, or Handicraft.	All other Fa- milies not com- prised in the two preceding Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Per- sons.	
<i>Ossulstone:</i>	Acton.....	265	278	13	10	126	54	98	816	858	1674	
<i>Kensington:</i>	Chiswick.....	592	798	4	28	274	287	237	1759	2133	3892	
<i>Division.</i>	Ealing, with Old Brent- ford.....	922	1284	3	21	265	496	523	2509	2852	5361	
	Fulham. (h).....	885	1094	15	44	421	392	281	2714	3189	5903	
	Hammersmith. (h).....	978	1521	10	32	211	965	345	3262	4131	7393	
	Kensington, St. Mary Abbots.....	1579	2278	32	81	224	1223	831	4244	6642	10886	
	Luke, St. Chelsea (i).....	2430	3968	207	107	168	2217	1583	7737	10525	18262	
	Twyford.....	2	2			2			6	4	10	
	Wilsdon.....	167	173	3	8	148	18	7	296	375	671	
		7820	11396	287	331	1839	5652	3905	23343	30709	54052	

(h) Hammersmith is in the Parish of Fulham. (i) Knightsbridge is partly in Chelsea Parish, partly in St. George's (Hanover Square), and partly in St. Margaret's Westminster.

Ossulstone: Ann, St. Limchouse.....	parish	1282	1674	174	57	7	1496	171	3511	3875	7386
Botolph, St. without	} parish	961	1512	4	6		1009	503	2321	2944	5265
Aldgate, or East Smithfield Liberty .....											
Catherine, St. by the Tower .....	} pre-cinct.	495	665	8	34	1	249	415	1276	1430	2706
Christchurch Spitalfields.											
George, St. in the East...	parish	2416	4343	34	125	8	4105	230	7321	8879	16200
John, St. Hackney.....	parish	4423	6918	106	82	6	1730	5182	12129	14788	26917
John, St. Wapping.....	parish	2699	3125	70	113	49	838	2238	7149	9622	16771
Leonard, St. Bromley....	parish	556	843	12	69		643	200	1569	1744	3313
Leonard, St. Shoreditch..	parish	694	771	24	23	62	694	15	1748	1833	3581
Mary, St. Matfelon or Whitechapel.....	parish	7282	10337	144	214	375	4563	5399	20290	23640	43930
Mary, St. Stratford Le Bow.....	parish	3864	6946	38	82	6	3344	3596	12894	14684	27578
Matthew, St. Bethnal Green.....	parish	360	487	6	18	76	276	135	1107	1152	2259
Mile End New Town.*	} hamlet	5715	7990	168	236	17	6379	1594	15145	18474	33619
Mile End Old Town...*											
Norton Falgate, Liberty..	extra p.	811	1426	8	27	1	1417	8	2752	3276	6028
Paul, St. Shadwell.....	parish	2598	3576	176	62	50	2061	1465	6126	8339	14465
Poplar and Blackwall*..	parish	241	423	8			316	107	759	957	1716
Ratcliffe.*.....	hamlet	1682	2552	5	7		2552		4487	5368	9855
Tower Old, Without.....	precent.	1424	1653	76	52	8	1402	243	3810	3898	7708
Tower Liberty, Without..	precent.	1155	1772	6	21		1236	536	3154	3844	6998
		126	229				159	70	367	408	775
		71	94		7		47	47	175	242	417
		38855	57336	910	1265	666	34616	22154	108090	129397	237487

\* The Hamlets of Mile End New Town, Mile End Old Town, Poplar, with Blackwall and Ratcliffe, form the Parish of Stepney.

HUNDREDS, &c.	Parish, Township, or Extra Parochial Place.	PERSONS.				OCCUPATIONS.					HOUSES.		
		Inhabited.	By how many Families occu- pied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Mann- ufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Fam- ilies not com- prised in the two preceding Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Per- sons.		
<i>Spelthorn:</i>	Ashford.....parish	44	53	1	1	35	5	13	133	133	266		
	Bedfont, East.....parish	81	114	1	1	40	40	34	301	276	577		
	Feltham.....parish	108	123	3		113	10		367	336	703		
	Hampton*.....parish	209	363	2	4	59	144	160	849	1135	1984		
	Hamptonwick*.....hamlet	177	190		5	29	139	22	386	384	770		
	Hanworth.....parish	102	104	5	5	86	14	4	275	258	533		
	Laleham.....parish	81	90		3	50	19	21	245	236	481		
	Littleton.....parish	21	21			16	2	3	61	69	130		
	Shepperton.....parish	118	127	1	5	43	42	42	363	388	751		
	Staines.....parish	353	497	1	1	132	311	54	964	1078	2042		
	Stanwell.....parish	206	209	1	11	97	92	20	480	552	1032		
	Sunbury.....parish	292	324	2	4	109	150	65	852	803	1655		
	Teddington.....parish	137	140		3	33	64	43	351	381	732		
		1949	2355	16	43	843	1032	481	5627	6029	11656		

\* Hamptonwick is in the Parish of Hampton, which includes Hampton Court.



HUNDREDS, &c.	Parish, Township, or Extra Parochial Place.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
		Inhabited.	By how many Families occu- pied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Mann- ufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Fami- lies not com- prised in the two preceding Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Per- sons.	
London, City, with in the Walls:	Alban, St. Wood Street..	100	137		2		136	1	311	310	621	
	Allhallows, Barking.....	251	385		3		224	159	828	949	1777	
	Allhallows, Bread Street..	58	64		3		64	30	188	157	345	
	Allhallows the Great.....	63	111		1		81	30	249	253	502	
	Allhallows, Honey Lane.	25	26		1		26	18	87	74	161	
	Allhallows the Less.....	22	33		1		15	18	84	95	179	
	Allhallows, Lombard Street.....	105	107		2		96	11	304	316	620	
	Allhallows, Staining.....	105	132		9		78	54	295	328	623	
	Allhallows, London Wall.	204	390	3	1		321	67	762	839	1601	
	Alphage, St. near Sion } College.....	150	190		2		187	3	484	525	1009	
	Andrew, St. Hubbard.....	61	66		2		65	1	181	152	333	
	Andrew, St. Undershaft...}	154	174		18		125	49	483	585	1068	
	Andrew, St. by the } Wardrobe.....	85	157		4		103	54	345	364	709	
	Ann and Agness, St. } within Aldersgate(j)...	68	76	1	3		76		185	207	392	

(j) Part of Saint Ann and St. Agness, and of St. Leonard, Foster Lane, is in the Liberty of St. Martin le Grand, which is deemed to be part of Westminster, though locally situate in the City of London.

HUNDREDS, &c.	Parish, Township, or Extra Parochial Place.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
		Inhabited.	By how many Families, occu- pied.	Buildings.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Mann- ufactures, or Handicraft.	All other fami- lies not com- prised in the two preceding Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Per- sons.	
	Ann, St. Blackfriars.....	253	691	5	1	691			1245	1364	2609	
	Antholin, St. (k).....	69	73		6	73			193	174	367	
	Augustin, St.....	40	52		3	52			134	113	247	
	Bartholomew, St. by the Royal Exchange. }	73	78		4	36	42		202	196	398	
	Bennet, St. Fink.....	85	92		1	65	27		267	259	526	
	Bennet, St. Grace- church Street.....	45	64		1	64			176	182	358	
	Bennet, St. Paul's Wharf	83	129	1	5	97	32		309	327	636	
	Bennet, St. Sherehog (l)	29	31		3	26	5		82	70	152	
	Botolph, St. Billingsgate <sup>n</sup>	28	37		2	36	1		83	93	176	
	Christchurch.....	300	443		27	361	82		1647	1097	2744	
	Christopher le Stock(n)...	18	18			18			42	47	89	
	Clement, St. near East Cheap.....	47	60		4	60			122	140	262	
	Dionis, St. Back Church	129	163		6	163			377	378	755	
	Dunstan's, St. in the East	209	276			207	69		548	701	1249	
	Edmund, St. the King....	74	97		3	97			255	197	452	

(k) St. Antholin and St. John Baptist are united. (l) St. Bennet Sherehog and St. Stephen Walbrook are united.

(m) St. Botolph Aldgate is chiefly without the Walls, and entered accordingly. (n) St. Christopher le  
Stock and St. Margaret, Lothbury, are united.

Ethelburga, St.....	parish	93	124	1	97	27	272	292	564
Faith, St. the Virgin under St. Pauls.....	parish	166	180		180		487	455	942
Gabriel, St. Fenchurch Street.....	parish	72	81	3	78	3	195	213	408
George, St. Botolph Lane	parish	26	47		23	24	86	129	215
Gregory, St. by St. Paul's	parish	225	304	14	223	81	730	714	1444
Helen, St. near Bishops- gate.....	parish	104	130	11	106	24	295	357	652
James's, St. in Duke's Place.....	parish	112	181	2	181		405	418	823
James, St. Garlick Hithe.	parish	64	153	1	153		288	306	594
John, St. Baptist (k).....	parish	59	88	6	88		177	192	369
John, St. Evangelist.....	parish	19	19	1	19		64	54	118
John, St. Zachary.....	parish	68	109	2	105	4	198	210	408
Katherine, St. Coleman..	parish	111	221	4	61	160	328	388	716
Katherine, St. Cree church, otherwise Christchurch.....	parish	219	268	1	258	10	692	779	1471
Lawrence, St. Jewry (o)	parish	159	176	2	166	10	553	486	1039
Lawrence, St. Pountney	parish	52	60	4	60		176	161	337
Leonard, St. East Cheap	parish	47	58	1	58		158	132	290
Leonard, St. Foster Lane, (part of) (j)...	parish	31	39		39		104	93	197
Magnus, St. the Martyr..	parish	42	50	4	50		117	131	248
Margaret, St. Loth- bury (n).....	parish	62	76	3	46	30	154	173	327
Margaret, St. Moses.....	parish	34	37		34	3	143	98	241

(o) Including St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street.

London,  
City, with  
in the  
Walls,  
continued.

HUNDREDS, &c.	Parish, Township, or Extra Parochial Place.	HOUSES.			OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
		Inhabited.	By how many Families, occu- pied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Mannu- factures, or Handicraft.	All other Fam- ilies not com- prised in the two preceding Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Per- sons.
London, City, with- in the Walls, continued :	Margaret, St. New } Fish Street..... } parish	58	68		4	68			172	174	346
	Margaret, St. Pattens..... } parish	30	31		2	28	3		79	80	159
	Martin, St. Pomroy, } Ironmonger Lane.... } parish	29	32		1	23	9		100	89	189
	Martin, St. Ludgate..... } parish	146	261		16	261			608	591	1199
	Martin, St. Orgars..... } parish	47	58		7	41	17		139	151	290
	Martin, St. Outwich..... } parish	37	37		3	33	4		106	130	236
	Martin, St. Vintry..... } parish	47	82		3	82			176	180	356
	Mary, St. Abchurch..... } parish	71	98		3	68	30		266	245	511
	Mary, St. Aldermanbury } St. Aldemary..... } parish	114	165		11	103	63		371	372	743
	Mary, St. le Bow..... } parish	78	105		4	87	18		232	240	472
	Mary, St. Bothaw } Dowgate..... } parish	73	75		6	75			184	179	363
	Mary, St. Cole church } (p)..... } parish	39	41		6	31	10		115	118	233
	Mary, St. at Hill..... } parish	43	49		2	45	4		139	137	276
	Mary, St. at Hill..... } parish	108	144		6	143	1		328	368	696

(p) St. Mary, Colechurch, and St. Mildred, Poultry, are united.



## MIDDLESEX.

19

London, City, with- in the Walls, continued:	Mary, St. Magdalen } Old, Fish Street..... }	87	171	9	169	2	372	339	711
	Mary, St. Magdalen, } Milk Street (q)..... }	35	105	2	105	28	188	169	357
	Mary, St. Mountshaw ... }	38	70		42	19	138	151	289
	Mary, St. Somerset..... }	40	56		37	15	121	103	224
	Mary, St. Staining..... }	36	36		21	49	117	112	229
	Mary, St. Woolchurch } Haw..... }	79	85	3	36		237	220	457
	Mary, St. Woolnorth..... }	35	35	2	35		106	90	196
	Matthew, St. Friday } Street..... }	120	151	5	105	46	297	355	652
	Michael, St. Bassishaw.... }	98	98	4	71	27	315	288	603
	Michael, St. Cornhill..... }	80	119	10	87	32	260	263	523
	Michael, St. Crooked } Lane..... }	88	192	1	120	72	352	387	739
	Michael, St. Queen } Hithe..... }	50	58	1	53	5	151	166	317
	Michael, St. le Quern.... }	28	39	3	39		121	98	219
	Michael, St. Paternos- } ter Royal..... }	79	96	4	89	7	250	185	435
	Michael, St. Wood } Street..... }	44	65	5	65		151	171	322
	Mildred, St. Bread } Street..... }								

(q) Included in the Return of St. Lawrence, Jewry.

HUNDREDS. &c.	Parish, Township, or Extra Parochial Place.	HOUSES.			OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
		Inhabited.	By how many Families occu- pied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manu- factures, or Handicraft.	All other Fa- milies not com- prised in the two preceding Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Per- sons.
	Mildred, St. the Vir- gin, in the Poultry } (p) ..... } parish	46	46		6		20	26	153	149	302
	Nicholas, St. Acons..... } Nicholas, St. Cole Ab- } bey ..... } parish	41	45		3		45		136	128	264
	Nicholas, St. Olave..... } Olave, St. Hart Street... } Olave, St. Old Jewry..... } Olave, St. Silver Street... } Pancras, St. Soper Lane... } Peter, St. Cornhill..... } Peter, St. near Paul's } Wharf..... } parish	29	35		3		35		93	85	178
	Nicholas, St. Olave..... } Olave, St. Hart Street... } Olave, St. Old Jewry..... } Olave, St. Silver Street... } Pancras, St. Soper Lane... } Peter, St. Cornhill..... } Peter, St. near Paul's } Wharf..... } parish	36	59		2		59		155	109	264
	Nicholas, St. Olave..... } Olave, St. Hart Street... } Olave, St. Old Jewry..... } Olave, St. Silver Street... } Pancras, St. Soper Lane... } Peter, St. Cornhill..... } Peter, St. near Paul's } Wharf..... } parish	180	210		5		111	99	431	599	1030
	Nicholas, St. Olave..... } Olave, St. Hart Street... } Olave, St. Old Jewry..... } Olave, St. Silver Street... } Pancras, St. Soper Lane... } Peter, St. Cornhill..... } Peter, St. near Paul's } Wharf..... } parish	45	47		2		47		117	119	236
	Nicholas, St. Olave..... } Olave, St. Hart Street... } Olave, St. Old Jewry..... } Olave, St. Silver Street... } Pancras, St. Soper Lane... } Peter, St. Cornhill..... } Peter, St. near Paul's } Wharf..... } parish	154	239		2		259		532	599	1131
	Nicholas, St. Olave..... } Olave, St. Hart Street... } Olave, St. Old Jewry..... } Olave, St. Silver Street... } Pancras, St. Soper Lane... } Peter, St. Cornhill..... } Peter, St. near Paul's } Wharf..... } parish	28	29	1	3		28	1	84	69	153
	Nicholas, St. Olave..... } Olave, St. Hart Street... } Olave, St. Old Jewry..... } Olave, St. Silver Street... } Pancras, St. Soper Lane... } Peter, St. Cornhill..... } Peter, St. near Paul's } Wharf..... } parish	131	131		4		97	34	428	432	860
	Nicholas, St. Olave..... } Olave, St. Hart Street... } Olave, St. Old Jewry..... } Olave, St. Silver Street... } Pancras, St. Soper Lane... } Peter, St. Cornhill..... } Peter, St. near Paul's } Wharf..... } parish	49	78		1		60	18	169	201	370



HUNDREDS, &c.	Parish, Township, or Extra Parochial Place.	HOUSES.			OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
		Inhabited.	By how many Families occu- pied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manu- factures, or Handicraft.	All other Fam- ilies not com- prised in the two preceding Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Per- sons.
London, City, with- out the Walls :	Andrew, St. Holborn (s) parish	671	1255	2	10	1020	235	2757	2984	5741	
	Bartholomew, St. the Great.....	337	624	4	4	616	8	1345	1424	2769	
	Bartholomew, St. the Less.....	60	81	1	1	62	19	190	229	419	
	Botolph, St. without Aldersgate.....	526	910	7	7	685	225	203	221	424	
	Botolph, St. Aldgate (t) parish	1186	1969	12	7	1453	516	2012	2123	4135	
	Botolph, St. without Bishopsgate (v).....	1194	2346	16	28	1521	825	3916	4381	8297	
	Bride, St. otherwise Bridget, St.....	846	1612	41	41	1612		4208	4976	9184	
	Bridewell Hospital.....	15	17			7	10	3289	3714	7003	
	Bridewell .....	54	72			59	13	134	206	340	

(s) Part in Holborn Division of Ossulstone, and entered accordingly. Furnival's Inn is included in St. Andrew, Holborn. (t) St. Botolph Aldgate is partly within the Walls. (v) Glass House Yard Liberty is in this Parish.



<i>London, with- out the Walls, continued:</i>	Dunstan, St. in the West	404	739	14	399	340	1560	1679	3239
	Giles, St. without Crip- plegate.....	1623	3106	34	2304	797	5603	6101	11704
	Sepulchre, St. without Newgate.....	844	1864	8	1633	228	4429	4295	8724
	Trinity in the Minories... Barnard's Inn.....	87 27	135 27	1 2	129 6	6 21	276 27	326 17	602 44
	Clement's Inn (u)..... Clifford's Inn.....	48 48	48 48			48	65	46	111
	Furnival's Inn..... Grey's Inn.....	253 327	253 29	6 7	4 7	249 21	218 341	126 119	344 460
	Inner Temple..... Lincoln's Inn.....	264 302	11	2 1	11		191 322	51 101	242 423
	Middle Temple..... New Inn (u).....								
	Serjeant's Inn, Chan- cery Lane.....	10	10			10	10	18	28
	Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street.....	17	17	1		17	30	48	78
	Staple Inn, (part of) (x) White Friars Precinct.....	58 102	58 265	1 1	4 258	54 7	39 436	27 493	66 929
		9255	15448	39	11790	3649	31677	33748	65425

(u) Clement's Inn and New Inn are included in the return of St. Clement Danes. (x) The other part is in St. Andrew, Holborn.

HUNDREDS, &c.	Parish, Township, or Extra Parochial Place.	HOUSES.					OCCUPATIONS.					PERSONS.		
		Inhabited.	by how many Families occu- pied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manu- factures, or Handicraft.	All other Fam- lies not con- sidered in the two preceding Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Per- sons.			
<i>Westmin- ster, City and Liber- ty:</i>	Ann, St. Soho.....	1282	2929		43		2344	585	5685	6603	12288			
	Clement's, St. Danes (w) parish	916	2499		23		1151	1348	4679	5117	9796			
	George, St. Hanover } Square.....	4583	8554	20	138	71	4048	4435	18361	23326	41687			
	James, St.....	3216	7394	8	146		4656	2738	16948	17145	34093			
	James, St. Palace.....	2	64				1	63	89	160	249			
	John, St.....	1479	3146	7	26	67	1302	1777	4716	5899	10615			
	Leonard, St. Foster } Lane, part of (x)....	97	138		1		138		353	335	688			
	Margaret, St.....	2408	5430	12	45	25	2594	2811	7769	10911	18680			
	Martin, St. in the Fields..	3809	6297	11	98		4971	1326	12502	14083	26585			
	Mary, St. le Strand.....	163	449	9	8		330	119	741	837	1578			
	Paul, St. Covent Garden } Privy Gardens.....	554	1198		18		1135	63	2468	2836	5304			
	Whitehall.....	9	10					10	82	83	165			
	The Close of the Col- legiate church of St. } Peter.....	11	21				1	20	85	97	182			
		26	31		1		8	23	60	115	175			
		17555	38160	67	547	163	22679	15318	74538	87547	162085			

(w) Partly in Holborn Division of Ossulstone Hundred, and entered accordingly. (x) Being the Liberty of St. Martin-le-Grand, part of which is in St. Ann and St. Agnes within Aldersgate.—(See City of London, within the Walls.)

Summary.

HUNDREDS, &c.	HOUSES.						OCCUPATIONS.				PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.			
Hundred of, Edmonton.....	3509	4060	34	189	1555	1336	1169	9941	10636	20577			
Ekthorne.....	2717	3123	29	76	1209	1129	785	7598	7668	15266			
Gore.....	1440	1694	16	58	813	474	407	4348	4390	8738			
Isleworth.....	1784	2290	25	50	541	818	931	4829	5840	10669			
Ossulstone :													
Finsbury Division.....	13103	22391	377	352	588	17093	4710	42503	50035	92538			
Holborn Division.....	24468	52108	989	959	858	29101	22149	94573	124726	219299			
Kensington Division.....	7820	11396	287	331	1839	5652	3905	23343	30709	54052			
Tower Division.....	38855	57336	910	1265	666	34516	22154	108090	129397	237487			
Spelthorne.....	1949	2355	16	43	843	1031	481	5627	6029	11656			
City of London, within the Walls.....	8158	11649	22	269	4	9779	1866	27566	27918	55484			
London, without the Walls.....	9255	15448	39	189	9	11790	3649	31677	33748	65425			
City of Westminster.....	17555	38160	67	547	103	22679	15318	74538	87547	162085			
Totals.....	130613	222010	2811	4326	9088	135398	77524	434633	518643	953276			

In the Appendix to the Parish Register Abstract, forming part of the printed statement of Population Returns, occur remarks to the following effect, concerning the number of Inhabitants ascribed to the Metropolis.

The Metropolis of the British Empire is situated in the two counties of Middlesex and Surrey. Its population, in the general statement of the Abstract, amounts to one million, nine thousand, five hundred, and forty-six persons. But, considering that 14,000 arrivals of shipping annually make a constant, though fluctuating, accession to its Population, to a larger amount than elsewhere, a 25th part is added in forming a comparison with the Parish Register Returns. With this addition, the metropolis, in 1811, contained one million and fifty thousand Inhabitants.

From farther observations in the same Appendix we find that, however rapidly the metropolis increases in extent, its population has not increased so fast as that of the kingdom in general. In 1700, the metropolis contained almost an eighth part of the Inhabitants of England and Wales; in 1750, above a tenth part; and at present rather less than that proportion.

As it is supposed that objections may be made to this estimate of the Population of the metropolis, it is added, in the Appendix already quoted, that the total Population of all the parishes whose churches are within a circle extending eight miles round St. Paul's Cathedral, (including the aforesaid addition of one twenty-fifth part) amounts to one million, two hundred and twenty thousand. The Population ascribed to the City of Paris is included in a district of this size.

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### The HUNDRED of OSSULSTON

comprehends the whole of the Middlesex environs of the metropolis. On the west it abuts on the hundreds of Isleworth



and Elthorne : on the north it meets the hundreds of Gore and Edmington ; and the latter district runs in contiguity with its limits on the east, until the river Lea forms a natural boundary on the Essex side.

This hundred affords the title of Baron to Charles Bennet, Earl of Tankerville. The Bennet family was anciently seated in Berkshire. Sir John Bennet (made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles II.) was a faithful adherent to the royal cause during the darkest periods of internal convulsion in the seventeenth century ; and, in consequence of such services, he was, in the year 1682, advanced, by the restored monarch, to the dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the title of *Lord Ossulston, Baron of Ossulston*. His Lordship was twice married. His first Lady was Elizabeth, Countess of Mulgrave, daughter of Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex. Charles, second Lord Ossulston, was created Earl of Tankerville in 1714. The Heir apparent of the present Earl, Charles Augustus, *Lord Ossulston*, is Member of Parliament for Knaresborough.

The great increase of buildings and population in a district so intimately blended with the metropolis, has caused several sub-divisions to take place in regard to Ossulston hundred. By this measure the convenience of political arrangements was readily facilitated. But the Topographer finds it difficult, in such an amalgamation of town and country as has ensued from the increase in extent of the metropolis, and the advancement in size of the neighbouring villages, to apportion to their proper places the delineations of Parishes half-involved in London, and in the other part retaining the features of suburban villages. In this case the distinction must needs be arbitrary. We have considered the term LONDON to imply the mass of buildings exhibiting to the eye a uniform whole ; and, where any brief interval of building has permitted us to profit by the usual acceptation of a separate and peculiar

peculiar name, we have treated of such a partially-disjoined spot as a Middlesex *village*.

The divisions to which this Hundred is subject are thus named:—Kensington Division; Holborn Division; Finsbury Division; and Tower Division. The Liberty of Westminster is, likewise, comprised in Ossulston Hundred.

The Parishes, Hamlets, Precincts, &c. contained in these Divisions, generally and respectively, will be seen by a reference to the Tables of Population prefixed to this volume.

### CHELSEA,

a village rendered of great interest by many circumstances connected with biographical record, and by two national establishments of the most munificent description, is desirably situated on the northern bank of the river Thames. The church is distant two miles from Buckingham House, on the south-west; but such has been the increase of buildings in this neighbourhood that the village now extends, on the north-east, nearly to Hyde Park corner.

That Reach of the river Thames on which the church, and the most attractive portions of Chelsea, are placed, is almost two miles in length, and is wider than any part of the river westward of London Bridge.\* The great increase of buildings has necessarily deprived this once retired village of all pretensions to a rural character. The numerous Streets, and crowded dwellings in the more busy precincts, convey the idea of a town of great population and considerable traffic. In our more detailed notice of this place, we shall shew that several new Streets and ranges of buildings are conspicuous for beauty; but the general architectural character of modern Chelsea is extremely various; and dwellings are often pressed on each other for support, which appear truly unable to stand alone. Yet the hand of recent speculation has been denied  
access

\* It may likewise be observed that, in this fine and bold reach, the waters of the Thames are more subject to wavy roughness, than in any other part west of the ancient bridge of London.

access to certain favoured spots; and here are seen detached villas, elegant, capacious, and adorned by a fine spread of home scenery.

The parish of Chelsea is bounded on the north by the Fulham road, which separates it from Kensington; and on the east by a rivulet, which divides it from St. George's, Hanover Square, and which enters the Thames near Ranelagh. On the west, a brook, which rises near Wormholt Scrubs, and falls into the Thames facing Battersea church, divides this parish from that of Fulham; and, on the south, it is bounded by the Thames.\*

Lysons observes,† “that the most antient record in which he has seen the name of this place mentioned, is a charter of Edward the Confessor, in which it is written *Cealchylle*.” In Domesday the name is thus written, in a double manner,

*Cerchede.*  
*Chelched.* The word *Chelsey* was first adopted in the 16th century, and the present mode of spelling the name appears to have grown into use about a century back. There have been various conjectures respecting the etymology of this term. Norden says, ‡ “that Chelsey is so called of the nature of the place, whose Strond is like the *chesel*, which the sea casteth up of sand and pebble stones. Thereof called *Cheselsey*, breiefely *Chelsey*, as is Chelsey in Sussex;” and the opinion of Norden appears to be that best entitled to acceptance.

According to a charter of Edward the Confessor, still preserved in the British Museum, the manor of Chelsea was bestowed by *Thurstan*, who held it of the King, on Westminster Abbey; but in the Survey taken by order of William I. there is only the following entry concerning this place: “Edward de Sarisberie holds Chelched, or Cerchede, § for two hides. There is land to five ploughs. One hide is in the Demesne, and

\* Faulkner's Chelsea, p. 4. † Environs of London, Vol. II. p. 45.

‡ Speculum Britannicæ, p. 17.

§ Written as above.

and there are now two ploughs there. The Villanes have one plough; and two ploughs might yet be made. There are two Villanes of two virgates, and four Villanes of half a virgate each; and three Bordars of five acres each, and three Bondmen. Meadow for two Ploughs. Pasture for the cattle of the village. Pannage for sixty hogs: and fifty-two pence. Its whole value is nine pounds; the same when received, and always. Wluuene, a vassal of King Edward's, held this manor; he might sell it to whom he would.\* It is, however, observed by Mr. Lysons "as possible that, although the Domesday Survey makes no mention of any lands or manor belonging to the church of Westminster, in Chelsea, they might have been included amongst its possessions in Westminster, where that church is said to have had thirteen hides and a half.†" But if two distinct manors were recognised at this period, it does not appear that they existed in any subsequent era. Thus is the subject involved in all the obscurity incidental to early annals; and we willingly proceed to the notice of particulars connected in a more general way with the history of the village.

Maitland, in his History of London, supposes that when the Britons, after experiencing a defeat in the reign of Claudius, were compelled to ford the river Thames, and were followed by the Emperor, who then completely routed them, the spot chosen for their passage through the river was in the close neighbourhood of Chelsea College Garden.‡

The

\* Bawdwen's Translation of Domesday for Midd. p. 24.

† Environs, &c. Vol. II. p. 47.

‡ In support of this opinion, Maitland observes that he sounded the river Thames, at different times, between Wandsworth and London Bridge, and discovered a ford, "about ninety feet west of the south-west angle of Chelsea College garden, where in a right line from north-east to south-west, he found the channel to be only four feet seven inches in depth." This examination took place in 1732, but the bed of the river is subject to such continual



The same writer conjectures this to be, "likewise, the place which Julius Cæsar forced, when he routed the Britons; notwithstanding what has been alledged by Camden and others in favour of Coway Stakes." Maitland endeavours to support this latter notion by some plausible calculations, as to distance. But, after all, it is a doubt whether Cæsar's *Thamesis* be the river at present known by the name of Thames; and it may be observed that there are no earth-works, or remains of fortification, in the vicinity of Chelsea, to strengthen the probable correctness of the supposition; while, in the neighbourhood of Coway Stakes, such vestiges are frequent. When treating of *Sheperton*, and the traces of antiquity bordering on that place, we shall bestow on the subject of Cæsar's passage more extended consideration.

When Pope Adrian, in the year 785, sent legates to England, for the purpose of enquiring into certain supposed errors of faith and defects of religious practice, a synod was held at Cealchythe (Chelsea.)

For several centuries subsequent to the period at which this synod was held, history is silent respecting the village; but it recurs to notice, in a pleasing point of view, as the chosen residence of some of the most conspicuous persons connected with the councils and warlike operations of the country, in ages celebrated for wisdom and valour. So numerous, indeed, were the mansions constructed in this neighbourhood, that it is said Chelsea was anciently denominated the "village of Palaces." The real beauty of the spot, and its proximity to the metropolis, continued to attract fresh inhabitants, of high name and great worth, when the buildings first raised had served their term of duration, and sunk into splendid decay.

No

tinual changes, that no argument can be justly drawn from its existing character. At present (1814) no part of the channel between the Chelsea-water-works and Battersea-bridge, is less in depth than from ten to twelve feet, at low water.

No village on the borders of London, except those honoured by a regal palace in which several successive monarchs held their court, can boast of such a variety and long continuation of eminent residents; and, in the 17th century, the place attained a great accession of consequence by the foundation of a national Hospital, of so honourable a description that the most elevated have deemed it no derogation to raise mansions in its close vicinity.

As the most important features in the history of Chelsea, after a statement of the few particulars already mentioned, and with the exception of its great public foundations, are comprised in a notice of the distinguished characters connected with it as residents, we shall proceed to enumerate these; and, in a kind of perambulation of the village, shall point, where it is attainable, to the site of the dwellings they once occupied.

Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who acquired high renown at the battles of Cressy and Poitiers, appears to have occasionally resided at Chelsea; and it is supposed that he occupied a house and premises which afterwards belonged to Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury, and which were granted by Richard III. to Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, for life, to be held by the service of a red rose.\* But the site of this mansion is now unknown; as is, also, the spot once occupied by a house which William Marquis of Berkeley, who died in 1491, and who was an adherent of the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. possessed in this village.

There stood, until the present year, a spacious house near the bank of the river, between the seat of the Bishops of Winchester and the church, which appeared to have been constructed early in the 16th century. This decayed mansion, as it remained in 1810, is thus described in Faulkner's Historical Account

\* *Environs of London*, Vol. II. p. 51.

Account of Chelsea :\*—“ It is an irregular brick building, forming three sides of a quadrangle. The principal room is one hundred and twenty feet in length, and was originally wainscotted with carved oak, part of which is still preserved in a small building in the adjoining gardens. One of the rooms is painted, in imitation of marble, which appears to have been an oratory; and some portraits on a pannel were a few years ago destroyed, which ornamented some of the larger rooms. There are embrasures, at equal distances, in the north wall of the garden, which give it the appearance of once having been fortified; and there is a subterraneous passage leading from the house towards Kensington, which has lately been for a short distance explored.”†

This building was the occasional residence of the Shrewsbury family, through several descents. The first of these noble occupants was George, Earl of Shrewsbury, who was high in favour with King Henry VIII. and attended that sovereign at his interview with Francis I. at Guisnes. The Earl's sixth son was born in this house; and his son and successor, Francis, is mentioned among the freeholders in the court-rolls of the manor of Chelsea, 35 Henry VIII. George, Earl of Shrewsbury, son of the preceding Earl Francis, a distinguished courtier in the reign of Elizabeth, and who had, for many years, the custody of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, resided for some time at this seat.‡ It is believed that the Earl gave his Chelsea estate to his Countess, who was widow of Sir William Cavendish, as it descended to her son, William, Earl of Devonshire. After the death of this nobleman, his widow resided at Chelsea till her decease in 1643; on which event this ancient house became the property of Sir Joseph Alston, Bart.

PART IV.

C

It

\* The same work contains an engraved view of this structure.

† History of Chelsea, 263. On taking down the mansion, no subterranean works of consequence were discovered.

‡ In Lodge's Illustrations of English History is a letter from this Nobleman, dated Chelsea, 1585.

It was subsequently in the possession of Mr. Tate ; and shortly previous to its demolition, which took place in the early part of the present year (1814) was occupied as a stained paper manufactory. The site now lies waste, and destitute of a single vestige of former grandeur.

About the year 1520, *Sir Thomas More* purchased an estate at Chelsea ; and the village is emphatically and justly said by its historian “to have been rendered famous by his residing in it.”\* It may appear surprising that there should have been great difficulty, even more than a century back, in ascertaining the spot on which stood the dwelling of this distinguished character. But it should be remembered that the reputation of those best entitled to lasting fame is seldom calculated to make a deep impression, in their life-time, on the persons from whom acceptable traditionary intelligence is derived. Permanent esteem is of slow growth ; and all those familiar with the person and habits of its object, usually quit the stage of life before it has attained a semblance of maturity. Thus, we seek in vain for the city that gave birth to Homer ; and, from the same cause, so little is known of Shakspeare, as a man.

Dr. King, rector of Chelsea, in a manuscript now repositd in the British Museum,† mentions four houses which have contended for the honour of affording a residence to Sir T. More ; 1. *Beaufort House* ; 2. that which was “late Sir William Powell’s,” and which, at the time of Dr. King’s writing, was divided into several tenements ; 3. that which was formerly Sir John Danver’s, then (as now) the site of Danver’s Street ; and 4. the house recently pulled down, and lately occupied as a manufactory of stained paper.

The arguments in favour of *Beaufort House* appear conclusive ; and they are thus stated by Dr. King, in the above MS. which is accompanied by a letter designed for Thomas Hearne,

in

\* Faulkner, p. 268.

† Written in 1716. No. 4455, Ayscough’s Cat.



in consequence of a note by *Wood*, expressive of a contrary opinion, introduced in *Hearne's* edition of the life of Sir T. More, by *Roper*: "Of these four buildings Beaufort House bids fairest to be the place where Sir T. More's stood; my reasons are these that follow :

"First, his grandson, Mr. Thomas More, who wrote his life, and was born in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and may well be supposed to know where the most eminent person of his ancestors lived, says that Sir Thomas More's house in Chelsea was the same which my Lord of Lincoln bought of Sir Robert Cecil. Now, it appears pretty plainly that Sir Robert Cecil's house was the same which is now (1749) the Duke of Beaufort's; for, in divers places, are these letters, R. C. and also, R. c. E, with the date of the year, viz. 1597, which letters were the initials of his name and his lady's; and the year 1597, was when he newly built, or at least new-fronted it. From the Earl of Lincoln, that house was conveyed to Sir Arthur Gorges; from him to Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex; from him to King Charles the First: from the King to the Duke of Buckingham; from his son, since the Restoration, to Plummer, a citizen for debts; from the said Plummer to the Earl of Bristol, and from his heirs to the Duke of Beaufort; so that we can trace all the mesne assignments from Sir Robert Cecil to the present possessor.

"2. Sir Thomas More built the south chancel of the church of Chelsea, in the east window whereof his coat of arms remain as an evidence unto this day; for that chancel belonged to Beaufort House until Sir Arthur Gorges sold that house, but reserved the chancel to a less house near it, to which it belongs still, and is in the heirs of the late Sir William Millman; so that the house to which the chancel originally belonged, was Sir Thomas More's, and that is Beaufort House.

"If it be objected that Sir Thomas More's tomb stands in the rector's chancel, on the south side near the communion table, and since he had a chancel of his own, why did he not



erect his monument there? I answer, Sir Thomas was one who often officiated at the altar, with his intimate friend Dr. Larke, who suffered also quickly after him for the matter of the supremacy, and therefore, it may be supposed, desired to lay his remains as near the altar as conveniently he could, within the rails where he used to attend mass."

In an ensuing part of the letter, Dr. King endeavours to trace back such owners of the mansion as occur between Sir Robert Cecil and the distinguished founder. But this task, together with a history of the building down to a recent period, has been more successfully performed by Mr. Lysons; and we gladly profit, as to substance, by that writer's statement, aided by the circumstantial labours of Mr. Faulkner.

The custody of Sir Thomas More's mansion at Chelsea was granted, in the 28th of Henry VIII. to Sir William Paulet, the politic courtier who accommodated himself to every change of state-principles, by being "the willow rather than the oak," and who was afterwards created Marquis of Winchester. This Nobleman attained the age of ninety-seven; and Edward VI. granted him in fee, this house and all other premises in Chelsea and Kensington forfeited by the attainder of Sir T. More. It is signified by Norden and by Lambarde that the Marquis of Winchester greatly improved, and enlarged the building.

Soon after the decease of Winifred, widow of the Marquis, who died in 1586, the mansion appears to have been in the possession of Gregory, Lord Dacre, who married her daughter by Sir Richard Sackville. Lady Dacre,\* who survived her Lord, though but for a few months, bequeathed her house at Chelsea, with all its appurtenances, to the great Lord Burleigh, with remainder to his son Robert, afterwards Earl of  
Salisbury

\* Lady Dacre was frequently visited, while residing here, by her brother, the accomplished and amiable Lord Buckhurst. Several letters of this learned Nobleman are dated from Chelsea.

Salisbury and Lord High Treasurer. Sir Robert Cecil is thought to have either entirely rebuilt, or greatly altered, the mansion; as, according to the MS. of Dr. King already quoted, the initials of his name, and that of his lady, were to be seen on the pipes, and in some of the rooms.

Sir Robert Cecil sold the house to Henry Fiennes, Earl of Lincoln, whose daughter conveyed it by marriage to Sir Arthur Gorges. By Sir Arthur the estate was conveyed in 1619, to Lionel Lord Cranfield, afterwards Earl of Middlesex. This Earl held the property till 1625, when he sold it to King Charles I.\* who, two years afterwards, granted it to George Villiers, the powerful Duke of Buckingham. When the estates of the second Duke of Buckingham were sequestered by a vote of the Parliament, the mansion at Chelsea, which was now known by the name of Buckingham House, was first committed to the custody of John Lisle, one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, and was afterwards granted for twenty one years to Sir Bulstrode Whitlocke, also a Commissioner of the Great Seal, and the well-known author of some publications connected with the history of his own eventful era.

After the Restoration, George, the second Duke of Buckingham, recovered his father's estates; and at Chelsea, on the spot once occupied by the sage, and equally moral and witty, Sir Thomas More, occasionally resided this profligate nobleman, whose poignancy of wit has only served to render his want of judgment, and of principle, the more lamentably memorable:

A man so various, that he seemed to be  
 Not one, but all mankind's epitome.  
 In squandering wealth was his peculiar art,  
 Nothing went unrewarded, but desert!

C 3

Beggar'd

\* It has been erroneously asserted by some writers that when the Earl of Middlesex was dismissed from his office and fined, the Duke of Buckingham procured his house at Chelsea for his share of the fine.

Beggar'd by Fools, when still he found, too late,  
He had his jest, and they had his estate.\*

This part of the Duke's estate was sold for the benefit of his creditors ; and it shortly passed to George Digby, Earl of Bristol, who is said by Anthony Wood to have died at Chelsea, and to have been buried in the church, though no memorial of him is to be found in the Parish Register. His Lordship bequeathed his house at Chelsea to his widow ; who, in the year 1682, sold it to Henry, Marquis of Worcester, created Duke of Beaufort in 1682, and who died in 1699. From this time it was known by the appellation of Beaufort House, and continued to be the occasional residence of the Beaufort family till about the year 1720.

After the mansion had stood empty for several years, it was purchased by Sir Hans Sloane ; and, in the year 1740, it was pulled down, in pursuance of the directions of that gentleman.† The chief gate, which was built by Inigo Jones for the Earl of Middlesex, Sir Hans Sloane gave to the Earl of Burlington, who removed it to his gardens at Chiswick.‡

The building, as it appeared in 1705, is thus described by Bowack :§ “ This house is between two and three hundred feet in length ; has a stately ancient front towards the Thames ; also two spacious court-yards ; and, behind it, are very fine gardens. It is so pleasantly situated that the late Queen (Mary) had a great desire to purchase it, before King William built

\* Dryden's *Absalom and Architophel*.

† Sir Hans Sloane, shortly after he purchased the estate, sold all the trees to the late Mr. Hallet of Cannons. Among these was an elm, above seventy feet high, called Queen Elizabeth's. See Gough's additions to Camden, Vol. II. p. 15. It may be added, from the information of Mr. Faulkner, that this elm was so entitled from having, according to tradition, afforded shelter to Elizabeth during a sudden storm.

‡ See Article, *Chiswick House*.

§ *Antiq. of Midd.* p. 14.

built Kensington ; but was prevented by some secret obstacles.”

Having thus, with the aid of our more elaborate precursors, noticed the history of this celebrated mansion, and traced it through an almost unparalleled succession of eminent characters, it remains to state the result of our own investigations respecting the spot which the building occupied.

Beaufort House stood on the western side of the village, about midway between the bank of the Thames and the King's Road. A part of the site is now engrossed by the new way termed Beaufort Street, which proceeds nearly in a right line northwards from Battersea bridge. The building extended to the west of the street, and a portion of the cellars still remains beneath the house, number 17, forming one of the line of dwellings known by the name of Beaufort Row. This hidden fragment is the only remain of the edifice ; but portions of the wall formerly surrounding the whole of the premises are yet to be seen, in nearly every direction ; and they will be viewed with greater interest as they appear to be quite as antient as the original building, and were probably constructed by Sir Thomas More when he founded the mansion and laid out the grounds. The premises might, possibly, comprise about ten acres,\* and reached quite down to the strand, or passage, on the margin of the Thames, now formed into a road for the transit of carriages. An avenue, with a high wall on each side, constituted the chief approach to the house, or that from the river side ; and fronting the entrance of this avenue (a spot now occupied by the house of James Stephen, Esq.) were

C 4

the

\* A district containing about 40 acres, situate to the north of the King's Road, and now termed *Wharton Park*, from Sir Michael Wharton, who afterwards possessed the property, was formerly a part of the Chelsea estate of Sir T. More, though separated from what may be termed the home domain.



the stairs\* used by Sir T. More when descending to his barge. A terrace walk stretched from the house towards the east, and is described in the legal writings of the estate as being so much raised that it was ascended by several steps.

A portion of the grounds is now occupied as a place of burial for the Moravian Society; and some parts of the building intended for a Moravian chapel, but now used as a school for gratuitous education on the Lancaster system, consist of remains of the stables formerly appertaining to Beaufort House. The greater part of the estate is held, for a lease of 99 years, under Lord Cadogan, by Mr. Long, of Chelsea, who has raised on the ground many dwellings of a moderate size, but of a very respectable description.

The most important circumstances in the life of Sir Thomas More are too well known to require repetition in this place. The elegance of his taste was evinced by his cultivating the society of the most judicious scholars of the age, men whose names add splendour to his own, by being so frequently mentioned in association with it. The anecdotes which we shall shortly submit, prove the amiable simplicity of his heart, and must ever be read with veneration by those capable of duly appreciating the correctness of judgment which caused him, in the plenitude of power, to prefer the indulgence of domestic affections to all the blandishments of courtly adulation. His judicial integrity was exemplary; and the deliberate firmness with which he embraced death, on a point of conscience, is a sufficient voucher for his strength of principle. The reader of the *Utopia* would cherish a persuasion that the author was a man disposed to profit by every new light thrown on an important topic; but, on the contrary, he was prepared to pronounce all innovation error, when it approached the tenets which he had been taught at an early period to approve. Thus is the lustre of this eminent person tarnished; and posterity  
sigh

\* These stairs are connected with several circumstances in the history of More. They were very ancient, but were rebuilt a few years back.



sigh over him as a bigot, though he expected to be revered as a martyr. We turn from this displeasing instance of the prevalence of education and habit over native strength of mind, by adverting to the anecdotes connected with Sir Thomas More's Chelsea residence.

Erasmus, describing the Chancellor's domestic manners in this village, says, "There he converses with his wife, his son, his daughter-in-law, his three daughters and their husbands, with eleven grandchildren. There is not any man living so affectionate to his children as he; and he loveth his old wife as well as if she was a young maid. You would say there was in that place Plato's academy; but I do his house an injury in comparing it to Plato's academy, where there were only disputations of numbers and geometrical figures, and sometimes of moral virtues. I should rather call his house a school, or university of Christian Religion, for though there is none therein but readeth or studieth the liberal sciences, their special care is piety and virtue; there is no quarrelling or intemperate words heard; none seen idle; that worthy gentleman doth not govern with proud and lofty words, but with well-timed and courteous benevolence; every body performeth his duty, yet is there always alacrity; neither is sober mirth any thing wanting."

Erasmus was long the correspondent of Sir Thomas More before he was personally acquainted with his illustrious friend. When this great reformer and scholar visited England, he was the frequent guest of Sir Thomas, at Chelsea; and it redounds much to the honour of both that an harmonious intimacy should subsist between persons who were so strongly dissimilar in religious opinions.

The house of More was, indeed, the resort of all who were conspicuous for learning and taste. Lynacre, Collet, and Tunstall, often partook of the hospitality of his table, and strayed, in classical conversation, through the grounds now robbed of every shady recess, and incumbered with buildings, or lying  
desolate

desolate and cheerless. In this mansion was the genius of Holbein first efficiently patronised. This celebrated painter resided for three years with Sir Thomas More, and was introduced by his protector to the notice of the King. More invited the Sovereign to Chelsea, and caused the best pictures then produced by Holbein, to be displayed to much advantage in the gallery of his house. When the King expressed admiration, Sir Thomas presented the painter; and Henry immediately took him into his service.

The capricious monarch to whom More owed his rise and fall, frequently visited him at Chelsea, and passed with him whole days in the most familiar manner. "One day the King came unexpectedly and dined with him, and after dinner walked in his garden for the space of an hour, holding his arm about his neck." When the King was gone, More's son-in-law congratulated him on the high favour in which he stood with the sovereign. The Chancellor's answer shews the accurate judgment he had formed of his royal master's disposition:—"I thank our Lord that I find his Grace my very good Lord indeed; and I believe he doth as singularly love me as any subject within this realm. However, son Roper, I may tell thee I have no cause to be proud on that account; for if my head would win him a castle in France, it should not fail to go off."\*

Sir Thomas usually attended Divine service at Chelsea church,† and very often assisted at the celebration of mass. The Duke of Norfolk coming one day to dine with him, during his chancellorship, found him in church, with a surplice on, and singing with the quire. "God's Body! my Lord Chancellor,"

\* Roper's Life of Sir T. More.

† Not contented with public ceremonies of devotion, or domestic prayer, he erected, "at a good distance from his mansion house, a pile, called the new building, which contained a chapel, a library, and a gallery, which he used for devotion, study, and retirement." Dr. King's MS. in the British Museum.

Chancellor," said the Duke, as they returned to his house, "What! a Parish Clerk, a Parish Clerk! You dishonour the King and his office."—"Nay!" said Sir Thomas, "you may not think your master and mine will be offended with me for serving God, his Master, or thereby count his office dishonoured."\*

The morning after he had resigned the Great Seal he went to Chelsea church (it being a holiday) with his lady and family; where during Divine service he sat, as usual, in the quire, wearing a surplice; and because it had been a custom after mass was done for one of his gentlemen to go to his lady's pew, and say "My Lord is gone before," he came now, himself, and making a low bow, said, "Madam! *my Lord is gone.*" She, thinking it to be no more than his usual humour, took no notice of it; but in the way home, to her great mortification, he unriddled the jest, by acquainting her with what he had done the preceding day.

On the morning of the day in which he was summoned to Lambeth, for the purpose of taking the oath of supremacy, he went to his parish church, and there was confessed, and received the sacrament; and, whereas, whenever at other times before he parted from his wife and children, they used to bring him to his boat, and there kissing bid him farewell; at this time he suffered none of them to follow him to his gate, but pulled the wicket after him, and with a heavy heart, as by his countenance appeared, he took boat with his son Roper and their men; in which sitting sadly awhile, at last suddenly he said to his son Roper, "I thank our Lord, son! the field is won;" when his son answered at random, not knowing then his meaning, "I am very glad thereof."†

Some few particulars, descriptive of the simplicity with which this great man resided in the bosom of his family, may be gleaned from the various biographical accounts, and presented as an appendix to the statement of Erasmus. "He  
suffered

\* More's Life of More.

† Ib. &c.

suffered none of his servants either to be idle or to give themselves to any games; but some of them he allotted to look to the garden, assigning to every one his sundry plot; some again he set to sing, some to play on the organ.\* He suffered none to give themselves to cards or dice. The men abode on one side of the house, the women on the other, seldom conversing together. It was his practice before bed-time to call together his whole household, and say certain prayers with them. He used to have one read daily at his table, which being ended he would ask of some of them how they understood such and such a place? and so then grant a friendly communication, recreating all men that were present with some jest or other." The love of *method* observable in these domestic regulations will scarcely be overlooked.

On the attainder of Sir T. More, the King seized upon all his possessions, but afterwards granted to Lady More a pension of 20*l.* per annum; and, "in 1544, she had a grant of a house in Chelsea (formerly the property of her late husband, and then in the occupation of the rector) for the term of twenty-one years, paying a rent of 20*s.* per ann. Mr. Roper, who married Margaret, the favourite daughter of Sir Thomas, appears to have been a freeholder in this parish about the same time, according to the court rolls."†

Contiguous to the site of Beaufort House, and probably on ground originally forming a part of Sir T. More's domain, is a mansion which Bowack says "is thought to have been built by Sir Theodore Mayerne." This celebrated physician died  
at

\* Sir Thomas More appears to have fondly cultivated music, not only as an auxiliary of religious worship, but as a mean of regulating the human passions. His second wife, the lady noticed in the above anecdotes was, according to the account given by her son-in-law, Roper, "of no good favour nor complexiou, her disposition very near and worldly." Sir Thomas endeavoured to soften the harshness of her temper by persuading her "to play upon the lute, viol, and some other instruments, every day performing thereon her task."

† Lysons' Env. Vol. II. p. 56.



at Chelsea in 1655, after residing for many years in the village. On the decease of Sir Theodore, the house became the property of the Earl of Lindsey, and was the seat of the widow of that nobleman when Bowack published his *Antiquities of Middlesex*. It was afterwards possessed by several noble families; and, about the year 1750, was purchased by Count Zinzendorf, an eminent bishop, or ordinary, of the people usually known by the name of Moravians. The Count intended to establish a settlement at Chelsea; but this project failed, and, in 1770, the house was sold by the society.\* The building now constitutes several respectable tenements, which bear the name of Lindsey Row. In one of these resides H. C. Jennings, Esq. who possesses a valuable collection of natural and artificial curiosities;† among which occur some fine miniatures, in enamel, of interesting historical characters.

We have already mentioned some particulars connected with the *manor* of Chelsea, during the reigns of Edward the Confessor and William I. Not any circumstances relating to the descent of this manorial property, between the latter reign and the time of Henry VII. have sufficient interest to require notice in this page. In the reign of the seventh Henry, Sir  
Reginald

\* Some notice of a burial ground belonging to the Moravians will occur in a subsequent page.

† A collection of a more trifling character, which was formerly preserved in this village, demands brief notice;—we allude to the collection of the far famed *Don Saltero*! The coffee house named after this personage is situated in Cheyne Walk, and was first opened in 1695, by a man named *Salter*, who had lived in a servile capacity with Sir Hans Sloane, and had accompanied that gentleman in his travels. In the principal rooms *Salter* placed various “Alligators stuffed,” snakes, butterflies, shells, medals, &c. the refuse of his former master’s superb collections. His visitors occasionally added to this assortment, by presents; and the articles remained, as originally arranged, till 1799, when they were sold by public auction. Sir Richard Steele, in the *Tatler*, Number 34, has given a humorous description of “*Don Saltero*” and his assemblage of wonders.

Reginald Bray, a man conspicuous for his active service to the crown, and whose skill in architecture is evident from the share he had in directing the buildings raised by Henry at Westminster and at Windsor, possessed the manor of Chelsea. From Sir Reginald it descended to his niece, who married William Lord Sandys, and this Lord gave it to King Henry VIII. Chelsea had shortly the honour of affording a retreat to Queen Katherine Parr, who possessed the manor, as a part of her jointure, and resided here with her last and ill-chosen husband, the Lord Admiral Seymour. The manor was subsequently the property of the Duke of Northumberland (beheaded for proclaiming, as Queen, his daughter-in-law, the Lady Jane Grey); of the Duchess of Somerset, widow of the Protector; of the Howard family; of James, Marquis (and afterwards Duke) Hamilton. Of the family of the latter nobleman the manor was purchased, in 1660, by Charles Cheyne, Esq. afterwards created Viscount Newhaven. Of William Lord Cheyne it was again purchased, in 1712, by Sir Hans Sloane; who dying in 1753, left two daughters, the elder married to Charles, second Lord Cadogan, and the younger to George Stanley, Esq. Charles Henry, the present Earl Cadogan, inherits one moiety of this manor. The other was left by the late Hans Stanley, Esq. to his two sisters, and is now the property of Sarah, the wife of Christopher Doiley, Esq. In the case of this lady dying without issue, the reversion of her moiety is vested in Earl Cadogan and his heirs.\*

The ancient *manor house* stood near the church, but on the northern side. It is believed that King Henry VIII. constructed the more recent manorial residence, which stood to the east of the spot now occupied by Winchester House, and is said to have been intended by the King as a nursery for his children.† The history of this mansion involves some curious particulars. After the death of King Henry, the princess

Elizabeth

\* Lysons' Environs, &c. and Faulkner's History of Chelsea.

† Dr. King's MSS.

Elizabeth resided here for some time, under the care of Katherine Parr and her husband, the Lord Admiral. The turbulence and ambition of Sir Thomas Seymour are well-known; and, certainly, few men in the court of Edward the sixth were less desirable as guardians over a youthful princess. It is said that he endeavoured, while Elizabeth was under his protection in this place and at Hanworth, to ingratiate himself into her affections; and those who insinuate that he afterwards poisoned Katherine Parr, do not scruple to suggest that he would have more promptly committed that act, if he could have hoped to gain the hand of Elizabeth by such a horrible transaction. His conduct in regard to the Princess was made, at the time of his downfall, one of the articles of accusation against him. The examinations of Katherine Aschyly, and others, are printed in the Burleigh papers; and assuredly, it appears from these that he had indulged in very indecorous familiarities with the illustrious lady placed under the care of his wife. But it will be seen, in our notice of Hanworth, that he practised the same freedom of conduct when the Queen was present, and that Katherine did indeed assist in the romping gambols between her husband and Elizabeth. Much, therefore, must be attributed to the coarseness of the age; and it may be remarked that the man who entertained a sinister design was unlikely to be prodigal in blandishment before witnesses. Elizabeth was about fourteen years of age when she resided at Chelsea.

Jane, Duchess of Northumberland, widow of the decapitated Duke, died in this manor-house, at the beginning of the year 1555. Her very curious will, "all written with her own hand, without the assistance of any learned in the laws," directs that she shall be buried in a "coffyn of woode," and in a very private manner; but the veneration of her survivors induced them to inter her remains with great funeral pomp. "Two Heralds attended the procession, with many mourners. There were six dozen of torches, and two white branches; and

a canopy was borne over the effigies in wax, as it proceeded, in a goodly hearse, to the church of Chelsey.”

The Earl of Nottingham resided in this mansion for many years, and was honoured with several visits from Queen Elizabeth. But the connection of Sir Hans Sloane with the building is the circumstance best calculated to render its site an object of curiosity with posterity. It was in the decline of this good and great man's life that he retired to Chelsea; and here, in the large and numerous rooms of the manor-house, he assembled round him those books, and curious collections, which since his death have formed the foundation of the British Museum. He resided on this spot from the latter part of the year 1740, to the close of his life in 1753. And, during the intervening years, the mansion enriched by his collections was visited by numerous persons, of all countries, distinguished by birth, situation, or scientific acquirements. We shall state some further particulars respecting this eminent inhabitant of the manor-house, when we notice the spot rendered sacred to his remains.

We have observed that the manorial building raised by King Henry abutted to the west on the spot now occupied by Winchester House. It extended eastward to the house of entertainment known by the name of Don Saltero's coffee house. The building\* was of a quadrangular form, enclosing a spacious court. Some additions, of rather an incongruous character, had been made, at an uncertain era, towards the west. The whole of the structure was taken down shortly after the death of Sir Hans Sloane, and a row of houses erected on the site. These dwellings form part of that fine and spacious line of buildings termed Cheyne Walk, which highly ornaments the Chelsea bank of the Thames in the vicinity of the church. The views from the paved road in the front of these houses embrace the river in some of its most picturesque points, together

\* A view of the north front, from an original drawing in the possession of Thomas Richardson, Esq. is engraved in Faulkner's History of Chelsea.



gether with a rich display of the Surrey and Kent undulations, in the distance of the opposite shore.

A great part of the grounds formerly attached to the manor house is now occupied by the Rev. Thomas Clare, who resides in the house contiguous to the mansion appropriated to the Bishops of Winchester. The gardens possessed by this gentleman comprise about four acres, and they are laid out with an accuracy of taste that cannot be too highly commended. Mr. Clare has taken nature for his guide, and has studied for the attainment of variety by means at once simple and elegant. From each devious walk and intervening plot of greensward, the clustering buildings in the neighbourhood, and every mean or ill-assimilating object, are excluded by plantations, which would appear to be placed without design, and which are trained to assume a natural and irregular form. The straight line and fantastical parterre find here no place. Few grounds in the vicinity of the metropolis evince more decidedly the superiority of the present age in the disposal of garden scenery.

In the opinion of many, this agreeable retirement must acquire an additional charm from its connection with ancient story. It was here that Elizabeth walked when a girl, and when her proud mind (destined to awe the most elevated and confident) was obedient to the nod of a governess. In one part of the gardens is a mulberry tree, banked round and propped some ages back, which probably yielded fruit and afforded shade, even in the early days of the "virgin-queen." Large portions of the wall which formed the ancient boundary of the home-domain, are still preserved.\*

The Danvers family had a seat at Chelsea, which was taken down about the year 1696, at which time the present rather mean buildings, forming Danvers Street, were erected on the

PART IV.

D

site.

\* This wall ran eastward as far as Darham Mews; and is, in the present year (1814) remaining to the whole of its original extent, except the break occasioned by Robinson's Lane, or, as it is now termed, *Queen Street*.

site. Sir John Danvers married the relict of Sir Richard Herbert, who was mother of the celebrated Lord Herbert of Chisbury.

*Winchester House*, the episcopal residence of the Bishops of Winchester, adjoins the site of the manor-house constructed by Henry VIII. It will be recollected that the ancient palace of the Bishops stood in Southwark.\* In consequence of the injuries sustained by that mansion in the troubles of the 17th century, an act of Parliament was passed, in the year 1663, empowering George Morley, then Bishop of Winchester, to lease out the building and some other estates appertaining to the see, on condition that he expended the sum of seven thousand pounds; a part of which (four thousand pounds at the least) was to be appropriated to the purchase of a convenient house, not distant more than three miles from London, for the residence of himself and his successors. In the ensuing year the Bishop purchased for 4,250*l.* a house at Chelsea, then lately built by James, Duke of Hamilton. The mansion, according to the act under which it was purchased, is considered to be within the diocese of Winchester.

This episcopal residence is a heavy brick building, of low proportions, and quite devoid of architectural ornament. The interior is fairly commodious, and is much enriched by the collection of antiques, and specimens of natural history, placed there by the present Bishop, the Hon. Brownlow North. The former were collected by his Lordship in Italy, and consist principally of Etruscan vases, ancient marbles, and relics from Herculaneum. The specimens of natural history are equally creditable to the industry and judgment of the dignified collector; and the house is likewise adorned by many efforts of art, in modelling, painting, &c. by Miss North, Mr. Brownlow North, and other branches of his lordship's family.

In the reign of the second Charles, this village was rendered  
attractive

\* See "BEAUTIES" for Surrey, p. 54.

attractive to the very gay part of the fashionable world, by the residence of the celebrated Duchess of Mazarine. This lady, of whom Charles had been enamoured during his exile, and who was invited to England under a hope that she might supplant the Duchess of Portsmouth in the King's affections, occupied a house which stood on the site of the buildings now termed George Place. Here the game of Bassett was systematically pursued, and concerts were given weekly, for which *St. Evremond* wrote the words and composed some of the music. The singers were chosen from the most distinguished performers at the theatres, and it has been supposed that the design of introducing the Italian opera into England was first discussed in these assemblies. The Duchess died at Chelsea, in the midst of her meretricious splendour, in the year 1699. It is observed by Faulkner\* "that she appears, from the parish books, to have been in arrears for the poor's rate during the whole time of her residing in this village."

Edward Russell, Earl of Orford, who commanded the English force at the celebrated battle of La Hogue, resided in Chelsea, from 1703 to 1707. His premises were between the stable-yard of the royal hospital, and the building now termed Gough House. In the year 1723, *Sir Robert Walpole* obtained from the crown a lease of the house and gardens formerly occupied by this distinguished nobleman. He enlarged the latter by a purchase of ground from the Gough family, and made this spot his occasional residence. "Sir Robert built a large octagon summer-house facing the water, and a green-house, in a style of architecture corresponding with the outer buildings of the hospital. Here he made a large collection of exotics. Lady Walpole took great delight in improving the gardens, and spared no expense in procuring natural and artificial curiosities from foreign parts. Her grotto excited much of the attention of the curious at that time. Queen Caroline, du-

\* Historical Account of Chelsea, p. 340.

ring the King's absence in Germany, one summer, honoured Lady Walpole with a visit, and dined in the green-house, which was laid out with choice flowers and plants, and hung with some of the fine paintings afterwards removed to Houghton."\* On the death of Sir Robert Walpole (Earl of Orford) the house was sold to the Earl of Dunmore; and after passing through the possession of the late George Aufrere, Esq. and the Earl of Yarborough, the premises were purchased, in 1808, by government; under whose direction an infirmary, intended as an adjunct to the Royal Hospital, is now erecting.

Bordering on the spot formerly occupied by the residence of Sir Robert Walpole, is *Gough House*, a respectable and spacious mansion built by John Earl of Carberry,† in the latter part of the 17th century. His Lordship died in his coach, as he was proceeding from London towards Chelsea. The estate afterwards came to the Gough family, and has been for some time occupied as a School for Ladies.

On the eastern side of the royal Hospital stood the mansion of Richard, Earl of Ranelagh. This house was built by the Earl (he being then Paymaster-general of the forces, one of the Commissioners of Chelsea hospital, &c.) on land originally belonging to the hospital, but of which he first obtained a lease, and afterwards a grant in fee. The house was formed after a design of his own, and the grounds were extensive. Here his lordship chiefly resided, from the completion of the building shortly after the year 1690, till his death in 1712, and the place was subsequently, for many years, in the possession of his daughter. In the year 1733, this estate was sold in lots; and, about this period, Lacy, the patentee of Drury Lane Theatre, in conjunction with a person named Rietti, took a lease of the premises, with a view of establishing a place of entertainment on a large and splendid scale. But the first projectors were unable to accomplish the design. The undertaking

\* Faulkner, 370—371.

† One of the "noble authors" mentioned by Horace Walpole.



dertaking still went forward, but the property was divided into thirty-six shares ; and the concern was subject to such a division until its dissolution. This place of public amusement consisted of an elegant rotunda, one hundred and fifty feet in diameter in the clear, and large attached gardens. The rotunda was first opened, with a public breakfast, April 5, 1742 ; and, for some time after, morning concerts were given, consisting of selections from Oratorios. But these soon gave place to evening amusements, combining chiefly musical performances and occasional exhibitions of fire-works. For many years Ranelagh constituted one of the most fashionable spots of resort for the gay and affluent. But all circumstances depending on fashion must be expected to witness its instability. The inherent attractions of this place were, perhaps, few. The company went chiefly to look at each other ; and, when distinguished faces were no longer to be seen, the tide of popularity sought another course. The whole of the premises were taken down about the year 1805. The site is now a dreary waste, and not a fragment remains of the gay rotunda to "point a moral" for the benefit of those who remember it when thronged by the pride and beauty of the country.

The persons distinguished by birth, title, or action of public life, who have resided in Chelsea, although the site of their dwellings is not known or only imperfectly described, are very numerous. From this illustrious catalogue we collect the following names,\* as an interesting and necessary appendage to our notice of the village. Robert, Earl of Sussex, Lord High Chamberlain of England, died at "his place at Chelsea," in the year 1542. Richard Fletcher, successively Bishop of Bristol, Worcester, and London, appears from the parish register to have resided here a few years previous to his death. It will be recollected that this prelate offended Queen Elizabeth, by entering into a second marriage. The Queen was,

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however,

\* For information concerning which we are principally indebted to the works of Lysons and Faulkner.

however, afterwards imperfectly reconciled, and honoured him with a visit at his Chelsea residence. Fletcher, the dramatic poet, was a son of this Bishop.

John Pym, the celebrated parliamentarian, occupied a house here for several years. The Earl of Manchester, who lived to regret the active part which he took against his King in the early part of the civil war, resided at Chelsea, in 1647. Charles, Duke of St. Albans, natural son of Charles II. by Eleanor Gwynn, had a house in this village about the year 1692. Henry, Duke of Kent, a courtier of much eminence in the reign of George I. was a resident about the year 1715. Sir Francis Windham occupied a house in Paradise Row, in the year 1700. This worthy Baronet is memorable in national story, from the circumstance of having entertained Charles II. at his house at Trent, after the battle of Worcester, where the King remained concealed for several days.

John, Earl of Radnor, and the eminent statesman Sir Thomas (afterwards Baron) Pelham, occupied at different times, houses in Paradise Row.

Chelsea has, also, the boast of having afforded a residence, or occasional retirement, to many persons conspicuous in the annals of literature :—Mrs. Mary Astell, who was born in 1668, and was one of the most learned women of her age, passed the greater portion of her life at a house in Paradise Row. Here she composed those numerous writings on religious and moral subjects, to the merits of which Atterbury, Dodwell, Evelyn, and other eminent scholars have borne honourable testimony ; and here she died, a bright example of the precepts which she taught, in the year 1731.

The celebrated Dr. Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, resided for several years in Church Lane. Dean Swift took a lodging opposite to the Doctor's house, in 1711, and his "Journal to Stella" contains a minute detail of many particulars connected with this period of his life.

Dr. Mead, eminent as a physician and a scholar, was a resident

sident in the year 1714. The amiable and learned Dr. Arbuthnot had, likewise, a house, for a short time, at Chelsea. He was succeeded in this dwelling by Sir John Shadwell, whose father, the Poet Laureat, died in this village.

Sir Richard Steele appears from the parish books to have rented a house by the water-side, rated at 14*l.* per ann. about the year 1716.

Elizabeth Blackwell, who published "A curious Herbal, containing five hundred cuts of the most useful Plants," &c. resided in a house facing the Physic Garden, while composing that work. The Herbal was published in 1739.

Thomas Stackhouse, whose writings are very extensive, but who is now chiefly known by his "History of the Bible," had a residence here about the year 1750.

Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, lived, for some time, in a house adjoining the present mansion of Lady Cremorne.\*

John Martyn, F. R. S. distinguished for the ardour with which he cultivated Natural History, resided at Chelsea, as a practitioner of Physic, for more than twenty years. His house was in Church Lane; and here he became the father of eight children, by his wife, Eulalia, the younger daughter of Dr. John King, rector of this parish, whose manuscripts have been quoted in several previous pages. Mr. Martyn was the son of a merchant of London, and was born in Queen Street, Cheapside, in the year 1699. He was intended for his father's profession, but his love of science induced him to quit the counting-house; and, for some time, he pursued solely the study of botany, on which subject he read lectures at London and at Cambridge. When he first applied to physic as a profession, he kept five terms at Emanuel College, Cambridge, with a view of proceeding regularly in his degrees; but he did not prosecute this design, though his medical practice at Chelsea was attended with great reputation. In 1733, he was

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chosen

\* See his house noticed, p. 58.

chosen professor of botany in the University of Cambridge; and the works which he has left on this science, sufficiently prove his capacity to fill the chair to which he was nominated. Mr. Martyn died at Chelsea, on the 29th of January, 1768.\*

This village reckons among the most interesting of its former inhabitants, Tobias Smollett, M. D. whose judgment, probably, has informed the understanding, and whose wit has amused the fancy, of most who will peruse this page. Dr. Smollett removed to Chelsea in 1757, and rented the building, termed *Monmouth House*,† in Lawrence Street, now occupied as a Boarding School by Mrs. Pilsbury. His manner of living in this place, and the unostentatious plenitude of his hospitality, are humourously described, by himself, in the novel termed “*Humphrey Clinker*.” It appears that he first selected Chelsea as a residence, with a fallacious hope that the salubrity of its air might prove beneficial to a beloved daughter, who shortly sunk the martyr of a consumptive habit. From the date of publication, and from internal evidence, it would appear that “*Sir Launcelot Greaves*” and “*Humphrey Clinker*” were written at Chelsea. It is, also probable that several of his translations were performed in this retirement. The chief events connected with the biography of this able writer are well known. It only remains for us to lament that a man to whom we are so much indebted for instruction and entertainment, should have closed his life in disappointment and in woe, with a compulsory impression of the ingratitude or neglect of mankind.

We close the list of departed literary inhabitants, with the mention of Dr. Burney, who was, for many years, organist of the

\* An extensive biographical notice of Mr. Martyn (contributed by his son, the present professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge) is given in Faulkner's History of Chelsea.

† Formerly the residence of Anne, Duchess of Monmouth and Buccleugh, relict of the unfortunate Duke James. The poet Gay was, for some time, secretary to this lady.



the Royal Hospital. This gentleman whose name will be known to posterity as the author of "The General History of Music," and the "Account of the musical performances in commemoration of Handel," died in Chelsea College, at the advanced age of 88 years, on the 12th of April, 1814.

The *modern villas* of Chelsea, if not numerous, are of a respectable character, and are well adorned with productions of art. The *Pavilion*, Hans Place, is situate to the west of Sloane Street, and is the property and residence of Peter Denys, Esq. The building (which was chiefly constructed by the late Mr. Holland,) is somewhat of an eccentric character, but is not devoid of elegance in several of its features. The south front is ornamented with a colonnade, of the Doric order, extending to the whole length of the structure, and opening to an extensive lawn; and the grounds, though not large, are disposed with judgment. On the west side of the lawn are some artificial ruins, intended to represent the remains of a priory. Such toys of architectural embellishment are ever incumbrances, if not designed with consummate taste. This mimic-ruin attains an interest from the real connection of its component parts with ancient story; the stone-work of which it is chiefly composed, was brought from the recently demolished residence of Cardinal Wolsey, at Esher, in Surrey; and several portions have been introduced with an attention to their form and appearance before taken down.

The interior of the Pavilion is ornamented by some pictures, and by several gratifying busts and casts. Among these we noticed a proof cast from the original bust of Lord Nelson. A cast in plaister of the eminent professor Porson, taken immediately after his death. This representation is rendered pun-  
gently affecting, by the circumstance of some hair of the head and eyebrows adhering to the plaister. A good bust of Dr. Burney; and two, extremely fine, in statuary marble, of the late senators Pitt and Fox, by Nollekens.

At a short remove from the Bridge, and near the western extremity of the parish, is the seat of Lady Cremorne. This mansion was built by Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon,\* and is agreeably situated on the bank of the Thames. The edifice is composed of brick, and is of an irregular, and not very estimable, architectural character. But the interior is commodious, and the best suite of rooms well adapted to the use of a distinguished family. Here is a small but judicious collection of pictures, formed by the late Lord Viscount Cremorne; among which occur some by esteemed Flemish and Italian masters. In the northern division of the building is a beautiful window of stained glass, by Jarvis, combining a selection of the smaller works of that tasteful artist.

To the west of Lady Cremorne's villa, but in the immediate contiguity of that seat, is the agreeable cottage residence of Joseph Brown, Esq. This house was formerly the property, and in the occupation of Dr. Hoadly, whose knowledge of the human heart, and whose close acquaintance with elegant manners, are finely proved in his comedy of "The Suspicious Husband."

On a part of the grounds formerly belonging to Sir Robert Walpole, General Gordon has now a residence. His premises extend from the southern part of the Royal Infirmary, to the edge of the Thames, and include the octagonal summer-house supposed to have been built by Sir R. Walpole, and a small erection on the contrary, or western side of the lawn. But the greenhouse once visited by Queen Caroline, and then ornamented with the best of the Houghton pictures, is no longer in existence. General Gordon has a lease of these premises, granted to him by government, for the term of 99 years; and here he had the honour of entertaining the Emperor Alexander of Russia, the Duchess of Oldenburgh, and the Duke of York, when those illustrious personages visited Chelsea Hospital in the year 1814.

To

\* Lysons, Vol. II. p. 60. The Earl of Huntingdon died in 1746.

To the east of the now desolate site of Ranelagh gardens is the substantial and handsome residence of General Wilford. This house nearly occupies the site of *Prospect Place*, a mansion erected by Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart. who held a considerable number of shares in the property of Ranelagh, when that place of amusement was in the zenith of its reputation.

The PUBLIC BUILDINGS and institutions of Chelsea demand peculiar consideration.

The *Church* \* stands near the margin of the river, on the western side of the parish. This edifice is chiefly composed of brick, and is by no means conspicuous for beauty. The structure was raised at various periods, and several of the builders were more intent on piety of consecration than on consistency of architectural arrangement. The oldest part of the building is a chapel of the Lawrence family, at the eastern end of the north aisle ; and this was probably founded in the 14th century. At the east end of the south aisle is a chapel, constructed by Sir Thomas More, about the year 1522. This chapel is of brick, with stone coigns, and would not appear to have been, in the first instance, calculated to impart beauty to the exterior of the church ; but modern windows have been introduced, with frames of wood-work, which now communicate an unquestionable air of meanness and humility. At the west is a heavy brick tower, measuring from the battlements to the base, ninety feet in height, which was built between the years 1667, and 1679. At this period the church was greatly enlarged ; and to the ill taste of those who directed the alterations in the 17th century must chiefly be ascribed the present incongruous character of the structure, as to its exterior appearance. It may be added that the principal parts, though many were so recently constructed, are in an unpleasing stage  
of

\* Our annexed view of Chelsea is taken from the Surrey bank of the river, and exhibits the southern parts of this building.

of decay. The building is evidently too small for the increased population of the parish; and a renovation of the present structure, together with the erection of a chapel of ease, to accommodate the fresh inhabitants, appear circumstances truly desirable.

The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles, comprehending the two chapels before mentioned. In general character it is plain almost to homeliness; but is decent, neat, and well preserved. The chancel is only slightly elevated above the body of the church, and has a coved ceiling, quite destitute of ornament. On the spot probably once occupied by the rood loft is now constructed a gallery. The chapel of the Lawrence family, at the eastern termination of the north aisle, is small and contains several monuments.

Sir T. More's chapel, at the east end of the south aisle, is likewise of moderate proportions. The increasing want of room has caused this spot to be engrossed by pews, and the walls are now replete with monuments unconnected with his family. The ceiling is of rafter work, and of simple construction. But this chapel was once decorated with much superstitious care, and its founder liberally contributed to the general ornaments of the church.\* Between the chapel and the chancel is a pointed arch, springing from pillars which are embellished with many curious devices. On one is the date of 1597.

The monuments, both mural and table, in this church are very numerous; but we lament to say that, owing to the great want of room that has prevailed for the accommodation of those who attend Divine worship, the memorials of the dead have

\* When an inventory was taken, by Commissioners appointed by the King, in the year 1552, of the plate and ornaments belonging to all the churches in the kingdom, the returns for Chelsea were very considerable, and many of these articles (according to the life of More by his grandson) were contributed by the Chancellor: "In Lady More's chapel, among other things, were an awlter clothe of Brydges satten, with a border to the same; and two curteyns of sylk belonging to the same."



have been often treated with too little respect. Inscriptions are hidden, and effigies infringed on, with a degrading spirit of accommodation to the line and measure of the carpenter. As an instance of the correctness of this observation, we proceed to mention *the monument raised by Sir Thomas More.*

This great man constructed in the year 1532, an altar tomb, surmounted by a large mural tablet (the latter being placed in a flat Gothic arch, and attended with some circumstances of ornament and armorial bearings) on the south side of the chancel. To this spot he removed the remains of his first wife, the mother of his children; and on the tablet he placed a long inscription, in Latin prose and verse, which perhaps is chiefly estimable as being the production of such a man at such a season. He states his parentage; the history of his progress through life; the merits of his father; and the suggestions of old age which began to press on himself. It will be remarked that this inscription was composed after he had resigned the office of chancellor, and had retired from court politics. He celebrates "the incomparable favour" of the prince who had allowed him to relinquish his honours, and observes that "he has caused this tomb to be erected for himself, that it might admonish him daily of his approaching death." He then concludes by words to the following effect: "Good Reader! I beseech thee that thy pious prayers may attend me while living, and follow me when dead; that I may not have done this in vain; nor trembling may dread the approach of death, but willingly, for Christ's sake, undergo it; and that death to me may not be altogether death, but a door to everlasting life." The verses celebrate the loves and duties of his wives, and pray that he may be re-united to them, in heaven.\*

It

\* The only work in which the inscriptions on this monument are faithfully copied, is Faulkner's History of Chelsea. Weever describes the inscription

It is to be regretted that there is no good reason for believing that the remains of Sir Thomas More lie beneath the monument intended for his place of rest. Weever and Anthony Wood say that his daughter Margaret removed his body to Chelsea ; but his great grandson makes no mention of this circumstance. Earlier writers certainly differ as to the precise spot of his burial; some saying that he was interred in the belfry of the chapel of St. Peter, in the tower ; and others, near the vestry. But that the chapel of St. Peter does contain his ashes, appears probable ; since it is known that his daughter Margaret moved thither the body of Bishop Fisher, that it might lie near her father's ; and we cannot readily apprehend it to be likely that this lady, who was subject to an imprisonment for obtaining and keeping the head of her revered parent, would be permitted to remove his coffin without molestation.

“ The head of Sir Thomas More,” says Dr. King, “ after some months, was *bought* by his daughter Margaret, and taken down from London Bridge, where it was fixed on a pole ; and was kept by her till her death, when it was buried with her.”\*

The monument raised by Sir Thomas More merits the peculiar

as being scarcely legible in his time ; but, as it now has an air of comparative freshness, Mr. Lysons observes that “ the whole has evidently been restored by some descendant, or admirer, of Sir T. More.” There is one passage which has attracted particular notice. More had described himself as not disliked by the good, for a strict performance of his high duties, and as “ dreaded only by Thieves, Murderers, and—*Heretics!*” The judicious friend who restored the inscription has caused a blank space to be left between the words “ homicidis” and “ molestus ;”—a space formerly occupied by the ill-placed words “ hereticisque.” The tablet on which the inscriptions are placed is of black marble, and over the tomb is the crest of Sir Thomas More—a Moor's head.

\* Mrs. Roper lies buried in a vault beneath the chantry-chapel, founded by the ancestors of her husband, as an appendage to the church of St. Dunstan, Canterbury. Her father's head is placed near her coffin, in a niche in the wall, secured by an iron grate. See “ *BEAUTIES*” for Kent, p. 907.

ular reverence of posterity, as it was intended to exhibit to after ages materials for a fair estimate of the character of a man, unquestionably great from his connection with national story, and whose public and private virtues far overbalanced the venial errors of judgment to which he was betrayed by a mistaken zeal of piety. But this monument is now nearly hidden by a mean flight of stairs, leading to the gallery constructed between the chancel and the nave of the church. This is the more reprehensible, as a small area might have been left, when the stairs were erected, with trifling inconvenience.

The chapel built by Sir T. More continued in the possession of the proprietors of his house, till Mr. A. Gorges sold that mansion to the Earl of Middlesex; at which time he reserved the chapel to himself. But, in 1665, it was purchased, with the house subsequently occupied by Mr. Gorges, by Thomas Pritchard, Esq. It has since passed through several hands, and was lately the property of Sir Francis Millman, Bart. M. D. The cemetery beneath has been used as a place of burial for the various families who have possessed the property; and at the east end, is a monument of elaborate workmanship to Sir Robert Stanley, K. B. who was the second son of William, sixth Earl of Derby, and who died in 1632.

The chapel built by the Lawrence family remained in their possession for many generations. In the year 1783 it was purchased of Colonel Needham, with part of the east side of Lawrence Street, to which it is an appendage, by Mr. Lewer of Pimlico; and this gentleman is now the proprietor.

There are several monuments here, to the family of Lawrence, who formerly had their chief places of residence at Chelsea, at London, and at Iver, Bucks.

Incorporated with the north wall of the chancel, is a mutilated altar tomb, supposed to have been raised to a member of the Bray family.\*

On

\* See a curious account of the funeral of the last Lord Bray, who died in 1557, (copied from the original in the Herald's College) in Lysons, Vol. II p. 61, and Faulkner, p. 71, et seq.

On the same wall of the chancel is the monument of Thomas Hungerford, Esq. who died in 1581, with the effigies of himself and his three sons, kneeling on one side of an altar, and his wife and daughter on the other. Beneath is a biographical inscription.

On the wall of the north aisle is the monument of Lady Jane Cheyne, which is the work of Bernini.\* The effigies of the deceased (a haggard figure, apparently worn thin by disease and premature old age) is represented, in a semi-recumbent attitude, on a black sarcophagus; the left elbow leaning on a cushion, and the hand on a book. Over the effigies is an arch, sustained by veined marble columns of the Corinthian order. A Latin inscription relates that she was the eldest daughter of the Duke of Newcastle, and the beloved wife of Charles Cheyne, Esq. "whom she never grieved, but in her death." Her Ladyship died in the year 1669, at the age of 48. Underneath, on the sarcophagus, is an inscription to the memory of her husband, who died in 1698, having been created Vicount Newhaven of the kingdom of Scotland.

Attached to the south wall is the monument of Jane, Duchess of Northumberland, who died on the 22nd of January 1555. Over the tablet bearing an inscription to her memory, is a Gothic canopy, once supported by pillars of Mosaic work; but the whole monument is now in a ruinous condition.† On one side of the tablet are brasses, coarsely executed, containing the effigies of the Duchess and her five daughters; and on the opposite side were the effigies of her eight sons, but these latter brasses are now torn off.

Against the wall of the south aisle is likewise, a large marble monument, to the memory of Gregory Lord Dacre, who died in 1594, and Anne, his wife, who died in 1595. The deceased are represented in white marble, to the size of life,  
under

\* Bernini is said to have received 500*l.* for executing this monument.

† An engraving of this tomb is inserted in Faulkner's History of Chelsea.



under an arch, supported by marble pillars of the Corinthian order. Lord Dacre is in armour, with a long beard; his lady in a gown and long cloak, with a ruff. At the feet of each is a dog. Over the arch are the arms and quarterings of Dacre, and the whole monument is much embellished with flowers and mosaic work. "The parish of Chelsea have, by Lady Dacre's will, some presentations to her alms houses, on condition of keeping this monument in repair."\*

The monuments and inscriptions within the church, not noticed by us, are very numerous; but the above appear to contain the greatest interest.

Against the south wall of the church, on the outside, are placed the monuments of Dr. Chamberlayne, three of his sons, his widow, and his daughter; for the erecting of which, and making a vault, Dr. Chamberlayne obtained a grant from the parish, in 1694, in consideration of a promised bequest to the charity school of Chelsea.

Dr. Chamberlayne died in 1703, and the Latin inscription on his monument informs us that he was "an English gentleman, a Christian, and Doctor of Laws; descended from the ancient Norman family of the Earls of Tanquerville. He was so studious of good to all men, and especially to posterity, that he *ordered some of his Books, covered with wax, to be buried with him; which may be of use in times to come.* This monument, not to be rashly violated, his friend, Walter Harris, Doctor of Physic, caused to be erected, as a testimony both of his respect and grief."

Edward Chamberlayne, LL.D. and F. R. S. was the author of several publications, of which the most popular is "Angliæ Notitia, or the present state of England, with divers reflections on the ancient state thereof, 1668." This work went through thirty-eight editions. His other original pieces were on religious and political subjects, but were not of a weighty

PART. IV.

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character

\* Faulkner, p. 103.

character. He, likewise, made some translations from the Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese.

The mysterious peculiarity relating to the *buried volumes*, which occurs in his epitaph, did not fail to excite much curiosity; and it is said, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1791, that there was a serious project of obtaining a faculty, to open the tomb, and investigate the hidden treasure.

Time, however, the great solver of mysteries, has saved the projectors this trouble. The following decisive intelligence is conveyed in Mr. Faulkner's work respecting the history of this village:—"It appears probable that the books alluded to were in manuscript. Dr. Harris evinced some singularity of opinion in his supposition that posterity might gain information from works thus entombed with the body of their author. But whatever might have been the intention of the ingenious Doctor, his views in depositing the books in the tomb of his friend have been entirely frustrated and destroyed; as Dr. Chamberlayne's tomb, but a few years since, yielded to the injuries of time; and, on examination, the damp and moisture admitted by the decay, had totally obliterated every appearance of them."\*

Peregrine, the eldest son of Dr. Chamberlayne, was a naval officer of much bravery; and Edward, the youngest son, also entered into the sea service; but the most celebrated of this Gentleman's children was a heroine of a peculiar cast, and who was well worthy to be his daughter, even if he were more eccentric than is indicated by his epitaph.

The name of this lady was Anne. She was born in 1667, and we are told by the Latin inscription on her monument, that, "having long declined marriage, and aspiring to great achievements, unusual to her sex and age, she, on the 30th of June 1690, on board a fire-ship, in man's clothing—as a second Pallas, chaste, and fearless—fought valiantly, six hours, against

\* *Historical Account of Chelsea*, p. 346—7.

against the French, under the command of her brother. Returned from the engagement, she after some few months, married *John Spragg, Esq.* with whom, for sixteen months, she lived most amiable and happy. At length, in childbed of a daughter, she encountered death, on the 30th October, 1691." Her husband laments "that she died, unhonoured by a progeny like herself, worthy to rule the main."

In the south east corner of the churchyard, and therefore conspicuous to the view of the passenger, is the monument of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. and his lady. Under a portico supported by four square pillars, is placed a large vase of white marble; the only embellishments of which are four entwined serpents. On the south side of the table part is the following inscription:

In the memory of  
Sir Hans Sloane, Bart,  
President of the Royal Society  
And of the College of Physicians;  
Who, in the year of our Lord 1753,  
The 92d year of his age,  
Without the least pain of body,  
And with a conscious serenity of mind,  
Ended a virtuous and beneficial life,  
This monument was erected  
By his two daughters,  
Eliz. Cadogan and Sarah Stanley.

This distinguished inhabitant of Chelsea was born at Killeleagh, in Ireland. At a very early period he discovered a love of natural history, and an inclination to patient study. An habitual weakness of constitution suggested the propriety of rigid temperance and a seclusion from the gay scenes of life. He was happy in finding, in his chosen pursuits, an ample consolation for all which infirmity caused him to decline. Making physic his professional study, he attended to chemistry and botany as auxiliaries to necessary knowledge; and was,

in early life, so conspicuous as a naturalist that he obtained the friendship and patronage of Boyle and Ray. He visited the continent, and his pursuits were advanced by the friendly interest of many distinguished literary and professional characters. Shortly after his return to London he was elected a member of the Royal Society; and in 1687, he was chosen Fellow of the College of Physicians. He visited Jamaica as Physician in the suite of the Duke of Albemarle; and still, in every travel, he was attentive to the cultivation of natural history. On his return, he settled in his profession, at London, where he attained high eminence.

At different periods he was chosen Physician to Christ's Hospital; was elected secretary to the Royal Society; and was admitted a foreign member of the Royal Academy at Paris. Shortly after the accession of George I. he was created a Baronet, being, as we believe, the first physician that ever attained that honour. At subsequent periods he filled the offices of physician in ordinary to his Majesty (George II.) president of the College of Physicians, and President of the Royal Society. In this latter situation he immediately succeeded Sir Isaac Newton.

It was in January 1741, that he first began to remove to the manor house of Chelsea that fine library and truly valuable cabinet of natural curiosities, which he had been collecting through life, by the exercise of every opportunity, and with unlimited expense. In this village he passed the contented evening of an honourable life. But no spot could be, to a man so generally admired, and so easy of access, a perfect retirement. At Chelsea he was sought by the learned and inquisitive of his own and every other country; and all who approached found a cordial reception. Among the visitors attracted by the celebrity of his museum, must be noticed the Prince and Princess of Wales, parents of his present Majesty. The particulars of this visit are honourable to each party:

“ Dr.



“ Dr. Mortimer, secretary to the Royal Society, conducted the Prince and Princess into the room, where Sir Hans was sitting, being ancient and infirm. The Prince took a chair, and sat down by the good old Gentleman some time; when he expressed the great esteem and value he had for him personally; and how much the learned world was obliged to him for having collected such a vast variety of curious books, and such immense treasures of the valuable and instructive productions of nature and art.”\*

The manor house was well calculated for the disposal of such a large collection as that of Sir Hans Sloane. The chief Gallery was 110 feet in length, and the rooms were equally numerous and spacious. In his latter years this estimable man became so weak and infirm, as to be entirely confined to his house and gardens, through which he was sometimes wheeled in a chair. The circumstances attending the bequest of his collection to the nation, and the subsequent disposal of this treasure in Montague House (the British Museum) are stated in our third volume.

The following eminent persons are likewise interred within the walls of this church yard, although without suitable memorials. Thomas Shadwell, poet laureat; Mrs. Mary Astell, noticed in our account of the literary inhabitants of this village; Abel Boyer, author of a Life of Queen Anne, and other works; Philip Miller, the well known author of the Gardener's Dictionary; Henry Mossop, the actor; William Kenrick, L. L. D. editor of the London Review; and Sir John Fielding, half brother to the celebrated novelist, and distinguished as an active magistrate.

Adjoining the workhouse in the King's road, and at the distance of about one quarter of a mile from the church, is an ad-

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ditional

\* Gent. Mag. July 1742, where see an account of many circumstances connected with this distinguished visit.

ditional ground for the purpose of burial, given to the parish by Sir Hans Sloane, in 1733, and enlarged in 1790, by a grant from Lord Cadogan. A second auxiliary burial ground, centrally-situated, and containing about four acres, was also consecrated in the year 1813. This place of sepulture is surrounded with high iron rails, and possesses a decorous chapel for the performance of burial service. The ground, buildings, &c. cost the parish the sum of eleven thousand pounds.

The Church of Chelsea is a rectory within the diocese of London, and the archdeaconry of Westminster. The present rector is the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Wellesley, brother to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the Marquis Wellesley.

Before we enter on an account of the *Royal Hospital at Chelsea*, it is necessary to notice a collegiate building which formerly occupied the site of this great national edifice. Shortly after the commencement of the 17th century, Dr. Sutcliffe, Dean of Exeter, instigated the foundation of a college for the study of polemical divinity, to consist of a stated number of learned Divines, whose time and talents were to be employed in the controversial defence of the reformed religion. King James I. was a warm patron of this institution, and supported it by various grants and benefactions. His Majesty laid the first stone of the edifice, May 8, 1609, and bestowed on it the name of "King James's College at Chelsey." According to the charter, the number of members was limited to a provost and nineteen fellows, seventeen of whom were to be in holy orders; the other two might be either laymen or divines, and they were to be employed in recording the chief historical events of the era. Dr. Sutcliffe was himself the first Provost; and *Camden* and *Haywood* were the first historians.

The buildings were intended to combine two quadrangles, of different but spacious dimensions, with a piazza along the

four sides of the smaller court.\* Only one side of the first quadrangle was completed ; and the whole collegiate design, which was dangerous as it tended to nurture a fervour of polemic spirit, drooped shortly after its commencement, and at no distant period fell completely to the ground.

“After Sutcliffe’s death, Dr. Featley, a celebrated polemical divine, who was recommended by the Dean as his successor, became Provost; but so little was the original intention of the institution regarded, even at this early period, that one Richard Dean, a young merchant, was made one of the fellows.”† In the year 1631, the court of Chancery decreed that Dr. Sutcliffe’s estates should revert to the right heirs, upon their paying to the college a certain sum of money. After the death of Featley, which happened in 1645, the buildings of the college were devoted to various inappropriate purposes, being at one time used as a receptacle for prisoners of war, and at another as a riding house.

In the year 1669, King Charles II. gave the structure, and its attached grounds, to the Royal Society, then newly incorporated; but of this society they were again purchased, for the King’s use, by Sir Stephen Fox, in January 1682. This act of purchase was immediately preparatory to the foundation of

### THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.

The structure so termed is one of the noblest ornaments which a brave and free nation can possess ;—an asylum for the

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wounded

\* A print of the original design is prefixed to “Darley’s Glory of Chelsey College new revived;” and Faulkner has published a copy of this engraving in his “Historical Account of Chelsea.” Another print occurs in “Grose’s Military Antiquities.”

† Lysons and Faulkner, after Tanner’s MSS. in the Bodleian Library.

wounded and superannuated soldiers who have fought her battles.

The first stone of this fabric was laid by King Charles the Second, on the 12th of March, 1682. On which occasion he was attended by a great number of the principal nobility and gentry. The liberal spirit with which this monarch patronised such an undertaking should redound to his immortal credit; but in estimating the character of Charles, too many writers have overlooked the patriotic care with which he founded a home for his infirm soldiery. It has been said that the first idea of the foundation originated with others; but, even if this be granted, the merit of Charles is very slightly lessened. Sir Stephen Fox (ancestor to the present Lord Holland) is believed to have been the projector of this hospital; and Collins says\* that it is certain he expended above 13,000*l.* on the institution. A crude tradition bestows the honour of the design on a less worthy name;—in popular esteem, Eleanor Gwyn is considered the person who first suggested this national charity. †

Besides the generous contribution of Sir Stephen Fox, the sum of one thousand pounds was presented towards the furtherance of the buildings by Archbishop Sancroft: and the same sum was given by Tobias Rustat, whose whole fortune was dedicated to public benefactions and works of charity.

Under

\* Peerage, Vol. V. p. 392.

† Except as to traditional anecdote, this reference to Eleanor Gwyn chiefly depends on the assertion of the anonymous author of her life, published in 1752. It will be readily admitted that the statement of such a writer, at such a date, is entitled to very little credit.

There is a public house, not far from the hospital, which bears for its sign a fanciful portrait of "Nell Gwyn," with an inscription intimating that the foundation took place in consequence of her desire. But we are informed, that this house has not been opened for the sale of liquors more than forty years; and it seems likely that the sign was adopted in attention to a spirit of scandalous anecdote, which would ascribe even the charity of a dissolute King to the suggestion of his mistress.



Under the auspices of Charles, and his successor, this great work proceeded with all practicable celerity; but the completion of the structure was reserved for an additional honour to the names of King William and Queen Mary. The whole was finished in the year 1690.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL was built from the design, and under the direction of, Sir Christopher Wren.\* In general architectural character the edifice is judiciously suited to its object. It is solid, commanding, and of elevated proportions. Elaborate ornament would have been here misplaced; as a nation would scarcely wish to emblazon for public notice the monument of its own grateful attention. The whole presents a happy medium between the humility of style which would have been degrading to the inhabitants, and the splendour of feature which might have been thought to indicate a spirit of unseemly ostentation.

The building is composed of brick, with coigns, columns, cornices, &c. of free stone; and consists of three courts, the principal of which is open on the south side; a circumstance that affords an advantageous display towards the river. Large gardens (which, however, are not used by the pensioners) extend to the edge of the water, and finish with an elevated terrace. The eastern and western wings of this court are 365 feet in length, and are chiefly occupied by the pensioners' wards, which are sixteen in number and are sufficiently spacious and airy.

In the centre of the court is a bronze statue of the royal founder, Charles II. larger than life, and in a Roman habit. This was presented by Tobias Rustat, and is, by some, thought to be the work of Grinling Gibbons. When Rustat presented this statue, he likewise erected that of James II. still remaining at Whitehall. It is believed that Gibbons executed only one of these; and certainly the statue of James is that most likely to have proceeded from his hand.

At

\* The cost of the building is said to have been 150,000*l*.

At the extremity of the eastern wing is the Governor's House, a large and commodious building. The ceiling of the *State Room* is divided into oblong compartments, ornamented with the initials of Charles II. James II. and William and Mary, together with the royal arms, and various well adapted military trophies. The sides of the same apartment are enriched by portraits of Charles the First, his Queen and two sons, Charles Prince of Wales, and James Duke of York; Charles the Second; James the Second; William the Third and Queen Mary; and their present Majesties. In the *Long Room*, situate in the second story, are two correct and well executed views of the Royal Hospital, by Peter Tilleman.

The centre of each wing is ornamented with a pediment of free stone, supported by Doric columns of the same material. In the western wing are the apartments of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The north side of this court, which presents the most important face of the structure, has in the centre a handsome portico of the Doric order. A colonnade continues along the whole range, on the frieze of which is the following inscription :

IN SUBSIDIUM ET LEVAMEN, EMERITORUM SENIO,  
BELLOQUE FRACTORUM, CONDIDIT CAROLUS  
SECUNDUS, AUXIT JACOBUS SECUNDUS, PERFECERE  
GULIELMUS ET MARIA REX ET REGINA. M.DC.XC.

The buildings occupying this side are divided into a chapel, a hall, and a vestibule terminated by a cupola.\*

The *Chapel*, which is one hundred and ten feet in length, and thirty in width, is paved with black and white marble, and wainscotted with Dutch oak. This building was consecrated

\* On the top is a large cistern of water, which supplies the whole of the hospital. The water is conducted from the river Thames, by means of an engine placed in a small building in the gardens.

crated by Compton, Bishop of London, August 30, 1691. Over the communion table is a painting, by Sebastian Ricci (an artist of no great merit) representing the resurrection of the Saviour. The furniture of the chapel is agreeably augmented by a good organ, the gift of Major Ingram. King James II. with characteristical zeal, presented a handsome service of plate; four prayer books, richly bound; an altar cloth; a pulpit cloth; and several velvet cushions. The pews of the various officers of the establishment range along the sides, and the pensioners sit in the middle, on benches. Regular service is performed in this chapel on Sundays, and prayers are read on Wednesdays and Fridays.

The *Dining Hall* is on the western side of the vestibule, and is of the same dimensions as the chapel. The furniture of this room is massy and simple. At the east end is a gallery of a humble character; the west, or upper end, is occupied by a painting, which was presented by the Earl of Ranelagh. This piece was designed by Verrio, but was finished by Henry Cooke, an artist who studied under Salvator Rosa, and who was employed on ceiling and staircase painting by several of the English nobility in the latter part of the 17th century. The present performance is not calculated to add to his reputation. The chief figure in the piece is Charles II. mounted on a horse richly caparisoned. In the back ground is a perspective view of the Royal Hospital; and the fanciful representations of Hercules, Minerva, Peace, and "Father Thames," are introduced by way of allegory. The whole is coarsely executed, and by no means worthy of its situation. The margin of the picture is designed to represent frame work; and, on the lower division, is an inscription in Latin, stating the name and title of the donor.

A dinner for the pensioners is regularly placed in this hall, every day (with the exception of Sunday) at 12 o'clock. But they do not dine in public; as every man is allowed to take his meal to his own *birth*, or apartment.

The *East*, or *Lighthorse Court*, comprises the apartments of many official persons connected with the institution; the governor; the deputy treasurer, secretary, chaplain, apothecary, comptroller, steward, &c. These buildings are sufficiently capacious, but are of a decorous and unassuming character.

The *West Court* is similar in architectural features to that on the east, and is partly occupied by the Board-room, used by the Commissioners on their meetings, and by the apartments of various officers connected with the establishment.

Still farther to the west is the *Stable Yard*; and, on the site of the mansion formerly belonging to Sir Robert Walpole;\* is now erecting a spacious *Infirmary* for the use of the Royal Hospital. This building is after the design of J. Soane, Esq. clerk of the works; and is in every respect creditable to the judgment of that architect. It is composed of brick, and consists of three sides of a quadrangle. The western division is appropriated to patients requiring surgical aid; that on the east to such as are peculiarly under the notice of the Physician. The central portion of the structure consists chiefly of wards for these two classes of patients, and has an arcade to the whole length, which conducts, with an admirable ease of access, to the principal apartments. Each ward is spacious, and well arranged. Attached to the buildings are warm and cold baths, a dispensary, surgery, and every requisite office.

The examiner will unavoidably observe that this Infirmary is not erected in a situation peculiarly advantageous. It is near the street; is close to the stable-yard, a spot necessarily productive of noises offensive to the sick and irritable; and the attached grounds are of a lamentably circumscribed character. But, for these circumstances, it is but justice to observe that

\* A Drawing room constructed by Sir R. Walpole is still preserved in the eastern wing of the infirmary, but is altered to an apartment for the accommodation of the sick.



that the architect is not responsible. He was condemned to a certain site, and he appears to have profited with judgment by every attainable opportunity.

Previously to the erection of the present Infirmary, a building on the south side of the west court was appropriated to the reception of the sick; but this was of proportions far too limited; and some rooms in another part of the hospital were engrossed as an auxiliary refuge. The neglect of providing due accommodation for the diseased objects of the institution, appears to be the great, but perhaps the only, defect in Wren's design for this national establishment.

The *North Front* of the hospital is of respectable, but not of lofty, proportions. The central division is of free-stone, comprising a pediment supported by four Doric columns, with an entablature of that well-chosen order. This division is crowned by a light and ornamental cupola. On the face of the chapel and the hall will be noticed several blank compartments, which in their present state detract from the beauty of the edifice; but these were originally filled with martial trophies, which, on account of their impaired condition, were removed by Mr. Adam, when that architect was clerk of the works.

The entire length of the principal buildings, as they extend from east to west, is 790 feet; and the whole of the premises comprehend about 50 acres. On the north is an enclosure of fourteen acres, covered with green-sward, and planted with avenues of limes and horse chesnuts. The principal entrance to the hospital is through this enclosure, by an iron gateway, provided with lodges, and ornamented on each side with stone pillars, surmounted by military trophies.

The care of this institution is vested in the following commissioners, appointed by patent under the great seal. The Lord President of the Council; the first Lord of the Treasury; the Secretaries of State; the Pay Master General of the Forces; the Secretary at War; the Comptrollers of Army Accounts; the

the Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor, of the Royal Hospital.

Of these the latter five only act ; and they hold boards occasionally, for the admission of pensioners, and for the internal regulation of the hospital.

The establishment consists of a Governor ; a Lieutenant-Governor ; a Major ; an Adjutant, and Assistant-adjutant ; a Treasurer ; a Secretary ; two Chaplains ; a Physician ; a Surgeon ; and an Apothecary ; a Comptroller ; a Steward ; a Clerk of the Works ; and other subordinate warrant officers.

The in-pensioners are in number four hundred and seventy-six, and are divided into the following classes : twenty-six captains, one of whom acts as serjeant major ; thirty-two serjeants ; thirty-two corporals, and sixteen drummers ; three hundred and thirty-six privates ; and thirty-four light horsemen. The *light horse* are generally serjeants of cavalry, and are selected for eminence of service, or for good behaviour while in the hospital. The *captains*, *serjeants*, and *corporals*, are also appointed from the most deserving and orderly men. They are all annually clothed in a uniform of scarlet, faced with blue.

The in-pensioners are lodged in sixteen wards, to each of which two serjeants and two corporals are appointed, with a matron under the immediate inspection of the housekeeper. They are allowed daily, with the exception of Wednesdays and Fridays, the following provisions each man :

- One pound of meat,
- One loaf of bread, of twelve ounces.
- One quarter of a pound of cheese.
- Two quarts of beer.

On Wednesdays and Fridays they have, instead of meat, one pint of peas soup, and an extra allowance of cheese and butter.

In addition to provision, clothing, &c. the in-pensioners have weekly pay, in the following proportions :

	s.	d.
Captains .....	3	6
Serjeants .....	2	:
Corporals and.....	}	: 10
Drummers each.....		
Privates.....	:	8
Light horse .....	2	:

In attention to the military character of the hospital, regular garrison duty is performed by the pensioners ; and it is truly grateful to see the maimed or aged soldier march, in proud remembrance of his days of strength, and exhibit his claim on national bounty, by shouldering the arms which he used in defence of the common cause.

Besides the persons provided with food, raiment, and lodging, in the hospital, there is an unlimited number of *out pensioners* assisted by this meritorious establishment. These are paid, agreeably to an act of Parliament which took place in 1806, in different proportions, according to their length of service or degree of corporeal disability. They are dispersed in various parts of the united kingdom, and pursue their several original occupations; but are liable to be called upon to perform garrison duty, as invalid companies, in time of war. Their pay varies from five pence to three shillings and six-pence per day ; and since, the year 1754, they have received their allowance half-yearly in advance, in consequence of an act of Parliament humanely obtained for that purpose by the late Lord Chatham, then Mr. Pitt, and Paymaster-general.

The expense of the hospital and out-pensioners is chiefly defrayed by an annual grant from Parliament, voted with the army estimates. The amount of the last year's expenditure is about 800,000*l*.

The comforts of the hospitaliers are augmented, in a pleas-  
ing

ing manner, by the donations of some individuals, whose names should not be forgotten. The Earl of Ranelagh, in the year 1695, vested the sum of  $\$250$ l. in the hands of the Trustees, for the use of the Hospital; and, by a deed-poll, dated 1707, he directed that the interest should be expended in the purchase of great coats for the pensioners, once in three years. From a bequest of John de la Fontaine, Esq. the sum of 60*l.* 10*s.* is annually distributed among the pensioners, on the 29th of May, the anniversary of the restoration of their royal founder.

In the year 1729, Lady Catherine Jones; Lady Elizabeth Hastings;\* Lady Coventry; and other benevolent persons, founded a school at Chelsea, for the education of poor girls, whose fathers were, or had been, pensioners of the hospital. The trustees are now enabled to clothe and educate twenty suitable objects of charity.

On the eastern side of the hospital is a burial ground, of about one acre and a half in extent, which is used for the interment of the officers, pensioners, and other persons belonging to the establishment. Among the numerous persons whose ashes repose in this cemetery, may be noticed William Hiseland, a pensioner who died in 1732, at the age of 112. William Cheselden, the eminent practitioner to whom the English school of surgery is so much indebted. Mr. Cheselden was head-surgeon of the hospital from the year 1737, till his decease in 1752. General Sir William Fawcett, K. B. who died March 22, 1804, and who had for several years filled the office of Governor of the Hospital with exemplary discretion. His remains were attended to the grave by their royal highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, and Cambridge; and several Noblemen and General Officers.

\* The character of this lady, who was the daughter of Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, is finely drawn, under the name of Aspasia, by Steele, in the forty second number of the *Tatler*.



Officers. A handsome monument is erected to the memory of this gallant officer.

It is with pride and pleasure, that we notice a second noble establishment at Chelsea, founded in our own times, and at the instigation of distinguished persons still living. This is

### THE ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

The institution so termed is a fine auxiliary to the Hospital founded by King Charles. In *that* the veteran, exhausted by service, finds repose ; in the ASYLUM the offspring of the soldier who dies in the service of his country, or who toils in it subject to oppressive family circumstances, meet with shelter, with education, with national adoption.

The first stone of this structure was laid by his royal highness the Duke of York, on the 19th of June, 1801. The building is after the design of Mr. Sanders, and is chiefly formed of brick, with embellishments of stone. The principal parts compose three sides of a quadrangle ; and the western or chief front has, in the centre, a spacious stone portico of the Doric order. Four pillars, of noble and commanding proportions, support the pediment ; and on the frieze is the following inscription :—“ The Royal Military Asylum for the Children of Soldiers of the Regular Army.” On the tympanum of the pediment are the imperial arms.

The asylum is enclosed by high walls. An iron railing opens towards the great front ; and the grounds connected with that part of the building are disposed in a simple, but ornamental manner. In such an establishment utility is the primary object of consideration : attached to either wing is a spacious play-yard, or area, for exercise ; and, in several parts of these grounds, are arcades, for the protection of the children while taking air in inclement seasons.

The western, or principal division of the structure, comprises

chiefly the following apartments : three dining-rooms for the boys, eighty feet long and thirty feet wide ; a dining room for the girls, of the same dimensions ; and three school-rooms for the boys, and one for the girls, of equal length and width with the apartments used by them while taking meals. Over a small vestibule is the committee room ; and at the extremity of the dining halls, on one side, is a room for washing and cold bathing, appropriated to the girls ; on the other side is a similar apartment for the use of the boys.

The children are educated, according to the system of Dr. Bell, in reading and writing, and the more useful parts of arithmetic. The school-rooms are amply ventilated, well lighted, and conspicuously lofty. One of these rooms is used as a chapel, in which divine service is regularly performed by an appointed chaplain. This room has a gallery along the east side and the two ends. On one side of the pulpit is a small, but elegant, mural monument, the work of Westmacott, to the memory of Lieutenant-Colonel George Williamson, the first Commandant of the establishment, who died on the 6th of September, 1812. On the other side of the pulpit is a tablet which should not be overlooked, since it commemorates an instance of exalted feeling in a humble member of society. This tablet states the benefaction of *John Vickers*, late a private soldier in the Royal Welsh fuzileers, who did by will, in the year 1810, devise, on the decease of a cousin, the sum of four hundred pounds for the purpose of promoting the welfare and advancement in life of the female orphans of the Royal Military Asylum.

The north wing is divided into three wards, consisting of dormitories for the boys : and the south wing is divided into the same number of wards, containing dormitories for the girls. Several officers of the establishment have suites of apartments in both these divisions.

We cannot sufficiently commend the spirit of moderation which prevails throughout this establishment. But we must

observe that it would have been more desirable for an institution embracing the charitable relief of both sexes, to have possessed buildings entirely separate for the accommodation of each.

The domestic affairs are regulated by Commissioners appointed by the King's sign-manual, who hold four quarterly boards yearly. The official establishment consists of a Commandant; Adjutant and Secretary; Chaplain; Quarter Master; Surgeon; Matron; and various subordinate persons.

In regard to the choice of objects, the Board is directed to select, first, "orphans, or those whose fathers have been killed, or have died on foreign stations; or those who have lost their mothers, and whose fathers are absent on duty abroad; or those whose fathers are ordered on foreign service, or whose parents have other children to maintain. The merit of the father, as to regimental character, is always considered as a principal recommendation. None are admitted but children, born in wedlock, of warrant and non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the regular army. Every child admitted must be free from mental or bodily infirmity. The parents, or friends who apply for the admission of children, are required to sign their consent to such children remaining in the Asylum as long as the commissioners may judge proper, and to their being disposed of, when of proper age, as apprentices or servants; or, if boys, to their being placed, with their own free consent, in the regular army, as private soldiers."

According to the original intention, the number of children admitted into the Asylum is not to exceed seven hundred boys and three hundred girls, exclusive of such as, on an exigency, may be admitted to the infant establishment in the Isle of Wight.\*

The boys are clothed in red jackets, blue breeches, blue stockings, and black caps. The girls in red gowns, blue pet-

F 2

ticoats

\* A branch of the Royal Military Asylum, in which children are placed until of a proper age to be received at Chelsea.

ticoats, straw hats, &c. and it may be observed that, in addition to the ordinary modes of instruction before specified, the girls are taught useful branches of needle work, and are constantly exercised in all attainable methods of household work.

YORK HOSPITAL is situated in the five fields, and is intended for the reception of wounded soldiers, arriving from foreign service, and waiting to have their claims examined.

As an institution connected with the advancement of useful knowledge, the *Apothecaries' Garden* must be considered one of the most desirable ornaments of this village. This is situate on the margin of the Thames, and comprises between three and four acres. In the year 1673, Charles Cheyne, Esq. then lord of the manor of Chelsea, demised to the company of apothecaries this plot of ground, for a lease of sixty-one years; and the garden was soon stocked with a satisfactory variety of medicinal plants. It was here that Sir Hans Sloane studied, at an early period, his favourite science; and, at the expiration of the original lease, that eminent person granted the freehold of the premises to the company of apothecaries, on certain salutary conditions. He likewise enriched the establishment with many rare and estimable plants, and contributed largely to the increase of the buildings.

The gardens are judiciously planned for their allotted purpose; and the plants, trees, and shrubs, are arranged systematically. The buildings consist principally of a library, furnished with works on natural history, specimens of dried plants, &c. and a green-house and hot houses. Near the centre of the garden is a good marble statue of Sir Hans Sloane, by Rysbrach, erected at the expense of the Company of Apothecaries, in 1733. On the south side of the premises are two large and eminently fine cedars of Libanus, which afford striking objects of notice to those who pass along the adjacent river. Four of these trees were planted in the year 1683; at which time, according to Miller, they were only three feet in height. Two have failed, since the date of Miller's Book (1762).



(1762) and those which remain suffered much in the severe winter of 1808-9. At that period the cedars presented an unusual spectacle. The snow, which fell in fearful quantities, lodged on their broad flat tops, and assumed a tapering conical form, of oppressive weight; and this severe load injured, and finally broke off, many of the massive limbs of these hardy trees. Lysons says\* that these cedars were measured in May, 1809, when the girth of the larger, at three feet from the ground, was 14 feet 8 inches; and that of the smaller, 13 feet  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

Periodical lectures are delivered for the improvement of the apprentices of the Apothecaries' Company, by a person appertaining to the establishment, who is termed the Botanical demonstrator. The eminent Philip Miller was long gardener here, and he published in 1730, a catalogue of the plants, which was reprinted with additions, in 1739. We observe with regret that this very useful institution appears, at present, to be far from an object of careful attention with the persons for whose use it is designed.

A second *Botanical Garden*, situate in Sloane Street, is entitled to respectful notice. This establishment was founded by Mr. William Curtis, who greatly assisted in rendering botany a fashionable science, and whose name is well known to the public by his two great works, the *Flora Londinensis*, and the *Botanical Magazine*. Mr. Curtis had occupied an extensive garden at Brompton; but, about the year 1807, his surviving partner, Mr. Salisbury, found it expedient to remove to the present spot; on which the institution flourishes with equal reputation. The grounds comprise rather more than six acres, and are disposed with so much taste that they possess considerable attractions, independent of their rich sources of scientific gratification. The more hardy of the numerous plants in this collection are arranged, according to the system of Linnæus, in seventeen different departments. Green-houses, stores, and

conservatories, are formed, on a desirable plan, for the reception of ornamental and tender exotics. There is, also, a library provided with works on botany, entomology and other branches of natural history. Botanical lectures are annually given at the garden in the months of May and June.

In several other parts of this parish are large nursery-gardens, conducted with great skill, and patronised by many persons of eminence.

*Manufactures* are not cultivated at Chelsea on an extensive scale. The principal are those of stained paper; floor-cloth; melting-pots, and crucibles, of a superior quality.

The Company conducting the *Chelsea Water Works* was incorporated, by act of Parliament, in 1724. "A canal was then dug from the Thames, near Ranelagh, to Pimlico; where there is a steam-engine for the purpose of raising the water into pipes, which convey it, in various directions, to the village of Chelsea, to Westminster, and various parts of the west-end of London."\* The lease of the Company's premises at Pimlico having nearly expired, they have recently completed new and extensive works on their own freehold land, adjoining the site of Ranelagh Gardens. Pipes are now laid for the supply of Sloane Street and Knightsbridge.

The *Bridge* over the river Thames, leading from the west end of Chelsea to the village of Battersea on the Surrey shore, was begun, under the sanction of an act of Parliament, in 1771, and was completed in the following year. This structure is of wood, and "is one furlong in length, and twenty-eight feet wide. It was built by Holland and Phillips, and cost upwards of 20,000*l.* The bridge is freehold property, and is divided into fifteen shares, each of which entitles the proprietor to a vote for the counties of Middlesex and Surrey."†

The following are the *Parochial Charitable Institutions* of this

\* Lysons' *Env.* Vol. II. p. 109—10.

† Faulkner, p. 411—412.

this village. In the year 1706, a vestry-room, and school-room, with apartments for the Master, were erected at the expense of William Petyt, Esq. There are now forty boys educated in this school, thirty of whom are clothed, and two are apprenticed yearly. The charge is chiefly defrayed by voluntary contribution, aided by a gift of ten pounds *per annum* from the Chamberlayne family.

Dr. Sloane Ellesmere bequeathed, in 1766, the profits arising from a volume of Sermons, for the foundation of a charity school for girls. The book produced 115*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Several benefactions to a small amount have since occurred; and, with the assistance of voluntary contributions, twenty-five girls are at present clothed and educated.

There is a united Sunday School and School of Industry, in which thirty girls are instructed, and employed in sewing, knitting, and plain-work. This institution is under the patronage of Lady Cremorne, at whose expense the children are partly clothed.

Four persons belonging to this parish are admitted into the hospital founded by Lady Ann Dacre in Tothill Fields; and several sums have been bequeathed for the benefit of the poor.

There are three meeting-houses for Methodists, and one for Independents.

The people usually called Moravians have a burial ground in this parish. This peculiar brotherhood, whose church originated in Bohemia, one hundred years before the time of Luther, were first introduced to Chelsea by the celebrated Count Zinzendorf, in 1750. The Count purchased Lindsey House, and assembled round him in that mansion many of the brethren, consisting chiefly of foreigners and missionaries. The society, at the same time, took a lease of part of the Beaufort estate, and formed from the land a burial-ground; and from the stables formerly appertaining to Beaufort House they constructed a humble chapel. But the intention of a settlement

in this village was not carried into practice. Lindsey House was sold by the society in the year 1770, and it is long since any of the Moravian brethren resided at Chelsea. The chapel was lately repaired, but is now chiefly used for the performance of the burial service; a circumstance that very seldom occurs.

The cemetery occupies about two acres of ground, and is divided into four compartments. The brethren of the society are interred in a part distinct from the sisters; and the bodies of children are placed in a division remote from both. The tomb stones are all flat, and placed on turf slightly raised above the level of the ground. The inscriptions in general record only the name and age of the person interred. Several instances of longevity occur in these simple inscriptions.

It is observed by Lysons\* “that few parishes in the kingdom have increased in population to so great a degree as that of Chelsea, within the two last centuries. In the first year of Edward VI. it appears, by the Chantry Roll, that there were only seventy-five communicants in Chelsea, which was a less number than was found in any other parish in Middlesex. The village began to increase rapidly about the latter end of the 17th or the beginning of the 18th century. Dr. King (writing about 1717) says that the parish then contained 350 houses. Within ten or twelve years preceding the year 1792, about 600 new houses were built. The total number of houses in 1792, was about 1350.” Our abstract of the population returns for 1801, and 1811, exhibits the number of houses and inhabitants at those periods.†

The most important additional buildings have taken place in the district termed Hans Town, situate in the north-eastern part of the parish. Among the improvements in this quarter, Sloane Street is conspicuous for the regularity, commodious-

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\* Env. Vol. II. p. 73.

† The same reference will apply to every parish noticed in the present volume.



ness, and beauty of its domestic buildings. This fine street, which is of a desirable width, and is about six furlongs in length, unites Chelsea with Knightsbridge. On the western side of the street is a spacious square.

The hamlet of LITTLE CHELSEA is partly in the parish of Kensington: the portion on the south side of the highway is in the parish recently noticed. The buildings of this hamlet have greatly increased within the last few years; but they are irregularly disposed, yet without the preservation of rural character; and few have pretensions to architectural beauty.

In the year 1699, Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury, author of "The Characteristics," purchased a house in Little Chelsea, to which he made considerable additions. The new building raised by the Earl principally consisted of a gallery and two small rooms, all of which were fitted up as a library, though one of the apartments was also used by his Lordship as a sleeping room. Several of the Earl's letters are dated from Chelsea, in 1708.

This house was, at a subsequent period, the residence of Edward Wynne, Esq. the author of "Eunomus, or Dialogues concerning the Laws and Constitution of England," and several other publications. In 1787, it was purchased by the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, as an additional poor-house; and the building is still used for that purpose. A summer-house is yet remaining, in which it is traditionally said that Locke, while on a visit to Lord Shaftesbury, wrote a part of his works; but this tradition appears unsupported by fact, as the Earl did not purchase the residence till a period at which all intimacy had ceased between himself and that writer. It is said, with more confidence, that Addison wrote several papers of the "Spectator" at Lord Shaftesbury's villa. Under the article *Fullham* we shall show that this elegant author had an occasional lodging in the neighbourhood.

Here is a small place of worship, termed *Park Chapel*, which was built by Sir Richard Manningham, in the year 1718. It

has since been the property of various respectable clergymen of the established church, and is now held by lease of Hans Sloane, Esq.

*Stanley House* is a respectable mansion, situate on the north side of the King's road. The house was rebuilt, in its present form, in the early part of the 18th century; but it is supposed that the original edifice was inhabited by Sir Arthur Gorges, and was the seat noticed by Rowland White,\* who says, "As the Queen (in 1599) passed by the faire new building, Sir Arthur Gorges presented her with a faire jewell." This Sir Arthur Gorges translated Lucan's *Pharsalia* into English verse.

Although it is not certain that this mansion formed the residence of Sir Arthur Gorges, the property unquestionably passed to Sir Robert Stanley, in consequence of his marriage with the daughter of that knight. The male line of this branch of the Stanley family (several of whom are buried in the church of Chelsea) became extinct on the death of William Stanley, Esq. in 1691. Admiral Sir Charles Wager died in this house, in the year 1743. The estate was purchased in 1777, by the late Countess of Strathmore; by whom, however, it was shortly again sold. The house is now occupied by William Hamilton, Esq.

## FULHAM.

This ancient village is seated on the bank of the Thames, at the distance of four miles from Hyde Park corner, and derives importance from the circumstance of affording a residence to the Bishops of London for many centuries. The environs of the village yet retain a rural and sequestered character, and they are adorned by numerous mansions, chiefly used as summer-retreats.

The parish, including the hamlet of Hammersmith, is nearly  
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\* Sidney Papers, Vol. I. p. 111.

five miles in length, from north to south; and about two miles in breadth. On the east it is separated from Chelsea by a small rivulet, already noticed. The Thames in its full and majestic course, its banks enriched with houses of a costly and elegant character, forms the southern boundary, and washes also a great portion of the western side of the parish. At the northern extremity it is divided from Wilsdon and Kensington by Wormholt Scrubs, a common of considerable extent, which is now used by government as a place of exercise for the household troops.

The whole parish is fertile, and highly cultivated, though a small part only is employed in agriculture; the greater proportion being laid out in nursery-grounds, and gardens, from which the metropolis draws a large supply of fruit and culinary vegetables. The gardener manures richly, and raises, in consequence, a ceaseless succession of crops. It is supposed that one half of the vegetables sold in Covent Garden market is produced by Fulham and the adjoining parishes.\*

This village was anciently called Fullonham, a term signifying in Saxon, "the habitation of Fowls;" and by this name the

\* The œconomy of these gardens is an object of much curiosity. The fruit-grounds, according to the old system which prevailed, were first stocked with apples, pears, cherries, and other trees which grow to some height, and bear their produce at a distance from the ground. This was called the upper crop. A second series, entitled the under crop, was planted beneath, and consisted of raspberries, gooseberries, currants, and all such shrubs and herbs as sustain the wet with little injury. But this mode is now on the decline; and in new plantations, the nursery-men place their fruit-trees in rows, omitting the accustomed under crop, and substituting a growth of culinary vegetables. The cultivation of orchards is, however, much decreasing in this neighbourhood.

In market gardens the dung is seldom applied until it has undergone a course of fermentation. The modes of subsequent culture are various, but it must be mentioned, as an instance extremely curious in the annals of horticulture, that four complete crops are sometimes obtained from the same grounds in one year; and scarcely ever less than three.

the manor is said to have been granted to Erkenwald, Bishop of London, by Tyrhtilus, Bishop of Hereford, about the year 691. This Erkenwald, who was son of Offa, King of the east Saxons, and who appears to have been a man of singular learning and attainments for the time in which he lived, expended large sums in the purchase of lands for augmenting his see; and he also obtained for it many privileges, through his interest with the sovereigns of the neighbouring kingdoms. The manor is known to have belonged to the see of London a considerable time before the conquest; and, with the exception of the inter-regnum in the 17th century, it has remained in the possession of the Bishops to the existing period.

At the time of the Norman Survey, "In *Foleham* the Bishop of London held forty hides. There was land for forty ploughs. Thirteen hides belonging to the demesne, and four ploughs there. Among the freemen and the villanes, were twenty-six ploughs; and ten more might be made. Five villanes of one hide each, and thirteen villanes of one virgate each: thirty-four villanes of half a virgate each, and twenty-two cottagers of half a hide; and eight cottagers with their own gardens. Foreigners, and certain burgesses of London held, among them, twenty-three hides of the land of the villanes. Thirty-one villanes and bordars dwelt under them. Meadow for forty ploughs. Pasture for the cattle of the village. For half the stream, ten shillings. Pannage for one thousand hogs. Its whole value was forty pounds; the like when received. In Edward's time the value was fifty pounds. The manor was, and is, part of the see."\*

The earliest historical circumstance of importance connected with this village occurs in the year 879; when "the Danish army, having removed from Chippenham and Cirencester, came and encamped at Fulham; they were joined there by another army, which had been defeated and driven out of Flanders by Charles II. King of France. After passing the winter

\* Bawdwen's Trans. Domesday.



winter at Fulham, they all went to make a fresh attack upon Flanders, in the spring.”\*

In the unhappy struggles for power between Charles the First and his Parliament, this village was also occasionally the scene of warfare. In November 1642, when the King with his army had advanced to Brentford, and carried by storm the works which the Parliament forces had thrown up there, the Earl of Essex, with an army of twenty-four thousand men, marched from London to Turnham Green, where the two armies faced each other for some hours. In the evening the King having retreated to Kingston, the Earl quartered his troops in Fulham and the neighbourhood, and caused a bridge of boats to be thrown over the Thames at this place, for the purposes of opening a communication with the county of Surrey, and of preventing any design which the King might entertain of surprising London. This bridge commenced, on the Fulham bank of the river, in the grounds now occupied by Major-General Torrens. On the opposite shore the works thrown up for its defence are still plainly discernible.†

In 1647, when the army advanced towards London, for the united purposes of threatening the Parliament, and watching the King, who was then in confinement at Hampton Court, they took up their quarters in this and the adjoining villages. The head quarters were at Putney. General Fairfax was lodged in Sir Nicholas Crispe's House at Hammersmith; and all the houses of the principal gentry were occupied by military men. Lord Clarendon says “The council of officers and agitators sate constantly at Fulham and Putney, to provide that no other settlement should be made for the government of the kingdom than what they should well approve.”‡ It is probable that these councils were held in the episcopal palace, which

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\* Lysons, after Chron. Sax. p. 85, 86, &c.

† A wood cut, representing these fragmentary earth-works, is inserted in Faulkner's History of Fulham.

‡ Vol. III. p. 51. 8vo. Edit.

on the sale of the Bishop's lands had been recently purchased by Colonel Edmond Harvey, a zealous republican and an intimate friend of Cromwell.

The village of Fulham consists of several streets, the principal of which is nearly half a mile in length. The domestic buildings have some variety of style; but, in the more populous parts, they are chiefly of a humble character, and many exhibit the low and mean mode of construction which prevailed in the time of the first James.

Bowack, speaking of this village in 1705, says "It seems at present to be in a declining and languishing condition; not but it boasts of a greater number of houses and inhabitants than was known in it formerly; but the buildings are not magnificent, as were those more ancient; nor are there, at present, so many honourable and worthy families as used to reside upon this spot. It has been much augmented in number of houses of late, for the dwellings of tradesmen, and such as live by their labour, who are chiefly gardeners, farmers, and watermen; not that it wants good edifices, and considerable families to ennoble it. This place being so conveniently seated, both for passage to London, and the pleasure of its walks, is filled, during the summer season, with abundance of citizens and considerable persons; where, as at its neighbour Putney, and several villages upon the Thames, they are handsomely accommodated with good lodgings, to the great advantage of the inhabitants."\*

Warren de Insula, or de Lisle, who died anno 1383, was seised of a house in the parish of Fulham, and left an only daughter Margaret, married to Sir Thomas Berkley. This house, by the name of Lord Lisle's Place, was afterwards the property of the victorious Earl of Warwick, Regent of France, who held it in right of his wife, Elizabeth Lady Lisle, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Lord Berkley.† No clue remains

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\* Antiq. of Midd. p. 40.

† Lysons' Environs, Vol. II. p. 236.

by which this property can be satisfactorily traced to the present period.

*Stourton House*, now called *Fulham House*, is a respectable building, adjoining the bridge. In the year 1449, John Sherbourn and others, sold a house and garden at Fulham, then valued at only 3s. 4d. *per annum*, to John, the first Lord Stourton. His son, William Lord Stourton, died seized of it, in 1478; and it probably remained in the possession of this family many years, as, in 1533, Anne, a daughter of John Lord Stourton, was buried in the church. Fulham house was lately the property and residence of W. Sharp, Esq. who made considerable improvements upon the premises, and built a cottage near the water side, which communicates with the house and gardens by a subterraneous passage, worked under the narrow way called Church Lane.

Mr. Sharp, who had been a surgeon of high professional eminence in London, was the son of Dr. Thomas Sharp, archdeacon of Northumberland, and grandson of Archbishop Sharp, so justly revered for the noble stand he made against the bigotted mandates of James II. The late Granville Sharp, well known by his writings in favour of revealed religion, and in opposition to the slave trade, was brother to this gentleman, and resided with him for many years. This venerable philanthropist died at Fulham, in his 79th year, of a gradual and peaceful decay, in 1813.

*Claybroke House* took its name from the family of Claybroke, who resided on this spot, and possessed considerable property in the parish, in the reign of Elizabeth. One of this family was buried in Fulham church, in 1587. Sir Edward Frewen inherited the house on the death of his father, anno 1702. It afterwards became the property of Robert Limpany, Esq. and is now occupied as a boarding school for ladies.

A line of respectable houses extends from the High Street to the church. One of these is a handsome building, erected by the late Mr. Skelton, who owed his advancement in life to  
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the following singular occurrence. When very young Mr. Skelton was engaged as a footboy in the family of Bishop Compton; and in this situation he was so fortunate as to detect a cook, who had mixed poison with a dish prepared for the Bishop's table, in order to obtain the more speedily a legacy which his Lordship had bequeathed him. In reward for this important discovery the youth was placed with an attorney, and afterwards attained much property and consequence in this parish.

The most ancient domestic structure in Fulham is now an inn, known by the sign of the Golden Lion. It would appear that this building was erected about the reign of Henry the Seventh; and it may be observed that it corresponds in architectural character with such parts of the neighbouring palace as were built by Bishop Fitzjames. The interior has undergone but little alteration. In a large upper room is preserved a curious carved chimney-piece, representing in the centre a human figure, supported on each side by various devices. In the walls are two stone staircases, now stopped up. Faulkner, in his history of Fulham, mentions a local tradition, which ascribes this house to Bishop Bonner. The tradition adds that there was then a subterraneous path which communicated with the palace!

At a second tavern of Fulham, termed the King's Arms, the great fire of London is annually commemorated, on the first of September. A large party usually meets, and a picture of the dreadful conflagration was formerly exhibited. It is said that this singular commemoration owes its origin to a party of Londoners, who took refuge in this house when their premises in the city were destroyed, and who, perhaps, annually revisited the spot of their retirement, and assembled their friends at the same place in more prosperous seasons.

On the north of the town leading to Hammersmith, is *Colehill House*, late the property of James Madden, Esq. This villa was built in 1770, from the design of its late proprietor



and under the direction of Mr. Holland, architect. The adjacent grounds are extensive, and arranged with much judgment. There are, on this estate, two other houses of some consideration; one of which was long the residence of the late eminent land surveyor, Mr. Kent, and is now in the occupation of his widow.

*Mustow*, or *Munster House*, on the north of the Fulham road, was long the property and residence of Sir William Powell, Bart. who founded the almshouses in this parish. This house, which is in the occupation of J. W. Croker, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty, is traditionally said to have been a hunting seat of Charles II. Some remains of ancient wall denote much former consequence; but the mansion has experienced so many alterations that few traces of its original character can now be discovered.

The Middlesex bank of the river, in the vicinity of Fulham, is ornamented with numerous fine mansions, of which the principal is

#### THE PALACE OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

This palace, or manor house, has been, from a very early period, the principal summer residence of the Bishops of the metropolitan see. The present structure is composed of brick, and no part bears the marks of a date very far remote. The most ancient portion of the building forms a quadrangle, and was erected by Bishop Fitzjames, in the reign of Henry VII. The arms of that prelate, carved in stone, occur on one of the walls, and again over a gateway leading to the kitchen garden. The whole edifice, as it appeared at the commencement of the present year (1814) was of an unassuming character, and perhaps was neither sufficiently dignified nor commodious for the use of the prelates for whom it is designed. Early in this year the Bishop of London commenced important alterations in his Fulham residence. These are yet in progress; and both the

interior and the outward features of the structure are, consequently, of so indeterminate a character, that we have to regret the impossibility of giving a satisfactory description of either. We can therefore only say that the alterations now effecting appear to be in a style eminently chaste, and are likely to conduce much to the interior convenience of the palace.

The building occupies a low site, and is surrounded by a moat. In different windows (particularly those of the chapel) was much painted glass, consisting chiefly of the arms of the successive bishops. This is now taken down, and is to be replaced in the windows of the new chapel; an apartment intended, as we are told, to occupy the site of the former hall. The collection of books is valuable, and was much enlarged by a bequest of Bishop Porteus. Here are, also, preserved the portraits of various Bishops of London.

The grounds comprise about thirty-seven acres, and on the bank of the Thames is a fine and open walk, commanding some happy displays of picturesque scenery. The gardens were long celebrated for the care with which they were cultivated, and the rare plants which they contained. They first attained notice during the prelacy of Bishop Grindall, who is well known as one of the earliest encouragers of botanical pursuits in this country. The truly excellent Bishop Compton added to the attraction of the gardens, by introducing a great number of new plants and forest trees, chiefly natives of North America. When Mr. Lysons last visited Fulham for the purpose of topographical enquiries, few of the exotics brought hither by Bishop Compton were remaining,\* and this number is now still farther reduced; but some of those which exist are conspicuous for florid growth and beauty.

On the eastern side of the bridge are several villas, equally spacious and elegant, each of which has large attached grounds reaching to the water-side. The first of these is the property and residence of the Earl of Kanelagh. The mansion occupies

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\* Environs of London, Vol. I. p. 228.

pies a retired spot, and the pleasure-grounds are richly stocked with trees of a considerable growth. His Lordship succeeded in this estate the late Sir Philip Stephens, Bart. whose only daughter he married.

To the east of Lord Ranelagh's are the agreeable seats of General Torrens, and James Bowden, Esq.

At a short distance is the very elegant residence of the Countess of Egremont. A small house on this spot was formerly in the occupation of the late Dr. Cadogan, author of several useful publications connected with the practice of physic. The present mansion was erected by Mr. Ellis, and includes, in its central compartment, the former dwelling of Dr. Cadogan. The style of architecture is eminently appropriate to the situation. Light, and abounding in relief, it conveys the idea of a summer retreat of the most luxurious description; and the grounds are disposed with a similar delicacy of taste. Still further eastward are the handsome villas of Lady Nepean, and the Countess Dowager of Lonsdale.

The *Parish Church* of Fulham stands near the water-side, and is dedicated to All Saints. This is a spacious stone building, destitute of uniformity, but of a respectable character. At the west is a square tower, which appears the most ancient part of the structure, and was probably erected in the fourteenth century. At the last general repair of this church, which took place in 1778, the original battlements of the tower were thrown down, and a modern range substituted, without any attention to consonance of style. This venerable part of the building is still farther defaced by a mean octagonal spire of wood, surmounted by a flag-staff and a vane.

The interior comprises a nave, chancel, and two aisles. The aisles were originally divided from the nave by pointed arches, only one of which now remains, the others having been removed to afford room for the north and south galleries.

In the chancel window, and in the east window of the south aisle, are some armorial bearings, among which may be no-

ticed the arms of the see of London, impaling Compton; and in the south wall is a single stone-stall, surmounted by a Gothic canopy.

The church contains numerous monuments; of which the following, perhaps, possess the most interest.

Near the north-door of the chancel lie entombed the remains of Lady Margaret Legh, wife of Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme, in the county of Chester, who died in 1603. The effigies of the deceased, nearly the size of life, are placed beneath an arch supported by Corinthian columns. She is represented in a sitting posture, and has a ruff and veil, her hair dressed in a number of curls and falling down each side of the face. In her arms is one infant, and another is placed by her side.

On the south side of the chancel is a mural monument of marble, supported by two pillars of the Corinthian order, with a Latin inscription to the memory of Sir Thomas Smith, Latin secretary to James I. who resided at Parson's Green, and died in 1609.

Near the above is an altar monument of marble, sacred to the remains of Sir William Butts, Knt. chief physician to King Henry VIII. This tomb originally possessed the portrait in brass of the deceased, represented in armour as a knight. There was also, a scroll of brass, thus inscribed: "Myn Advantage."\* Sir William Butts died in 1545. Over the monument is an inscription in Latin, placed there in 1627, by his descendant, Leonard Butts, of Norfolk, Esq. The name of this physician will live in the pages of Shakspeare,† when his monument shall have fallen to decay. A portrait of Dr. Butts, is preserved in Holbein's Picture of "The delivery of the Charter to the Barber Surgeons' Company," which has been engraved by Baron.

On the north wall of the nave is a cenotaph of various coloured

\* History of Fulham, p. 77.

† See Henry VIII, Act V. Scene II.



foured marble, in memory of Bishop Gibson, who lies interred in a vault in the church-yard. The inscription is long, and contains a just and energetic statement of some of the numerous excellencies of this learned and exemplary churchman.

On the opposite wall, and over the pew of the Bishop of London, is a simple tablet of marble, with a concise inscription to Bishop Porteus, who died in 1809.\*

Against the wall of the south aisle is a fine monument of white marble, protected by iron rails about fourteen feet in height, to Dorothy Lady Clarke, † who died in 1695. At the top is an urn, from which are suspended festoons of flowers. The coat of arms is supported by two winged genii. The whole is well executed, and is the work of Grinling Gibbons, who is said to have received 300*l.* for this performance. At the foot of the tomb is a large black marble slab, with a long inscription in Latin to Samuel Barrow, M. D. second husband of this lady, who was physician in ordinary to Charles II. and wrote the Latin verses prefixed to Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

The monument of Lord Viscount Mordaunt is of a commanding character. A statue of the deceased, rather larger than the life, is erected on a slab of polished black marble, supported by a white pedestal of the same material. His lordship is represented in a Roman habit, with a baton in his hand, as Constable of Windsor Castle. His coronet and gauntlets are placed on embellished stands of black marble. Attached to the wall are two oval tablets, the one containing a concise pedigree of the family, and the other an inscription, in Latin, of considerable length, relating the chief events in Lord Mordaunt's public life. He died at the age of 48, in the

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year

\* This Prelate was buried at Sunbridge, Kent.

† So termed in the Latin inscription on the monument. She was first married to Sir William Clarke, Secretary at War to Charles II. but was married secondly to Dr. Samuel Barrow, and died his widow.

year 1675.\* The monument is the work of Bushnell, assisted by Bird, and is said by Bowack to have cost 400*l*. In the "Anecdotes of Painting" Lord Orford observes that Bird received 250*l*. for his part of the sculpture.

In the same aisle is a handsome monument of veined marble, ornamented with foliage and festoons of flowers, (on the top of which was, originally, an urn). On the loose drapery of the base is an inscription to Thomas Winter, Esq. "great grandson of that illustrious Winter, who defeated the *invincible Armada* of Spain." He died in 1681.

On the pavement of this aisle is an inscription to the memory of Bishop Henchman. The stone is now concealed by pews, but the inscription is preserved in Bowack, and is copied in Faulkner's historical account of this parish.

The eastern side of the *church-yard* must be approached with sentiments of profound reverence. Here lie entombed the greater number of prelates who have filled the see of London since the restoration; and several of the names can never be read with indifference by those who hold dear the memory of the good and learned.

Near the vestry is the elegant white marble monument of Bishop Lowth and several of his family. On the south side of the sarcophagus is a brief inscription, informing the examiner that this eminent scholar died in 1787, at the age of 77 years. This monument has been completely repaired during the present year.

Next, in point of situation, is the monument of Bishop Terrick, which is composed of Portland stone, and is of a plain and heavy character. An English inscription of some length, on the north side of the sarcophagus, states "that he secured to himself, and to his memory, that highest and most lasting  
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\* See some mention of this nobleman under the article "Peterborough house," in the present volume. An engraving of the monument is given in Faulkner's History of Fulham, where the inscriptions are printed at length.

of all earthly rewards—the esteem of good men.” His Lordship died in 1777, aged 66.

On the north of the preceding is an altar-tomb of Portland stone, containing the remains of Bishop Randolph. At each end of the sarcophagus are carved the arms of the see, impaling Randolph. On the west side is a long English inscription, which concludes with these words:—“May those who were directed and animated by his counsels, whilst he was alive, persevere in the same principles, and still reverence his example and authority, now that he is dead.” This excellent prelate died in the year 1813.

Next in this august range is the square table monument of Bishop Gibson, whose cenotaph in the church has already been noticed. On a black marble slab the death of this exemplary churchman and judicious antiquary is thus noticed: “Edmundus Gibson, Londinensis Episcopus, obiit 6<sup>o</sup>. Sept. Anno Dom. 1748, Ætat. 79.”

At a short remove is the weighty and elaborate monument of Bishop Sherlock. This consists of an oblong sarcophagus, elevated on an altar-tomb, which is abundantly ornamented with mitres and the arms of the see of London. On the west side is an English inscription, of much elegance,\* stating that his Lordship “died in 1761, in the 84th year of his age, the powers of his mind continuing unimpaired through a tedious course of bodily infirmities, which he sustained, to the last, with a most cheerful and edifying resignation to the will of God.”

Next, in regard to locality, is a handsome table monument, embellished with the arms of the see, and various carved ornaments, erected to the memory of the pious and patriotic Bishop Compton.

In the close vicinity of the above is the elegant marble tomb of Bishop Hayter. This is, likewise, an altar monument, and is covered with a slab of white marble. At the west end

\* Drawn up by Dr. Nicholls, his successor at the Temple.

are carved the arms of the see, with crosier, key, &c. Beneath are the arms of Hayter. The inscription is in English, and states that he was, in October 1761, translated to London; but died, universally lamented, January 9th 1762, at the age of 59.

The last of these very interesting monuments, which we have thus noticed in a progress from north to south, is that of Bishop Robinson, who died in 1723. The sides of the table part are of Portland stone, and are highly carved and ornamented with the arms of the see, &c. The top is formed by a slab of black marble, and the whole is surrounded by an iron railing, wrought and gilded. The inscription is in Latin, and records the most prominent events in the active life of this prelate.

Among other persons of eminence, likewise interred in this churchyard, must be mentioned, Richard Fiddes, D. D.\* author of the life of Card. Wolsey; William Cadogan, M. D. and Sir Andrew Snape Douglas, Captain of the Queen Charlotte, in the action of the first of June, 1794.

The rectory of Fulham is a sinecure, but the rectorial tithes "have been held on a lease for lives from time immemorial; the lessee paying a reserved rent of 40*l.* *per ann.* to the rector."† The patronage is vested in the Bishop of London, as lord of the manor. The vicarage is in the gift of the rector. In the list of both orders of incumbents occur the names of divines eminent for piety and talent.

The *charitable bequests* to the poor of this parish are numerous, and several of the Bishops of London grace the catalogue of benefactors.

In the Back Lane are some *alms houses*, originally built and endowed by Sir. W. Powell, Bart. about the year 1680, for twelve poor women. These alms houses were rebuilt in the  
year

\* His remains lie near the tomb of his patron, Bishop Compton, but without any memorial!

\* Lysons, Vol. II. p. 214.



year 1793, and the funds are assisted by various benefactions.

A *charity school* for both sexes, chiefly supported by voluntary contributions, has flourished in Fulham for many years; and, much to the honour of the inhabitants, the contributions, for some time, so far exceeded the expenditure that, in 1811, the trustees were enabled to build a new and commodious school, for the education of one hundred and fifty boys according to the system of Dr. Bell. In the present year (1814) the design has been still farther enlarged. Additional subscriptions have been solicited, and obtained, and a school-room for girls, adjacent to that for the boys, has been erected, together with houses for the master and mistress. By means of the enlarged subscriptions it appears that the whole of the poor children of the parish will thus receive the benefit of such rudimental tuition as may open a channel for the formation of good morals, while it omits to impart such refinements as might interfere with habits of contented labour. Dr. Bell's system is adopted in both schools. Twenty boys, and the same number of girls, are also clothed, chiefly by means of a fund arising from private bequests.

The principal *Manufactory*, of a marked or peculiar character, cultivated at Fulham, is that of stone jars, pots, &c. which has been long established, and is now successfully carried on by Mr. White.

The *Fisheries* demand notice as a source of local profit. These were leased in the 17th century to Sir Nicholas Crispe, and some other persons, for the annual rent of three salmons. The principal fish caught in this part of the river are, Salmon, very rarely; Barbel, in great abundance; Eels and Lampreys; Smelts, only few of which have lately appeared; Roach and Dace (chiefly valuable for their scales, which are sold to the Jews, to assist in the manufacture of false pearls, &c.) Flounders, and Shads. Sturgeon, the royal fish claimed by the Lord Mayor, and usually forwarded by that magistrate to the court,  
reward

rewards the fisher's toil but very rarely; and several species of finny treasure are now less plentiful than formerly, in this part of the usually affluent Thames.

The *Bridge* which affords a communication between this place and the village of Putney, on the opposite bank, was begun and finished in the year 1729. The plan was drawn by the celebrated Surgeon Cheselden. The structure is of wood, and is 789 feet long, and 24 feet wide. The work was executed by Mr. Phillips, carpenter to King George II. at the expense of 23,075*l*.

The parish of Fulham, independently of the Hammersmith division, or *side*, as it is usually termed, contains several spots so thickly furnished with buildings, that they require to be noticed as separate villages.

PARSON'S GREEN is pleasantly situated on the King's Road, and is surrounded by spacious and substantial houses. This place is said to take its name from the parsonage house on the west side of the Green. An annual fair, which is believed to have been established in the reign of William III. is held here on the 17th of August, and two following days. Some fastidious persons attempted, a few years back, to suppress this annual festival; but, after a long altercation between hired constables and the inhabitants, the harmless amusements were suffered to proceed.

On the east side of the Green is a handsome mansion, erected, and for sometime occupied by, Sir Francis Child, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1699. The grounds are extensive, and have a pleasing air of retirement. Dr. Ekins, dean of Carlisle, also resided in this house. He published in 1771, a "Translation of the Loves of Medea and Jason, from Apollonius Rhodius," which possesses great merit. Mr. Cumberland, in his "Memoirs," has given an entertaining account of his intimacy with this family.

The celebrated Sir Thomas Bodley, to whom the University

versity of Oxford is indebted for its public library, resided at Parson's Green from 1605 to 1609. In the "Cabala" are several letters from him to Sir Francis Bacon, dated hence, in 1607.

When the great Lord Bacon fell into disgrace, and was forbidden to appear at court, he procured a license, dated Sept. 13, 1621, to retire for six weeks to the house of his friend Sir John Vaughan, at Parson's Green, who probably resided in the house now occupied by Mr. Maxwell as a boarding school, a spacious mansion, built in that style of architecture which prevailed at the commencement of the reign of James I.

On the site of the house which terminates *Pitt's Place*, and which is now occupied as an academy by Dr. Taylor, stood an ancient mansion which formerly belonged to Sir Edward Saunders, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1682. The building, which was of a venerable character, and had in the front a porch, with seats on either side, was rendered interesting by having afforded a residence to Samuel Richardson, the celebrated Novelist. Mr. Richardson removed hither from North-end, in 1755, and is *said* to have here written his novel of *Clarissa Harlowe*; but that work was really published in 1748. In Dodsley's Collection occur some "Verses on an Alcove at Parson's Green," by Mrs. Bennet, sister of Edward Brigden, Esq. who married Richardson's daughter. The authoress expresses a wish that this seat, "like the works of its owner, may last for ages;" but the property has not fallen into poetic hands, and every trace of the pathetic novelist is now destroyed. Thomas Edwards, author of "The Canons of Criticism," died here, while on a visit to Richardson, in the year 1757.

It appears that Addison had a residence at *Sands* (or *Sandy*) *End*, in the year 1708. Two letters from that eminent person to the Earl of Warwick, when a child, are dated from this place. One of Sir Richard's Steele's letters to his wife is thus directed;

directed: "To Lady Steele, at Mrs. Bradshaw's house, at *Sandy End*, over against the Bull Alehouse, in Fulham Road."

At a short remove from Parson's Green is PETERBOROUGH HOUSE. A building on this spot, described in ancient records as a capital messuage, was the property of John Tamworth, Esq. "privy counsellor to Queen Elizabeth," who died here in 1599. It afterwards successively belonged to Sir Thomas Knolles, and to Sir Thomas Smith, clerk of the council, and Master of the Requests, to King James I. The latter owner died here in 1609, and the estate was subsequently conveyed, in marriage, to Thomas Carey, Esq. by Margaret, the daughter of Sir Thomas Smith. It is believed that Mr. Carey rebuilt the mansion, as it was now known by the name of *Villa Carey*, and it is certain that Francis Cleyn, who came over to England in the reign of James I. was employed to decorate the rooms.\*

In 1660, we find this estate in the possession of John Lord Mordaunt, who married the daughter and co-heir of Mr. Carey. This nobleman (who was created Viscount Mordaunt by Charles II.) was distinguished for his active loyalty in the civil war of the 17th century, and was one of the King's friends who repaired to Brussels, on the death of Cromwell, to concert measures for the restoration. His Lordship met the King on his landing at Dover, and was honoured with knighthood, when he, in conjunction with the Earl of Winchelsea, introduced General Monk, at Canterbury. Notwithstanding his merits and services, he afterwards encountered the frowns of the court, and chiefly resided on his estate at Parson's Green where he died in the 48th year of his age, and lies buried in Fulham church.

He was succeeded by his son Charles, the celebrated Earl of

\* Anecdotes of Painting, 252.



of Peterborough,\* whose valour in the field and eloquence in the senate were scarcely more conspicuous than his eccentricities of habit. The brilliant military conduct of his Lordship in Spain, occupies a striking page of national history; and his various accomplishments, his wit, urbanity, and hospitable spirit, are detailed in the literary annals of his country; for he lived in association with those capable of conferring fame; with the soundest scholars, and best writers of his illustrious era. His house near Parson's Green was the favoured residence of this distinguished Earl; and its site is rendered classic ground by the intercourse which here subsisted between himself and Locke, Addison, Swift, and Pope. To these, and to every man distinguished by talent, his table afforded a cheerful welcome. Several of Swift's letters notice his friendship and hospitality; † and some verses, by the same writer, ‡ convey to posterity a lively image of his figure, and a description, in playful caricature, of his manners and mental qualities. Voltaire, according to a traditional story, visited his Lordship in this mansion, and here met Addison, who is said to have been subject, during the entertainment, to one of those fits of taciturnity which formed a lamentable trait in the character

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\* John, Lord Viscount Mordaunt, was a younger son of the first Earl of Peterborough. His son Charles succeeded his uncle in that earldom.

† Lord Peterborough's favourite dining room was on an eminence in his gardens. This was a handsome building, and was in good preservation till within these few years. We cannot refrain from adding to the anecdotes of this Nobleman's eccentricity, a traditional particular preserved and communicated to us by the Historian of Fulham. When his Lordship gave a large dinner it was his practice to assume the apron, and to superintend, in person, the preparation and arrangement of the various dishes. When the banquet was ready he threw aside his culinary appendages, and entered the drawing room with the grace of a refined courtier, but more proud of having exercised the talent of a skilful cook, which he acquired during his arduous campaigns in Spain.

‡ Beginning "Mordanto fills the trump of fame," and printed in Swift's works.

ter of a man whose wit was so finely tempered by moral sentiment.

His Lordship was twice married. His second wife was Anastasia Robinson, a celebrated singer at the opera house. But pride forbade him to own this marriage till a short time before his death. The lady resided for many years in a house at Parson's Green, which her noble but inconsistent husband took for herself and her mother. It is observed by Faulkner "that, during her residence here, she was visited by persons of the highest rank, under a full persuasion, founded on the general tenor of her life and conduct, that she had a legal title to a rank which, for prudential reasons, she was content to decline. She held frequent musical parties, at which Bononcini, Martini, and the most eminent musicians of the time assisted."\*

Peterborough House was purchased, in the year 1794, by the late J. Meyrick, Esq. who pulled down the old mansion, and built on its site a handsome and commodious villa, which is now the property and residence of Mr. Sampeyo.

*The Manor of Rosamunds* appears to have been alienated about the year 1451, by Agnes Haseley to Henry Weaver; and Christian, relict of Sir Henry Weaver, Knt. died anno 1480, "seised of the manor of Rosamund's in Fulham." No later records of this manor have been discovered; but it is supposed to be the estate at Parson's Green, adjoining the rectory house, which was for many years the property of the Wharton family; and which, after the death of Sir Michael Wharton, about 1725, was divided between his coheirs, of whom it was purchased by the late John Powell, Esq. The Manor House is said, by a futile tradition, to have been a palace of "Fair Rosamond."

*South-Field-Farm*, near Parson's Green, is rendered remarkable by having been in the possession of one family for nearly two centuries; during the whole of which time it has  
been

\* Historical Account of Fulham, p. 300.

been occupied as a nursery and garden ground. The father of the late Mr. Rench produced in this garden, the first pine and Chinese strawberry, and also the first auricula ever blown in this country. He likewise instituted the annual exhibition of flowers. This diligent horticulturist died at the age of ninety-nine years, having had thirty-three children. The late Mr. Nathaniel Rench, son of the preceding, had the merit of introducing the moss rose tree to English gardens; the original plant of which is supposed to have been brought from Holland; a circumstance apparently overlooked by our botanical writers.

Mr. Rench planted the elm trees now growing in St. James's Park; the plants of which were reared in this nursery. He married two wives, and had twenty-three children by the first, and twelve by the second, "and was able to walk sixteen miles in one day, after having attained the age of one hundred years. He died in the year 1783, in the same room of the same house in which he was born."\*

At *Purser's Cross*, situate between Parson's Green and Walham Green, is a celebrated garden, laid out and planted by the late Mr. Ord, which has produced within the term of fifty-six years (so excellent has been the management, and so fertile is the soil) many trees of worth and beauty, which are now considered the finest of their respective kinds in this kingdom.

It is traditionally said that, previous to the reformation, a cross stood at this place, which was termed *Parson's Cross*, it being erected on the nearest cross-way to the parsonage house.

WALHAM GREEN, a busy and populous village, remarkable for its healthy air, and the longevity of its inhabitants, takes its name from the manor of *Wendon*, the records of which are traced no farther back than the  
year

\* Historical Account of Fulham, pp. 315, 316; assisted by a MS. communication of the author.

year 1449. The village chiefly consists of one long street, through which passes the London road. In the house now occupied by Mr. King, formerly resided Bartholemew Rocque, an eminent florist, and brother of Rocque, the surveyor, who published a Map of London and its Environs, in 1748. In the London Magazine for June 1749, are some verses written by him in praise of his garden at Walham Green.

In the centre of the village is a large and useless pond, which the inhabitants are now filling up, for the judicious purpose of erecting on the site a chapel of ease. The ancient manor-house of Wendon is yet standing, though much modernized in aspect, at the east end of the road called Farm Lane.

The village termed NORTH END extends from Walham Green to Hammersmith, and contains several good houses, which have been occupied by characters of some eminence. On the eastern side of the road, proceeding from Walham Green, is a house lately in the possession of Captain Cormand, which was built by the celebrated comedian, Samuel Foote, and was for many years his favorite residence. This house is substantial, but is of tall proportions, and exhibits few indications of architectural good taste.

An edifice of some antiquity, on the opposite side of the road, but at no great distance from Foote's villa, was inhabited a few years back, by Bartolozzi, whose delicate engravings are well known and duly appreciated.

Jacob Tonson, the publisher of many excellent works, resided in this village early in the 18th century; and, on the eastern side of the road, in the close contiguity of Hammersmith, is still remaining the house in which Richardson first sought a resemblance of rural retirement. The exact period at which he became a resident does not appear; but it is unquestionable that much of "Clarissa Harlowe," and the greater part of "Sir Charles Grandison," were written at



North-end. The house in which he lived forms part of a large building, said to have been erected by Lady Ranelagh, early in the last century. The original structure is now divided into two tenements, and probably was subject to such a partition when Richardson was an inhabitant. The rooms are spacious, and several are ornamented by carving in an agreeable style. The gardens are large, and in one of these is still remaining a grotto, of extensive proportions, and embellished with shells, spars, and some curious fossils. We may suppose that this was the spot to which Richardson repaired, with the first light of morning, to form those fanciful pages which afterwards afforded so much pleasure to the public; and that here those friends assembled who were first favoured with a perusal of the result of his labours.\* That portion of the house in which Richardson is believed to have resided, is occupied by Archibald Sinclair, Esq. but the grotto is now included in an adjacent division of the premises.

The HAMMERSMITH DIVISION of Fulham Parish comprises the hamlet of that name, together with *Brook-green*; *Pallenswick*, or *Stanbrook-green*; and *Shepherd's-bush*. This is rather the more populous division of the two, and the hamlet has a separate church-warden and overseer.

## HAMMERSMITH,

situated on the great western road, and extending thence to the margin of the river Thames, contains several streets, the principal of which is upwards of one mile and a half in length.

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\* A view of the house, and one of the interior of his grotto, are engraved in "Richardson's Correspondence," published by Phillips, but the interior of the grotto noticed above, certainly bears, at present, little similitude to the portraiture there given. The view is from a drawing, made at the time, by Miss Highmore.

The place has been much improved, within the last few years, by the paving of the road, and by many new buildings on the borders of this great thoroughfare. It is chiefly since the erection of a separate chapel that the village has increased in population, and risen to consequence.

Hammersmith was the intended scene of a plot against the life of Cromwell in 1656. It was here that Miles Syndercomb, a discharged soldier, hired a house, for the purpose of shooting the protector, as he passed on his way from London to Hampton Court. The conspiracy being detected, Syndercomb was tried and convicted; but he was found dead in his bed on the morning named for his execution. It has been conjectured that the house taken for the purpose of intended assassination, was an inn near Shepherd's Bush, which was pulled down about forty years since. The army of the Earl of Essex lay in this village, in 1642, and that of Fairfax, in 1647.

In Norden's time there was an hospital at Hammersmith, which stood, according to the map prefixed to his *Speculum Britanniaë*, near Stanford Brook. But not a vestige of this building remains, nor is there any local tradition respecting the existence of such an institution.

*Butterwick House*, nearly opposite to the chapel, was formerly the residence of Edmund Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave, and *Baron of Butterwick*, who died at Hammersmith in the year 1646. After a succession of proprietors it came into the possession of Mr. Ferne, who improved the house, and added some apartments towards the north, which were intended, it is said, for the residence of Mrs. Oldfield, the celebrated actress. The mansion is now divided into two houses, and the north part is occupied by the Rev. Dr. Chisholm, as a school. The brickwork of the principal front is executed with great elegance, and is ornamented with four stone columns, two of the Corinthian and two of the Doric order. Over the whole is a stone balustrade.

## BRANDENBURGH HOUSE,

a seat of her Serene Highness the Margravine of Anspach, is agreeably situated on the bank of the Thames, in the close vicinity of Hammersmith. A mansion on this spot was first erected by Sir Nicholas Crispe, who is entitled to the respect of posterity from the constancy with which he adhered to the royal cause in the 17th century, when the affairs of the court were in a situation much too disastrous to encourage a rational hope of recompense.\* In the progress of the civil war, this house was plundered by the Parliamentarians; and, when their army was stationed at Hammersmith and the adjoining villages, in 1647, Fairfax chose this mansion for his quarters.

H 2

The

\* Sir Nicholas was one of the farmers of the King's customs; and, during the first years of the calamitous war between Charles and the Parliament, he "continued to carry on an extensive trade with foreign parts, which produced to the King nearly 100,000*l* per annum." In the more advanced state of the contest, he was employed in various transactions requiring peculiar skill and deep secrecy. In such cases he seldom trusted to any hands but his own: "when he wanted intelligence he would be at the water side, in the garb of a fisherman; and often passed between London and Oxford, disguised as a butter-woman on horseback, between a pair of panniers." When obliged to declare himself openly, he at his own expense raised a regiment of horse for the King, and put himself at the head of it. In a military capacity his name is conspicuous at several periods of the civil contest. In revenge, the Parliament seized his property; and when the royal cause grew desperate Sir Nicholas retired to France. His friends, however, obtained a license for his return; and he employed a part of the income attained by renewed mercantile speculations, in assisting the wants of the exiled heir to the crown. On the death of Cromwell he was greatly instrumental in bringing about the Restoration. By the second Charles he was re-instated in his office of Farmer of the Customs, and was created a Baronet. The remainder of his life was chiefly passed in his mansion at Hammersmith. Biog. Brit. Lysons' Environs. Faulkner's Hist. Fulham.

The nephew of Sir Christopher Crispe sold the estate in 1683, to Prince Rupert, who bestowed it on his fair mistress, Margaret Hughs, the actress. In the year 1740, the house was purchased by George Bubb Dodington, Esq. afterwards Lord Melcombe. This noble proprietor effected considerable alterations, and bestowed on the villa the inappropriate name of *La Trappe*. Some entertaining particulars concerning the domestic establishment of Mr. Dodington occur in the memoirs of a critical observer, but mild satirist, who was a frequent guest at "La Trappe,"—the late Richard Cumberland, Esq. From these we learn that Mr. Dodington assembled round him, in his retirement, a trio of characters curiously opposed to each other,—a misanthrope, a courtier, and a quack; and he found amusement in the sparks elicited from their discordance.

On the death of Lord Melcombe this villa descended to his relative, Thomas Wyndham, Esq. and after passing through the possession of Mrs. Sturt, was purchased, in 1792, by the late Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach and Bayreuth. It is now the property of his relict, the margravine, but is only occasionally occupied by her highness.

Brandenburgh House comprises some constituent portions of the building erected by Sir Nicholas Crispe;\* but the alterations made under the direction of Lord Melcombe have entirely changed both its outward and internal character. Although touched by the hands of distinguished improvers, this edifice is by no means conspicuous for architectural beauty. The villa constructed on the margin of our great river, and in the vicinage of the metropolis, affords a fine opportunity for a display of taste. We look for a combination of attic elegance and local allusion. Such a seat reminds us of the luxurious  
Romans,

\* Sir Nicholas is said to have invented the present mode of making bricks: His mansion was composed of those materials, and was finished in a costly manner.



Romans, who changed their residence in obedience to the influence of season, and suited the abode to the temperament of each vicissitude. We find villas on the banks of the Thames which answer this conception, and exhibit the long arcade and inviting portico; but the place under notice will, perhaps, be deemed too close and weighty, and it is certainly destitute of local characteristics.

The *interior* compensates for these presumed defects. The chief approach is from the Hammersmith side; and the state apartments comprise five rooms, besides the Gallery. The *Drawing Room* is of spacious proportions, and is fitted up with conspicuous splendour. The ceiling was painted for Lord Melcombe, in an animated, but rather gaudy manner. Under the direction of the same nobleman was formed the very costly chimney-piece of white marble ornamented with sculpture, principally representing the marriage of Thame and Isis. At the upper end is a chair of state; over which is placed a whole length portrait of the great Frederic of Prussia, uncle of the late Margrave, presented by that monarch to his illustrious nephew. The whole is surmounted by a canopy, embellished with the arms of Prussia. The four contiguous state-rooms are not large, but are amply adorned with productions of the arts.

The *Gallery* is 82 feet in length; 20 feet in width; and 30 feet in height. This is a fine apartment, and was originally fitted up by Lord Melcombe. The flooring was formerly of marble; but this chill pavement being found repulsive to the situation, a boarded floor has been substituted, by order of the Margravine. Among the enrichments of this gallery, as left by Lord Melcombe, were columns of Lapis Lazuli; but these are now removed. The ceiling is of mosaic work, chastely ornamented. The whole gallery is hung with pictures, well placed, and of considerable estimation.

From the numerous paintings which aid in imparting dignity to these rooms, we select the following, as those best calcu-

lated to convey a due idea of the character of the collection. Diana and Actæon, by Rubens, size two feet six by two feet; Four Beggar-boys, by Murillo; the three Graces, by Carlo Dolce; Christ and St. John, by the same master; the adoration of the Magi; Sir Kenelm Digby, his wife and family, a fine piece by Vandyck; Portrait of Fiamingo, the sculptor, by the same; a boy's head, by Fragonard, very fine; portrait of Copetzky, a pupil of Mengs, with his wife and child, a beautiful picture, by himself; the Rialto at Venice, by Canaletti; St. Francis, in the style of Teniers. Among the works of modern artists occur the following portraits; the late Margrave, by Madame de Tott (daughter of Baron de Tott;) the Margravine, a whole length, by Romney; the same personage, by Madame Le Brun; the Margravine's two younger sons, by Hoppner, a piece conspicuous for character and warmth of colouring; Admiral Berkeley, by Gainsborough.

In different apartments are some good drawings; some vases; a portrait in profile of the late Margrave, in basso relievo, the size of life, by the Margravine; a very fine Lucretia, in tapestry, presented to the Margrave by the Pope; a copy from a painting of Murillo, the subject Boys at play, worked in worsted by the Margravine, at an early age; and some pleasing bronzes, and marble statues and busts. In the small Drawing Room is a cabinet, containing a collection of miniatures, among which are several in enamel, by Petitot. In this cabinet is likewise a silver medallion of Charles I. and his queen, dug up, a few years since, near Brandenburgh House.

The *Marble Hall* is a spacious apartment on the ground-floor, paved with black and white marble, and used as a dining-room. This apartment was altered by Lord Melcombe, and is finely suited for a cool retreat in the summer months. In a recess his Lordship placed a bust of Comus, with a well-known inscription, beginning thus :

While

While rosy wreaths the goblet deck,  
 Thus Comus spoke, or seem'd to speak;  
 This Place, for social hours design'd,  
 May Care and Business never find.\*

Both the bust and inscription are now removed.

The remaining rooms of this mansion are numerous, and well adapted to the liberal accommodation of a large and hospitable family. For a great portion of this commodiousness of arrangement, the building is indebted to the excellent taste of her highness the Margravine, whose superior entertainments in this villa have attained considerable notoriety. The most prominent of these amusements consist of theatrical representations. The theatre is constructed on the margin of the river, and in outward feature is made to represent a ruined fabric, of a non descript, but not unpleasing character. The part for the spectators is capable of accommodating three hundred persons. It is some time since this building was used for dramatic performance; but several judicious improvements have been latterly introduced to the mechanism and regulation of the stage, by an amateur of great ingenuity. In this theatre the Margravine has occasionally gratified her friends by the united display of her talents as a writer and a performer.

The grounds are not extensive, and are chiefly estimable for the fine views which they command of the river and its fertile banks. The only subject of artificial adornment possessed by these gardens is a building termed the pavilion, designed as a spot of summer recreation, and placed on the border of the Thames. The chief apartment is circular, and is hung with white silk, delicately painted with wreaths of flowers, and with groupes of children, forming emblematic designs. Among these is a groupe, representing the art of painting;

H 4

painting;

\* The inscription is printed at length in Lysons' *Environs*, and in Faulkner's *Hist. of Fulham*, p. 429—430.

painting; and on an easel is tastefully introduced a miniature of the late Margrave, which an infantile artist appears to be in the act of completing.

To the southward of Brandenburgh House is the villa of the Earl of Cholmondeley. This is a fanciful, and not very extensive structure, with a colonnade in front, supported by rustic columns, and thatched with reeds. The building was commenced in 1809, and the following circumstances, recorded in the Historical Account of Fulham, are of a curious character: "as the workmen were employed in removing the ground to raise the bank at the river side, they discovered, at about four feet from the surface, two human skeletons, lying parallel with each other: one had lost his head, and in the body of the other lay a dagger, the blade of which was almost entirely corroded by the rust and damp, but the handle, being brass, was still in perfect preservation. It represents a male and female figure standing together; the man is dressed in boots and a hat and feather, the military dress of the time of Charles I. and the dress of the woman is also of that period.

"Some time after this discovery, two more skeletons were found under a hedge, with daggers lying by their sides; at the same time were dug up various pieces of money, consisting of silver pennies of Edward VI. coins of Queen Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. which have all been carefully preserved."\*

To this account it may be added that human bones are frequently discovered, on digging, in many parts of the same neighbourhood. A tradition prevails that these fragments of mortality are vestiges of Danish invasion, and we have stated that the Danes once fixed their winter quarters at Fulham. The entire skeletons mentioned above have an evident connection with the military operations of the 17th century, during which civil war the whole of this neighbourhood was often visited by the opposed parties.

At

\* Hist. Fulham, p. 441--443.



At a short distance from Lord Cholmondeley's is CRAVEN COTTAGE, a small villa of a tasteful and highly embellished character. The house was originally built by the Margravine of Anspach, when Lady Craven; and afterwards became the residence of the late Walsh Porter, Esq. It is now the property of Richard Wilson, Esq. The situation of this cottage is of the happiest description, and the building and decorations possess many points of unique elegance. Here is an Egyptian hall (arranged from a design in one of the plates in Denon's Travels;) and a chapel of moderate proportions but elaborate embellishment. In the windows is some fine stained glass procured by Mr. Porter from France and Italy. Considerable improvements have been effected by the present proprietor.

The *Upper and Lower Malls* of Hammersmith range along the bank of the river, and contain many substantial and commodious houses, which command pleasing views of the Surrey shore. In the former place, Queen Katherine, Dowager of Charles II. resided for some years. The mansion in which she lived has been recently taken down; but a building formerly appertaining to it, and termed the banquetting house, yet remains, converted into a grapery by the present proprietor.\* A house, now occupied by G. Dunnage, Esq. was once the residence of the celebrated Dr. Radcliffe, who intended to found an hospital upon these premises. The building was actually in great forwardness, but was left unfinished at his death.†

A small place of public entertainment, which is situated between the two malls, and is called the *Dove Coffee House*, must not be passed without notice. The poet Thomson was in the habit of frequenting this house; and here he wrote part of his "Winter." Faulkner, in his Historical Account of Fulham, asserts that "the fact is well authenticated;" and the late

\* An account of Queen Katherine's Garden in this place may be seen in the *Archæologia*, Vol. XII. p. 182.

† Faulkner's Fulham, p. 361. Lys. Env. Vol. II. p. 265.

late Mr. Murphy here penned some lines in honour of the great poet of the seasons. The house is of a humble character, but commands extensive and fine views of the river. The opposite shore is quite destitute of buildings, and is occupied by Osiers and by straggling trees. All around would seem genial to the poet's feelings, while hailing the approach of the chill season destined to immortalize his verse :

See ! Winter comes, to rule the varied year,  
Sullen and sad, with all his rising train :  
Vapours, and Clouds, and Storms !

HAMMERSMITH TERRACE comprises a pleasant row of houses, several of which have been occupied by persons whose names are deservedly known to the public. The late Arthur Murphy, respectable as a man and as a writer, resided here for many years ; and Philip James (de Louthembourg) the eminent painter, died at his house on this terrace, in the year 1812.

In King Street, near the Broadway, is a *Convent of English Benedictines*. It is traditionally believed that a nunnery existed at Hammersmith, previous to the Reformation, and which escaped notice at that period on account of its want of endowment. But Mr. Lysons says, that, "on the most respectable authority," he is informed that the institution commenced in the reign of Charles II.\* It is certain that in the year 1669, Mrs. Bedingfield, a relation of the first Baronet of that name, established here a boarding school (which, we believe, she had originally commenced in St. Martin's Lane) for the education of young ladies whose parents adhered to the Roman Catholic form of religion. As the governess and teachers voluntarily condemned themselves to the observance of conventual rules, this establishment speedily obtained the name of a nunnery ; and, as such, the building was visited in 1680, by the well known Titus Oates, who had a commission for that purpose.

\* *Environs, &c.* Vol. II. p. 274.

pose. The result of his investigation was published in two periodical works of that era;\* and it appears that he found "di-vers children of several persons of quality, and three or four women to attend them." This school maintained a high rank among the Roman Catholics throughout the whole of the 18th century, and many ladies of worth and distinction have received education here. The institution also took benefit from the growing toleranee in the religious government of the country, and authenticated its claim to the title of a nunnery; for many ladies have, at various times, taken the veil, and secluded themselves at this place in voluntary abstinence. When the political philosophers of the continent thought proper to attempt the emancipation of the human mind, by turning friendless and hopeless on society the numerous persons who preferred a long and monotonous dream of religious tranquillity, to the cares arising from an admixture with the world, this small asylum opened its arms to the extent of its capacity, and many ejected devotees found here a home. A convent from Louvaine settled at Hammer-smith in 1794, but removed in the next year; and this sisterhood was succeeded by the *English Benedictine Dames*, who still occupy the house. The present Abbess is a native of Yorkshire, and the number of religious is sixteen.

The nunnery is approached by an arcade, in imitation of cloisters. In a small ante-room are portraits of Mrs. Beddingfield, and of a lady who assisted her in the foundation. At the eastern extremity is the chapel, a modest edifice rebuilt in the year 1811, and lighted by eight windows, bordered with stained glass.

Behind the chief buildings are a large garden and a burial ground. The grave stones are laid flat on the turf, and the sisters are placed, as usual, with their feet to the east; the  
priests

\* The "Domestic Intelligence, or News both from City and County," of Jan. 13, 1679—80, and the "True Domestic Intelligence," of the same date.

priests alone having the head towards the altar. There are several inscriptions on the stones, of which we insert the following specimen :

Here lies the body of  
The Right Reverend  
Lady Mary Anne  
Clavering,  
Late Abbess of the English  
Benedictine Dames of  
Pontoise,  
Who died the 8th day of  
November, 1795,  
In the 65th year of her Age.

The *Chapel* of this hamlet is dedicated to St. Paul, and was built about the year 1631. It is an irregular brick\* structure, not sufficiently commodious for the present population of Hammersmith, and is far from being ornamental to the neighbourhood.

The interior is divided into a nave, chancel, and two aisles. In the north and south windows of the chancel are some painted armorial bearings. There are several monuments, of some cost; and numerous tablets, charged with inscriptions. Among the former is a monument of black and white marble, to Edmond Lord Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave, and Baron of Butterwick, who died in 1646; and another, with a bust of the deceased, to the memory of James Smith, Esq. an alderman of London, and his Lady; both of whom were conspicuous for a spirit of public charity.

Among the tablets occur inscriptions to Sir Elisha Impey, Knt. who was "the first appointed to preside in the supreme court of judicature in the East Indies." Arthur Murphy, Esq. the dramatic poet; and Thomas Worlidge, the painter, who died in 1766.

Against

\* The bricks of which the building is composed were given by Sir Nicholas Crispe.



Against the wall of the chancel is placed, on a monumental pillar of black and white marble, a good bronze bust of King Charles I. with an inscription, signifying "that the effigies was erected by the special appointment of Sir Nicholas Crispe." Beneath the bust, on a pedestal of black marble, is an urn, enclosing the *heart* of that eminent loyalist:—the other remains of Sir Nicholas were interred in the family vault, in the church of St. Mildred, Bread Street.

This chapel suffered such severe damages in a storm which occurred in the year 1780, that the cost of the repairs amounted to nearly 1300*l*.\*

The *Chapel of St. Mary* was erected in 1813, as a chapel of ease for Hammersmith, at the sole expense of Mr. Hunt, who is at present proprietor of the structure. This is a handsome building, composed of brick, with stone coignes. At the north end, or that nearest to the high road, rises a turret of moderate proportions. The interior is commodious, and is fitted up in the Grecian style with conspicuous purity of taste.

The Presbyterian Dissenters have a long-established meeting-house in this hamlet; and there are, also, places of worship for the temperate people termed quakers; and for Anabaptists, and different classes of Methodists.

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\* A casualty connected with the adjacent yard, or cemetery, attracted much notice in the year 1804. A mischievous person, who unfortunately has not been discovered, disguised himself in white, and took the amusement of *haunting* the church-yard, to the great alarm of divers passengers, particularly of a pregnant woman, who died in consequence of terror; and of a waggoner, who ran away from his horses at the time he had sixteen persons in the waggon! An honest inhabitant, one Francis Smith, enraged at the continuance of this scandalous scene, watched for "the Ghost," with a loaded gun for his protection. A poor labouring bricklayer happened to enter the church-yard in his way home; when, deceived by the white hue of his garments, Smith lost self-possession, and, discharging his piece in the confusion of the moment, killed the innocent passenger on the spot. He was put to the bar and found guilty of murder; but was afterwards pardoned, on suffering imprisonment for one year.

The charitable institutions appertaining to Hammersmith are salutary and of fair extent. In the year 1624, Edward Latymer, Esq. (who founded a school at Edmonton) bequeathed thirty-five acres of land, situate in this hamlet, principally for the clothing of six poor men, and for the clothing and educating of eight boys. In consequence of various subsequent benefactions, the revenues of the institution are now in a flourishing state. The present school house, a commodious building in the church yard, was erected in 1756. Ten aged men are now relieved, and thirty boys educated. According to the will of the founder, each pensioner and scholar should wear on his sleeve a cross of red cloth, called "Latymer's Cross."

There is, likewise, a charity school for girls, which possesses some benefactions, but is chiefly supported by voluntary contribution, and by the collections arising from two annual charity sermons. Twenty children are clothed and educated in this establishment.

A Sunday school was instituted in the year 1787, when a house for that purpose was erected, opposite to the charity school for boys. About one hundred and fifty children, at present, receive instruction according to this benevolent design.

Hammersmith does not possess any peculiar manufactories. Here is yet much land under the operation of the plough; and, according to the calculation of Mr. Lysons,\* about 220 acres are occupied by market gardeners. The nursery-grounds of Messrs. Kennedy and Lee have been long distinguished for the cultivation of rare exotics.

The *West Middlesex Water Works*, situated in this hamlet, were established in 1806, for the purpose of supplying Hammersmith, and a large number of neighbouring places, with Thames water. The reservoirs, &c. occupy about three acres at the back of Theresa Terrace; and the water is conducted from the river to the reservoirs by a brick tunnel, rather below

\* *Environs, &c.* Vol. II. p. 261.

low the depth of low water mark. In consequence of a fresh act of Parliament, obtained in 1810, this company have extended their works to many of the western parishes of the metropolis.

PALLENSWICK, OF STANBROOK GREEN, lies to the north of the western road. The manor of Pallenswick formerly belonged to the celebrated courtesan, Alice Perrers, or Pierce, who obtained so pernicious an influence over the third Edward in his years of dotage. The manor house, at the east corner of the green, is said by tradition to have been a hunting seat of King Edward. The present building does not display any marks of great antiquity; but, "the Arms of Edward III. richly carved in wood, stood, till within these few years, in a large upper room. The crest of Edward the black Prince, still remains in a parlour, and is carefully preserved by the present proprietor of the house."\*

BROOK GREEN commands on the north, a pleasing, and rather extensive, view, which includes Harrow on the Hill, and the fine elevations of Hampstead and Highgate. This village (if so it may be termed) contains several very desirable and commodious houses, with large attached grounds. Here is a chapel for the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, and a school supported by persons of that persuasion. On this Green is an almshouse for four poor women, founded in the early part of the 17th century, by Thomas Isles, Gent. but possessing only a slender revenue.

The place termed SHEPHERD'S BUSH is situated on the Uxbridge road, and has lately experienced a great accumulation of buildings. A good road has been formed, within these few years, by a detachment of militia, judiciously employed for that purpose, leading from this village to Wormholt Scrubs. The Grand Junction Canal passes along the northern part of the latter district; over which is a bridge, conducting to Hols-  
don

\* MS. communication of Mr. Faulkner.

don Green and the Harrow road ; which form the northern boundary of the parish of Fulham.

### KENSINGTON.

This village has a confident source of attraction in its regal palace, a structure in which several successive sovereigns held their court ; and the neighbourhood is, likewise, farther embellished by a noble residence, erected early in the 17th century, and connected with some marked passages of biographical anecdote.

The parish of Kensington is bounded by Chelsea ; St. Margaret, Westminster ; St. George, Hanover Square ; Paddington ; Wilsdon ; Acton, and Fulham. The hamlets of Brompton and Earl's Court are included within this parish ; as are, also parts of Little Chelsea and Knightsbridge. The whole contents of this parochial district are said to be nearly 1910 acres of land ; " about half of which is pasture and meadow ; about 460 acres are arable land, for corn only ; about 230 in market gardens ; about 260 cultivated sometimes for corn and sometimes for garden crops ; and 100 acres of nursery ground."\*

The name of this place is written *Chenesitun* in Domesday, and " Aubery de Ver" is there said " to hold the manor of the Bishop of Constance. It answered for ten hides. Land to ten ploughs. There were four ploughs in the demesne ; the villanes had five ploughs, and a sixth might be made. Twelve villanes of one virgate each, and six villanes of three virgates. A priest had half a virgate, and there were seven bondmen. Meadow for two ploughs. Pasture for the cattle of the village. Pannage for two hundred hogs ; and three ar-  
pents

\* Environs of London, Vol. II. p. 499.



pents\* of vineyard. The whole value was ten pounds; when received six pounds; in King Edward's time ten pounds."†

The manor of Kensington, which is stated in the above extract to have been the property of the Bishop of Constance at the time of the Norman survey, was granted to that prelate by William the Conqueror. This manor, which was then held of the Bishop by Aubrey de Vere, afterwards became the absolute property of the de Vere family. Aubrey de Vere, grand justiciary of England, was created Earl of Oxford by the Empress Maud. Upon the attainder of John, Earl of Oxford, who was beheaded during the struggle for power between the houses of York and Lancaster, the manor of Kensington was bestowed by King Edward IV. on his brother, Richard Duke of Gloucester. After passing through the hands of the Marquis of Berkeley, and Sir Reginald Bray, the property returned (as is supposed by purchase) to John, Earl of Oxford, son of the attainted nobleman of that name and title. It is probable that the gay and eccentric Earl of Oxford sold this estate in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and, in the year 1610, the Earl of Argyle, and three other persons, joined in a conveyance of the property to Sir Walter Cope, from whom it passed to Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, who married his daughter. The manor is now possessed by Lord Kensington, who is maternally descended from Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland.

The manor of Abbot's Kensington was granted, about the year 1100, by Godfrey de Vere to the Abbot and Convent of Abingdon. After the Dissolution of religious houses it became vested in the crown, and was granted in perpetuity, by Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1599, to two persons in trust for Sir Walter Cope. From Sir Walter it descended, in conjunction with Earl's Court, to Lord Kensington, who sold the manor

PART IV.

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to

\* Arpent, a measure of uncertain quantity made use of in Normandy. Domesday illustrated, p. 157.

† Bawdwen's Trans. of Domesday for Midd. p. 25.

to the late Lord Holland, and it is now the property of his son, the present Lord.

The manor of Knotting-barnes, or Knutting-barnes, likewise formerly belonged to the de Vere family, and was granted to the Duke of Gloucester on the attainder of John Earl of Oxford, before mentioned. When the Duke mounted the throne, the estate became vested in the crown. It afterwards passed through the hands of various individuals, and is now the property of the Darby family.

The village of Kensington is situated on the great western road, at the distance of about one mile and a half from Hyde Park Corner. It appears that several distinguished persons chose this neighbourhood for their residence, early in the 17th century, among whom was Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, and Lord Chancellor of England.\* His eldest son, Daniel Finch, second Earl of Nottingham, and sixth Earl of Winchelsea, was a conspicuous political character during the reigns of William and Mary, and Queen Anne. His Lordship succeeded his father in the mansion at Kensington; and his eldest son, afterwards third Earl of Nottingham, was born here. But King William, shortly after his accession, purchased this estate of the Earl, and converted the dwelling into a royal residence.

#### THE PALACE OF KENSINGTON.

This is an irregular pile, chiefly built by William III. but considerably altered and enlarged by succeeding monarchs. The structure is composed of brick, and the principal division inclines in shape towards a square, and shews three fronts on the garden side. The great entrance is from the west, through a court yard and a long range of avenue which communicates  
with

\* The character of this nobleman is well drawn, under the name of Amri, in the Poem of Absalom and Achitophel.

with the state apartments. In general architectural character the building is dull and homely. Although so many alterations and additions have been effected, not one portion reflects credit on the age in which it was performed; and, from a view of the whole, the spectator would scarcely suppose the edifice to be designed for a regal palace. Among the few decorated parts of the exterior may be noticed a door case on the north east, which contains a shield with the initials WMRR, curiously commixed, and surrounded with festoons of fruit and flowers. Above the pediment is a niche, with a pedestal supporting a red earthen vase.

The interior is well calculated for the accommodation of a numerous household; but only few of the state apartments, with the exception of the galleries, are of commanding or pleasing proportions. The sides of the great staircase are painted by Kent, and exhibit groupes of portraits, represented in balconies; among which occur Mustapha the Turk, and Ulrick (both of whom were retained in the service of King George I.) Peter the wild boy, and the painter himself.

Different divisions of this palace are now appropriated to the use of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and the Dukes of Kent and Sussex. Various alterations are slowly effecting, for the suitable and increased accommodation of these illustrious personages. This circumstance precludes the possibility of noticing several apartments connected with the state arrangement; and many of the most valuable paintings in the collection at Kensington are taken down, and not open to inspection, while the alterations are in progress. Changes are, likewise, frequently occurring in regard to the disposal of the pictures. We shall, therefore, conduct the reader through the chief apartments usually shewn to strangers, without noticing the present situation of any of the paintings, which form their most attractive ornaments; and shall, afterwards,

enumerate some of the most distinguished pictures in this royal collection.

The *Presence Chamber* is nearly of square dimensions, and is hung with tapestry. The ceiling is coved, and is painted by Kent, which artist was chiefly employed in regard to the internal embellishments of the palace in the time of George II. Kent executed the whole of the ceilings which are, in the notice of subsequent rooms, described as painted.

The *Privy Chamber* has tapestry on the walls. The doorways and windows are much enriched, and the ceiling painted. Several fine pictures adorn this apartment.

The *Cube-room*, or *Grand Saloon*, is 37 feet square. This apartment is highly decorated, but in a manner too gaudy to be truly pleasing. In marble niches are introduced gilt statues of heathen deities, over which are busts, also gilt. In the centre is a large musical clock. Over the chimney are a bust of Cleopatra, and a Roman marriage, finely executed in marble by Rhysbrach.

The *Queen's Dining Room* is small, but contains some valuable pictures. The *Queen's Drawing Room* is, likewise, small, and is nearly square. The apartment termed the *Queen's Dressing Room* is of mean proportions, and is wainscotted; but commands a good view of the gardens, and is enriched by several cabinet pictures of much interest.

The *Queen's Gallery* is 84 feet long and 21 feet wide. The sides are plainly wainscotted, and the room entirely depends for attraction on the pictures it contains, which are whole length portraits of different sovereigns and their consorts.

The *King's Gallery* is a fine and commanding apartment, 94 feet long, and 21 feet wide. The ceiling is coved, and elaborately painted. The sides are hung with valuable pictures.

Many of the paintings which adorn the different state apartments of this palace are of a very estimable character. The late Queen Caroline, who was much attached to the arts, took particular pleasure in regaining as many as was possible of the

pictures



pictures which had formed a part of the dispersed noble collection of Charles I. It is well known that the munificent Charles spared no expense in procuring the best works of the most celebrated masters; and many of the pictures formerly possessed by that ill-fated sovereign, enrich the collections now preserved in the royal palaces of England.

The following paintings, in the rooms shewn to strangers at Kensington Palace, claim particular notice:—Raphael's head, by himself; the Virgin and Child, with Tobit and the Angel, by Titian; Lucretia, by the same; a Man's Head, Rembrandt; Virgin and Child, St. Catherine, and St. Ignatius, by Giorgione; a Man shewing a Trick, by the same; "St. William," by the same; Giorgione's Head, by himself; the Apotheosis of St. Sebastian (a small oval) by Caracci; St. Catherine, by Leo. da Vinci; an Evangelist's Head, Guercino; our Saviour at the Tomb, Holbein; Holbein's Head, by himself; the Birth of Christ (small) Zucchero; Adoration of the Kings, Sebastian Ricci; a Wild Boar's Head, Snyders; Battle of Forty, by the same; a Man's Head, Albert Durer; our Saviour at the house of Martha, Bassan; Bassan's Head, by himself; a Head of Julio Romano, by himself; Cupid and Psyche, Vandyck; an Italian Lawyer, Paris Bourdon; Sophonisba, by Gaetano; a Scene from a Play, Palamedes; a Woman's Head, in an undress, Old Palma; a Head, Wright; the Marriage of St. Catherine, after Corregio; Van Cleeve and his wife, by himself.—In the King's Gallery is a fine drawing of the Transfiguration, by Casanova, after Raphael; and, in another division of the state apartments, are two Cartoons by Carlo Cigniani, the subjects of which are Jupiter and Europa; Bacchus and Ariadne.

There are in this collection portraits of the following English sovereigns:—Henry V; Henry VI; Richard III; Henry VII; Henry VIII. by Holbein; Edward VI. by the same painter; Queen Elizabeth, by Zucchero. The Queen is represented in a foreign dress, situated amidst woodland-scenery; and, on an

adjacent tree, are inscribed some lines, the allusive point of which is not explained by any anecdote, either recorded or traditional. James I. by Vansomer; Charles II. by Wissing; Queen Anne, by Kneller.

Among other portraits, those which follow appear to possess the greatest interest:—Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII.; Catherine of Arragon, consort of Henry VIII. with a favourite dwarf in attendance; Anne of Denmark, consort of James I. by Vansomer. This is, perhaps, the best portrait extant of that frivolous princess. The Children of King Henry VII. by Mabuse; James III. of Scotland, and his Queen, by the same painter; Princess of Orange, by Hanneman; Prince Octavius, by West; two Daughters of Philip II. of Spain, by Sir A. More; Duchess of Valentia, by Jannet; Earl and Countess of Clarendon, by Sir Peter Lely; the Nabob of Arcot, by Willison; Dr. Linacre, founder of the college of Physicians, Quintin Matsys; Inigo Jones, by Nogary; Erasmus, by Holbein; Frobenius (Erasmus's printer) by the same. To these interesting portraits by Holbein, we have to add that of Sommers, jester to King Henry VIII. by the same painter.

Kensington Palace was the favourite residence of King William; and, while that sovereign was in fields far distant, contending at once for military renown and for the security of regal splendour, his consort here passed a large portion of her time. Queen Anne, although she had experienced some mortification in this palace during the preceding reign, frequently resided here. Kensington was equally favoured by George the first and the late King. By Queen Caroline, the excellent consort of the second George, the most important alterations in the building were effected; and under her direction the principal embellishments were bestowed on the interior. All these royal personages breathed their last within the palace, with the exception of George I. who died near Ippenburen, while travelling to Hanover. George, Prince of Denmark, consort of Queen Anne, likewise expired at Kensington, in  
the

the year 1708. This palace has not, at any period, been occupied as a residence by his present majesty.

The GARDENS attached to Kensington Palace form a fine ornament to the western border of the metropolis, and are well known to be used as a fashionable promenade during the summer months. They thus constitute so pleasing and animating a spot of recreation for the inhabitants of the crowded capital, that we can scarcely regret the circumstance of the palace long remaining abandoned as a royal abode. These gardens originally consisted of only 26 acres; and while thus contracted and comparatively humble, they were deemed of sufficient extent and consequence by William III. Thirty acres were added by Queen Anne;\* but the fresh grounds were disposed with offensive formality by her gardener, Henry Wise. The late Queen, whose genius and views were of a more expanded character, enlarged the domain by causing nearly 300 acres to be taken from Hyde-park. The gardens are now about three miles and a half in circumference. In figure they approach the quadrangular form, and afford many points of conspicuous beauty; though still there is much in the mode of their disposal which a critical examiner will scarcely fail to censure.

Queen Caroline chiefly employed Bridgman in laying out the grounds which were added by her direction; but two artists of superior talent, Kent and Brown, assisted in the completion of their arrangement. The formality of Wise is still perceptible in that part of the gardens immediately bordering on the palace; and the long, straight, walk, fenced on each side with trees, evidently planted by design and according to a uniformity of admeasurement, too frequently occurs. The

\* At a short remove from the palace, on the north-east, is a building termed the greenhouse, which is said to have been used by Queen Anne as a banquetting-room. The interior is embellished with columns, &c. of the Corinthian order; but the whole is now sinking in a state of unheeded decay.

part most attractive, because it approaches the more closely to the character of nature, is towards the north east, in which direction the expanse of Hyde Park is judiciously connected with the display by means of a fosse, or ha! ha! designed by Kent. Here the Serpentine river unites its beauties with the scene; and in this division occur many sequestered spots, from which the appearance of art is excluded. From the sloping banks of this river are attained some fine disclosures of scenery, rendered impressive by dark masses of wood. Many fine touches of landscape gardening are, likewise, perceptible in other parts of the grounds.

A great defect of these gardens arises from their want of varied umbrage. The elm is nearly the only tree which imparts relief to the dull sobriety of the solemn fir. Thus, spring seems to shed a circumscribed influence, and autumn is not marked by the lovely and countless tints conspicuous in forest scenery.

But, while we freely state these deficiencies and errors of judgment, we join in the pleasure and surprise, to which numerous examiners must have been subject, on beholding a district so ample and inviting in the immediate neighbourhood of a great and increasing metropolis, which has extended its busy arms over so many recesses, and has, with this exception, banished, in its progress, the shade of the sylvan deities to haunts far distant.

#### HOLLAND HOUSE.

This interesting specimen of the architectural style which prevailed in the early part of the 17th century is situated in the western part of the parish, at an agreeable distance from the high road, and is the manor-house of Abbot's Kensington. The chief parts of the structure were raised by Sir Walter Cope, in the year 1607. From Sir Walter the property passed



to his son-in-law, Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, who much improved the house, and completed the internal decorations.

This building is in the form so usual with the era at which it was constructed, and an idea of which is conveyed by saying that it resembles, in outline, one half of the letter H. The material is brick, with dressings and embellishments of stone and stucco. In the frontispiece, or central compartment of the principal division of the structure, rises a turret of three stories, admitting a porch in the lower part. At each extremity of the same division is, likewise, a turret, but of a square and unornamented description; and each turret is surmounted by a vane. A projecting arcade, terminated by a handsome parapet of carved stone-work, ranges along the principal faces of the structure; and the original court is bounded by a stone palisade. The western end has lately sunk to a state of dangerous decay, and is now repairing, with great attention to the general character of the edifice, by the present noble proprietor. At each extremity of the court, or area, before the house is a stone pier, designed by Inigo Jones, and executed by Nicholas Stone. These piers have vacant niches, and are surmounted by the arms of Rich, quartering Bouldry, and impaling Cope.

An examination of the *interior* of a venerable structure, acquires additional interest from a previous notice of the historical circumstances connected with the mansion. Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, from whom the house acquires its present name, and who acceded to the estate from his marriage with the daughter of Sir Walter Cope, was one of the most ambitious and troublesome characters of the 17th century. The irritable temper of this nobleman first became known to the public on account of a challenge which he gave Lord Weston, in 1633. On this occasion he was ordered to imprisonment in his own house by King Charles I. It would appear that his abilities were not great, and that he received state employment to the extent of his capacity; but he was continually

continually seeking offices of distinction, and when, in 1638 he was refused the appointment of Lord Admiral, he retired to his own mansion in disgust; and here, at Kensington, underwent a period of voluntary solitude and due mortification. At the eventful crisis when the King and the Parliament divided, and the partizans of each repaired to arms; the Earl of Holland was employed against the Scots; but, on the disbanding of the army, he imbibed some new feeling of offence, and again retired to the indulgence of a perverse humour in this mansion, where he held frequent conferences with many disloyal members of Parliament. Throughout the civil war this lord wavered in conduct, and he, at length, sank the victim of such imbecility of determination. It does not appear that he wished the destruction of monarchy, or was hostile to the person of his King, but he deemed himself injured by the administration of Lord Strafford, and was so weak as to deem every man his political friend who was that Lord's foe. In consequence of such a sentiment, he permitted a meeting to take place in August, 1647, at Holland-house, between certain members of Parliament and General Fairfax, "when the members assembled subscribed to the declaration of the army, and a further declaration approving of, and joining with, the army in all their late proceedings," &c. Lord Holland persevered in inconsistency and petulance to the end of his life. When the royal cause grew desperate, and the best proofs of attachment to a miserable, undone, King, were retirement and silence, this Earl made an effort towards the Sovereign's restoration. He fought with personal bravery against an unequal force near Kingston in Surrey, but was taken prisoner, and, after undergoing another imprisonment in his mansion at Kensington, suffered death on the scaffold.

In July, 1649, (the year of the Earl's decapitation) General Lambert fixed his head quarters at Holland-house. But the mansion was shortly after restored to the widowed countess, and here she passed the few remaining years of her life, in

alternate

alternate quiet and liberal amusements. Concerning the methods in which Lady Holland sought relaxation, it may be observed that the professors of the histrionic art, who were severely suffering from the prohibition of public theatrical performances, met with encouragement at her hand. Holland-house is mentioned as one of the most conspicuous seats in which dramatic pieces were performed, before private but noble auditories, at this period.\*

A circumstance connected with poetry forms a desirable precursor to the notice of an illustrious inhabitant of this mansion,—ADDISON, whose merits need no herald's emblazonment, because they are felt and acknowledged by all. This elegant writer, to whom his country is indebted for much of its polish, and more of its morality, became possessed of Holland-house in consequence of his marriage with Charlotte, Countess Dowager of Warwick and Holland, in the year 1716. Lady Warwick† was the only daughter of Sir Thomas Myddleton, of Chirk Castle, Derbyshire. It has been said that Addison obtained an introduction to his future wife in the capacity of tutor to her son; but relative circumstances do not allow us to consider this assertion as correct. No mention of Addison acting as tutor in the family occurs in the biographical sketch by Tickell, who had the best opportunities of information; and it would be difficult to ascertain the period at which he would have condescended to accept such an office, during the suitable age of his presumed pupil. Two letters written by Addison to the Earl of Warwick, when a boy, appear to be decisive on this point. These letters are written from Sandyend (near Parson's Green) and in them the writer evinces an entire ignorance of the advances which his correspondent might have made in classical attainment. The letters are dated 1708. Mr. Addison had been appointed under secretary of state in 1706; and

\* See Dodsley's *Old Plays*, Vol. XII, p. 345, &c.

† See some particulars concerning this Lady, including a notice of portraits of her, in the "*BEAUTIES*" for Warwickshire, p. 80—83.

and we can scarcely suppose that he would, at a subsequent period, undertake the office of a tutor, even with love for his hidden object.

His courtship of the Countess was marked by tedious evolutions of approach; and it is said that her ladyship at first encouraged his overtures with a view of extracting amusement from the diffidence and singularity of their character. If a story which is in current reception be really worthy of belief, we are not surprised at her entertaining such an inclination. According to the tenor of this anecdote, he endeavoured to fathom her sentiments by reading to her an article in a newspaper (which himself had caused to be inserted) stating the probability of a marriage taking place between the reader and the auditress! From a comparison of dates, and a further examination of internal evidence, there is reason to suppose that Addison meant as a playful description of his own courtship, that of Sir Rogef de Coverley to the widow with a white hand; and, if so, how highly is the world indebted to the warm fancy of the one party and the want of determination in the other!

The growing renown of Addison—perhaps his fame as a writer, and certainly his accession of political consequence,—assisted in persuading the Countess to become his wife. But, unfortunately, the marriage was productive of little comfort. It has been said, that the Countess of Warwick could not forget the original difference of rank between herself and her husband; and that, accustomed to act the tyrant over his affections, she felt indignant at the inferiority in which she was placed by the exercise of his wit and judgment, during the interchanges of familiar life. But it may be observed, on the other side, that Addison was now quickly sinking into that stage of life at which men become the immutable slaves of early habit and long indulged association. It is probable that her ladyship was a mere fine woman of quality; and we have cause to believe that the author of so many elegant pieces was far from  
being



being a cheerful companion, when deprived of the company of his brother wits. Destitute of suitable conversation, it has been insinuated that Addison sought occasional relief in the glass,\* and thus committed a new offence in the opinion of his lady. The fruit of this unpropitious marriage was one daughter, who died at Bilton in Warwickshire, in the year 1797. It has been asserted that Miss Addison was in the habit of treating the memory of her father with disrespect; but this popular anecdote is controverted in that part of the "Beauties of England," which treats of Warwickshire.†

Addison died at Holland-house, on the 17th of June 1719. His conduct, during his declining days, was finely consistent with the tenor of his previous life. A short time before his decease he sent to request a visit from the poet Gay, and told him, on their meeting, that he had once done him an injury, but that if he survived his present affliction he would endeavour to repair it. Gay did not know the nature of the injury which had been inflicted, but supposed that he might have lost some appointment through the intervention of Addison.

It is well known that, only a few days before his death, he gave Tickell directions for collecting his writings, and at the same time committed to his care the letter addressed to secretary Craggs, in which he bequeaths to that friend his literary productions, as a testimony of affection.

A solemn interview, connected with his hour of extremity, has been thus impressively recorded by Dr. Young:—

"After a long, and manly, but vain struggle with his distemper, he dismissed his physicians, and with them all hopes of life: but with his hopes of life he dismissed not his concern

\* It is recorded that, while master of the splendid mansion under notice, he would repair to a tavern, or coffee house, at Kensington, with the mechanical hope of finding persons capable of calling forth his energies of intellect by exhilarated conversation.

† Vide "BEAUTIES" for Warwickshire, p. 83.

cern for the living ; but sent for a youth nearly related, and finely accomplished, yet not above being the better for good impressions from a dying friend : he came ; but life now glimmering in the socket, the dying friend was silent ; after a decent and proper pause, the youth said, ” Dear Sir ! you sent for me. I believe, and I hope, that you have some commands. I shall hold them most sacred.” Forcibly grasping the youth’s hand, he softly said, “ See in what peace a Christian can die.” He spoke with difficulty, and soon expired.”\*

About the year 1762, the Right Hon. Henry Fox (shortly after created Lord Holland) became a tenant of this house, which he subsequently purchased, together with the manor. The accession of the Fox family forms an interesting and important era in the history of the mansion. Henry, the first Lord Holland of this family, was the political opponent of the first William Pitt (Earl of Chatham). The chief transactions of his Lordship’s public life are stated in various works ; though, perhaps, every page which has hitherto been written was penned too near the time of party contention to be quite free from bias. In private life the paternal anxiety and tenderness of this nobleman are entitled to great respect ; and he was fortunate in possessing a son whose name, according to all usual modes of calculation, will shine conspicuously in the annals of his country at a very remote period. Much of the early life of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox was passed in this mansion ; and here, in the shades where Addison had walked and studied, his vigorous mind was directed in its first flights by the judgment of his noble father. Lord Holland’s parental kindness was, indeed, extended to a great length ; but in every particular of indulgence he appeared to have in view a salutary object. It has been mentioned, as an instance of blameable tenderness, that he once permitted his son to throw into the fire, without rebuke, a dispatch which he had submitted to his inspection.

\* Conjectures on original Composition, p. 300.

inspection. But if we ascribe this conduct to a wish of inculcating a lesson of self-dependance in regard to opinion, we might point to many circumstances in the future statesman's life in which the lesson was not devoid of utility. On another occasion his Lordship had promised that his son should be present when a wall was thrown down, which removal was incidental to an improvement of the premises. The careless workmen levelled the wall before the appointed time ; but Lord Holland caused it to be re-erected, and a second time levelled, in order that his son might witness the reduction :—in so sacred a light did he wish him to regard a deliberate promise.

This son, the late Right Hon. C. J. Fox, needs no eulogy in the present page, since even his political opponents admitted the purity of his intentions, and allowed his worth as a man, while they joined with the public in admiring the superiority of his talents. Mr. Fox was a frequent visitor at Holland-house in the latter years of his life, and is well known to have received much consolation, during his decline, from the attentions of his nephew, the present noble proprietor of the domain.

The apartments into which the interior of this mansion is divided are not peculiarly well adapted to purposes of stately entertainment or family accommodation ; but they are generally spacious and of fair proportions. Several rooms retain the decorations bestowed by Henry Rich, Earl of Holland ; and where alterations have taken place, a judicious attention has been paid to the leading characteristics of the structure.

The entrance hall is nearly in its original state, and is partly wainscotted, but in a plain style. Here are now some well executed busts, among which will be noticed those of the late celebrated Charles James Fox and Mr. Wyndham. On the northern side of the ground floor is a large apartment which bears marks of the earliest style prevailing in any portion of the interior. The wainscot and chimney piece are

abundantly carved, but without any of those grotesque figures so frequently seen in ornaments of this date. This was the usual dining-room of Henry, the first Lord Holland of the Fox family.

The apartment most highly decorated is termed the *Gilt Room*. The wainscot on the sides of this chamber is divided into compartments, ornamented with cross crosslets and fleurs de lis, charges in the arms of Rich and Cope. Over the chimneys are some emblematical figures by Francis Cleyn, under whose direction the principal embellishments of the interior were effected; and these productions are said by Lord Orford\* “to be in the style, and not unworthy of, Parmegiano;” but we confess that we cannot perceive either the resemblance or the merit.

On pedestals, tastefully ornamented in attention to the general character of the room, are busts of the following distinguished persons, the greater number of which are executed by Nollekens:—Henry IVth of France; his R. H. the Prince Regent; William, Duke of Cumberland; the late right hon. C. J. Fox; Francis, Duke of Bedford; Henry, the first Lord Holland; the present Lord Holland; and Don Gaspar Melchor de Savellanos, a noble and eminent Spaniard.

A large, but rather gloomy chamber† at the western extremity of the chief, or central, division of the building, will be viewed with interest when it is observed that this is the apartment in which Addison breathed his last! An adjoining room is said to have been much used by this excellent writer in his retired hours.

The *Library* ranges along the whole upper story of the west wing, and is 105 feet in length. This noble apartment was fitted up by the first Lord Holland as a picture gallery, and was converted into a library by the present Lord. The collection

\* Anecdotes of Painting, 252.

† The front window of which is exhibited in the annexed engraving of Holland-house. The room abuts on the western wing and library.



lection of books is large, and worthy of the well-known literary taste of the noble proprietor. The space between the book cases and the ceiling is occupied by portraits, several of which possess much interest. Our limits allow us to notice only the following: Addison, when in vigorous life, a spirited and pleasing portrait; Sir Robert Walpole; the right hon. Thomas Winnington; Sir C. H. Williams; Henry, Earl Digby; the Duke of Leinster; Cardinal Fleury, by Rigaud; Van Lintz, by himself; King Charles II. and the Duchess of Portsmouth.

The portraits dispersed in other parts of the mansion are numerous and estimable. Those which follow are attractive specimens of the talent of Sir Joshua Reynolds:—a groupe, comprising the late C. J. Fox when a boy, Lady Susan Strangers and Lady Mary Lenox. The ladies are represented at a bay window on the north side of this mansion, and their companion is reaching to receive a dove from their hands. Lord George Lenox; Mary, Duchess of Richmond, who died in 1797. The colours of this fine portrait are much faded. The right hon. C. J. Fox, in mature life, a copy by Sir Joshua from his own original; Henry, Lord Holland; the Hon. Caroline Fox when an infant.

The following portraits by various hands also demand notice: Sir Stephen Fox, by Lely; the lady of Sir Stephen Fox, by Kneller; lady Holland, wife of Henry, the first Lord, by Ramsay; Stephen, Lord Holland, who died in 1774, by Zoffanii; General Fox, by Hopner; the present Lady Holland, a fine whole length, by the same artist; Charles, third Duke of Richmond, by Battoni; the first Marquis of Lansdowne; the Earl of Lauderdale; the right hon. George Canning; Dryden; M. G. Lewis, Esq. painted in 1809 by an amateur. The author of the *Monk* is represented in a Spanish dress, seated at a table on which is placed a book, pens, paper, &c. and a bust of—Shakspeare.

In a room on the northern side of the building are two landscapes,

scapes, with figures, by Salvator Rosa, and some exquisite miniatures after ancient masters.

The domain attached to this fine seat comprehends about 300 acres, of which about 63 acres are used as pleasure ground. The grounds on the northern side are disposed with much simplicity and good taste, and several points command beautiful views. The gardens are provided with warm and cold baths. Over a rural seat in this part of the premises are the following lines, placed there by Lord Holland as an honourable testimony to the merits of the author of the "Pleasures of Memory:"

" Here Rogers sat, and here for ever dwell,  
To me, those pleasures which he sang so well."

CAMPDEN-HOUSE, situated in the north-western part of this parish, was built, about the year 1612, by an eminent citizen of London, Sir Baptist Hickes, afterwards Viscount Campden. His Lordship was succeeded in his Kensington estate by his son-in-law, Edward, Lord Noel, who likewise succeeded him in the titles of Lord Hickes and Viscount Campden. Baptist, the third Lord Campden, and grandson of the founder of this house, was an eminent royalist, and was compelled to pay 9000*l.* as a composition for his forfeited estates.\* He appears to have chiefly resided at Kensington during the protectorate of Cromwell. Charles II. held his services and fidelity in such high esteem that he supped with him in this house, about a fortnight after his restoration. As a circumstance of some interest connected with the mansion, it may be observed that Montague Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, whose name is conspicuous in the annals of the civil war, for his gallant, though unsuccessful, endeavour to rescue his father at the battle of Edgehill, died here (the house being then

\* Besides making a settlement of 150*l.* *per ann.* on the common-wealth Ministry. See some interesting particulars concerning the Campden and Noel families in Park's Hist. of Hampstead.

then the residence of his son-in-law) in July, 1666. Queen Anne, then Princess of Denmark, hired this house in 1691, and resided here for about five years, with her son, the Duke of Gloucester. According to a life of the Duke, lately published from the MS. of one of his attendants, it would appear that he was training to an emulation in military renown of his royal uncle. This Duke of Gloucester died at the age of eleven years, but, while dwelling here, a regiment of boys, chiefly taken from Kensington, was formed for his amusement, with whom he sported in military evolutions. A youth of science succeeded this soldier-like nurseling in the retirement of Campden-house :—the Earl of Burlington, whose name will again be mentioned in this work, on account of his elegant taste and liberal patronage of the fine arts, resided here for some time, under the care of his mother, the Countess-dowager. The house is now occupied as a boarding-school for ladies, and is one of the most eminent establishments of that description in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. This is a spacious mansion, and several of the rooms have ceilings richly worked in stucco, and chimney-cases much ornamented. The exterior has undergone considerable alterations within the last few years, but it yet retains some original features.

Contiguous to the above premises is a handsome dwelling, which is said to have been built for the accommodation of the Princess Anne's household. This building was occupied for some time by the late Duchess of Cumberland, and is now the residence of General Calvert.

The *Parish Church* of Kensington is situated on the north side of the high street. This building, which is modern and composed of brick, has no claim to architectural beauty. It appears that a church of some antiquity on this site was taken down, with the exception of the tower, and rebuilt, about 1694. The expense of this renovation was chiefly defrayed by a subscription, to which King William and the Princess

Anne were liberal contributors. But the new fabric was so ill constructed that the greater part was, shortly after, again rebuilt. In the year 1772, the church underwent a complete repair,\* and at that time the old tower was taken down and the present erected. This part of the structure is of low proportions, and has an embattled parapet, with a wooden turret.

The interior is divided into a chancel, nave, and two aisles, which are separated by wooden pillars. The ceiling is coved, and chastely ornamented with stucco-work. In the window over the communion table are figures of St. Peter, St. Paul, St. John and St. Andrew.

The tablets and monuments within the church are numerous, and of a very respectable character. Against the east wall is the monument of Edward Henry, Earl of Warwick, and Holland, who died in 1721. The effigies of the deceased is represented in a Roman habit, leaning on an urn. Beneath is a Latin inscription of considerable length; and on a connecting tablet are inscriptions to Edward, the last Earl of Warwick and Holland, *Baron of Kensington*, &c. who died in 1759; Mary, his relict; and Lady Charlotte, their only child, who died in 1791. Among many other persons of the same family, who lie buried at Kensington, may be mentioned Henry Rich, the decapitated Earl of Holland, and Charlotte, Countess of Warwick, who remarried with Addison.

Together with other memorials in the chancel is a tablet, with a Latin inscription, to the late eminent Richard Warren, M. D. who died in 1797. In the nave will be noticed a handsome marble monument erected to the memory of Maria Theresa, wife of Sir Charles Ross, Bart.

Against the west wall is a monument commemorating Francis Colman, Esq. British Minister at Florence, who died at Pisa, in 1733; Mary, the wife of the above Francis Colman; and

\* On which occasion his Majesty gave the sum of 550*l.*



and Sarah, wife of the late George Colman, Esq. This monument was erected by the person last named, who attained much celebrity as a dramatic writer; and his own remains lie in the vault beneath, although no inscription denotes their place of sepulture.

In the church-yard lies buried Dr. John Jortin, who was collated to this vicarage in 1762. On a humble flat stone is the following concise inscription to his memory:—"Johannes Jortin mortalis esse desiit, anno salutis 1770, ætatis 72." At some distance from the tomb of Dr. Jortin is that of his friend, James Elphinstone, who died at Hammersmith, in 1809. Mr. Elphinstone is known to the public as a writer on education; and he rendered himself undesirably conspicuous by an endeavour to introduce a new system of orthography. It was his object, in this pursuit, to make orthography the mirror of orthoepy, or to cause words to be spelled as they are pronounced. He printed some works according to his new system; but, as it will be supposed, he gained no converts. Mr. Elphinstone kept, for many years, a school in this neighbourhood, and died with the warm esteem even of those who were the first to bestow a smile on his eccentricities.

In the same cemetery is an upright stone, to the memory of Samuel Pegge, Esq. author of "Curialia." Mr. Pegge, who died in the year 1800, was the son of the Rev. Samuel Pegge, a celebrated antiquary, and Rector of Whittington, Derbyshire\*. According to the parochial register, the remains of the Rev. Martin Madan, author of "Thelyphora," who died in 1790, in his sixty-fourth year, were also interred at Kensington, but we could not find any inscription commemorative of that circumstance.

An additional burial-ground, which adjoins the ancient church-yard on the west, has recently been consecrated by the Bishop of London. According to the regulations connected with this

\* See Memoirs of Mr. Pegge in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, Vol. VI.

fresh place of sepulture, no corpse is to be buried in the old church-yard, unless there be a family-grave; and there are to be none but flat tomb-stones in the new burial-ground.

When Godfrey de Vere bestowed, in the reign of Henry I. a certain portion of land in this parish on the monastery of Abingdon, \* he, likewise, gave to that religious house the church of Kensington. In 1260, the monks of Abingdon procured from the Pope an appropriation of the rectory, and at the same time they endowed a vicarage; but as these steps had been taken without the consent of the Bishop of London, the abbot and convent subsequently vested the patronage of the church in that prelate, with whom it has ever since remained. Dr. John Jortin, who was collated to this vicarage by Bishop Osbaldeston, in the year 1762, was a divine of conspicuous worth and great talent. He was author of a *Life of Erasmus*, and *Remarks on his Works*; *Discourses on the Truth of the Christian Religion*; *Miscellaneous Observations on Authors, Ancient and Modern*; *Remarks on Ecclesiastical History*, &c. &c. A life of this exemplary clergyman is prefixed to a publication of his posthumous sermons, and some interesting memoirs occur in the second volume of Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*.

A meeting-house for the order of Dissenters termed congregational, or independent, was built at Kensington in the year 1794. The building accommodates an auditory of about seven hundred persons, and is likely to be soon enlarged. The Rev. J. Leifchild has for several years been pastor of this congregation.

A small chapel for Roman Catholics has lately been erected, with an adjoining house for the priest. The Roman Catholics are rather numerous in this parish, and many respectable persons of that persuasion were in the habit of meeting for religious purposes,

\* See page 129. From the circumstance of De Vere granting the church to the monastery of Abingdon, it has sometimes been termed the Church of Abbots's Kensington.

purposes, at Kensington House, before the erection of the present chapel.

The schools for gratuitous instruction of poor children are extensive and well supported. In the year 1635, Roger Pimble, Gent. bequeathed an inn situated at Kensington (on the site of which are now two leasehold houses) for the maintenance of a free-school. The parishioners, at a period shortly subsequent, raised a sum of money by voluntary subscription, and purchased a tenement which was converted into a school-house. About the year 1707, the present school-house, a respectable and commodious brick structure, was built by subscription, at the expense of 318*l*. Several important benefactors have since occurred; and, in 1708, Queen Anne granted an annuity of fifty pounds to this charity, and Prince George of Denmark an annuity of thirty pounds. Both these grants were confirmed by George I. and have been continued by his successors on the throne. The endowments are, likewise, aided by collections at four annual sermons preached at Kensington Church and Brompton Chapel. There are, at present, 187 children admitted to this school; ninety of whom are clothed, and two girls are maintained in the house. When the boys are 14 years of age they are generally apprenticed, at the charge of the institution.

There is, likewise, a Sunday school, in which are now forty-six children, all of whom are clothed; and fifty-eight children are instructed at the workhouse, and at a parochial school in Gore Lane.

Attached to the meeting of Independents is a Sunday-school, intended to be enlarged, and which at present affords instruction to 70 boys and the same number of girls.

There are some small and unendowed *almshouses* at Kensington Gore and at the Gravel Pits.

In the year 1630, Baptist Hickes, Viscount Campden, gave to the poor of this parish the sum of 200*l*. with which lands were to be purchased for their use. The widow of this noble-

man bequeathed, in 1644, a sum to the same amount, to be also used in the purchase of land, and directed that one half of the profits should go to the poor, and the other half to the apprenticing of poor children. An unknown benefactor, also, gave to the poor, in 1652, some land in Kensington Gravel-pits. This bequest is vulgarly called *Cromwell's Gift*, and is traditionally said to have been made by Oliver Cromwell. The parish obtained, in 1777, an Act of Parliament enabling them to let, on building leases, the lands accruing from these different bequests; and by this measure the rental has been greatly augmented. The profits, under a provision of the same act, are appropriated to paying the interest of sums borrowed by way of annuity, for building a parochial workhouse, with the exception of 54*l. per annum*, which is dedicated to the apprenticing of poor children.

His Majesty graciously bestows on the poor of this parish the sum of 25*l.* yearly, besides the contribution to the school before noticed.

There are not any manufactures of importance cultivated at Kensington. At a short remove from Campden-house, on the north, is a large reservoir belonging to the West-Middlesex water-works. This reservoir is nearly 133 feet above the level of the Thames, and is intended to supply the village of Kensington, together with parts of Westminster, Marybone, Paddington, and Pancras.

It is observed by Mr. Lysons that "this parish appears to have increased in the proportion of nearly thirty to one, during the two last centuries. A considerable increase of buildings took place at Kensington about the time that King William fixed his residence there; the population of the parish has been considerably increased, also, within the last forty years."\* The principal increase of buildings within the latter term of years has occurred in the neighbourhood of Brompton; but a large town of houses has been partly constructed in the vicinity

\* *Environs, &c.* Vol. II. p. 516.



vicinity of Holland House, on the south side of the high road. These appear sinking to the character of ruins, even before they are completed; and they afford a striking and melancholy instance of the mania for covering good soil with useless bricks and mortar, which has recently disfigured the borders of the Metropolis with crowded and tasteless shells of building.

The occasional residence of the Sovereign at Kensington through four successive reigns caused a great number of distinguished persons, attendant on the dignity of the Court, and connected with the management of public business, to occupy dwellings in the parish. The following are the most eminent *Natives* of this place :

*Sir Philip Perceval*, born in April 1603, bore a distinguished part in the civil war of the 17th century. Having filled various offices of trust, early in the reign of the first Charles, he obtained large grants and advantages from the Crown, among which were very extensive possessions in Ireland; and he rendered great service to the Royal cause by garrisoning and fortifying his castles in that country, and by stimulating the energies of the government there. In the course of the various counter-projects and party intrigues of the civil war, Sir Philip fell under the displeasure of the court, and was subsequently induced to unite his interest with that of the Parliament. But he vigorously opposed the army-faction, though, unhappily, without success. Oppressed by the sad condition of his own affairs (for it is said that his losses, during these calamitous struggles, amounted to upwards of 248,000*l.*) and hopeless of an improvement in the public aspect, he sank to death in 1647, after the nominal illness of only a few days; and it is observable, that the very faction which had triumphed over him had so much regard for his private merits, that the sum of 200*l.* was voted by *Parliament* for the discharge of his funeral expenses.

*Charles Boyle*, fourth Earl of Orrery and first Lord Boyle of Marston,

Marston, a distinguished member of an illustrious family, was born within this parish, but at Little Chelsea, on the 28th of July, 1674.\* His lordship acquired early credit by translating, while a student at Christ Church College, Oxford, the *Life of Lysander*; and this performance induced the eminent Dean Aldrich to recommend to his notice a new edition of *the Epistles of Phalaris*, which, accordingly, was published in 1695. It will be recollected that this latter book gave rise to a celebrated controversy between Bentley, Boyle, and several literary partizans.

On leaving College his lordship served with activity in a military capacity; and was afterwards employed, with credit to himself and benefit to his country, in diplomatic affairs. When party ran high in the year 1722, he fell under suspicion of treasonable practices, and was committed prisoner to the Tower; but, after a strict inquiry, no criminality could be attached to his conduct, and he was discharged. His lordship died on the 28th of August, 1737, deeply regretted by his friends, and by the numerous scientific persons whom he took pleasure in protecting.†

*Charles Pratt*, Earl Camden, was born at Kensington, in March, 1714. His father, an eminent lawyer, who appears to have resided in this village for many years, was constituted Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, in 1718. The subject of this biographical notice prosecuted the study of the law with great eventual success, though his first steps towards professional distinction are said to have been more than usually tardy. After filling the office of attorney-general, he was appointed

\* The biographer of the Earl of Orrery states the year of his birth to be 1676, and this error is inadvertently copied in the last edition of Collins's *Peerage*.

† The attachment of this earl to astronomy is well known. It is observed by Sir E. Brydges "that the celebrated astronomical Instrument called *the orrery* was not contrived by him, but by Graham, the watch-maker, who honoured it with his patron's name." *Peerage*, Vol. VII. p. 192.

pointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in 1761, and while he presided in that court he distinguished himself, among other instances of able and impartial conduct, by discharging from confinement in the Tower the celebrated John Wilkes, who applied for an *Habeas Corpus*. On this occasion he received the freedom of several corporate bodies, accompanied by grateful testimonials of respect and approbation.

In the year 1765, he was advanced to the Peerage of Great Britain, as Baron Camden, of Camden, in the county of Kent; and in the following year he received the Great Seal, as Lord High Chancellor. He was removed from this important office in 1770, in consequence of his opposition to ministry, in regard to the subject of our difference with America. He was created Viscount Bayham, and Earl Camden, in 1786, and ended a long and well-spent life on the 18th of April, 1794.

BROMPTON, situated on the north of Little Chelsea, and on the west of Sloane Street, has long been celebrated for its nursery and garden-grounds. In "A short account of several gardens near London," written in 1691, and communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, from an original MS. in his possession, it is said that "Brompton Park Garden belongs to Mr. London; and Mr. Wise has a large long green-house, the front all glass and board, the north side brick. Here the king's greens, which were in summer at Kensington, are placed; but they take only little room in comparison of their own."\*

This village has lately experienced a considerable increase of buildings, and is now nominally divided into two parts, termed Old and New Brompton. The latter division of the hamlet chiefly consists of rows of houses, which are of a crowded but usually respectable character. Old Brompton still

\* *Archæologia*, Vol. XII. p. 279.—London and Wise were gardeners to King William and to Queen Anne.

still retains a similitude of rural aspect, and is yet celebrated for well cultivated nursery and garden-grounds. In this part of the village are many handsome detached houses ; and here is likewise, a domestic building of comparative antiquity, which requires notice. This is termed *Hale-house*, but is often called *Cromwell-house*, and is traditionally said to have been the residence of Oliver Cromwell. But for such a tradition there appears no sort of authority. Mr. Lysons\* shews that this house was the property of the Methwold family during Cromwell's time ; and the same writer observes " that, if there are *any* grounds for the tradition, it may be that *Henry* Cromwell occupied the house before he went out to Ireland the second time." It appears from the register of this parish, that " Mr. Henry Cromwell and Elizabeth Russell" were married on the 10th of May, 1653 ; and it may be observed that General Lambert, an eminent supporter of the Cromwell family, is known to have possessed a residence near Earl's Court. Hale-house is now divided into two parts, each of which is occupied by a separate family.

William Methwold, Esq. who died possessed of the above house in 1652, founded, near his residence, an almshouse for six poor women. This foundation is endowed with 24*l.* per annum, a part of which sum is now dedicated to the necessary repairs of the building.

Brompton *Chapel* was opened in the year 1769. This auxiliary place of worship is rendered still more desirable than formerly, by the great increase of inhabitants which has latterly taken place in this division of the parish. The vicar of Kensington appoints the preachers, and they are licensed by the bishop. The Rev. Thomas Frogual Dibdin, F. A. S. well known to the lovers of black letter lore, by several very ingenious publications, was for some time afternoon preacher in this chapel, but he has lately resigned that appointment.

Between

\* *Environ, &c*, Vol. II. p. 507.



Between Brompton and Kensington is a seat often termed *Villa Maria*. This mansion was built by the late Duchess of Gloucester, and occupies the site of a former place of entertainment, much advertised, about thirty years back, under the name of Florida Gardens. The Duchess usually resided here during the summer months, and progressively bestowed great improvements on the premises. Her royal highness died here in 1807, and her interest in the estate has since been purchased of her daughter, the Princess Sophia, by the Right Hon. George Canning, who now resides in the mansion.

EARL'S COURT is situated to the west of Brompton. This is a retired and agreeable hamlet, comprising several highly-respectable, detached, mansions. Sir Richard Blackmore, whose poetry has been treated with so much cruel severity by critics, but which deserves regard for the morality of its sentiment, appears to have had a residence at Earl's Court. In later times this village afforded a retirement to the eminent surgeon, John Hunter, who here made several experiments in natural history; and formed, in the adjacency of his villa, a menagerie of rare and valuable foreign animals. In this collection were to be seen specimens of the quadruped inhabitants of various distant and dissimilar portions of the globe, among which were buffaloes, rams, and sheep, from Turkey, and a shawl-goat from the East-Indies. After the death of Mr. Hunter, the house in which he had resided was for some time in the occasional occupation of the late Duke of Richmond, who purchased the estate; and it is now the property and residence of Nathaniel Gosling, Esq.

*Kensington Gravel-pits*, by which name is understood a district of some extent, bordering on the Uxbridge Road, have attained great credit for salubrity of air. Queen Anne borrowed the house of the Earl of Craven, in this neighbourhood, as a nursery for her son, before she engaged Campden House. At *Kensington Gore* are several handsome dwellings, among which is conspicuous the residence of William Wilberforce, Esq.

Esq. M. P. Mrs. Wilberforce supports, in this mansion, a school for poor girls, which is subject to her own superintendance.

The hamlet of

### KNIGHTSBRIDGE

lies between Hyde Park Corner and Kensington, and is comprised in the parishes of Chelsea, St. George, Hanover Square, and St. Margaret, Westminster. It appears that this part of the western road was dreary, and destitute of sufficient buildings to protect the traveller, in the 16th century, as the following remark occurs in some MS. additions to Norden's *Speculum Britanniaë*, made, probably, in the reign of Elizabeth: \*—  
 “ *Kingsbridge*, † commonly called Stone Bridge, is near Hyde Park Corner, where I wish no good man to walk too late, unless he can make his partie good.” A bridge still remains over the shallow stream which crosses the high-road in the vicinity of the chapel; and this is, probably, the spot to which Norden alludes.

There was formerly a lazar-house, or hospital, at Knightsbridge, which was held under the church of Westminster. This hospital was quite destitute of endowment; and the patients, who were usually between thirty and forty in number, were supported by voluntary contributions. Attached to the lazar-house was a chapel, which was rebuilt by the inhabitants of Knightsbridge about the year 1629, in consequence of a licence obtained for that purpose from the Bishop of London. From this circumstance it would appear that the hamlet had already much increased in population; and, in the year 1699, the chapel was again rebuilt, at the charge of Nicholas Birkhead, citizen and goldsmith of London. This chapel constitutes

\* For the loan of a valuable copy of Norden, containing these MS. additions, we are indebted to John Nichols, Esq. F. S. A. &c.

† Kensington Gore is termed, in old writings, “ *Kyng's Gore*.”

tates the present place of worship for the hamlet. The front was rebuilt, and the whole structure repaired, in 1789. The chaplain is appointed by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

Adjoining the chapel is a charity-school, instituted in 1783. This establishment is supported by voluntary contributions, and at present contains thirty-six boys and eighteen girls. The children are admitted from seven to ten years old, and are educated until they arrive at the age of twelve. The boys are taught reading, writing, and the elementary parts of arithmetic, and are instructed in the principles of the church of England. The girls, in addition to the above articles of instruction, are taught plain work.

At Hyde Park corner is a comprehensive and important charitable institution, termed *St. George's Hospital*. This establishment is intended for all such poor sick and lame, being recommended according to the rules, as the hospital will contain. The patients are supplied with advice, medicine, diet, washing, lodging, and some of the poorest with clothes also. Patients are admitted by a note, or recommendation from a governor; but all cases of accident are received without any notice. The expenses of this institution are defrayed by voluntary subscriptions, and by the interest of funded property arising from legacies. But we observe, with regret, that the finances of this very useful hospital were for several years in a declining condition. An appeal to the public, stating the portentous situation of affairs, was made by order of the Quarterly General Court, in 1813, with some success; but considerable repairs and alterations are still wanting, for which the society has not any resource but that of selling a part of the stock which was intended to constitute a permanent fund. The state of the Institution for the year 1814, is thus described in the annual account published by order of the General Court of Governors :

Number of in-patients admitted in 1814	- -	1632
Number of out-patients discharged in the same		
year	- - - - -	1562
<i>Income</i> arising from legacies, subscriptions,		
benefactions, &c.	- - - - -	8791 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
<i>Expenditure</i>	- - - - -	7130 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>

This charitable undertaking was commenced by some humane individuals in 1733; and patients were received in the month of January in the following year. The central part of the building devoted to the use of this establishment was formerly the residence of James, Viscount Lanesborough,\* who died here, in 1724. Two wings were added when the building was converted to its present purpose.

A Charity for the assistance of convalescents is attached to St. George's Hospital. The income of this judicious and benevolent society, for the year 1814, was 212*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* and the expenditure 103*l.* 11*s.*

Near Hyde Park corner is the *Lock Hospital*, which was instituted in 1746; and in Knightsbridge is the *Lock Asylum*, for the reception of penitent female patients, when discharged from the above hospital.

At Knightsbridge are Barracks for horse and foot-guards. The buildings appropriated to the former class of military were constructed about the year 1795, and are capable of receiving six troops. The manufacture of floor-cloth bestows some importance on the trading pursuits of this place; and here is, also, an ale-brewery on an extensive scale.

On the south side of the road, between Knightsbridge and Kensington, are several fine detached mansions, which may  
be

\* Lord Lanesborough is thus mentioned by Pope, *Moral Essays*, I. 230.

Old politicians chew on wisdom past,  
And totter on in business to the last;  
As weak as earnest; and as gravely out  
As sober Lanes'brow dancing in the gout.



be described as forming a peculiar feature in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. They are scarcely more remote from the houses of parliament, and the places of gay resort, than several of the fashionable squares of London; while they command open views, both on the north and south; and have good, and rather extensive, attached grounds. The nearest of these to Hyde Park Corner was lately in the occupation of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, and is now divided into two capacious dwellings, inhabited by Lord Boringdon and the Honourable George Villiers. Next in the range is the handsome mansion of William Marsh, Esq. and at a short remove westward, is Rutland House, now in the occupation of F. Manners, Esq. In this house John, Duke of Rutland, died, in 1779. Still farther towards the west is Kingston House, a fine and spacious residence, formerly occupied by the celebrated Duchess of Kingston, and afterwards by Sir George Warren, K. B. and the Earl of Stair. This mansion is now in the occupation of the Earl of Enismore.

### PADDINGTON

is seated on the Edgeware road, and is nearly united, by recent buildings, to the north-western part of the metropolis. The parish is bounded on the east by Marybone; on the north by Wilsdon; on the west by the detached part of Chelsea already noticed, and by Kensington: on the south the limits abut on the parishes of Kensington, St. Margaret, Westminster, and St. George, Hanover Square.

The manor of Paddington was given by King Edgar to Westminster Abbey; and in 1191, Walter, abbot of Westminster, assigned this manor for the celebration of a most sumptuous festival on his anniversary. According to the prescribed terms of feasting, the whole convent was to be provided with manchets, crumpets, cracknells, wafers, &c.; and

each friar was to be allowed a gallon of wine, "with good ale in abundance." From the hour in which the memorial of the anniversary was said, to the end of the following day, all comers were to be entertained according to their degree; "and no one, either on foot or on horseback, was to be denied admittance at the gates." Bread and ale were likewise distributed among 300 of the poor. This feast was afterwards discontinued, on account of the great expense which it occasioned; but "two quarters of corn, in baked bread," were annually bestowed on the poor, until the dissolution of religious houses, at which time the manor of Paddington was allotted to the bishopric of Westminster; and, on the abolition of that short-lived see, it was granted to the Bishop of London and his successors. The manor has uniformly been leased, since it has appertained to these prelates; and it is now held under the Bishop of London by Sir John Morshead, Bart. and Robert Thistlewaite, Esq. In the year 1795, an act of Parliament was passed, enabling the Bishop to grant these Gentlemen a renewed lease for 99 years;—"his successors, at the end of 50 years, to renew the said lease, for a fine of 20*s.* only, for a further term of 99 years," on certain specified conditions, among which occur the following: "the lessees are to pay to the curate a stipend of 120*l.* *per annum.*; and, after all deductions, one third of the rents, ground-rents, and increased profits of the lands so leased, to be appropriated to the Bishop of London and his successors."\* It is to be regretted that this act has not yet led to the erection of buildings calculated to ornament the neighbourhood. At present the district, thus apparently open to improvement, is disfigured by a large congregation of huts of the meanest possible character (not less, as we are told, than 700 in number) which form the most abject feature in all the suburbs of London.

Previously to the date of this latter grant (1795.) Paddington

\* Lysons, Vol. II. p. 599.

ton was a place of small population, and of rural character. The circumstance which, at this period, chiefly operated in producing an alteration in the character of the village, was the commencement of a *Canal*,\* which originates in this place, and, after passing through several Middlesex parishes, communicates with the Grand Junction Canal at Bull Bridge in the vicinity of Norwood. This important channel was opened, with an aquatic procession, in July 1801 ; and at Paddington is a capacious basin, on the sides of which are large wharfs and warehouses, belonging to the company. Numerous warehouses in the vicinity have, likewise, been erected by private adventurers in various branches of trade. The advantages of this great liquid road, in affording a cheap and easy communication between the metropolis and many of the chief manufacturing towns, are of incalculable magnitude, and are likely to be still farther enhanced by extended facilities of conveyance. Passage-boats convey goods daily between Paddington and Uxbridge ; and boats, provided with superior means of accommodation, for passengers, usually leave the former place twice in every week during the summer-months, and return on the same evening.

In the year 1812, an act of Parliament was obtained for the purpose of augmenting the line of water-communication, by a cut between Paddington and Limehouse. The speculators were allowed by this act to raise the sum of 300,000*l.* by proprietor's shares of 100*l.* each ; with liberty to raise a further sum of 100,000*l.* in the same manner, if required. This great work, under the name of the *Regent's Canal*, commences in the parish of Paddington, and is supplied by the waters of the Paddington Canal. After proceeding a short distance, it is conducted by a subterranean tunnel, 272 yards long, under Maida Hill, and the neighbourhood of that spot. It after-

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wards

\* For a notice of the Paddington Canal, and a statement of the numerous mercantile objects embraced by its designers, see the first volume of our Account of London and Middlesex, p. 36.

wards crosses the north side of the Regent's Park; and here is a collateral cut and basin, for the use of a projected market, &c. The canal is completed as far as the Hampstead road, over which it is intended to cross. After a devious course through the parish of Pancras, the canal is to be conveyed through the rising ground of Islington by means of a second tunnel, nearly half a mile in length. This subterranean passage commences near White-conduit house, and is to terminate in a field on the east side of the New River. About one half of the excavation is now completed. The line of canal will then continue through the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch; and, by means of a collateral cut, is intended to supply a basin for the reception of craft, and other trading purposes, at Hoxton, near Aske Terrace. After intersecting the parishes of Hackney and Bethnal Green, and crossing the Mile End Road and the Commercial Road (near which another basin is intended) it is finally to enter the Thames on the west of Limehouse.

The *Grand-Junction Water-Works* were constructed by the proprietors of the Grand Junction Canal, for the purpose of supplying with water, the parishes of Paddington, Marybone, and St. George, Hanover Square.

PADDINGTON GREEN is a small area, surrounded by many respectable and commodious dwellings. The largest of these is termed *Paddington House*, and was built by Mr. Dennis Chirac, jeweller to Queen Anne. It is, at present, the residence of John Symmons, Esq. F. R. S.

WESTBOURN GREEN, situate in the north western part of this parish, yet retains a tranquil and open character, truly calculated to surprise the examiner who has recently quitted the metropolis. The transition from crowded dwellings and noisy turmoil, to this sweet spot, where the buildings are few, and the prospects rural and attractive, is indeed most abrupt. The principal villa in this desirable situation is little more than half a mile distant from Paddington church, and is termed *West-bourn*



*Woburn Place.* It is a handsome and spacious brick structure, seated on gently elevated ground, and was built by an architect of some credit, Isaac Ware, who edited Palladio's works, and some other publications on professional subjects. Mr. Ware resided for some time in the mansion which affords so fair a specimen of his architectural talent. After his death it was sold to Sir William Yorke, Bart. Lord Chief Justice of the common pleas in Ireland; who again disposed of the estate to the late Jukes Coulson, Esq. This latter gentleman much improved the house, and added the library, at the expense, as it is said, of nearly 1500*l.* Westbourn Place is now the property and residence of S. P. Cockerell, Esq. The attached grounds are ample, and of a very pleasing character.

At a short distance, but on the opposite side of the Harrow Road, is a small retired cottage, which has long been in the occupation of Mrs. Siddons, whose attainments in the histrionic art have excited so much admiration. Mr. Charles Kemble, the brother of that lady, has a house in the close vicinity.

To the south of Westbourn Green is CRAVEN HILL, the estate of the Earl of Craven, on which spot is now formed an agreeable and quiet hamlet. A field on this estate is liable to be used as a place of interment for persons dying of the plague, if that dreadful disease should again appear in the metropolis. For this melancholy provision the public are indebted to the philanthropic Earl Craven, whose exertions were so conspicuous and serviceable during the great plague, and the fire of London. His Lordship originally gave for the above purpose, the spot of ground now occupied by Carnaby market; but, as the town extended, an exchange very properly took place for land in this parish.

BAYSWATER, another separate assemblage of houses in the parish of Paddington, is in the immediate neighbourhood of Craven Hill, and at a very short distance from Tybourn turnpike. The late Sir John Hill, whose various writings, botanical speculations, and high-sounding nostrums all attained a

day of popularity, but only a short day, for its duration was proportioned to their merits, had a house in this place, with attached gardens in which he cultivated the medicinal plants used in composing his balsams and water-dock essence. His premises are now open as tea gardens, and are in a retired and not displeasing situation. The grounds were rather spacious; and as the water is here peculiarly fine, and the springs lie near the surface,\* he was enabled to render his garden most desirable for the growth of aquatic plants.

Near the eastern extremity of Bayswater is the *Queen's Lying-in-Hospital*. This charity was established in the year 1752, in a house near the turnpike entering on the Uxbridge road; but was removed to its present situation in 1791, at which time it was honoured with the patronage of her majesty, whose name was then prefixed to its title. According to the humane design of this institution, poor pregnant women, married or unmarried, are received into the house, or are attended at their own abodes if within a limited circuit. The charity is supported by annual subscription, and is much indebted for its prosperity to exertions in its behalf made by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge. It is computed "that upwards of 45,000 women have received the benefit of this hospital, in its respective branches."† The building occupies a site judiciously retired and quiet, and is surrounded by an extensive garden.

In the neighbourhood of Bayswater is yet remaining one of those conduits, which formerly assisted in supplying the metropolis with water. This belongs to the city of London, but the

\* Water, on the contrary, is found with great difficulty in several parts of the parish of Paddington. Mr. Lysons mentions a well, dug some few years back, "on the east of a little brook which runs by Kilbourn and Bayswater; on which occasion the workmen proceeded nearly 300 feet before they found water." In digging a second well in the same neighbourhood, water occurred at the depth of 250 feet.

† Highmore's Public Charities, p. 185.

the corporation has lately granted a lease to certain individuals. The water is conveyed, by means of brick drains, to some western parts of London.

*Paddington Church* is situate on the border of the Green. This building, which is of brick, and placed on a slight eminence, was erected in pursuance of an act of Parliament obtained for that purpose in 1787. It was begun in the following year, and was consecrated in April, 1791. The church which it supplanted was little more than a century old, but still was of a ruinous character, and was, likewise, of proportions much too limited for the population of the parish. The present edifice\* is after a design of Mr. Wapshott, and is highly creditable to his architectural judgment. The Grecian style has been adopted, and the building composes a square of about 50 feet. Towards the south is a portico of the Doric order, and on the top is a small, but light and tasteful cupola. A fine harmony of proportion prevails throughout the whole, and the interior is well arranged for the reception of a congregation, and is fitted up with much neatness.

The attached church-yard is extensive, and gratefully shaded with trees of various growth. Among the numerous monumental tributes, nearly all of which are conspicuous for decorous simplicity, will be observed that sacred to the remains of the reverend Alexander Geddes;—a plain upright stone, charged with the following inscription, and erected at the expense of Lord Petre, whose family well knew the worth of the deceased:—

“ Rev. Alexander Geddes, LLD. translator of the historical books of the old testament, died Feb. 26th 1802, aged 65.

CHRISTIAN is my name, and CATHOLIC is my surname. I grant that you are a Christian as well as I; and embrace you as my fellow-disciple in Jesus.

L 4

And

\* The expense of this building, together with all incidental charges, amounted to 6000*l*. Lysons, Vol. II. p. 602.

And if you were not a disciple of Jesus, still I  
would embrace you, as my fellow man.

Extracted from his Works.

Requiescat in Pace.”

Here also lie buried the following artists, several of whom were of conspicuous merit :—Francis Vivares, the engraver, died Nov. 26, 1780. William Armingier, statuary, 1793. Joseph Francis Nollekins, painter, and father of Mr. Nollekins the statuary. He died in 1747. George Barret, landscape painter, 1784. Thomas Banks, the celebrated sculptor, 1805. Lewis Schiavonetti, an engraver of great and deserved eminence, 1810.

The remains of John, Marquis of Lansdowne, who died in 1809, were placed, in pursuance of his own directions, beneath the chancel of the church; and in a light vault under the building, are carefully preserved several monuments attached to the more ancient structure. The memorials in the church yard to persons of the Roman Catholic persuasion are numerous.

The Church of Paddington, previous to the dissolution of monasteries, was considered a chapel of ease to St. Margaret's Westminster; but it is now a donative, in the patronage of the Bishop of London.\*

Here is a Charity School, established in the year 1802,  
which

\* Mr. Lysons observes, on the authority of Strype's life of Aylmer, “ that the stipend of the curate was formerly so small, that it was difficult to find a person who would supply the cure. When Bishop Aylmer's enemies, among other charges, accused him of *ordaining his Porter*, the fact was admitted, and justified on this ground;—that, being a man of honest life and conversation, the Bishop had ordained him to preach to a small congregation at Paddington, where commonly, on account of the meanness of the stipend, no preacher could be had.” Strype adds that this ordained porter, “ continued in Paddington, with the good liking of the people, eight or nine years, until he grew dull of sight for age, and thereby unable to serve any longer.”



which meets with distinguished patronage. Forty boys, and the same number of girls, receive education; and twenty children of each sex are likewise clothed.

Some small alms-houses were built, at the expense of the parish, in the early part of the 18th century; but the benefactions to the poor of this district are not numerous. In attention to one bequest, a considerable quantity of bread and cheese and beer is distributed on the Sunday before Christmas day; and it is a curious fact, though the custom is by no means confined to this parish, that a small part of the bread is thrown from the church steeple, to be scrambled for by the needy.

### PANCRAS.

The great extent of this parish would seem to prove its former thinness of population; but the buildings have so rapidly accumulated in late years, that a considerable portion of Pancras must now be unavoidably described as forming a part of the metropolis, and is therefore noticed in the third volume of our account of London and Middlesex.

The parish is bounded on the north by Islington, Hornsey, and Finchley; and, on the west, by Hampstead and Marybone. On the south it meets the parishes of St. Giles in the Fields, St. George the Martyr, St. George Bloomsbury, and St. Andrew's Holborn. Towards the east it is bounded by St. James Clerkewell.—Kentish-town, a part of Highgate, Camden-town, and Somers-town, are included within this parish as Hamlets.

Pancras takes its name from the Saint to whom its church is dedicated; a youthful Phrygian nobleman, who suffered death under the Emperor Dioclesian, for his zealous adherence to the Christian faith. The place bore the same appellation at the time of the Norman Survey. In that record the canons of St. Paul are said to "hold four hides, as a manor in St. Pancras. Arable land to two ploughs; wood for the hedges; pasture for

the cattle, and twenty pence. Four villanes held the land under the canons; and there were seven cottagers. The whole value forty shillings; in King Edward's time sixty shillings." A second manor, termed *Totehele* (now Tottenham Court) within this parish, was likewise held by the canons of St. Paul. Walter, a canon of the same church, also "held one hide to St. Pancras."\*

The first of these manors is supposed, and with probable correctness, by Mr. Lysons, in his notice of this parish, to have been the prebendal manor of Kentish town, or Cantelows, which constitutes a stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. This estate is now held by Earl Camden, on a lease for lives, under the prebendary, who keeps the manor in his own hands, and holds a court leet and court baron.

When a visitation of the church of Pancras was made, in the year 1251, there were only forty houses in the parish. The desolate situation of the village in the latter part of the 16th century is emphatically described by Norden, in his *Speculum Britanniae*. After noticing the solitary condition of the church, he says, "yet about this structure have bin manie buildings, now decaied, leaving poore Pancras without companie or comfort." In some manuscript additions to his work,† the same writer has the following observations:—"Although this place be, as it were, forsaken of all; and true men seldom frequent the same, but upon devyne occasions; yet it is visyted by thieves, who assemble not there to pray, but to waite for praye; and manie fall into their handes, clothed, that are glad when they are escaped naked. Walk not there too late."

The increase of buildings within the last half century has been so great, that the parish, in its southern parts, has now few spots partaking in the least degree of a rural or sequestered character. The first important increase took place in the neighbour-

\* Bawden's Trans. Domesday for Midd. p. 7—8.

† For the loan of which we have, in a previous page, expressed our obligation to Mr. John Nichols.

neighbourhood of Tottenham Court Road. Many streets, chiefly composed of respectable dwellings, occur in this division; and such parts of the *village* of Pancras as may yet, by a sort of courtesy of appropriation, be deemed separate from the metropolis, must be described as thickly crowded with houses, almost uniformly constructed in rows, and generally maintaining a decent mediocrity as to size and aspect. The southern division acquires much interest from several great charitable foundations;\* and in this district are, likewise, three proprietary chapels, all built since the year 1769, which are ornamental as structures, and are most salutary in operation by affording auxiliary places of worship, according to the established forms. Several London parishes have, procured spacious cemeteries in this part of Pancras, which are enclosed by substantial brick walls, and provided with a chapel for the performance of burial service, and a residence for the minister.

The *Church* of St. Pancras, which Norden describes as “standing all alone, utterly forsaken, old and wether-beaten,”† is believed to have been built about the 14th century. The structure is in the pointed style, and is composed of stone and flint; but the original lineaments are now much obscured by a coat of plaister. This church has no pretensions to architectural beauty, and is lamentably small in proportion to the present population of the parish.

The interior consists merely of a nave and chancel, and is destitute of ornament. Both chancel and nave contain some monuments, among which the most prominent is that of Philadelphia, wife of Thomas Wollaston, Esq. The manner of this lady's death is affectingly denoted by the representation of her effigies, recumbent on a couch, with an infant in her arms.

The

\* The Foundling, and the Small-pox hospitals, and the Welsh charity school; each of which is noticed in our third volume.

† Spec. Brit. p. 38.

The churchyard of St. Pancras is enriched by the ashes of many distinguished persons, of various religious persuasions ; but far the greater number interred here were Roman Catholics by profession.\* The cross, and "Requiescat in pace," or the initials of those words, occur on a great majority of monuments. We select, without attention to the religious tenets of the deceased, a few of the names most eminent for worth or talent.

Jeremiah Collier, the pertinacious non-juror, whose various writings render his name of interest, and who is memorable for his attempts to repress the immorality of the stage, lies buried at Pancras, but without any memorial. He died in 1726.

William Woollet, the engraver. Over his remains is placed a simple inscription, which states his avocation, the place and date of his birth, and the time of his death. He died in 1785, and a monument has been erected to his memory in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

The remains of Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin are deposited in the church yard. Few writers have attained a larger share of temporary celebrity. This was the triumph of wit and eloquence of style. To the age next succeeding, it is probable that her name will be nearly unknown; for the calamities of her life so miserably prove the impropriety of her doctrines, that it becomes a point of charity to close the volume, treating of the "Rights of Woman," in mingled wonder and pity.

Over

\* Mr. Lysons says "that he has heard it assigned as a reason for the preference shewn by Roman Catholics to Pancras as a burial-place, that, before the late convulsions in that country, masses were said in a church in the south of France, dedicated to the same saint, for the souls of the deceased interred at St. Pancras, in England." *Env. Vol. II. p. 619.* It is, however, observed by the author of "Ecclesiastical Topography," that a reason more generally given is, that Pancras was the last church in England where mass was performed, after the reformation."



Over her ashes is placed a square monumental pillar, one face of which is charged with the following inscription :

Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin,  
 Author of  
 A Vindication of the Rights of Woman.  
 Born 27 April, 1759.  
 Died 10, September, 1797.

On each side of the monument a willow-tree has been planted ; but the soil is not genial, and the trees do not flourish.

A monument, erected at the expense of the Earl of Moira, modestly commemorates the worth of the Rev. Arthur O'Leary, who died in 1802, at the age of 70. This amiable man, very generally known, and as uniformly respected, by the name of *Father O'Leary*, was a friar of the order of St. Francis ; but no peculiarity of education could place limits to the liberality of his mind ; and he proved, through every action of a lengthened life, that universal good was the great aim of his efforts. He was a man who owned no political party, but was highly serviceable to the preservation of order, in persuading the lower ranks of Irish to a peaceable demeanour, during a time of much popular ferment ; and he controverted the doctrine of the Pope's temporal authority, with philanthropic ardour.

Among the numerous monuments in this church-yard, notice is next claimed by that of a shining and gallant character—*Pascal de Paoli*. It will be long remembered that this brave man, who had before fought with success against the Genoese, was selected by the Corsicans as their Chief, when that people struggled for an emancipation from the sway of the French. His conduct at this period revives in the mind images of ancient patriotism and virtue. When the cause of the Corsicans sank beneath the assault of numbers, General Paoli sought a  
 refuge

refuge in England, where he died in 1807, at the age of 82.\* On the monument is a Latin inscription of considerable length.

Mr. Edwards, author of a Treatise on Perspective; Mr. John Walker, author of the Pronouncing Dictionary; and Cavallo, a well-known writer on subjects of Natural Philosophy, are likewise buried at Pancras; and it may be observed, as an object of curiosity, that the remains of the Chevalier D'Eon were interred in this cemetery. The Chevalier had figured, with some importance, on several military and political stages of Europe, but attracted most notice in England, where a doubt arose concerning his sex, and immense sums were hazarded by way of policies of insurance. A trial took place, in regard to one of these policies, before Lord Mansfield, in the court of King's Bench; from the result of which it was thought to be decided that the Chevalier had no right to masculine habiliments. The death of this ill-fortuned person occurred in 1810, when he had attained the age of 83, and it was proved that the impression conveyed by the result of the trial in the court of King's Bench, was erroneous. He was a scholar of distinguished attainments, and the author of several useful works on statistics and finance.

In consequence of numerous applications for the privilege of interment, the church-yard of St. Pancras was considerably enlarged in the year 1793. Divine service was anciently performed in Pancras church only on the first Sunday in every month; and at all other times in the chapel of ease situate at Kentish town; but duty is now regularly performed here on the morning and evening of each Sunday. The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's are patrons and ordinaries of the vicarage,

\* See many particulars concerning General Paoli in Boswell's History of Corsica. A monument, with a bust, has been erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

carage, and likewise possess the rectory, which they lease, subject to a reserved rent. It may be observed that measures have been long in contemplation for building a new church, upon a larger scale than the present.

Pancras affords within its limits the site of several distinguished and most useful charitable institutions, but we believe that there are not any private bequests for the permanent benefit of the parochial poor. Twenty three acres of land belong to the church; and the great increase of buildings render these of considerable value. It is not known to whom the church is indebted for this possession.

There are several mineral springs within the bounds of this extensive parish. At the long-established place of public entertainment called *Bagnigge Wells* are two springs, the one of a cathartic quality, and the other chalybeate. Near Pancras church is a medicinal water, which once attained some celebrity under the name of *Pancras-wells*. This water is nearly tasteless, but has a slight cathartic property. An advertisement, in the year 1722, laments that the "credit of these wells hath much suffered for some late years, by encouraging of scandalous company, and making the long room a common dancing room;" but the same advertisement promises "that due care shall be taken, for the future, that nothing of the kind shall be allowed, or any disorderly person permitted to be in the walks." *St. Chad's Well*, near Battlebridge, the waters of which is likewise of a cathartic quality, has already been mentioned in our third volume.

Two mansions, really within this parish but situate between Hampstead and Highgate, demand notice. CANE WOOD, or KEN WOOD, the seat of the Earl of Mansfield, lies to the north-east of the village and heath of Hampstead. It is observed by Mr. Lysons "to be not improbable that the wood near this mansion, and the neighbouring hamlet of Kentish-town, were both called after the name, or title, of some very

remote possessor.”\* A house on this estate is said by Macky, in his tour through England, to have been then lately the residence of the Duke of Argyle. This nobleman devised the property to Lord Bute; of whom it was purchased, in 1755, by the first Earl of Mansfield, Chief Justice of the King’s Bench (then Attorney General.)

The mansion is enriched by a home-domain of a peculiarly attractive character, and the building itself ranks among the most estimable in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. When Lord Mansfield purchased this estate the house was small, and far from being of an elegant description. The principal alterations were effected by the late Earl, under the successive direction of the two able architects Adam and Saunders. The Ionic order prevails throughout the exterior; and seldom has that modest order been arranged to the production of an effect more chaste yet striking. The north front affords the grand approach, and has two projecting wings. In the central compartment four fluted columns support an enriched entablature and an ornamented pediment. The southern front commands a fine view of the gardens, and a terrace-walk ranges along the whole length. The central division has a rustic basement, which sustains pilasters, crowned with a pediment, the tympanum being vacant. On each side extends a wing, long and low, with an entablature supported by three-quarter columns. One of these wings constitutes a library, and the other a conservatory.

The interior is spacious, but not vast. The proportions of the different rooms are eminently fine; and the embellishments are at once ample and unassuming. The sides of the *Music Room* are painted by Julius Ibbetson. In different pannels are introduced various operations of agriculture, fancifully represented as performed by unattired children. Interspersed are views in North Wales, delicately executed.

Over

\* Env. &c. Vol. II. p. 617. Mr. Park supposes Kenwood to be the remains of the ancient forest of Middlesex. Hist. of Hampstead, p. 19.



Over the organ the artist has introduced cherubs, performing in concert on many instruments. In an apartment termed the *School Room* is an original portrait of Pope, presented by him to the Earl of Mansfield when Mr. Murray; an original half-length of Garrick; and the celebrated head of Betterton, said to be painted by Pope, who certainly made some advance in the art under the instruction of Jervas. The *Library* is a fine apartment, about 60 feet long by 21 feet wide. At each end is a semi-circular recess, with two fluted columns of the Corinthian order. The ceiling is coved, and is divided into pannels delicately stuccoed, and ornamented with paintings by Zucchi. This room was designed by Adam. Over the mantle piece is a whole length of the first Earl of Mansfield, by Martin. In several apartments contiguous to the library are some pictures, among which we noticed two large and fine landscapes, supposed by Claude; a piece by Teniers; and Wilkie's Village Politicians. In the *Billiard Room* are several good family portraits. In the *Dining Room*, a large but plain apartment, is the portrait of Chief Justice Mansfield, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, from which has been made a well known engraving.\* The portrait of Lady Mansfield acts as a companion. In different apartments are other pictures, but we have noticed those which appear of greatest interest. There are, also, the following busts:—Homer, antique, and bequeathed to Lord Mansfield by Pope; Sir Isaac Newton; Pope; the Earl of Mansfield, by Nollekins, and a second bust of the same noble person at an earlier period of life.

The grounds disposed as garden-scenery comprise about fifty acres. This spot is rich in circumstances of natural beauty. The undulations are gentle, yet sheltering; and that deep mass of woodland which imparts a name to the domain, is an

PART IV.

M

adjunct

\* We are assured, by those who were long familiar with his Lordship, that this portrait does not duly convey the characteristics of his countenance. The eyes are too far closed, and the face has a fretful air, not habitual with Lord Mansfield.

adjunct of the picturesque rarely found in the close vicinage of the metropolis. Art has been largely employed to complete the display; but all her operations have been guided by so fine a taste, that the patient examiner alone detects the parts indebted to her interference. The reservoirs belonging to the Hampstead water-works\* are situated in these grounds. The breaks between the sheets of water are hidden by plantations; and in one part is constructed a mock bridge, which forms a good object from the house, while it assists in imposing the idea of a continued stream or river. At different points, vistas are contrived, which casually reveal lands really unconnected with the estate, except as to the aid they thus impart to picturesque effect. The edges of the rich oak woodland are finely broken and unequal. We must not omit to observe that the leading improvements in these grounds have been effected under the guidance of Mr. Hunter, who resides on the estate as land-steward to the Earl of Mansfield, and who was likewise retained as steward by the Lord Chief Justice.

A serpentine walk, nearly two miles in extent, conducts round the most interesting parts of the premises, and through the large and venerable woods. In the course of this perambulation occur numberless pleasing views, varied between a comprehensive prospect of the metropolis and its immediate environs, and the more attractive points of home scenery. Concerning these recesses it must be noticed, as a circumstance of local anecdote, that Venner, the fanatic who created a disturbance at the head of the "fifth monarchy-men," in January, 1661, sought a retreat, with his followers, for a short time, in Ken-wood.†

Near

\* About 22 acres are, in the whole, under water in these premises. The company to whom the Hampstead water-works belong supply several neighbouring districts, and, likewise, some of the north-western parts of London.

† Neale's History of the Puritans, Vol. IV. p. 310.

Near the house are some fine cedars of Libanus, one of which was planted by the hand of the Chief Justice. The Earl of Mansfield retains an adjoining farm of about two hundred acres, which is in a very high state of cultivation. The dairy is situate within the pleasure grounds, and is a tasteful building, paved with marble.

FITZROY FARM is the name bestowed on a capacious villa, agreeably situated to the south-west of the village of Highgate. This handsome residence was rebuilt about twenty five years back, and is a commodious family dwelling of a distinguished class; but its attractions are thrown into shade by the lustre of the adjacent seat noticed above. Fitzroy farm was for some time the residence of Lord Southampton, in whom, and his heirs, was vested, by act of Parliament, in 1768, the fee-simple of the manor of Totenhall, or Tottenham, subject to the payment of 300*l. per ann.* to the prebendary of Tottenham.\* The Earl of Buckinghamshire is now resident here, and the spot has acquired some fashionable notoriety from the public breakfasts given by his Lordship. The grounds are judiciously disposed, and possess many circumstances of natural beauty. The attached *Farm* comprises about 100 acres.

KENTISH TOWN is an ancient hamlet of Pancras. The name was formerly written *Kentistonne*; and here "William Bruges, Garter King of Arms, in the reign of Henry V. had a country house, at which he entertained the Emperor Sigismund."† The manor is prebendal, under the name of Cantelows.‡ "The name of Kaunteloe, or de Kaunteloe," says

M 2

Lysons,

\* *Environs, &c.* Vol. II. p. 615.

† Lysons, after Dallaway's enquiries into the origin and progress of heraldry.

‡ See further remarks concerning the prebends of St. Paul's, relative to the parish of St. Pancras, in the second part of this account of London, &c. p. 198.

Lysons,\* “occurs in some of the most ancient court rolls of the manor of Tottenhall.”

The site of the church clearly ascertains the part of Pancras which was first peopled; but it is probable that a village was formed at a comparatively early period on the spot now under notice. Norden, writing in the reign of Elizabeth, mentions the chapel of ease in this place, but without describing it as a structure of modern erection.

Not any traces of ancient building are now to be discovered, but the hand of recent cultivation has been busy in every part of the hamlet. Many of the dwellings are detached and spacious, with good adjacent pleasure grounds. Others are crowded in the form of rows, and thus forfeit all allusion to rural character. The most pleasing parts of the village lie towards Highgate. Many of the houses in this division are designed in a superior style, and command a prospect, rich in verdure, and attractive from its connection with the inequalities of Hampstead and Highgate, and the fine expanse of contiguous country.

The *Chapel* of Kentish town is a neat brick structure, erected in 1783, and the succeeding year. The expense was defrayed by a fund arising from the rental of the church-lands of Pancras, aided by a brief. Among the persons interred in this chapel is *Grignon*, the Engraver, who died at Kentish town, in 1810, at the age of 93. For some time previous to his decease he had lost his sight, and this melancholy privation was rendered more bitter by extreme poverty. A subscription for his relief in some measure softened the last steps of his approach to the grave.

The Arminians and Calvinists have each a meeting-house in this place.

CAMDEN TOWN, situated to the south of the preceding hamlet,

\* *Environs, &c.* Vol. II. p. 614. The court rolls are in the muniment room of St. Paul's, and the earliest is dated about the beginning of the 14th century.



let, is a village of modern date. The first buildings in this part of the parish of Pancras, except a few inconsiderable houses in the neighbourhood of the original workhouse, were commenced about the year 1791. The place derives its name from the late Earl Camden, who acquired the lease of the prebendal manor of Cantelows by marriage with a daughter and co-heir of Nicholas Jeffreys, Esq. In the eastern part of Camden town is situated the VETERINARY COLLEGE, which was instituted in the year 1791, according to the plan of Mr. Sain Bel, who was appointed the first professor. The neglected state of farriery in this kingdom had long rendered such an establishment desirable, and it must be mentioned to the honour of the *Odiham Agricultural Society* that the Gentlemen forming that association were chiefly instrumental in carrying Mr. Sain Bel's plan into effect. "The grand object of this institution has been, and is, to form a school of veterinary science, in which the anatomical structure of quadrupeds of all kinds, horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, &c. the diseases to which they are subject, and the remedies proper to be applied, might be investigated and regularly taught; in order that by this means, enlightened practitioners of liberal education, whose whole study has been devoted to the veterinary art in all its branches, may be gradually dispersed over the kingdom. For this purpose pupils are admitted at the college, who, in addition to the lectures and instructions of the professor, and the practice of the stables under his superintendance, at present enjoy (from the liberal disposition of some of the most eminent characters of the faculty to support and protect this establishment) the peculiar advantage of free admission to their medical and anatomical lectures. Of these pupils many are at this time established in various parts of the country, practising with great credit and advantage to themselves, and benefit to their respective neighbourhoods. In order, however, that no doubt may arise respecting the sufficient qualifications of pupils upon their leaving the College, they are strictly examined

by the Medical Committee, (which consists of ten of the most eminent surgeons in the metropolis) "from whom they receive a proper certificate, if they are found to have acquired a sufficient knowledge in the various branches of the veterinary science, and are competent to practise with advantage to the public."\*

An institution so extensive in its views must necessarily incur a large annual expenditure. The number of subscribers is at present about seven hundred. Every subscriber of the sum of twenty guineas is a member of the society for life. Subscribers of two guineas annually are members for one year, and are equally entitled to all the benefits of the establishment. "A subscriber has the privilege of having his horses admitted into the Infirmary, to be treated, under all circumstances of disease, at the price of three shillings and sixpence per night, including keep, medicines, or operations of whatever nature that may be necessary; likewise of bringing his horses to the College for the advice of the professor, gratis, in cases where he may prefer the treatment of them at home."†

In consequence of the great importance of this institution to the army, conjoined to a wish for advancing the cause of national science, Parliament has liberally afforded aid, at different periods, when the state of the finances rendered such a supply essential. His royal highness the Prince Regent is patron of the establishment, and many of the most distinguished of the nobility occur in the list of subscribers.

The buildings are sufficiently extensive, and are extremely well adapted to their respective purposes. The stables present a model of scientific arrangement, and contain stalls and apartments calculated for the reception of horses in all the varieties and peculiarities of disease. The Theatre for dissections and lectures is judiciously formed; and a large contiguous  
apartment

\* Account of the College, printed in 1810, by direction of the Committee of Governors.

† Ibid.

apartment is provided with numerous satisfactory anatomical preparations, for the complete illustration of subjects discussed by the lecturer. There is, likewise, a forge for the shoeing of horses on the most approved principles, and several paddocks are attached to the collegiate buildings. Regular lectures on veterinary science are annually delivered by the professor.

The Infirmary is capable of accommodating near sixty horses, but the number usually submitted to practice may be averaged at between forty and fifty. Between three and four hundred students have been examined, and approved, by the Medical Committee. About thirty are at present under a course of study. The professor, whose medical talents are well known, is Mr. Edward Coleman; and the very able assistant professor, Mr. William Sewell, who has, likewise, the whole civil superintendance of the establishment.

SOMERS TOWN, situate to the south-east of the village just noticed, has obtained both "local habitation and name" within the last thirty years. But the site of this recent plantation of dwellings has some claim on antiquarian notice. A part of Somers-town is built on a spot termed the *Brill*, where were to be seen, before the buildings took place, the remains of what has been supposed a Roman camp. The earth works appear to have been of some extent, and Dr. Stukeley (whose boldness of conjecture is well known) in an account prefixed to his *Iter Boreale*, but published since his death, very confidently describes the arrangement of the camp, which he terms *Cæsar's*, and points out the peculiar station of each commander. This is the romance of antiquarianism, and the pursuit loses at once its utility and dignity by such an indulgence of imagination. There is always danger in attributing a very remote origin to dubious marks of antiquity in the neighbourhood of a great and populous city, whose environs have experienced the hostile visitation of divers formidable powers.\* It is known

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that

\* Mr. Lysons, who is safe authority, has the following remarks on this subject :—

that the Londoners in 1642, formed entrenchments and ramparts in the fields near Pancras church. Dr. Stukeley says that the works during the civil war chiefly consisted of a vallum, thrown up in the fields contiguous to the Duke of Bedford's house; and adds that this vallum was levelled after the restoration, and that scarce a trace of it remained when he wrote. That entire obliteration of every vestige, which has since occurred, precludes all other argument than such as is founded on written or engraved document. In the print of the presumed camp, published with Dr. Stukeley's work, the lines of entrenchment seem to have been very faint; but certainly the name of the site, in appearing to be a contraction of *Bury hill*,\* affords some support to the conjecture of that fanciful antiquary.

Somers-town has so rapidly increased within the last few years, that a considerable license of arrangement is assumed in treating of it as a place distinct from the metropolis. In fact, on the south it joins those long ranges of building which line the *New Road*, in the neighbourhood of Battle-bridge; but on the north, it is open to the Bedford Fields, and there, at least, appears to hesitate in character. A curious and circumstantial account of the progress of this place, in regard to accession of building, is inserted in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.† Perhaps the whole records of domestic architecture do not present a similar instance of celerity in creating and uniting streets.

The

ject;—"It has been the custom among some antiquaries to magnify every entrenchment, though only a dry moat of 40 paces square, into a Roman camp. I have not observed any entrenchments near London which could have been capable of containing more than a very small body of men, except that on Wimbledon Common, and the large entrenchment near Barking."

\* In several parts of the "*Beauties of England*," &c. it is observed that the word *Bury* denoted either a military station or a dwelling of importance. It is well known that the Saxons often occupied Roman sites for both those purposes.

† For 1813. The article was written by the late J. P. Malcolm, F. S. A.



The first speculators in building met with some little encouragement, but many of their houses remained unoccupied until the troubles in France caused a great number of persons, who adhered by education and profession to the ancient government, to seek an asylum in this country. The emigrant priests fixed on Somers-town as a desirable spot of residence; many houses here wanted occupants, and the place was near the Catholic cemetery of St. Pancras. This influx of foreigners produced a considerable rise in the rents, and stimulated a still farther increase of buildings. The streets are now very numerous, and are generally composed of houses which maintain a respectable mediocrity of character.

The sojourn of the ejected French priests in this "Town" attained a high interest from the truly amiable and philanthropic exertions of the Abbé Carron. This gentleman instituted several establishments which afforded sustenance to the old, and useful instruction to the young, at a period when his expatriated countrymen were mendicant and helpless in a land which had long discarded their system of religious ceremonies. These foundations consist of an hospital for aged and infirm French clergy, which was opened in 1797, and a receptacle for distressed female French emigrants. The Abbé likewise, promoted the foundation of two charity schools; the one for boys and the other for girls of the Roman Catholic religion. The exertions of the Abbé Carron were, indeed, unceasing in the times of greatest need; in 1810 he established an institution for the relief of all the deserving poor who formed a part of his congregation. Soup twice in each week, medicine, wine, clothes and pecuniary assistance were administered by this establishment. The whole of these charitable institutions depended for support on the casual bounty of wealthy Roman Catholics, and on contributions obtained by the solicitation of Carron. Every hour of this excellent man's estrangement from his native country was devoted to the duties of the religious faith in which he had been educated, and to

that

that great cause which depends on no fashion or mode, and has its origin in the heart,—the relief of suffering fellow creatures.

The Roman Catholic chapel in this place is a neat brick building. It contains a monument to the brother of the Abbé Carron. The Princess of Conde was also interred here. There are two dissenting houses of religious worship. *Bethel Chapel*, a gloomy building, now belongs to the Baptists, but was formerly a proprietary chapel of the established church. *Tonbridge Chapel*, so termed from its situation in Tonbridge Row, or Place, is for the use of Independents.

### HAMPSTEAD.

This most desirable village is distant from London about four miles on the north-west. The parish, containing 2169 acres, is separated from the metropolis by Pancras, and by Marylebone; and is bounded in other directions by Finchley, Hendon, Wilsdon, and Paddington. Much of this district is still in the hands of the farmer, but scarcely any land is subject to arable cultivation. The farms are small, as is generally the case in the neighbourhood of the metropolis; and considerable portions of meadow ground are attached to the villas of private gentlemen, who deem themselves fortunate in acquiring such rural appendages on terms which, in a pecuniary point of view, are truly favourable to the person who sells or lets the land.

The greater part of Hampstead is seated on an eminence “about 400 feet above the level of the tide;”<sup>\*</sup> and from this circumstance of situation the atmosphere is necessarily dry and sanative. Armstrong, in his “art of preserving health,” mentions

“Hampstead, courted by the western wind;

and

\* Park's Hampstead, p. 2,

and the place has, with propriety, been long the summer resort of those who have sacrificed that great essential of enjoyment, soundness of constitution, in the busy and seductive circles of the neighbouring city.

Armstrong is not the only physician who has praised the climate of this district. It is said, by Dr. Soame, to resemble that of Montpelier.\* Among the numerous persons who have derived benefit from this salubrious air, we cannot avoid naming Gay, who retired hither when oppressed to extremity by the failure of the south-sea scheme, in which he had embarked the hard earned produce of many years devoted to poetry; and the friend of Gay, the worthy and accomplished Dr. Arbuthnot.

The signification of the name by which this village is known would appear to be obvious. The compound term *Homestead*, is still used in many counties to express the domestic appurtenances of a farm. It had formerly a more extensive application; and perhaps, originally, was employed to distinguish the principal mansion of a village. In Domesday book the word is written *Hamestede*, and under that name occurs the following statement of the property so denominated:—"The abbot of St. Peter holds Hamestede for four hides. Arable land to three ploughs. Three hides and a half belong to the demesne, and there is one plough therein. The villanes have one plough, and another may be made. There is one villane of one virgate, and five bordars of one virgate, and one bondman. Pannage for one hundred hogs. In the whole it is worth fifty shillings; the same when received; in King Edward's time  
one

\* Respecting the atmosphere of this neighbourhood, the following remark occurs in Mr. Park's History of Hampstead:—"Though it may appear paradoxical, I have not the least hesitation in asserting that Hampstead is frequently warmer than London, in the winter-season. I have even heard it said, by a person who kept one thermometer at Hampstead and another in London, and travelled between the two places daily, that he almost uniformly found his town thermometer lower than his country one."

one hundred shillings.”\* Rannulf Pevrel held, under the Abbot, one hide of the land of the villanes, valued at five shillings. The manor altogether was considered to be in the demesne of the church of St. Peter.

The history of property within this parish may, however, be traced to an earlier period than that at which was formed the record termed Domesday. There still exists a charter in which King Edgar the peaceable professes to grant to his trusty minister Mangoda, a certain spot of country in the place commonly called ÆT HAMSTEDE; but there are strong reasons for supposing that this instrument is one of those fabrications not unusual among the monks of the early ages.† It is less questionable that King Ethelred, in the year 986, granted the property of “Hamstede” to the church of St. Peter, at Westminster. The grant was confirmed by Edward the confessor, with additional privileges, at the instigation of Archbishop Dunstan. We have seen, from the extract of Domesday, that the claim was allowed by the Norman conqueror; and the manor of Hampstead remained in the possession of the Abbots of Westminster until the Dissolution of the monastic house over which they presided, in 1539.

When Westminster was erected into a bishopric by Henry VIII. as an effort towards a popular atonement for the freedom he had used with endowed religious institutions, the county of Middlesex was taken from the see of London, to form the new diocese. Among other appendages of the dissolved abbey of Westminster, the manor of Hampstead was allotted to the Bishop. But it remained for only a short period in the possession of this mitred lord. The bishoprick of Westminster existed but for nine years; and in 1551, Edward VI. conferred

Hampstead

\* Bawdwen's Trans. Domes. for Midd. p. 9.

† See some very ingenious remarks on this subject in Mr. Park's Hist. of Hampstead, p. 84—86.



Hampstead on Sir Thomas Wroth,\* a gentleman high in his favour, and on whom he bestowed many honours and large possessions.

The manor remained in the family of Wroth until the year 1620, when it was sold to Sir Baptist Hickes, afterwards Viscount Campden, whose chief residence has been noticed in our account of Kensington. With the Campdens and their descendants the estate remained till 1707, when it was sold to Sir William Langhorne, Bart. an East India merchant. It is now the property of Lady Wilson, relict of General Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart.

The leading historical features of this village are comprised in the page which narrates the descent of property. It is supposed, by several antiquaries, that the Roman road termed the Watling Street passed through Hampstead. There are not any visible remains of this great work within the parish; but, according to the track usually ascribed to the Watling Street, Hampstead would appear to be in the line of its progress. As a circumstance in some shape favouring the conjecture, it must be observed that a Roman sepulchral urn was dug up, near the Wells, in the year 1774, and it is well known that the Romans chose for the burial place of their warriors the border of a military way. The repositorial urn discovered at the above time, was capable of holding from ten to twelve gallons; but was unfortunately broken to pieces before it could be released from the ground. It was covered with a perforated stone, and its contents were as follow:—at the bottom was a small urn, holding the remains of human bones which had passed through fire. Above this was a pitcher, with a handle and spout, containing

\* Sir Thomas was in habits of great familiarity with his youthful sovereign. He was warmly attached to the reformed religion; and, on the accession of Queen Mary, he fled to Strasburgh. "It is observable," says Fuller (whose conclusions often partook more of fancy than of judgment) "that he, who then went away for his conscience, hath alone, of all the catalogue of Middlesex gentry, his name remaining in the county."

taining likewise, burnt human bones. On the sides were found four vases of different sizes; a small jar; and two earthen lamps.\*

The village of Hampstead is formed on the side of one of those lofty hills which rise on the north of London, and constitute a natural screen for the metropolis in that chill quarter. The domestic buildings are of various ages and character. The most ancient (now in a ruinous state) may be ascribed to the reign of the first James; but there are several which bear evident reference, in general feature, or interior circumstance of embellishment, to the latter part of the 17th century. These are substantial and commodious dwellings; and, in later years, have been constructed numerous villas of a most respectable and ornamental description. The situation of the principal houses partakes much of variety, and acquires charms not usual with the vicinity of London, from the craggy and devious character of the hill on which the village is placed. But the far-famed salubrity of the Hampstead air has acted as a stimulus to those speculators in building who have lately incumbered the environs of the metropolis with tenements far beyond the need of the population. Many streets diverge from or approach the great thoroughfare, which are crowded with ill constructed and unoccupied buildings, intended, it would appear, as lodging-houses for invalids.

The progress of Hampstead in regard to population and notoriety merits attention. "In the reign of Henry VIII. this place was chiefly inhabited by washerwomen; and here the clothes of the nobility, gentry, and chief citizens used to be brought from London to be washed."† In the course of the 17th century, as is evident from buildings yet remaining, some few families of respectability chose this spot for an occasional residence; but it was only towards the commencement of the century

\* See an engraving and comprehensive account of the Urn, &c. in the *Gent. Mag.* Vol. XLVI, p. 169.

† MS. Description of Middlesex, in the possession of J. Britton, F. S. A.

century following that Hampstead attracted the notice of the world of fashion. At this period, so important in the annals of the village, Hampstead attained celebrity as a *watering place*. It is not known by whom the springs were first discovered, but it is certain that the *Wells* were held in some public esteem before the year 1698. The history of a fashionable medicinal spring is nearly the same, wherever it arises. The poor first received, or thought that they received, benefit. Then certain physicians, aware perhaps of the efficacy of novelty with the fanciful, proclaimed the discovery of a healing treasure in the bubble of the waters. Caterers for public pleasure seized the opportunity, and introduced the dance and festival as auxiliaries of convalescence.

Many of the springs in the neighbourhood of Hampstead possess ferruginous qualities, but only in one instance is the impregnation sufficiently strong to justify medical application. Dr. Gibbons (the *Mirmillo* of Garth's Dispensary) was the first physician who strenuously recommended the drinking of these waters. He was followed by many physicians of his own time, and we are told that "the Wells were once frequented by as much and as good company as used to go yearly to Tunbridge Wells, in Kent."\*

The Wells of Hampstead, which conduced in so high a degree to render the village of popular attraction, were furnished with a tavern, coffee room, dancing-room, raffling shops, bowling-green, &c. The periodical publications of the early part of the last century abound with advertisements from those who provided

\* Tract by Dr. Soame; for more extended extracts of which, see Park's *Hist. of Hampstead*. The tract was published in 1734 "to retrieve," says Mr. Park, "the falling fame of these waters;" but it was ill adapted to the intended purpose. A satisfactory analysis was published in the *London Medical Review*, Vol. VI. and afterwards, as a separate pamphlet, in 1802, by Mr. Bliss. From this essay it appears that the water is a simple *carbonated chalybeate*, and the medical effects are stated to be extremely beneficial in many diseases.

provided these diversions in the inviting neighbourhood of the spring of health. In the Postboy of May 10, 1707, the public is informed "that the wells are about to be opened with very good music for dancing, *all day long*, and to continue every Monday during the season; there is all needful accommodation for water-drinkers of both sex, and all other entertainments for good eating and drinking; very good stables for fine horses; and a farther accommodation of a stage coach and chariot from the wells, at any time in the evening or morning."

Advertisements for concerts at the Wells occur from 1701 to 1710. These amusements appear to have commenced at either 10 or 11 in the morning, and the price of the ticket of admission was usually one shilling. In the advertisements it is almost uniformly said that there will be dancing in the afternoon.

As these entertainments were numerously attended, and were so near to the metropolis, it will be readily supposed that many scenes of great licence and indecorum were likely to ensue. In fact, the place became sufficiently distinguished to receive the lash of such satire as was calculated to outlive the folly or vice, which it stigmatized. In the second volume of the Tatler (Number 59) Mr. Bickerstaff says, "I am diverted from my train of discourse of the fraternity about this town, by letters from Hampstead, which give me an account there is a late institution there, under the name of a raffling-shop, which is, it seems, secretly supported by a person who is a deep practitioner in the law, and out of tenderness of conscience, has, under the name of his maid Sisly, set up this easier way of conveyancing and alienating estates from one family to another. He is so far from having an intelligence with the rest of the fraternity, that all the humbler cheats who appear there are faced by the partners in the bank, and driven off by the reflection of superior brass. This notice is given to all the silly faces that pass that way, that they may not be  
decoyed





quire notice:—On the left hand, as the village is entered from London, is a spacious mansion, of square dimensions, which is supposed to have been built and inhabited by Sir Henry Vane. Ludlow, in his memoirs, mentions the residence of Sir Henry at Hampstead, and says that he was here seized, previous to that commitment to the Tower, soon after the restoration, which formed the prelude to his death on the scaffold. At a later period, Dr. Joseph Butler, Bishop of Durham, lived in this house, and ornamented the windows with some painted glass, of various ages, which is still preserved. The subjects are chiefly scriptural, and under several are biblical inscriptions, with the date of 1571.\* The house has been considerably modernized, both as to its outward and interior features, but some parts yet remain in their original state. The back-front is unaltered, and is a fair specimen of the architectural style which then prevailed. The entrance hall and ample carved staircase are, likewise, free from innovation. This house was, till very lately, the property and residence of Charles Pilgrim, Esq. The adjoining dwelling is thought to have been formed from the offices of the Bishop of Durham. In many of the windows is painted glass, presenting a continuation of the scriptural series before noticed.

On the opposite side of the road, near the entrance of the village, is an ancient domestic building termed the *Chicken-house*. This dwelling is of low proportions, and composed of brick. It is now in a state of dilapidation; and some miserable tenements, inhabited by the meanest kind of labouring families, adjoin to, and disfigure, the front towards the road. The structure in its best day was evidently of a coarse and ordinary description, but local tradition has termed it a hunting-seat of King James I. It would appear that this traditional belief had its origin in some painted glass formerly in the windows,

\* See an account of this painted glass, more extensive than our limits will allow, in Dr. Park's Hist. of Hampstead, p. 269—270.

dows, and which is yet preserved at Branch-hill Lodge in this parish. In one part of the ornamental glass are small portraits of James I. and the Duke of Buckingham; and under the former is the following inscription, commemorating the circumstance of the King sleeping here :

Icy dans cette chambre coucha nostre  
Roy Jaques. premier de nom. Le 25 me  
Aoust, 1619.

In another window was a representation of our Saviour in the arms of Simeon. In this building the late Earl of Mansfield, when young in professional life, had lodgings; and here, perhaps, he acquired that partiality for the neighbourhood of Hampstead, which induced him to become, at a subsequent period, the purchaser of Ken Wood. Samuel Gale, son of the learned Dean Gale, and himself an antiquary of good repute, died in this house.

An old structure in the lower part of the village, now occupied as a boarding-school, is locally termed *Queen Elizabeth House*; but the style of architecture evinces a later period than the reign of that Queen. The interior is entirely destitute of allusive embellishment.

*Rosslyn House*, approached from the London Road by an avenue of lofty and fine trees, is chiefly formed from an old mansion called Shelford Lodge. The estate was purchased by the late Lord Rosslyn, who built considerable additions, and bestowed on the villa its present appellation. This seat was afterwards possessed by the late Robert Milligan, Esq. an eminent and highly respected merchant, whose name will again occur in our notice of the West India docks. It is now the residence of General Disney.

On the eastern side of Hampstead High-street, and on the edge of the heath, is a handsome domestic building, now a private residence, but formerly the Upper Flask Inn, or Tavern,

a place of some notoriety. At this house of public entertainment the Kit-Cat Club held their meetings during the summer months;\* and bright indeed were the wits who assembled on these festive occasions. When the house was converted into a private abode it became the property and residence of the late celebrated George Steevens, whose labours in illustration of the text of Shakspeare will probably render his name known to very remote ages. Mr. Steevens resided at Hampstead for near thirty years; and while dwelling on this spot he brought out the fourth edition of his Plays of Shakspeare, with notes, &c. a work resting entirely on his own exertions. He performed this task in the comparatively short period of eighteen months; but his efforts towards its completion were of no common kind. Without any regard to weather or season, he invariably quitted Hampstead, with the patrol, every morning between four and five o'clock; a circumstance to which the author of the Pursuits of Literature alludes in the following passage:

“ Him still from Hampstead journeying to his book,  
Aurora oft for Cephalus mistook;  
What time he brush'd her dews with hasty pace,  
To meet the Printer's dev'let face to face.”

The house in which Mr. Steevens passed so many years devoted to literature, and in which he likewise breathed his last,

\* In Sir Richard Blackmore's Poem, intituled “The Kit Cats,” occur the following lines:

Or when, Apollo like, thou'rt pleas'd to lead  
Thy sons to feast on Hampstead's airy head;  
Hampstead that, tow'ring in superior sky,  
Now with Parnassus does in honour vie.

It may be observed that the Author of *Clarissa Harlowe* lodges his heroine at the Upper Flask, at Hampstead, in the course of one of her attempts to escape from Lovelace.



last,\* is of a commodious and highly respectable character, with one front towards a retired and well wooded expanse of pleasure garden. The estate is now in the occupation of Thomas Sheppard, Esq.

*Montague Grove*, the residence of the Rev. Samuel White, D. D. minister of Hampstead, is agreeably situated to the north-west of the village. This tranquil abode, which really possesses umbrage to warrant the appellation bestowed on it, was formerly in the occupation of Henry Flitcroft, the architect, and the grove in which the house is placed, was at that time known by the name of *Frognall*. Edward Montague, Esq. Master in Chancery, the first patron of the Hampstead Sunday School, and the friend of the great Earl of Mansfield, afterwards resided here; and from this gentleman is the present appellation of the seat derived.

*Branch-hill Lodge*, situated at the north-western extremity of the village, was formerly the residence of Sir Thomas Clark, Master of the Rolls, who, according to Lysons, "built, about the year 1745, part of the house which is now standing, and bequeathed it to his patron, Lord Chancellor Macclesfield, who was obliged to purchase the copyhold part of the premises of Sir Thomas Clark's heirs, in consequence of his having neglected to surrender it to the use of his will."† Lord Macclesfield resided at Branch-hill for several years, and the house was subsequently occupied by Lord Loughborough (afterwards Earl of Rosslyn) who removed from this place to the seat which still bears his name. In 1799, the estate was purchased of Colonel Parker, a younger son of the late Lord Macclesfield, by Sir Thomas Neave, Bart. the present proprietor, who has made considerable additions and improvements.

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\* Some further particulars concerning Mr. Steevens occur under the article Poplar, of which place he was a native.

† *Environs of London*, Vol. II. p. 353.

This is a well proportioned family residence,\* though not of very capacious dimensions, and occupies a truly desirable site. The grounds are ample, and have an unfailing source of attraction, because in their disposal much is left to nature. To attain charms without labour or expense is the prerogative of this unequal district. The gardens and contiguous pasture land command, at nearly every point, a captivating display of rural scenery. The house stands on an elevation, and a fine range of hills protects it to the north-west. Beyond, lies an extensive spread of undulating and fertile country.

Besides those already mentioned, Hampstead contains many desirable villas which no moderate limits will allow a writer to notice; and we proceed from the mention of conspicuous houses to that of distinguished, though in some instances temporary, residents. *John Wylde*, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer during the civil war, who drew up the impeachment against the Bishops, resided for some time in retirement at Hampstead, and died here about nine years after the restoration. *Thomas Rowe*, author of the *Lives of Illustrious Persons*, and husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe, died here in 1715. *Booth*, *Wilks*, and *Cibber*, of histrionic fame, had a summer retirement at Frognall.† *Dr. Akenside* practised as a physician

\* Branch-hill Lodge is at present under a course of repair and alteration; and, from this circumstance, we are unable to present any other account of some curious painted glass preserved at this seat, than is to be seen in the works of Lysons and Park. "Mr. Neave," observes the former writer, "has, at this villa, a very large and most valuable collection of painted glass, a great part of which was procured from various convents on the continent immediately after the French revolution. Among the most remarkable may be mentioned the *Nativity*, from a convent at Ghent, and a most rich and highly finished piece from a convent at Rouen, representing Catherine of Austria, Queen of Portugal (consort of John III.) its founder, and St. Anne. It contains, also, a fine piece of the Crucifixion, of a large size; many scripture subjects and figures of saints; besides some highly-finished historical pieces upon a smaller scale."

† It is supposed that they had lodgings in an old mansion afterwards used

cian for nearly three years at Hampstead. *Dr. Johnson* had lodgings here in 1748, and is thought to have produced in this place his well known imitation of the 10th satire of Juvenal. The house in which he had a temporary residence is situated in Froggall, and is now in the occupation of Benjamin Charles Stephenson, Esq. F. S. A.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH comprises a large expanse of common land, which is of little value in the opinion of the farmer, but ranks high in the esteem of the naturalist and the admirer of the picturesque. Many rare plants are found in this district,\* and the views from the Heath excel, in extent and felicity of combination, any to be witnessed in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis. The author of the MS. description of Middlesex, already quoted, thus enumerates the distant objects to be seen from a mount in the garden of the Spaniards, a place of entertainment which will to be shortly noticed. "Hanslop Steeple in Northamptonshire, within eight miles of Northampton; Langdon-hill in Essex, full sixty miles east; Banstead downs in Surrey, south; Shooter's-hill Kent, south-east; Red Hill Bucks, south west; Windsor-castle Berks, west."

Mere extent of prospect is interesting to curiosity rather than to correct taste; but the most fastidious examiner may here find gratification. The Heath itself is rendered picturesque by the inequalities of its surface; by small craggy knolls and furze-covered dells, the result of freedoms taken with the soil by those who supply from this spot a part of the metropolis with sand. The distant scenery is fine and various. The immense tract of country to the south and west is thrown into wavy lines; and both hill and vale are verdant, and tenderly touched with a sufficiency of woodland.

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On

as the parish workhouse, a good engraving of which is given in Mr. Park's History of Hampstead. The building was taken down some few years back.

\* See a catalogue of the most curious of these in the History of Hampstead.

On this Heath the elections for the county of Middlesex were held till the year 1700—1. Formerly a horse race took place annually, which was suppressed towards the middle of the last century, on account of the undesirable crowds which it drew together.

Many detached and very respectable villas are constructed on Hampstead Heath. Rather unpleasingly close to the house of public entertainment termed the *Spaniards*,\* is a residence which was, till very lately, the property and occasional retirement of Lord Erskine. The grounds comprise several acres, and are disposed with great judgment. They are happy in possessing natural slopes of the most attractive character; and the eye is not confined to the domain, but ranges over distant views equally diversified and beautiful. These gardens are separated from the house by the high road, under which is worked an archway, forming a tranquil medium of communication.

Near Lord Erskine's is a substantial residence formerly in the occupation of the late Edward Coxe, Esq. the author of a volume of Miscellaneous Poetry, published in 1805. The estate is now the property of the widow of that gentleman.

At a short remove is the seat of Charles Bosanquet, Esq. which commands extensive and fine prospects towards the north and west.

On the road leading to North-end are several desirable buildings, among which is conspicuous the residence of Sir Francis Willes, Knt. This mansion is embowered, and nearly hidden, on the side towards the road; but the reverse front is open and finely situated.

#### NORTH.

\* On the spot now occupied by this tavern was formerly a gate, of similar use with that which imparted a name to the adjacent village of Highgate. Both were formed at the extremities of the land appertaining to the bishopric of London, for the purpose of taking toll, when the privilege of passing through the episcopal domain was first granted. The house was originally called *Park-gate*, and obtained its present appellation from a Spaniard who first opened it as a place of public entertainment.



NORTH END, described as a hamlet of this parish, occupies a most attractive site, and contains many houses of a pleasing character, the chief of which have been recently constructed.

*Child's Hill House*,\* the property and residence of Thomas Platt, Esq. is situated on the western border of the parish. This is a pleasing and unostentatious building, composed of brick, with a cottage roof, and was enlarged by Mr. Platt some few years back. The situation is eminently desirable. As the building is placed near the summit of that acclivity which imparts to it an appellation, the prospects are extensive and various. The attached garden and pleasure grounds comprise several acres, and are ornamented with luxuriant shrubberies.

The hamlet termed WEST END acquires a name from its situation on the western boundary of the original demesne lands of the manor of Hampstead. In the year 1750, West-end contained about forty houses.† There is an annual fair for toys, &c. held in this village, but which has no legal sanction either by charter or prescription.

PRIMROSE HILL, situated at the southern extremity of the parish, near the road to London, has obtained some historical notoriety from its connection with the murder of Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey. It will be recollected that the body of this gentleman was found here, but that the perpetrators of his assassination were never discovered. This transaction has been justly termed "one of the most mysterious parts of the machinery of the *Popish plot*." The spot on which the corpse was found is thus described in a publication of the period:—"As to the place, it was in a ditch on the south side of Primrose Hill, surrounded with divers closes, fenced in with high mounds and ditches; no road near, only some deep dirty lanes, made

\* A view of which building is presented in the annexed engraving.

† MS. Description of Middlesex, penes J. Britton, F. S. A.

made for the conveniency of driving cows, and such like eattle, in and out of the grounds; and those very lanes not coming near 500 yards of the place.”\*

KILBURN is situate on the Edgeware road, at the distance of two miles from London.† This place first rises to a resemblance of historical consideration in the person of a recluse, named Godwyn, who built, in the reign of Henry I. a hermitage at *Cuneburn*, (Kilburn) which he afterwards resigned to the conventual church of St. Peter, Westminster, with certain lands, as we are told, thereunto adjoining. It is known that the hermitage, with lands, was granted to three pious virgins by the abbot of Westminster; and, in consequence of this and some subsequent acts, it became a nunnery of the order of St. Benedict. Not any thing peculiar is connected with the progress of this institution. The nuns were, for a time, aided by the bounty of the church of Westminster. Some few benefactors afterwards arose; and, at the Dissolution, the revenues of this house, according to Dugdale, were valued at 74l. 7s. 11d. *per annum*. The buildings do not appear to have been extensive, and no fragment of them now remains. Some small portions of the domestic part were existing in 1722,‡ and the site is still to be distinguished by some inequalities of surface in a field adjoining the Wells.

At *Kilburn Wells*, a house of entertainment much frequented by holiday-people from London, there is a mineral spring of a gentle

\* “A Letter in relation to the murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey. Lond. 1681.”—See a more copious extract in the Hist. of Hampstead, p. 259.

† Only one side of this hamlet is in the parish of Hampstead. The remaining part (or that to the south-west of the Edgeware Road) is in the parish of Wilsdon.

‡ An indifferent etching of these was made some years back; and a copy (which is curious and desirable, as it assists in spreading the last shadowy remembrance of the structure) is presented in Mr. Park’s History of this parish.

a gentle aperient quality, but which we believe is not now used for medical purposes.

The manor of *Belsize*, occupying a district on the southern side of the parish, was given by Sir Roger le Brabazon, in the year 1317, to the abbot and convent of Westminster, on condition that they provided a chaplain "to celebrate divine service daily in their church for the souls of Edmund Earl of Lancaster, Blanch his wife, the said Sir Roger, and all the faithful departed this life." It is not known whether this manor passed through the hands of the Bishop of Westminster after the dissolution of the abbey-church, but it is now the property of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, under whom it is held, together with the mansion and park, on a lease for lives, by James Abel, Esq.

The history of Belsize house involves some curious particulars. For many years of the 16th and 17th centuries a mansion on this site was the residence of the Waad family, who were lessees under the dean and chapter. Armigell Waad was clerk of the Council to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. He was, likewise, a nautical adventurer of some distinction, and is said by Anth. Wood to be the first Englishman that *discovered* America. Wood is indebted for information on this subject to an inscription on a monument formerly in the old church of Hampstead; but the assertion is evidently loose and incorrect. The discoverer of America is well known, and it is even doubtful whether Mr. Waad was among the first Englishmen who visited that country. Fuller says that "his several voyages are largely described in Mr. Hackluit his travels;" but Mr. Park observes that "he believes the reader may search in vain there, or elsewhere, for 'Waad's Voyages,' although he will find his name mentioned as an adventurer to Newfoundland in the account of Hore's voyage to that island, in 1536, occupying little more than two pages." Mr. Waad was afterwards employed in an embassy of some importance by Queen Elizabeth. In the decline of life he retired to his mansion of Belsize.

size, where he died in 1568. He was buried in Hampstead church, and an account of his monument is preserved in Norden.\*

His son and heir, Sir William Waad, (knighted by James I.) succeeded to the office of Clerk of the Council. He was entrusted with several foreign embassies, and held many important official situations; among which must be mentioned that of Lieutenant of the Tower.†

Lady Anne Waad, the relict of Sir William, disposed of her interest in this manor about the year 1649. The mansion appears to have been rebuilt in the reign of Charles II. and was occupied for many years by Charles Lord Wotton, afterwards created Earl of Bellamont in Ireland. Since the death of that nobleman (1683) the dwelling has been in the occupation of under-tenants.

In 1720, this manorial residence was opened as a place of public entertainment by a buffoon of some repute in his day, named Howell, who was styled by his familiars "the Welsh Ambassador." We have seen that Hampstead had lately become an object of popular attraction on account of its "wells." Howell perceived the opportunity, and profited by it. Under his direction Belsize house, and its attached park, drew together tumultuary throngs of nearly all classes; and very disgraceful scenes of dissipation naturally took place. A few remarks concerning the character of the entertainments presented, may not prove destitute of interest. In the first advertisement it is said that the house and grounds will be opened, "with an uncommon solemnity of music and dancing. This undertaking will exceed all of the kind that has hitherto been known near London, commencing every day at six in the morning, and continuing till eight at night." Twelve "stout fellows, completely armed," were employed as a patrol between this spot  
of

\* Spec. Brit. p. 22—23.

† Some interesting particulars relating to his discharge of this office occur in Mr. Park's historical work, p. 145—148.



of gay resort and the metropolis. The place was at first honoured with lofty patronage: on the Saturday preceding the 15th of July 1721, "the Prince and Princess of Wales dined at Belsize-house, attended by several persons of quality, where they were entertained with the diversion of hunting." In June, 1722, "the appearance of nobility and gentry at Belsize was so great that they reckoned between three and four hundred coaches; at which time a wild deer was hunted down, and killed in the park, before the company, which gave near three hours' diversion."\* Foot races were likewise frequent, and were advertised so lately as 1745.

Shortly subsequent to the year last named, the mansion returned to respectable occupants. A handsome modern edifice is now raised on the site, and here lately resided the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval. The present tenant is William Everett, Esq. The attached park possesses much beauty, and is approached from the Hampstead road by an avenue of trees, of considerable length.

At HAVERSTOCK HILL, on the road between London and Hampstead, are the remains of a dwelling which will scarcely be passed with indifference when two former tenants are held in remembrance. Sir Charles Sedley (whose profligacy we are willing to bury in oblivion, while admiring his wit) retired to this house when sickness enforced solitude and retrospection; and here he died.† He was succeeded in the residence by a man of superior talents, whose public services should cause posterity to throw a charitable veil over his failings,—Sir Richard Steele. This eminent writer retired hither, as is supposed on account of pecuniary embarrassments, in 1712. He occupied the house only for the summer-months of that

\* The park in which this wild animal was hunted to death is about one mile in circumference.

† For information concerning this circumstance we are entirely indebted to Mr. Park (Hist. of Hampstead, p. 307.) who observes "that the fact appears to have been unknown to any of Sir C. Sedley's biographers."

that year, and generally returned at night to Berry Street, in which place his wife had lodgings. But it is likely that he composed many papers of the *Spectator* in this retirement; and it is said that Pope, and other members of the Kit-Cat club, often called here and conducted him to the Upper Flask, where the meetings of that celebrated association were then held. A portion of the building yet remains, converted into a cottage of a very humble character.

The *Parish Church* of Hampstead is a brick structure erected between the years 1745 and 1747, on the site of an ancient building, which was too small for the population of the place, and was in a dangerous state of decay. The cost of the new edifice was partly defrayed by voluntary subscription, and amounted to between four and five thousand pounds. This building has little beauty, and it possesses a singularity of construction in the highest degree undesirable;—the tower (which is square, and is surmounted by a moderate spire) is placed at the east end. The motive of this strange circumstance of disposal is said to have been œconomy; but we cannot readily apprehend how the measure could produce a serious diminution of expense. In consequence of such a mode of arrangement the principal entrances are in the chancel; and the structure is, likewise, devoid of a pleasing and usual ornament—an east-window to light the altar-piece. The design for this church was furnished by Mr. Flitcroft, whose residence in the parish of Hampstead we have already noticed.

The interior is handsome, and comprises a nave and two aisles. There are galleries on the north, west, and south; which, together with the roof, are supported by pillars of the Ionic order. Over the door of the south gallery is a well executed monument, by Bacon, to the memory of the late excellent wife of Lord Erskine. Two figures, representing affection and hope, support a scroll, surmounted by a funeral urn. On the scroll is the following inscription:—“Near this place lies buried the Honble. Frances Erskine, the most faithful and

most

most affectionate of women. Her husband, Thomas Lord Erskine, an inhabitant of this parish, raised this monument to her lamented memory, A. D. 1809." There are, likewise, in the church monuments to *Anthony Askew*, M. D. F. R. S. a bibliographer of great note.\* *Mrs. Sabina Tierney*, mother of George Tierney, Esq. M. P.; the right hon. David Erskine, *Earl of Buchan*, grandfather of the present Lord Erskine, &c.

The following, among numerous persons of great respectability, are interred in the church yard:—Nathaniel Booth, *Lord Delamere*; his widow, Lady Margaret Delamere; their two sons, who died young, and a daughter. The family thus assembled in one mournful tomb resided for some time at Hampstead, in which village they were held in great esteem. The monument is of the altar kind, and on the four sides are inscriptions, comprising verses which are said to have been written by Gilbert Cooper, the biographer of Socrates. Lord Delamere died in 1770. *Dr. George Sewell*, buried according to the parochial Register, Feb. 12, 1725-6. This gentleman received a regular professional education, and practised as a physician for some years at Hampstead, but without permanent success. He was a writer of considerable elegance, and contributed largely to the supplemental volumes of the *Spectator* and *Tatler*. He, likewise, produced a tragedy, some poems, moral essays, &c. In his latter years he resided at Hampstead as boarder in a family, and was highly valued by the principal gentlemen of the neighbourhood. He sank the victim of a consumptive disorder, and was buried with so much cruelty of indifference that there is no memorial over the spot of his sepulture. *James Pettit Andrews, Esq.* the historical writer. *Mrs. Dorothea Baillie*, widow of the Rev. James Baillie, D. D. Professor of Divinity at Glasgow.† *Robert Miligan,*

\* See a biographical notice of Dr. Askew in Nichol's *Literary Anecdotes*, Vol. III. p. 494.

† This Lady was mother of Miss Joanna Baillie, the excellent Dramatic writer, who now resides at Hampstead.

*ligan, Esq.* whose eminence as a merchant has been already noticed.

A new burial ground, situated on the north side of the church, was purchased in 1810, and consecrated in 1812. Very few persons have yet been interred there.

The benefice of Hampstead is a donative, or perpetual curacy. The proprietors of the manor nominate to the cure, and receive the tithes. But the value of the living has been much augmented by a bequest of a portion of certain impropriate tithes in the north of England, made by Baptist, first Viscount Campden, in the reign of Charles I. An evening lecture in the parish-church, to be delivered every Friday, by the resident curate, and endowed with 20*l. per annum*, was founded in the year 1771, agreeably to the will of Mr. Pierce, a surgeon of Hampstead.

The permanent benefactions to the poor are numerous, and of a judicious character. The following require especial notice. In 1643, Elizabeth, Dowager Viscountess Campden, bequeathed the sum of 200*l.* for the purchase of lands of the clear yearly value of ten pounds, one moiety of such annual produce to be distributed among the poor of the parish, and the other moiety to be appropriated to the apprenticing of poor children. This money, with the aid of 40*l.* given by an unknown benefactress at about the same period, was laid out in the purchase of meadow land at Child's Hill, which was lately rented at 84*l. per annum*.

The Hon. Susanna Noel, in conjunction with her son, Baptist Earl of Gainsborough, granted in 1698, six acres of "heath-ground" for the use of the poor. A part of this ground is now occupied by buildings, and produces about 95*l. per annum*. The profits are chiefly applied to the apprenticing of poor children of both sexes, but a fund is progressively formed for the purpose of charitable distribution.

John Stock, Esq. whose public benefactions are well known, resided at Hampstead, and bequeathed to this parish the sum



of 1000*l.* for the humane purpose of clothing, educating, and placing as apprentices, ten poor fatherless children, six boys and four girls. The charity has been aided by donations from some of the trustees, and now possesses 2000*l.* 3 per cents. Eight boys and seven girls benefited by this institution in the year 1812.

A Sunday School was established in this village about the year 1787, and a daily school was instituted in the following year. Between thirty and forty boys, and about the same number of girls, were lately instructed in the daily school. But Dr. Bell's system of tuition has recently been adopted, in consequence of the laudable exertions of several of the principal inhabitants; and it is believed that, with little if any increase of the current expense, one hundred and fifty children of each sex will shortly receive the benefit of instruction. A new school-room for the girls is now building.

A *Benefit Society* was formed at Hampstead in 1802. The principles of this institution are entitled to much praise, as they promote a respect for reputation among the labouring classes, while they alleviate the miseries of sickness and accident. The unbenefited members subscribe one guinea annually, or ten guineas at one time, and are deemed guardians. The benefited members are admitted between the ages of 21 and 40, and are divided into three classes, making different monthly contributions. After having paid his subscription for one year, each member is entitled to assistance in case of illness, &c. On arriving at the age of sixty, the poor member pays no more subscription, but receives from the funds an allowance of from six to eight pounds per annum, according to his class; and if he survive the age of 70 his allowance experiences an augmentation. "When the funds amount to 200*l.* and upwards, the guardians may lend any sum, not exceeding 10*l.* to a member, to enable him to improve his situation in life." This society is favoured with much patronage, and, on its first institution, produced a

PART IV. O striking

striking decrease in the number of poor claiming admittance to the workhouse.

A *Female Friendly Society*, on principles somewhat similar, has been for some years established.

The village contains a private chapel on the principles of the church of England; a Roman Catholic chapel; and meeting-houses for Presbyterians and Independents.

### HORNSEY.

This parish is bounded on the south and south-east by Islington, Stoke-Newington, and Hackney; on the north and north-east by Friern-Barnet, and Tottenham. Its other limits abut on the parishes of Finchley and Pancras. The principal hamlets contained in this parochial district are *Muswell-hill*; *Crouch-end*; *Stroud Green*, and nearly two thirds of *High-gate*. The parish comprises about 2200 acres; a great portion of which is used for farming purposes, as meadow and pasture land.

The name of this place was written, for many ages previous to an advanced part of the 16th century, *Haringee*, *Haringhee*, or *Haringey*.\* In the time of Queen Elizabeth the word was spelled (as it, perhaps, had long been pronounced) Harnsey, or Hornsey.

Few villages in the close neighbourhood of London still retain so rural a character. The high north road, and the thoroughfare leading to Cambridge, leave this place untouched. The surrounding country is rendered attractive by soft ranges of hills; and the New River, which winds in a tortuous progress through  
the

\* "If any thing," says Mr. Lysons (*Environs, &c.* Vol. II. p. 421) "may be gathered, relating to the etymology of the name by which this village is known, it must be sought for in its ancient appellation. *Har-inge*, the meadow of hares, is not very wide of its original orthography."

the parish, is at many points a desirable auxiliary of the picturesque. The village contains many respectable dwellings, among which will be noticed the villa of Jacob Warner, Esq. This is a spacious and well-built modern house, but of proportions rather too lofty for a country residence.

The manor of Hornsey has appertained to the see of London from a period beyond the reach of any record that has yet been discovered. The Bishops had a palace on this manor, from which are dated several acts previous to the commencement of the 14th century. The more ancient building occasionally inhabited by the prelates is supposed to have stood on Lodge-hill, which is situated at the eastern extremity of Lord Mansfield's wood, and the remains of a moat are still to be seen in a contiguous field. Norden describes this elevation as "a hill or fort, in Hornsey Park, which is called Lodge-hill for that thereon, sometime, stood a lodge when the park was replenished with deer; but it seemeth, by the foundation, that it was rather a castle than a lodge, for the hill is, at this day, (temp. Elizabeth) trenched with two deep ditches, now old and overgrown with bushes:—the rubble thereof, as brick, tile, and Cornish slate, are in heaps yet to be seen, which ruins are of great antiquity, as may appear by the oaks at this day standing (above 100 years growth) upon the very foundation of the building."\*

But, after this structure had fallen to decay, it would seem that the Bishops possessed a residence at Hornsey. Bishop Aylmer (who was elevated to the see in 1576,) mentions the injury he had sustained by the burning of his house, "which put him to 200 marks charges." This house is supposed by Strype to have been situated at Hornsey.†

The "great park" formerly belonging to the Bishops of London, has been long in the hands of the agriculturist; but

\* Spec. Brit. p. 36.

† Strype's Life of Aylmer, p. 73. It will, however, be noticed that this biographer speaks only on conjecture.

the examiner will pause, and remember that some passages of history are connected with the altered district. In the tempestuous reign of Richard II. the Duke of Gloucester, with the Earls of Arundel and Warwick, of Derby and Nottingham, and several other nobles, repaired to arms for the avowed purpose of opposing Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, whom the king, in an excess of partiality, had created Duke of Ireland. The place in which they assembled was this park, and their party was sufficiently strong to alarm the king, who requested a meeting at Westminster. He there "gave them fair words, took them into his chamber, and made them drink together."\* The draught was the pledge of amity, and the insurgent nobles disbanded their followers. The favourite retired from court, but soon re-entered the presence of his deluded master.

Among the persons seized in consequence of that supposed conspiracy against King Henry VI. in which Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester, bore a conspicuous part, were Roger Bolingbroke, an astrologer, and Thomas Southwell, a canon of St. Stephen's. It was affirmed that the former devised necromantic means for wasting and destroying the King's person; and that Southwell "said masses in the lodge at Hornsey-park, over the instruments which were to be used for that purpose."

The Lord Mayor of London, and a train of citizens, not less in number than 500, met the youthful and ill-fated King Edward V. in this park, when he approached the capital shortly after the decease of his father, and conducted him into the city with suited pomp and many ceremonials. The citizens, in official array, likewise met King Henry VII. at the same place, on his return from a successful Scottish war.

Hornsey, besides the episcopal domain, contains two manors termed Toppesfield, or Broadgates, and Brownswood. Toppesfield manor, situated at Crouch-end, is the property of  
George

\* Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. I. p. 95.



George Smith, Esq. Brownswood forms the corps of a prebend in St. Paul's cathedral, which was once held by Bishop Fox, the learned and excellent founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. It may here be observed that lands in the manor of Hornsey descend according to the custom of Gavelkind.

MUSWELL-HILL, distant about five and a half miles from London, is at the north-western extremity of the parish. From this elevation are commanded beautiful and varied prospects; and, to the credit of modern taste, there are here constructed numerous detached villas, in every respect calculated to embellish a spot so rich in natural circumstances. These are, in general, of modest though spacious proportions, and are provided with ample grounds.

On this hill is a spring of water (formerly termed Mousewell) traditionally famous for a "great cure performed upon a King of Scots, who was, by some divine intelligence, advised to take the water of a well in England, called Muswell."\* A legendary tale of this complexion was not likely to be overlooked in monkish ages; and accordingly we find that a chapel was erected on the spot, "sometime bearing the name of our Lady of Muswell." Here was placed an image of "our Lady, whereunto was a continual resort in the way of Pilgrimage." This chapel (which was an appendage of the priory of Clerkenwell) had sunk, among many other fabrics connected with religious-romance, before the reign of Elizabeth; and, when Norden wrote, "Alderman Roe had a proper house occupying the site." The well yet remains, but is not known to possess any medicinal qualities.

CROUCH END lies on the road leading from Islington to Hornsey, and contains several substantial and desirable dwellings. Here is a small Dissenting place of worship.

\* Spec. Brit. p. 36—37.

The *Parish Church* of Hornsey is a plain structure, composed of stone,\* and believed to have been erected about the year 1500. At the west end is a weighty square tower, with graduated buttresses, and an octagonal turret at one angle. The parapet of the tower is embattled; and on the western face are sculptured two winged angels, embosoming the arms of Savage and Warham, two succeeding Bishops of London, the former of whom was advanced to the see in 1497. It is probable that both these prelates were contributors to the building.

The interior comprises a chancel, nave, and south aisle. The aisle is divided from the nave by a range of pillars, supporting broad, but pointed, arches. The furniture is plain but neat. On the wall of the south aisle is fixed a large slab, on which are engraved four figures,—those of a man, two females, and a boy. The dress appears that of the latter part of the 16th century, and the monument was erected to the memory of *George Rey*, of Highgate, Gent.; but the date of his death is not mentioned.

On the floor is a small brass plate, with the figure of an infant, and the following inscription :

“ Jsu Criste Mary is son  
Have merci on the soul of John Skevington.”†

In different parts of the church are monuments to *Robert Harrington*, fifty years rector, who died in 1610. *Thomas Lant*, B. D. fifty-one years rector, who died in 1688. “ *Master Richard*

\* In the MS. additions to Norden’s *Speculum Britanniae*, which we have before noticed, it is said “ that this church is thought to be built of the stone which came from the ruins of the buildings of Lodge-hill.”

† Polyautographic etchings of the figure, &c. on this grave-stone, and of those on *Rey’s* monument, have been published by Mr. Thomas Fisher, whose zeal for the preservation of antiquities has been mentioned in several parts of the *Beauties of England and Wales*.

*Richard Candish*, of Suffolk, Esq." On the latter monument is an inscription in verse, which informs us that this memorial was "promised and made by Margaret Countess of Cöberland, 1601." The monument consists of a small pyramid, placed against the wall, and supported by a bracket. *Samuel Buckley*, the editor of Thuanus, who died in 1741, and *Colonel Edward James*, who was shipwrecked on the Caffre coast, in 1782, have likewise monuments here.

The church of Hornsey is a rectory in the gift of the Bishop of London; and several of the incumbents have been men of some eminence. Thomas Westfields, afterwards Bishop of Bristol, resigned this living in 1637. Dr. Lewis Atterbury, brother to Bishop Atterbury, was collated to the rectory of Hornsey in 1719, and William Cole, F. A. S. whose antiquarian collections, now repositied in the British Museum, have attracted considerable notice, held this rectory for about twelve months.

### HIGHGATE.

This populous hamlet is situated on the northern road, at the distance of four and a half miles from the metropolis. The Chapel and about two thirds of the village are in the parish of Hornsey; the remainder is in the extensive parish of Pancras.

The place is supposed to take its name from a toll-gate on the most elevated part of the abrupt, and comparatively lofty, hill on which the hamlet stands. A toll-gate certainly occupied this spot at the earliest period in which any notice of the village occurs. The tolls were then the due of the Bishop of London, and that prelate still possesses a reserved rent of 16*l.* 10*s.*\*

This village from its bold situation on the ascent and top of  
 O 4 a hill,

\* It is asserted by Norden (*Speculum Britannix*, p. 15) that the ancient road to Barnet was through a lane on the east of Pancras church, and that

a hill, which rises quickly on every side, commands extensive views; and from the same circumstances of site, the air is almost proverbially bracing and healthful. Here are many substantial dwellings; but the increased use of carriages among the moderns has caused them to look with dread on the impediment presented by the very steep acclivity between the chief part of the village and the metropolis. Probably from this cause villas have not, in late years, so rapidly accumulated at Highgate as in most other places near the capital. Among many very respectable *boarding schools* in this village occurs an establishment for the education of the sons of Jews. The pupils belong to families of the first consequence among the professors of Judaism, and a synagogue for their use is comprised in the spacious buildings appertaining to the school. This academy is the more deserving of notice as it is the only institution of the kind in England, except one, quite on a limited scale, at Brighton. The number of students is usually about one hundred. The name of the gentleman by whom the school is conducted is Hyman Hurwitz.

A similar establishment, for the instruction of the female children of Jew-families, has been recently commenced at Highgate, under the care of the sister of Mr. Hurwitz.\*

We have not met with any historical event of importance connected

it left Highgate hill on the left, proceeding through Hornsey Park to Colney Hatch, Friern Barnet, and Whetstone. But this highway proved so deep and miry in winter, "that it was refused of wayfaring men and carriers; in regard whereof it was agreed betweene the Bishop of London and the countrie that a newe waie shoulde bee layde forth, through the said Bishop's parks, beginning at Highgate Hill" (now so termed) "to leade directly to Whetstone." In consideration of which there was allowed to the Bishop and his successors the toll yet existing. It is observable that when Norden wrote (the reign of Elizabeth) the toll was farmed at 40*l.* per annum; and in 1794, the same was farmed for no more than 150*l.*

\* In the part of Highgate termed the *Grove* is a Ladies' School of great respectability conducted by Miss Summersum, which demands notice for excellence of situation, and for the length of time which it has been established.



connected with this hamlet, except that relating to the disturbance raised by the commons of Kent, in 1461. It is recorded by Stow that this ill-congregated assemblage of rebels here beheaded Thomas Thorpe, Baron of the Exchequer.

Many distinguished persons are known to have resided at Highgate in the 16th and 17th centuries. Among these may be mentioned the Earl of Arundel, at whose house died that great luminary of science, the Lord Chancellor Bacon, on the 19th of April, 1626.\*

An event connected with the residence of *Mr. Coniers*, attracted much notice in the early part of the 17th century. Lady Arabella Stuart, daughter of Charles Stuart, fifth Earl of Lenox, uncle to King James I. was for some time confined here, in consequence of a stolen marriage into which she had entered with Mr. Seymour, afterwards Marquis of Hertford. The only pretext for this imprisonment was state-policy, the Lady being so closely related to the crown; but her confinement was intended to be rigid, and orders were issued for the commitment of her husband to the tower. Lady Arabella, however, contrived to escape from Highgate, in a bold and romantic

\* Some particulars concerning this event are noticed by Aubrey, in one of his numerous MSS. now preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; and the account is too intimately connected with this village to be omitted:—  
 “The cause of his Lordship’s death, was trying an experiment as he was takeing the aire in the coach with Dr. Witherborne, a Scotch-man, physician to the King. Towards Highgate, snow lay on the ground: and it came into my Lord’s thoughts, why flesh might not be preserved in snow, as in salt. They were resolved they would try the experiment presently: they alighted out of the coach, and went into a poore woman’s house at the bottome of High-gate Hill, and bought a hen, and made the woman exenterate it, and then stuffed the bodie with suow; and my Lord did help to doe it himself. The snow so chilled him, that he immediately fell so ill, that he could not returne to his lodgings, (I suppose then at Gray’s Inn,) but went to the Earle of Arundell’s house at High-gate, where they putt him into a good bed, warmed with a panne; but it was a damp bed, that had not been layn in for about a yeare before, which gave him such a cold that in 2 or 3 days he died of suffocation.”

mantic method which is thus described in a letter inserted in Winwood's Memorials :\*

“ Having induced her keepers into securitie, by the fayre shew of conformity and willingness to goe on her journey towards Durham, (whither she was to be conducted by Sr. James Crofts,) and in the mean tyme disguising her selfe, by drawing a pair of great French fashioned hose over her petticoates, putting on a man's doublet, a man lyke perruque, with long locks over her hair, a blacke hat, blacke cloake, russet bootes with red tops, and a rapier by her syde, walked forth between three and four of the clock with Mr. Markham. After they had gone on foot a myle and halfe to a sorry inne, where Crompton attended with their horses, she grew very sicke and fainte, so as the ostler that held the styrrop said, ‘ that gentleman would hardly hold out to London.’ ” She, however, reached Blackwall, and succeeded in getting to sea ; but was captured by a vessel dispatched in pursuit, and was lodged in the Tower, where she died a prisoner, four years after her commitment.

There was formerly a hermitage, or chapel, on the summit of Highgate Hill, which Norden supposes to have stood on the site of the present school. Little is known concerning this building. It is stated by Newcourt that “ the hermitage was in the gift of the Bishop of London;”† and the same writer mentions two of the presentations which took place :—in the year 1386, Bishop Braybroke bestowed the care of this his chapel on William Lichfield, an aged, poor, and infirm hermit ; and in 1531, Bishop Stokesley committed the same charge to William Forte. The latter grant mentions a house, garden, tithes, profits, &c. attached to the chapel, and requires the hermit to pray for the souls of the Bishops of London, “ and likewise

\* The greater part of this curious letter, is, likewise, printed in Collins's Peerage, article Duke of Somerset ; and in the Environs of London, Vol. II. p. 430—431.

† Repertorium, Vol. I. p. 654.

likewise for the souls of all the faithful deceased." This William Forte was probably the last hermit who resided here. Norden says that one of these recluse persons "caused to be made the causeway between Highgate and Islington, taking the gravel from the top of the hill, where now is a standing pool of water."\*

In the latter part of the 16th century the site of this chapel and attached dwelling was held by Sir Roger Cholmeley, Knt. Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, who probably attained the property by a grant from the crown. This pious and charitable person rendered his possession of local benefit, and of some public interest, by founding a chapel and a free Grammar-school. The foundation of the *school* took place in 1562. Certain ordinances formed in 1571, direct that the master shall be a graduate, of sober and honest conversation, "and that he shall teach and instruct young children their A, B, C, and other English books, and to write, and also the grammar as they shall grow up thereto; and that without taking any money, or other reward, than as hereafter expressed; i. e. 4*d.* at the admission of each boy into the school, and 4*d.* for books." The master's salary was at first 10*l.* *per ann.* independent of a dwelling-house, and some other advantages; but it has been progressively raised, and is now about 140*l.* The affairs of the charity are regulated by governors, who were made a body corporate by charter of Queen Elizabeth. The scholars are 40 in number, and are chosen from Highgate, Holloway, Hornsey, Finchley, and Kentish-town, "if there shall be so many in those places;" otherwise they are taken from different parts, according to the judgment of the governors.

The *Chapel* is contiguous to the school; and it is said, by an inscription affixed to the western end, "that *Edwin Sandys* Bishop of London, enlarged the school in 1565, by the addition of this building." But the assertion is evidently erroneous; for, in the ordinances of the school, bearing date 1571,

\* *Speculum Britannicæ*, p. 22.

1571, the chapel is declared to have been raised by Sir Roger Cholmeley, as a chapel of ease for the inhabitants of Highgate. "In the registry of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's is a conveyance of this chapel to Sir Roger Cholmeley, by Edmund Grindall, Bishop of London, in 1565."\* The master of the adjoining school is reader at the chapel, and afternoon preacher. The morning preacher is, likewise, appointed by the governors.

*Highgate Chapel* is a brick building, of a humble architectural character, with a trifling square tower at the western end. According to the inscription before mentioned this structure has been enlarged since its first erection, "by the pietie and bounty of divers honourable and worthy personages;" and it was repaired, at considerable cost, in the year 1772. The interior consists of a chancel, nave, and south aisle. On the south wall is the monument of *William Platt, Esq.* founder of some fellowships in St. John's College, Cambridge, who died in 1637. The monument is ornamented by many escutcheons; and, under arches, are busts of Mr. Platt and his Lady. At a small distance is the monument of *Dr. Lewis Atterbury*, brother to Bishop Atterbury, and author of several printed sermons and some theological tracts. He resided for some years at Highgate, and was preacher at Highgate Chapel before he was collated to the rectory of Hornsey. On the pedestal of a Corinthian column, which constitutes the monument, is an English inscription, stating the leading events in the life of the deceased. *Mrs. Rebecca Pauncefort*; *Sir Edward Gould*, and *Sir Francis Pemberton*† have, likewise, monuments in the chapel.

There are two meeting houses for Dissenters in this hamlet.

There

\* *Environs of London*, Vol. II. p. 434.

† Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, &c. See *Beauties of England for Hertfordshire*, p. 109—On the monument it is said that Sir Francis died in 1697; but this is erroneous. It appears by the Register that his death occurred in 1699.



There was formerly an hospital, or lazar-house, at Highgate, founded in the reign of Edward IV ; all traces of which have now disappeared. Six almshouses were founded, and endowed with 15*l. per ann.* by Sir John Wollaston, in the year 1656 ; but these falling to decay, twelve others were charitably erected by Edward Pauncefort, Esq. in 1722, with a school house in the centre, for the instruction of poor girls. Mr. Pauncefort was himself a liberal contributor, and various benefactors have since arisen, among whom must be mentioned Mr. Tobias Kleinert, who bequeathed, in 1785, the reversion of three houses and some garden ground, now enjoyed by this institution, and which produce about 135*l. per ann.* The almshouses are appropriated to poor widows ; and with the aid of an annual subscription, and the collections at two charity-sermons, twenty school girls are taught and clothed.

We cannot quit the village of Highgate without remarking that a pair of horns is still preserved at every public house, for the purpose of administering a burlesque oath to those who choose to be sworn " never to forsake a good thing for an indifferent, unless they like the indifferent better." The origin of this fantastical custom is not known. It would appear that the *Horns* allude to the name of the parish in which the mock-oath is administered.

Although it was supposed that a great benefit was derived by the public from the privilege of a thoroughfare granted by the Bishops of London, the steep acclivity of Highgate Hill\* has proved an inconvenience increasing in magnitude with the augmented desire of celerity of conveyance. The occurrence of such an impediment on the great northern road, suggested a plan which now requires notice, under the head of

THE

\* The rise on the road of this hill is, in one part, full three inches in every yard.

## THE HIGHGATE ARCHWAY.

In the year 1809, Mr. Robert Vazie, Engineer, engaged to form a subterranean arch, 24 feet wide, 18 feet high, and about 300 yards in length, for a public road, to branch off on the right of the ancient thoroughfare, through the substance of the hill. This undertaking was commenced by virtue of an act of Parliament, which constituted the proprietors a body politic and corporate, and empowered them to raise the sum of 40,000*l.* for making and maintaining the said subterranean road, by transferable shares of 50*l.* each; with permission to raise an additional sum of 20,000*l.* should the former be found insufficient.

The operation of tunnelling proceeded for several months; and the excavators chiefly worked their course through a stratum of strong blue clay;\* but, either from the friable nature of

\* In the excavations made during the progress of this work, there was much to engage the attention of the naturalist and geologist; the fossils thrown up being at once numerous and interesting. A few of the most striking may be enumerated. The hill was found to be composed of alluvial earth, and different strata of clay. The stratum of brown clay was interspersed with finely crystallized selenite, and gypsum, and the common argillaceous iron stone of Kirwan, or Septariæ, formerly known by the name of Ludus Helmontii. These stones when burnt, form a cement, well known by the name of Parker's, or the Roman cement, now so frequently applied to the fronts of buildings. In the blue stratum these stones were also found in great abundance, brilliantly studded with pyrites, and often containing a variety of small shells. The septa of these fossils, in both strata, were composed of calcareous spar, or finely crystallized carbonate of lime, having a beautiful velvet appearance, of various hues. Here, also, were found some fossil teeth, commonly called shark's teeth, sometimes sword-fish teeth, but unlike either; petrified fish; nuts resembling the palm nut, and a great variety of shells. The nautili were larger than those generally found in the fossil state. Petrified wood was very abundant, much perforated by the *Teredo*. A peculiar resinous substance, not yet described by any naturalist,

of the material (brick) which was used in constructing the arch, or from want of skill in its formation, the whole hidden fabric, to the length of 130 yards, fell in, with a tremendous crash, between the hours of four and five on the morning of the 13th of April, 1812:—A happy period for so lamentable an accident, as the workmen concerned in the undertaking had not then commenced labour.

This destructive occurrence obliged the proprietors to alter their plan, and to have recourse to the alternative of cutting an open road on the direct line of the intended tunnel.

The road and archway, as constructed according to the newly-adopted design, were opened for passengers and carriages on the 21st of August, 1813. The ground saved in travelling by this route is, we believe, not more than one hundred yards. The acclivity, however, is avoided; and the rise in the new road, though considerable, is so gradual as to produce little inconvenience. The company are content to receive less tolls than were allowed by the act of Parliament. These are still high; but the expense incurred by the accident noticed above was so great, that it is doubtful whether any profit will accrue to the shareholders for a considerable term of years.

The Archway\* thrown across the intended main north thoroughfare is about 36 feet high, and 18 feet in width. It is formed of stone, flanked with substantial brick-work, and surmounted by three semi-arches, carrying a bridge sufficiently wide to allow the transit of two carriages proceeding abreast.

A handsome

turalist, was dug up in considerable quantities. This substance emits, when rubbed, a peculiar odour, similar to that of Amber: it is slightly electric, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, spirit of turpentine and æther; nitrous acid having a similar effect upon it as on other resins. That found nearest the surface was partially decomposed, extremely porous and earthy, filled frequently with pyrites; that found deeper was more transparent, and emitted a stronger odour.—For the substance of these remarks we are indebted to a communication in the Monthly Magazine for 1811, in which publication see many farther particulars.

\* See the annexed Engraving.

A handsome stone balustrade ranges along the top. The only useful purpose attained by the construction of this archway, is the continuation of Hornsey-lane, an ancient cross-road, forming, in this place, the boundary line of Islington Parish. It is recorded on a brass plate, fixed to the southern entrance of the structure, that the foundation stone was laid by Edward Smith, Esq. on the 31st of October, 1812. Above the arch is cut in Roman capitals, the following inscription; GEO. AVG. FRE. WALLIÆ. PR. REGIS. SCEPTRA. GERENTI.

The building which composes this "archway" is sufficiently massive; and it presents a striking and ornamental object to the traveller either approaching or leaving the metropolis. From the path-way of the bridge is obtained an excellent view of the surrounding country, and of many buildings in the capital, among which the cathedral church of St. Paul stands finely displayed.

### ISLINGTON,

though formerly described as a "pleasant country town," separated from the capital by numerous fields and meadows, is now distinct from London chiefly in name; since a continuation of buildings on nearly every side produces an absolute union between the village and the city. The more ancient parts of Islington are situated upon a rising surface of rich gravelly and loamy soil, at the distance of about a mile from the capital; and are intersected by three turnpike roads, the principal of which is that leading to the north through Highgate and Barnet.

The parish, which includes the hamlets of *Holloway*, *Ball's Pond*, *Battle-bridge*, *Kingsland-green*, and the greater part of *Newington-green*, is three miles one furlong in length, two miles one furlong in breadth, and ten and a half miles in circumference.



Islington is chiefly composed of the dwellings of retired citizens, and other persons connected with the metropolis ; while yet it retains much of the character of an ancient town, in the display of a considerable number of old buildings, formerly inhabited by distinguished persons, but now almost generally converted into retail shops and houses of public entertainment. The village and its immediate vicinity contain (exclusive of many detached edifices with extensive grounds and gardens) several handsome terraces and substantial rows of houses ; and there is a large and still increasing variety of buildings of a smaller description, which are let in lodgings, or form the habitations of retired tradesmen, clerks in public offices, and persons of a similar class. A circumstance which adds much to the population of this village is the well known salubrity of its air, on which account it is much resorted to by valetudinarians from the metropolis.\* To these, and the inhabitants in general, during the summer months, the pleasing walks over the adjoining fields, which are uninclosed, and are intersected by the meanders of the New River, present an enjoyment at once healthful and rational ; while the adjacent tea gardens and taverns of Highbury, Canonbury, the White Conduit and Copenhagen Houses, all in fine open situations, and furnished with bowling greens, &c. afford a diversity of entertainment to

PART IV.

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numbers

\* From the great number of persons of the above description occupying apartments at Islington it has been familiarly denominated "*The London Hospital.*" The following whimsical anecdote, bearing reference to this subject, was often related by Dr. Hunter :—A Lady in an advanced age and declining state of health went, by the advice of her physician, to take lodgings in Islington. She agreed for a suite of rooms ; and, coming down stairs, observed that the banisters were much out of repair ; "these," she said, "must be mended before she could think of coming to live there." "Madam," replied the landlady, "that will answer no purpose, as the undertakers' men, in bringing down the coffins, are continually breaking the banisters."—The old Lady was so shocked at this funereal intelligence, that she immediately declined all thoughts of occupying the apartments.

numbers of the middle and lower classes from the metropolis, in their hours of relaxation.

The name of this village has, in different ancient records, been written Isendune, Isendone, Iseldon, Iselton, Yseldon and Eyseldon. Some, assigning to it a British origin, have derived the name from *Ishel*, implying in that language *lower*, and *don* from *twyn*, a *fortified enclosure*; whence *Isheldon*, the *lower fortification*. Others, referring to its Cognomen *Isendone* in the Domesday Survey, which is a Saxon and British compound, signifying *the Hill of Iron*, deduce its etymology from the circumstance of springs of water, impregnated with that mineral, rising in the vicinity. The present name, Islington, appears to have been generally adopted towards the close of the 16th century.

In Domesday Book the landed property at Islington is thus described. "The canons of St. Paul's hold 2 hides in ISENDONE; the land is one carucate and a half, on which there is only one plough, but another might be kept half employed. There are three villanes, who hold a virgate of land; and there is pasture for the cattle of the town. This estate, the present and former value of which is 40s. has been, time out of mind, parcel of the demesnes of the church. The said canons hold two other hides in ISENDONE. This land furnishes employment for 2 ploughs and a half, and is all in culture. There are four villanes, who hold this land under the canons, four bordars and thirteen cottars. Gilbert holds half a hide of Geoffrey de Mandeville; this land is half a carucate, and is cultivated to its full extent. There is one villaue and one bordar. It was valued in King Edward's time at 20s. now at 12s. It was formerly the property of Grim, a servant of King Edward, who could alien it at pleasure. Derman holds half a hide of the King. On this land, which is half a carucate, is one villane. This estate is valued at 10s. and was formerly the property of Algar, a servant of King Edward, who had power either to sell or to devise it. Ranulf, brother of Ilger, holds TOLENTONE

of the King, for 2 hides. The land is 2 carucates. One hide is in demesne, on which is one plough. The villanes have 2 ploughs. There are five villanes who hold half a virgate each; two bordars who hold 9 acres; one cottar and one slave; pasture for the cattle of the town; pannage for 60 hogs, and 5s. rents. This manor was valued in King Edward's time at 40s. when it was granted to Ranulf at 60s. but is worth now only 40s. It was the property of Edwin, a servant of King Edward, who had the power of aliening it at pleasure."

In the year 1341, (14th Edward III.) The Parliament having granted a subsidy to the King, to be assessed on farming stock, the parish of Islington was taxed in the sum of 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; being a ninth part of the value of the *sheaves*, *Fleeces*, and *lambs* belonging to the inhabitants.\*

Few circumstances of a general historical nature stand connected with the description of this parish. The following, however, are not altogether devoid of interest. In 1465, the unfortunate Henry VI. having wandered about for more than twelve months after the battle of Hexham, and being at length taken prisoner in Lancashire, was brought towards London, "with his legges bound to the stirrops;" when he was met at "Eyseldon," and arrested by the Earl of Warwick, "and forthwith his gilt spurs were taken from his feete."† Edward IV. his more fortunate successor, was shortly afterwards met, "betwixt Iseldon and Soresditch," by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, who offered congratulations, and received the honour of knighthood.

In the reign of Queen Mary, John Rough, a pious minister, some time chaplain to the Earl of Arran, and the friend of John Knox the Scottish reformer, was taken into custody, with several others, at the Saracen's Head in this town, where they had assembled for the purpose of religious exercises, under the pretext of seeing a theatrical performance. This victim of

\* Inquisitiones Nonarum, temp. Ed. III.

† Stow's Chronicle.

bigotry was shortly after burnt at the stake ; as, in the following year, were thirteen other persons, apprehended in this village in the exercise of prayer, or the act of reading the scriptures.

From time immemorial the fields and open grounds extending from the city wall to the skirts of Islington were claimed and enjoyed, as matter of right, by the citizens, for the exercise of archery, and various other gymnastic sports.\* The advantages offered by this open land, induced persons travelling with an equipage, often to turn from the deep and miry highway, and take the nearest path across the fields to their point of destination. Thus we read that, in July 1561, Queen Elizabeth went from the Tower, through Houndsditch to the Spittle, and down Hog Lane, “ *over the fields,*” to the Charter House. From thence, in a few days, she took her way, *over the fields,* unto the Savoy ; and, shortly after, she came from Enfield to St. James’s : on this occasion “ the hedges and ditches, between Islington and the palace, were cut down to make the *next way* for her.†

From a very early period of our history Islington has been famed for its dairies. This circumstance, together with the general beauties of the place and its proximity to the capital, have caused it to be always a spot much frequented by the citizens.‡ The prologue to an old comedy, called “ *The Walks* of

\* See an Account of a riot occasioned by the inclosure of these grounds, in the first part of this Account of London, &c. p. 241.

† Queen Elizabeth’s Progresses.

‡ The following curious anecdote, recorded by Strype, will shew that this village, in former times, also possessed attractions for royalty, — “ Beyond Aldersgate Bars, leaving the Charter House on the left hand, stretches up toward ISLTON, commonly called Islington, a country town hard by, which in the former age was esteemed to be so pleasantly seated, that in 1581 Queen Elizabeth (in one of the 12 days) on an evening rode that way to take the air, where near the town she was environed with a number of begging rogues (as beggars usually haunt such places) which gave the queen much disturbance.



of *Islington and Hogsdon*," informs us of the cheer usually supplied to the visitors of the place, in the following lines :—

“ Though the scene be *Islington*, we swear  
 We will not blow ye up with *bottle beer*,  
 Cram ye with *Cream* and *fools*,\* which sweetly please  
 Ladies of fortune and young 'prentices,  
 Who, (when the Supervisors come to find 'em)  
 Quake like the *Custard*, which they leave behind em.”

The following extract from a speech made by a person who performed the burlesque character of a *Squier Minstrel of Middlesex*, in an entertainment given in 1575 by Dudley Earl of Leicester to Queen Elizabeth, at Kenilworth Castle, affords a curious illustration of the esteem in which the dairies of *Islington* were then held: This Minstrel declared, “ How the worshipful village of *Islington*, in *Middlesex*, well knooen to bee one of the most auncient and best toounz in *Englande*, next to *London*, at thiz day, for the feythful freendship of long time sheawed, as well at *Cookez feast* in *Aldersgate-street*, yeerely upon *Holly-rood* day, az allso at all solemn bridealez in the citie of *London* all the yeere after, in well serving them of *Furmenty* for porage, not oversod till it bee too weake; of *Mylke* for theyr *Flawnez*,† not yet pild nor chalked; of *Creame* for theyr custardes, not frothed nor thykened with

P 3

flour;

disturbance. Wherenpon Mr. Stone, one of her footmen, came in all haste to the Lord Mayor, and to Fleetwood the Recorder, and told them the same. The same night did the Recorder send out warrants into the same quarter, and into Westminster and the Dutchy; and in the morning he went out himself and took that day seventy-four rogues, whereof some were blind, and yet great usurers and very rich. Upon Twelfth day the Recorder met the Governor of Bridewell, and they examined together all the abovesaid seventy-four rogues, and gave them *substantial payment*; and the strongest they bestowed in the Milne and the Lighters; the rest were dismissed with a promise of double *payment* if they were met with again.” Survey. Lond. Vol. 2. p. 59.

\* Gooseberry *fools*.

† Flawn, a sort of Custard.

flour; and of *Butter* for theyr pastiez and pye paste, not made of well curds, nor gathered of whey in soomer, nor mingled, in winter, with salt butter, watered or washt.”\*

The most ancient and interesting building in this parish is *Canonbury House*, so called from having been the country mansion of the Prior of the *Canons* of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield; to which foundation the manor of Canonbury belonged until the dissolution of religious houses. The date 1362, yet remaining on a stone in front of a house raised on part of the old premises, may, with great probability, be considered as referring to the period at which a mansion was first constructed here. Stow informs us, that William Bolton (who was prior of St. Bartholomew from 1509 till his death in 1532,) “builded of new, the manor of Canonbury at Islington;” which fact is corroborated by the Prior’s rebus, a bird bolt in a tun, yet to be seen in the old building, and in various parts of the garden wall.

The greater part of this mansion has been for several years converted into private dwellings; which, with others more recently erected on the same spot, compose a cluster of houses detached from the village, and bearing the name of Canonbury Place. Some of these, which have been formed out of the old building, yet retain internally several remains of ancient ornament, in carved chimney pieces, stuccoed ceilings, &c. Among the former are two of oak; one representing the Christian and Cardinal Virtues, with various armorial bearings; the other containing a rich display of griffins, tritons, serpents, and fruit, finely carved, and intersected by columns with Corinthian capitals. The ceilings contain medallions of Alexander, Julius Cæsar, &c. In several places occur the arms of Queen Elizabeth, one of which bears her initials and the date 1599.

From the appearance of these habitations, it is evident that the

\* Laneham’s Account of Queen Elizabeth’s entertainment at Kenilworth Castle, reprinted in Nichols’s Progresses of Q. Elizabeth.

the interior of the mansion house was greatly altered, and the whole edifice thoroughly restored by Sir John Spencer, who came to reside here at the close of the 16th century, and whose arms are yet to be seen among the carvings before noticed, and in other parts of the premises. The general character of the place, as again altered by the hand of modern refinement, now presents a striking contrast between the domestic architecture and interior decoration of ancient and present times. The lofty folding sash window opening to the lawn and shrubbery from a parlour ornamented with the light and fashionable furniture of the day, is here opposed to the substantial oak wainscot, the heavy stuccoed ceiling, and the ponderous chimney ornaments of the 16th century.

The most striking part of the ancient building at Canonbury is a tower of brick, about 17 feet square and 60 feet high, with rooms attached, and which, both externally and within, retains much of its original aspect. At the entrance is a spacious hall with kitchens and other offices. The ascent to the tower, and the several rooms connected therewith, is by an oaken staircase of considerable width. The structure rises to the height of seven stories, and contains, on its several floors, 23 apartments; two of which are of large dimensions and ornamented with carved oak wainscots. The staircase is continued to the leads at the top of the building, from whence is a fine panoramic view of the metropolis and the adjacent villages. On the wall of the stair case, near the top of the tower, are some Latin hexameter verses, comprising the abbreviated names of the English sovereigns from William the Conqueror to Charles the first.

These lines were, in all probability, the effusion of some poetical inmate of an upper apartment of the building, in the time of the monarch last named; the votaries of the muse, having been, as it would appear, no uncommon inhabitants of the place:

“ Old Canonburys tow’r, an ancient pile  
 To various fates assign’d ; and where, by turns,  
 Meanness and grandeur have alternate reign’d.  
 Hither in later days, hath genius fled,  
 From yonder city, to respire and die.  
 Here the sweet bard of *Auburn* sat and tun’d  
 The plaintive moanings of his village dirge.  
 Here learned *Chambers*, treasur’d lore for men,  
 And *Newbery* here, his A B C’s for babes.”\*

This building, which is detached from the dwellings before described, has for many years been used as a lodging house. Towards the close of the 16th century the whole was rented by Sir Arthur Atye, public orator of the University of Oxford, and afterwards by the Lord Keeper Coventry. In the *Strafford* papers is a Letter from the Earl of Derby, dated Jan. 29, 1635, from “ *Canbury Park*,” where he was “ staid from St. James’s by the greatest snow he ever saw in England.” William Fielding, Earl of Denbigh, died at Canonbury House in 1685. Samuel Humphryes, author of “ *Ulysses*,” an opera ; a Poem on Canons, the seat of the Duke of Chandos in this county, and other pieces, died here in 1737 ; and Christopher Smart, lodged here for some time, under the protection of his friend Mr. Newbery, the bookseller. These, with numerous other persons of eminence, have at different periods been the occasional residents of Canonbury ; its owners and more permanent inhabitants may be collected from the succeeding account of the manorial estate.

At the dissolution of the monasteries, the manor of Canonbury, as part of the possessions of the priory of St. Bartholomew, was bestowed on Thomas Lord Cromwell, afterwards Earl of Essex, together with the adjoining manor of Highbury, part

\* For the above, and several other poetic allusions to Islington and its neighbourhood, see a volume intituled “ *La Bagatella, or Delineations of Home Scenery*, by William Fox, Junr.” small 8vo. 1801.



part of the possessions of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. On the attainder of the Earl, the estate reverting to the crown was charged with an annuity of 20*l.* payable to the rejected Ann of Cleves during her life. There is some ground to believe that King Henry afterwards made Canonbury a place of occasional residence ; it was, however, granted by Edward VI. in consequence of a valuable consideration, to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick.\*

This nobleman mortgaged the manor in 1549, for 1660*l.*; but redeemed it in a very short time, for the Earl, by deed of Exchange, dated 18 July, 4th Edward VI. conveyed the same back to the King;† who, after keeping it two years, restored it, by a fresh grant, to the said John Dudley, then Duke of Northumberland,‡ who was attainted and beheaded, Aug. 22, 1553. Queen Mary, in 1557, granted Canonbury to Thomas Lord Wentworth,§ who, in 1570, aliened it to John, afterwards Sir John Spencer, Knt. Lord Mayor of London, usually styled “*Rich Spencer.*” This worthy knight, who, in addition to his great wealth, was possessed of much patriotism and public spirit, resided at Canonbury House for several years.|| His only

\* Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 7389, 1 Ed. VI.

† Record in the Augmentation office.

‡ Ibid.

§ Pat. 3 & 4 Philip and Mary, part 9, June 10.

|| The Charter of Incorporation granted to the Butchers' Company in 1605 is signed by Thomas Egerton, Baron of Ellesmere, Lord Chancellor, and dated at Canonbury, where his lordship was then on a visit to Sir John Spencer.

“ In a curious pamphlet intituled ‘*The Vanity of the Lives and passions of men*, by D. Papillon, Gent. 1651.’ 8vo. occurs the following passage :—  
“ In Queen Elizabeth's days a pirate of Dunkerk, laid a plot with twelve of his mates to carry away Sir John Spencer, which if he had done, fifty thousand pounds had not redeemed him. He came over the seas in a shallop, with 12 muskietiers ; and in the night came into Barking Creek, and left the shallop in the custody of six of his men ; and with the other six came as far as *Islington*, and there hid themselves in ditches, near the path in which Sir John came always to his house ; but, by the providence of God, Sir John, upon

only issue by his lady, Alice Bromfield, was one daughter, of whom there is a tradition that she was carried off from this place in a baker's basket, by her lover, William, second Lord Compton, to whom, in the year 1594, she was married. From this union the estate has descended in a direct line to the present possessor, the Marquis of Northampton.

The great acquisition of wealth (then estimated at 500,000*l.*) which Lord Compton received on the demise of his father in law in the year 1609, operated so powerfully upon his intellects as to occasion a temporary derangement of mind; wherefore the management of his affairs was, for a time, committed to the hands of trustees. A letter, without date, but supposed to have been written about 1617, addressed to him by his lady, and containing a statement of her wishes in regard to her allowance of money, her retinue, apparel, &c. has been several times printed, and is extremely curious.\*

At the time of the dissolution of religious houses, the knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem were in possession of the manor of *Highbury*, in addition to the capital manor attached to their hospital near Smithfield; which extended from thence to the extremity of this parish. The prior appears, so early as the beginning of the 14th century, to have made choice of the elevated and pleasant situation of the former demesne, for a country seat. A handsome structure was erected for his use within a moat, and, as it has been conjectured, on the site of the Roman encampment, which has already been noticed in this account of Middlesex.†

During the insurrection under Wat Tyler, A. D. 1381, a detachment

upon some extraordinary occasion was forced to stay in London that night, otherwise they had taken him away; and they fearing they should be discovered, in the night time came to their shallop and so came safe to Dunkerk again."

\* See it printed at length in Nichols's Hist. of Canonbury; Nelson's Hist. of Islington, Supplement to the Universal Magazine for 1782, &c.

† Part I. p. 101.

tachment of the rebels, who were engaged in burning and destroying the magnificent priory in St. John's Street,\* proceeded for a similar purpose to the prior's house at Highbury. According to Holinshed, the band of insurgents "who tooke in hand to ruinate that house" was estimated at 20,600; and they carried their plan of devastation into complete effect; pulling down by main force those firmer parts of the building which the fire would not consume. *Jack Straw*, one of the leaders in the rebellion, appears to have headed this mob; and it was doubtless from the circumstance of his now taking possession of the premises, that the site was afterwards designated *Jack Straw's Castle*, by which name it continues to be generally known to the present day. A considerable part of the moat which surrounded the prior's house is yet visible in the neighbourhood of Highbury-Barn Tavern, and is the only vestige that conveys any idea of the ancient importance of the place.

Since the dissolution of monastic houses, the manor of Highbury has passed through a variety of families. It was first granted to Thomas Lord Cromwell. On the attainder of that nobleman it was settled on the Princess Mary. From the time of her accession it continued vested in the crown, till the reign of James I. who bestowed it on his son, Henry, Prince of Wales. A survey of the manor was made, by command of that prince, in the year 1611. The premises are described in this survey as consisting of one yard or close, where anciently was a castle, or mansion house, called Highbury Castle; together with two woods, called Highbury Wood and Little St. John's Wood, and other parcels of land adjoining. The estate had increased to more than six times its value in the reign of Henry VIII. being estimated at 453*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* *per ann.* It was further stated by the surveyors, "that there had been a capital mansion, as they had heard, standing within a moat yet remaining; but that the house was decayed beyond the memory

\* Vide Part I. p. 165.

mony of man."\* On the death of Henry, Prince of Wales, Highbury reverted to the crown, but was granted by the king, in the 14th year of his reign, in trust for the use of his surviving son, Charles ; who, after he came to the crown, bestowed it on Sir Allen Apsley. The estate has since passed through several hands, and is now the property of the Colebrooke family ; but the two woods before mentioned, not having been granted with the manor to Sir Allen Apsley, have continued to the present time vested in the crown.

Lands in this manor, as also in that of Canonbury, descend according to the custom of *Gavel kind* ; and the custom of *Borough English* prevails in the adjoining manor of St. John of Jerusalem.

The old moated site before mentioned, together with the demesne lands adjoining, was purchased of Sir George Colebrooke by Mr. John Dawes ; who, about the year 1781, erected an elegant and commodious dwelling on the spot formerly occupied by the prior's house. In digging for the foundation of this building, many ancient tiles were discovered, together with a quantity of water pipes of burnt clay. Some of the latter were sold in July 1810, among many curious articles possessed by the late eminent antiquary Richard Gough, Esq.† The premises were afterwards purchased and occupied for a number of years by Alexander Aubert, Esq. F. R. S. & F. A. S. whose attachment to the science of astronomy led him to erect

\* Survey of 1611, in the possession of the late Jonathan Eade, Esq. of Stoke Newington. An old house is mentioned by the Surveyors, called "*the Devil's House*" in "*Devil's Lane*." This building yet remains ; and, with the Lane in which it is situate, has been subsequently (perhaps without any foundation) called after the name of *Du Val*, the celebrated highwayman, who was executed in the reign of Charles II.

† On digging a well near this spot, a few years since, there was discovered, at the depth of 100 feet and upwards, a stratum of marine shells, of considerable thickness ; many cart loads of which were carried away from the place.



erect, near the dwelling house, a lofty and spacious observatory, which he furnished with a complete set of instruments, particularly a fine reflecting telescope by Short, the largest ever made by that artist, and which was purchased out of the late Topham Beauclerk's collection. The estate is now the property and residence of John Bentley, Esq. who retains in the observatory all the large fixed astronomical instruments placed there by Mr. Aubert. *Highbury-house* commands, from the elevation of its site, extensive and fine prospects, which embrace Epping Forest, Hornsey-wood, Highgate, Hampstead, &c. In the gardens is a range of hot houses, seventy feet in length.

In a field called the *Reed Moat field*, on an elevated spot a little to the north-west of the workhouse, are the remains of a camp, evidently Roman, and which has been thought the position occupied by Suetonius Paulinus, previous to his engagement with the Britons under Queen Boadicea. The author of "The History and Antiquities of Islington" has taken some pains to examine this subject, and is of opinion "that the scene of action between Boadicea and the Roman general, was in the immediate vicinity of this spot and the adjacent hamlet of *Battle Bridge*; from which circumstance the latter place in all probability received its name." The remains above mentioned consist of a prætorium, occupying, with its surrounding fosse, a square of 200 feet; the area within the intrenchment forming a quadrangle of about 45 yards. The fosse, which is in part filled with water and overgrown with sedge, varies in breadth from 20 to 30 feet; an irregularity occasioned by encroachments upon its borders. There was, also, till lately, a rampart, or breastwork, extending to a considerable length on the western side of the prætorium, and another on the south. The greater part of these interesting remains have lately been destroyed, by digging up the field to procure clay and sand for the making of bricks.

At KINGSLAND, where this parish meets that of Hackney, a house for lepers appears to have been established at a very early period. In the year 1437, John Pope, citizen and barber, gave by will to "the Master and Governors of the House of Lepers, called *Le Lokes*, at Kingslond without London, an annual rent of 6s. 8d. issuing out of certain shops, situate in Shirborne Lane, toward the sustentation of the said House at Kingslond, for ever."\*

It appears, from the records of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in London, that soon after the establishment of that charity in the reign of Henry VIII. certain Lock, or Lazar Hospitals, were opened in situations remote from the city, for the reception of peculiar patients; and the ancient house for Lepers at Kingsland was converted into one of these receptacles. It was afterwards rebuilt on a larger and more commodious plan. A substantial edifice of brick, formerly appropriated to the use of the diseased, is yet standing on this site. Over the door are the arms of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The ancient Chapel connected with this hospital, and which adjoins the turnpike at the S. E. corner of the road leading to *Ball's Pond*,† is, perhaps, coeval with the first establishment of a house for lepers on this spot. It is a small stone building with pointed windows, and a bell turret. The lower part of the structure is so much hidden by the accumulation of earth on the outside, that the floor of the area is full three feet below the surface of the highway. Here are yet preserved an old pewter salver for the sacrament, engraved with the Hospital

\* Strype's Survey Lond.

† Ball's Pond, near Newington Green; both hamlets of this parish. The former, which consists only of a few houses and gardens, received its name from John Ball, whose memory is preserved on a penny token, as keeper of a house of entertainment, called the Salutation, at this place, about the middle of the 17th century. It was once a favorite spot with the lower orders of society, who were in the habit of frequenting the place for the enjoyment of bull baiting, duck hunting, and other brutal sports.

pital arms ; and an ancient folio Bible, which appears to have belonged to the place from the time of the reformation. There was, originally, a doorway opening from the hospital to the chapel, by which the patients entered to attend divine service.

This hospital was used as an appendage of St. Bartholomew's, till the year 1757. The chapel was afterwards continued to the use of the chaplain, and for the accommodation of the neighbouring inhabitants ; the former agreeing to keep the same in repair, and to pay the sum of 6*d.* yearly into the Poor's Box, by way of acknowledgment. The governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital nominate a preacher when a vacancy occurs, whose only emolument is derived from the subscriptions and voluntary donations of the congregation. A part of this chapel stands in the parish of Hackney.

At NEWINGTON GREEN is an old dwelling, called "Mildmay House" from having been the property of Sir Henry Mildmay (temp. Charles I.) who obtained the estate by marriage with the daughter and heir of Wm. Halliday, Alderman of London. It is now a Boarding School for young ladies. On one of the Chimney pieces is the arms of Halliday ; and the ceiling contains the arms of England, with the initials of King James, and medallions of Hector, Alexander, &c.

Another old House, which some years ago stood at the north-west corner of the Green, was popularly reported to have been occupied by Henry VIII. for the convenience of his illicit amours. The tradition is supported chiefly by the circumstance of a pleasant winding path, which leads to the turnpike road by Ball's Pond, bearing the name of "*King Harry's Walk.*" A curious letter of Henry Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland (temp. Hen. 8.) who has been charged with having "prodigally given away a great part of his lands and inheritance *to the King and others,*"\* is inserted in Collins's Peerage.

\* Nichols's Hist. of Canonbury, p. 9.

Peerage. It is dated, "at Newington-Greene," and was, in all probability, written at the old mansion just mentioned.

In the Lower Street, Islington, is a spacious and substantial brick building, called "*Fisher House*," once the residence of a family bearing that name, and probably built by Sir Thomas Fisher, about the commencement of the 17th century. The arms of Fowler and of Fisher are over opposite doors on the landing of a large staircase. We are informed by Anthony Wood that Ezekiel Tongue, author of several Tracts against the Papists, and some treatises on Natural History, about the year 1660 "kept an academy for teaching young ladies Latin and Greek, in a large gallery of a house at Islington belonging to Sir Thomas Fisher."\* *Fisher House*, for the last thirty years, has been appropriated to the reception of persons labouring under mental derangement; and is now kept for that purpose by Dr. Sutherland, physician to St. Luke's hospital.

At the lower end of Cross Street, and nearly opposite *Fisher-house*, are the remains of a mansion formerly occupied by the Fowlers, Lords of the manor of Bernersbury, and one of the most respectable families in this parish during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. The house has a modern brick front, and has experienced great internal alteration; but the ceiling of one room is yet decorated with the arms of England in the reign of Elizabeth, accompanied by the initials of that Queen, and the date 1595. At the extremity of the garden which formerly belonged to this residence, is a small brick building, locally denominated *Queen Elizabeth's Lodge*. This structure appears to have afforded access to the mansion through the garden, and was probably designed for a summer house. In two different parts of the front towards the fields are the arms of Fowler, cut in stone. The name vulgarly bestowed on the building arose, possibly, from some visit of Elizabeth to the Fowler family.

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An old house in the Upper Street, many years known as the *Pied Bull Inn*, and which, from its architecture and decorations, appears to have been built about the reign of Elizabeth, is traditionally said to have been a residence of Sir Walter Raleigh. From the strength and antiquity of this tradition, which can be traced for more than a century back,\* and is supported by some concurring circumstances, there is reason to believe that the opinion may be well founded. The chimney piece of one of the old rooms is ornamented by a representation of Faith, Hope, and Charity, with their usual insignia, in niches, surrounded by a border of cherubim, fruit and foliage. Above the figure of charity, which occupies the centre, are two cupids suspending a crown; and beneath are the supporters of the royal arms, in a couchant position. This was probably a conceit of the artist, designed as a compliment to the reigning princess. The ceiling contains a personification of the five senses, in stucco, with the name of each, in Latin underneath. In the window looking to the garden are the arms of Sir John Miller, Knt. who appears to have occupied the premises at a period subsequent to the death of Sir Walter Raleigh. These arms are of stained glass, within a border of mermaids, parrots, and a pair of sea horses supporting a bunch of green leaves, which by some is thought to represent the tobacco plant. In the kitchen window are some remains of the above coat, with the date 1624; also the arms of Porter, impaling those of Pennythorne, and various other heraldic fragments in stained glass.

In the Lower Street is another ancient mansion, now converted into a house of public entertainment, and known by the sign of the *Queen's head*. The history of this building is involved in the greatest obscurity; neither the records of the prebendal manor, in which it is situate, nor any other document that has hitherto been met with, affording any clue to investigation. Mr. Ellis (*Campagna of Lond.* p. 96.) mentions

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a tradition,

\* Vide *Life of Sir Walter Raleigh*, 8vo. published in 1740, p. 152.

a tradition, (accompanied by a corroborative circumstance) that the premises were once the residence of the Lord Treasurer Burleigh.\* It has also been related by aged persons in the village that Queen Elizabeth's Sadler resided here; while others assert that this was the summer residence of her great favorite, the Earl of Essex, and the occasional resort of her majesty. The whole information respecting the premises being thus founded on conjecture and traditionary report, all that can be said upon the subject may be expressed in the words of a local bard whom we have before quoted:

“ Perhaps, for History is silent here

And we may guess at will—perhaps some cit

Grown wealthy, here retir'd, in peace to pass

His latter days.—Some courtier here, perchance,

Erst liv'd in pomp and feast and revelry.

How alter'd now the scene!—how chang'd the fate!

This house, which is one of the most perfect specimens of ancient domestic architecture remaining in the environs of London, is a strong wood and plaister building of three stories, projecting over each other, and forming bay windows in front, supported by brackets and carved figures. The centre protrudes several feet beyond the rest of the front, and forms a commodious porch, to which there is a descent of several steps. The superstructure is supported by caryatides of carved oak, crowned with Ionic scrolls, standing on each side the entrance. The interior is decorated in a manner corresponding with several of the old houses in this parish, having oak paneled wainscots, stuccoed ceilings and carved chimney pieces. The stone slab over the fire place of a front room on the ground floor, exhibits a somewhat classical representation of the

\* It appears from the parish register that “ Fost. no Menandye, a servant to the Earl of Exeter,” (son of Lord Burleigh) was buried at Islington, Nov. 25th, 1630.

the story of Actæon and Danæ, in relief, with mutilated figures of Bacchus, Venus, &c.

In Queen's Head Lane, adjoining the premises last described, is a row of *alms houses*, founded by John Heath, Esq. in 1640, for the reception of ten decayed members of the Company of Clothworkers, who receive annually, from the trustees of that corporation, a suit of clothes, a chaldron of coals, and 20*l.* towards their maintenance. In Frog Lane, not far from this spot, the Clothworkers have another set of alms houses, eight in number, for the use of so many poor widows, who have each an annual allowance of about 20*l.* a gown, and a chaldron of coals.

Opposite the charitable establishment for Clothworkers in Queen's Head Lane, are eight almshouses for the reception and maintenance of aged and poor persons, erected and endowed, in the year 1794, by Mrs. Jane Davis, "in pursuance of the will of her deceased husband, Mr. John Davis, late of this parish." This charity is open to both men and women. Each alms-person receives an allowance of 10*l.* per annum.

An Old Public House at UPPER HOLLOWAY, commonly known by the sign of "Mother Red Cap," is thus noticed in the itinerary of Drunken Barnaby :

Veni *Holloway*, Pileum Rubrum  
 In Cohortem Muliebrem ;  
 Me Adonidem Vocant Omnes,  
 Meretrices Babylonis ;  
 Tangunt, tingunt, Molliunt, mulcent,  
 At egentem fores pulsant.

Between this house of entertainment and the foot of Highgate Hill stands an upright stone, inscribed "*Whittington Stone*," which marks the spot where another stone formerly stood, traditionally said to have been that on which the celebrated Richard Whittington sat down to ruminate on his hard  
 Q 2 fortune,

fortune, in his way back to the country, after he had been induced to run away from his master's house, on account of the ill usage which he experienced from the cook maid. The tradition relates that, while sitting pensively on this stone, his ears were on a sudden assailed by a peal from Bow bells, which seemed to urge him to retrace his steps in the following distich:

" Turn again, Whittington,  
Thrice Lord Mayor of London."

The original stone which occupied the above situation lay flat on the ground, and was broken into two pieces. These fragments were removed, some years back, by the surveyor of the roads, and placed as curb-stones against the posts at the corner of Queen's Head Lane.

The *Parish Church* of Islington was erected between August 1751, and May 1754, on the site of a less commodious edifice, which had fallen to decay, and was taken down in the year first mentioned. The more ancient building was of the character usually termed Gothic, and was probably constructed late in the 15th century, as the date 1483, was found inscribed in the tower, by the workmen employed for its demolition.\*

The present church is a handsome structure, composed of brick, with coignes, cornices, and other ornaments of stone. At the west a stone spire,† of some elegance, rises from a square

\* Views of this structure are introduced in Nichols's Hist. of Canonbury, and in Nelson's History of Islington.

† In the year 1787, the church underwent a thorough repair, on which occasion a curious piece of mechanism was constructed by Thomas Birch, a basket-maker of St. Alban's, who undertook, for the sum of 20*l.* to erect a scaffold of wicker work round the spire. This he formed entirely of willow, hazel, and other sticks, with an interior flight of stairs, reaching in a spiral line from the tower to the vane, a height of 77 feet; by which the ascent



square tower, embellished with a balustrade and vases. The great entrance at the west end is by a circular flight of steps and a portico of the tuscan order.

The interior comprises a chancel, nave, and two aisles; the roof being supported without pillars. Over the communion-table is a picture of the Annunciation, painted by Mr. Nathaniel Clarkson, an inhabitant of this parish. The furniture is decorous and pleasing; and received, in 1772, the addition of a fine organ, for which was paid the sum of four hundred pounds. The church is 108 feet long and 60 feet wide.

Within the church are tablets, or monumental inscriptions, commemorative of the following among other persons :—*Alice Owen* (died 1613) widow of Thomas Owen; one of the judges of the Common Pleas in the reign of Elizabeth, and foundress of the school and almshouses near this village. Her monument in the old church contained her effigies, and those of eleven children and grand-children; but was too far in a state of dilapidation for removal. The present monument was erected by the company of Brewers, her trustees. *Dr. William Cave* (1713) chaplain to Charles II. canon of Windsor, and vicar of this parish. He was author of the lives of the Apostles, and several works relating to ecclesiastical history. *Launcelot Dowbiggin* (1759), “architect to this church, in the year 1754.” *Alexander Aubert, Esq.* (1805), an eminent merchant, and an active member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. *William Hawes, M. D.* (1808). This tablet, which

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contains

was perfectly safe and commodious. This contrivance entirely superseded the use of a scaffold constructed in the ordinary way, and the spire, thus enveloped, as it were, in a huge conical basket, (within which the workmen were performing the repairs in perfect security) presented a singular and striking appearance. Numbers of persons from the metropolis and the adjacent villages came daily to view and examine this unusual piece of workmanship, which was advertised in the Newspapers; and, by a collection of 6d. from each person ascending the staircase, the contriver realized a considerable sum of money.

contains a portraiture in medallion of the deceased, was erected by the Royal Humane Society, in testimony of respect for their benevolent founder. At the extremity of the north aisle is a slab of black stone, bearing two effigies in brass, supposed to be those of *Henry Saville*, and his Lady, daughter of *Thomas Fowler, Esq.* with the arms of both families. The inscription is covered by a pew.

The following demand notice among the numerous persons interred in the church-yard:—*Richard Cloudesley*, “a good benefactor to this parish, who died IXth of Henry VIII.” The benefaction of Cloudesley will briefly be noticed; and it may be observed that the parochial officers have uniformly kept his tomb in repair. The present churchwardens have lately caused his bones to be enclosed in a strong leaden coffin. A fresh inscription is cut on the stone, and the whole secured with an iron railing. *Rev. John Blackbourne, M. A.* (1741) an eminent divine, and “a Bishop,” among the Non-jurors. He published an edition of Bacon’s works, in 4 vols. fol. *Dr. Robert Poole* (1752), *Dr. Poole* published Travels in France, and a book termed the physical Vade Mecum. It is said in his epitaph that, “with indefatigable labour, he instituted the Small-pox Hospital, in the year 1746.” A headstone bears the following inscription, conspicuous for antiquated quaintness. The person interred is *Thomas Gibbons, Esq.* who died in 1779, at the age of 76:

Livest thou, Thomas? Yes, with God on high.  
 Art thou not dead? Yes, and here I lye.  
 I that with man on earth did live to die,  
 Died for to live with Christ eternally.

Previously to the Reformation, a chantry of priests, under the denomination of the “brotherhood of Jesus,” appears to have been established in the church of Islington. To this fraternity *Richard Cloudesley*, a parishioner, bequeathed in the 9th year of Henry VIIIth certain stipends, issuing from land

in this parish, for the keeping of an obit, and the singing of masses for the peace of his soul; which land he also charged with some gifts to the poor, to induce them "to pray for his soule, his wife's soule, and all Christen soules." Moreover, that he might be prayed for "*perpetually*," he directed his trustees, within a month after his decease, to appoint "an honeste sadde Preste to syng for his soule, his fader and moder's soules, and all Christen soules," in the new chapel called the *Hermitage*, "at Islington Town's end."\* The land originally charged with the above, and many other superstitious uses,† still remains vested in feoffees for the use of the parish. It consists of a plot of ground, called the fourteen acres, otherwise Stones, or Stony-field, situate on the western side of the Back Road, and is mentioned by the Testator as being let, in

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his

\* This chapel stood upon, the site of Mrs. Owen's School and Alms-houses, at the lower end of this village, in the parish of Clerkenwell. An adjoining piece of ground, now in part covered by a row of houses bearing the name of "*Hermitage Place*," forms a portion of the endowment of Mrs. Owen's charity, and is called, in the records of the Brewer's Company, her Trustees, the "*Hermitage-field*."

† After all the provisions made by Clouesley for the pardon of his sins, and the repose of his soul, it would seem that the populace thought his spirit did not rest in quiet. An ancient author, speaking of earthquakes and other similar phænomena of nature, proceeds thus:—"And as to the same heavings, or tremblements de terre, it is sayde yt in a certaine fieldē neare unto ye parish church of Islington, in like manner, did take place a wondrous commotion, in various partes, ye earthe swellinge and turning uppe euery side towards ye midst of ye sayde fieldē; and by tradycion of this, it is observed, yt onē Richard de Clouesley lay buried in or neare yt place, and yt his bodie being restless on ye score of some sinne by him peradventure committed, did shewe, or seeme to signifye, yt religious observaunce should there take place, to quiet his departed spirit. Whereupon certaine exorcisers, if wee may so terme ym, did at dede of nighte, nothing lothe, using divers diuine exercises at torche light, set at rest ye unrulie spirit of ye sayde Clouesley, and ye earthe did returne aneare to its pristine shape, nevermore commotion procedeing therefrom to this day; and this I know of a verie certaintie." Purlet de Mir. Nat. X. c. 4.

his life time, at 4*l.* per ann. Such, however, is the increase in the value of land contiguous to the metropolis, possessing eligibility for building, that the fee simple of the premises has, within these few years, been estimated at the extraordinary sum of 22,800*l.* This valuation was made in consequence of an application from the Corporation of London, who appeared desirous of purchasing the ground, for the removal of Smithfield market.

The increase of inhabitants has lately been so great in this parish, that the church, though so recently erected, was found not sufficiently capacious for the accommodation of the parishioners. A *chapel of ease* has, therefore, been constructed, under the authority of an act of Parliament, empowering trustees to raise the sum of 30,000*l.* for that purpose. The building is desirably situated between Islington and the hamlet of Holloway; and the dimensions are more spacious than those of the church to which it forms an appendage. But it is to be regretted that so costly a structure is by no means conspicuous for architectural beauty. The general effect is heavy, without the attainment of any peculiar solidity of character. The material is brick; and at one end is placed a low tower, with stone finishings, which is decorated with a balustrade and many vases. The interior, however, appears sufficiently well adapted to the reception of a large congregation. A good organ, and an altar-piece of the subject *Noli me tangere*, painted and presented by Mr. Tibbatts, an inhabitant of this parish, form desirable portions of the furniture and ornaments.

A parochial *Charity School* was instituted at Islington in the year 1710, for the educating and clothing of 30 boys and 20 girls. The school house was enlarged and rebuilt in 1788, and 46 boys and 34 girls now take benefit of this establishment. The expenses are defrayed by annual subscriptions; by collections in the church; and by an income arising from funded charitable donations. But two spacious school-rooms, with  
a house



a house for the master and mistress, have lately been built, and are intended to supersede the original school, and to extend the system of gratuitous education to 500 children, who are to be instructed on the principle of Dr. Bell.

A Sunday School, attended by a considerable number of poor children, has likewise been lately established.

The Dissenting places of worship in Islington are comparatively numerous and large. A chapel of ease appears, indeed, to have been long wanted in the parish. A meeting-house for Independents was built in 1744. A house of worship for the Calvinistic Methodists was erected in 1788. This building has been found too small, and a fresh structure for their use is now in a state of progress. *Union Chapel*, situate on Compton Terrace, is a neat brick building, with a frontispiece of Portland Stone, crowned by a plain turret. The interior is arranged with simple elegance, and provided with a good organ. This chapel was erected in 1806, by a society of gentlemen, of several religious denominations, for the purpose of accommodating persons of the established church, together with those of dissenting persuasions. Consistently with this intention, the liturgy of the church of England is performed as a part of the morning service, and extempore prayer is used in the evening. This building is capable of containing 1000 persons. In the year 1804, a small independent chapel was erected at Holloway; but this was shortly afterwards destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt in the year subsequent to the conflagration.

Charitable institutions are attached to each of these places of worship. The Calvinistic Methodists support, with the aid of voluntary contributions, a school of industry in which 30 girls receive clothing and education, and a Sunday school, which is attended by about 600 children, of both sexes. They have, likewise, instituted a charity for the visiting and relieving of sick persons. The frequenters of the *Union chapel* support a school, containing 50 girls, and a Sunday School numerously attended.

attended. A society for the relief of sick persons is, also, connected with this chapel.

Islington, in common with most villages in the immediate vicinity of the capital, has latterly experienced a considerable augmentation of buildings. The forming of the "City Road," leading from Finsbury to Islington, which took place in the year 1761, must be considered the greatest improvement effected in this neighbourhood. The road so denominated is one of the finest avenues attached to the metropolis, and is lined with rows of commodious dwellings. *Highbury Place* and *Highbury Terrace*, two ranges of spacious houses, which occupy an elevated site, and command extensive and pleasing prospects, are among the most ornamental modern additions to this village. The first of these rows was built about the year 1780, and the latter ten years afterwards. The more recent buildings have chiefly occurred in the back-road, and in the vicinity of Holloway. For the supply of this newly-created neighbourhood, and the adjacent district, with water, a company has been established under the name of "the Holloway Water-works Company," by authority of an act of Parliament obtained in the 50th of George III. These works were projected and commenced by Mr. George Pocock, who expended nearly 2000*l.* in digging a well, 172 feet deep, and 5 feet diameter, in a field at the bottom of Cornwall Place. The concern is divided into two hundred shares, of 50*l.* each.

The general system of management adopted by the *dairy-farmers* of Middlesex has already been noticed.\* It only remains to be observed, in this place, that the two principal dairy farms of Islington (belonging to Mess. Rhodes and Laycock) maintain a varying stock of about 1000 milch cows. For the grazing of this great stock, and its supply with hay, nearly one third of the meadow and pasture-land contained in the parish is occupied by those individuals.

Some portions of land in the vicinity of this village are divided

\* Vide prefatory statement to this account of London and Middlesex.

vided into pens for sheep and oxen, resting on their way to Smithfield market. This will readily be admitted a lucrative mode of appropriation when we observe that, within these few years, three acres and 39 poles were let for this purpose at the rent of 100 guineas a year. At about the same period, the rent of a close of ground, comprising three acres, was advanced from 36*l.* to 92*l.* *per annum.*

Islington contains numerous *manufactories*, of which the following are the principal. Between this village and Hoxton is an extensive manufactory of white lead belonging to Messrs. Walker and Co. These works are carried on by means of two large windmills, which form conspicuous objects in the adjacent scenery. A great number of persons, chiefly women, are here employed in the manufacture of ceruse, or white lead, for the use of painters, potters, &c. This article is prepared from the blue sheet lead, with the aid of vinegar, or some strong acid, the vapour of which operating upon the metal corrodes and reduces it into a white calx, which is afterwards ground in these mills to a proper consistence for use.

A large manufactory of floor-cloth has been lately erected in the road leading from Islington to Ball's Pond. In a lane leading from the Lower Street is a fur manufactory of considerable extent, in which upwards of 20 persons are employed in separating and sorting the hair of beaver, seal, and other skins, for the making of hats, and many different purposes, to which it is afterwards applied. Pasteboard for cards is largely manufactured on premises situate in the back-road; and at the end of Du Val's lane is a building in which cloths and other articles are rendered water-proof.

*William Hawes*, M. D. was born at Islington, on the 17th of November, 1736. His father was proprietor, for many years, of a house of public entertainment known by the name of the Old Thatched House Tavern. The subject of this memoir received the early part of his education at a school in his native



native village, kept by Mr. Shield; and was afterwards placed at St. Paul's School. In the course of a long and extensive medical practice he acquired considerable professional reputation; and his benevolent mildness of disposition, and charitable attention to the interest of such of his patients as experienced the evils of poverty in addition to those of disease, have obtained for his memory a portion of affectionate esteem, more pleasing even than the meed bestowed on professional skill.

Dr. Hawes is entitled to the gratitude and veneration of posterity for his persevering and successful zeal in calling the attention of the public to "the resuscitation of persons apparently dead, principally by drowning." To his exertions this country is indebted for the establishment of the "Royal Humane Society;" an institution of which he remained the principal supporter to the termination of his life. He died, respected and beloved by all classes, on the 5th of December, 1808; and was buried in the new cemetery, forming part of the church-yard of Islington. His monument in the church we have already noticed. Dr. Hawes was the author of several publications connected with his profession: His principal work is intitled "Transactions of the Royal Humane Society, from 1774, to 1784."

We cannot quit Islington without observing that this parish also claims as a native *John Nichols, Esq. F. S. A. &c.* In the "Literary Anecdotes of the eighteenth century" this judicious historian and antiquary has narrated the principal events in the early part of his private life; and in the general detail of that interesting work his public character stands illustrated;—for with the most conspicuous literary men of his era he has been closely connected. Still we must be allowed to remark that the author of the HISTORY OF LEICESTERSHIRE cannot fail to be regarded by posterity as the Dugdale of the present age. Perhaps to no individual of any period are Topography and the study of Antiquities more highly indebted than to this na-



tive of the suburban village under notice; and, while alluding to the stores of information which Mr. Nichols has collected, and takes pleasure in dispensing around, we beg permission, in the name of the principal editors concerned in the present publication, to return thanks for the loan of many scarce and valuable books, and for undeviating politeness of attention when such intelligence was requested as could only satisfactorily be expected from himself. Mr. Nichols has, for many years, occupied a residence in his native village.

### NEWINGTON, or STOKE NEWINGTON,

is distant from Shoreditch church nearly three miles. The parish contains about 550 acres of land, and is bounded by Islington, Hornsey, Tottenham, and Hackney. The great road from London to Hertford and Cambridge passes through a part of the village, and separates this parish from that of Hackney; the houses on the eastern side of the street being in the latter parochial district.

In ancient records the name is written *Newtone*, or *Neweton*. The adjunct Stoke is evidently derived from the Saxon *stoc*, a wood. The manor of Newington was part of the ancient demesne of St. Paul's, and has formed the corps of a prebend in that cathedral from a period beyond the reach of investigation. It is not known at what time the prebendaries ceased to hold the manor in their own occupation, but the first lay-lord, or lessee, who occurs upon record was William Patten, Esq. great nephew to William Patten, Bishop of Winchester, and founder of Magdalen College, Oxford. Mr. Patten obtained a renewed lease of the manor for 99 years, which he assigned in 1571, to John Dudley, Esq. whose widow remarried with Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charter-house. Anne, the daughter of Mr. Dudley, married Sir Francis Popham, Knt. whose descendant, Alexander Popham, sold his interest in the lease to  
Thomas

Thomas Gunston, Esq. Mr. Gunston died in the following year, and the manor was inherited by his sister Mary (married to Sir Thomas Abney, an Alderman of London) as residuary legatee. On the death of the last surviving child of this lady, a daughter, who died unmarried in 1782, the lease of the manor was sold to the late Jonathan Eade, Esq. Two sons of that gentleman, to whom he bequeathed his interest in the estate, have lately obtained a new lease for three lives.

The land in this small parish is generally of a flat character, and such parts as are remote from the great thoroughfare are chiefly used as meadow or pasture-ground. The New River winds through the parish in a desultory course, and imparts some beauty to the neighbourhood.

The ancient *manor-house* of Newington stood near the church, and was taken down\* in 1695, in which year the site was let upon building leases. In this mansion occasionally resided Thomas Sutton, the founder of the Charter-house, whose marriage with the widow of Mr. Dudley, lord of the manor, we have noticed above. It is thought probable by Mr. Lysons that the manorial residence "was let by Mrs. Dudley, previously to her second marriage, to the Earl of Leicester, a relation of her former husband;"† and Brown mentions it as a current tradition that the Princess Elizabeth was secreted here "during the reign of her sister Mary." This is, probably, a mere tradition; but it is certain that the arms of Dudley, surmounted by an Earl's coronet, and encircled by the garter, were recently taken from a house on the site of the original mansion. The residence of the Earl of Leicester at Newington‡ is rendered still more probable by an entry in the  
parish

\* With the exception of a brick portal, or gateway, which formed the eastern entrance, and which yet remains.

† *Environs, &c.* Vol. II. p. 571.

‡ A public walk, yet termed *Queen Elizabeth's Walk*, leads from the neighbourhood of the ancient manor-house to the adjacent fields. It is likely that this walk derives its appellation from some visit of Elizabeth to the Earl of Leicester,

parish register, which mentions the burial of a servant of his Lady, the Countess of Essex.

Mr. Gunston, who, in the year 1690, had made considerable purchases of property at Newington, began about the same time to build a spacious new manor-house, but died in 1700, before it was completely finished. This melancholy event drew forth a funeral poem from the pen of Dr. Watts, which is inserted in his *Horæ Lyricæ*; but which is more conspicuous for piety of sentiment, and warmth of friendly feeling, than for poetical merit.\* The manorial residence now became the property of Lady Abney; who, after the death of her husband Sir Thomas, removed hither with her family, of which Dr. Watts was a member, and here he composed many of those works which are so generally read. Here, likewise, to use the impressive language of Mr. Brown,† “he received that kind and respectful attention which administers so much comfort to a weak and tender constitution, especially in the decline of life and the decay of mental powers.” He died here Nov. 25th, 1748, at the age of 74.

On the demise of Mr. Eade, in 1811, this house was sold to James William Freshfield, Esq. the present occupier. An apartment termed the painted room is finished in a costly manner, and remains an interesting specimen of the taste of the age in which it was arranged. The mouldings are gilt, and the whole of the pannels on the sides are painted with subjects taken from Ovid. On the window-shutters are some pictorial decorations, which are supposed to have been added by the pencil of Dr. Watts. These consist of the emblems of Grief and Death, together with the arms of Gunston and Abney.

\* The whole poem is, indeed, a striking instance of the inequality of Dr. Watts as a poetical writer. Not content with calling on “the buildings to weep,” he says

“Mourn ye young gardens, ye unfinished Gates !”

† Hist. of Stoke Newington, p. 26.

ney, and evidently allude to the decease of Mr. Gunston. The contrast between these mournful emblems and the other painted embellishments of the room is strongly marked, and produces a curious effect. In the pleasing grounds attached to the manor-house are some extremely fine elms, which are described as of a "stately" character in the poem by Dr. Watts, and which, therefore, are probably not less than 200 years old.

Agreeably situated in the vicinity of the New River is a spacious and handsome villa, which was erected some few years back, by J. Hoare, Esq. and is now the property and residence of William Crawshay, Esq. whose extensive iron-works have been mentioned in several pages of the "Beauties" for South Wales.

A commodious building in this parish, appearing to have been erected in the early part of the 17th century, and which is now divided into two dwellings, (one of which is occupied as a boarding-school for Ladies,) was the property and residence of General Fleetwood, who married the eldest daughter of Oliver Cromwell. During the protectorate of his father-in-law he was Lieutenant-General of the army, and was Lord-deputy of Ireland for three years. After the death of Cromwell, the republican party declared him their general, and it seemed likely that the army would again obtain an ascendant over the civil power; but Fleetwood wisely abstained from farther ambitious enterprize, and on the restoration he was permitted to retire to his house at Newington, where he resided for the remainder of life in tranquil privacy. In the parish register are several entries relating to his family; and from these it appears that his wife, "Bridget Fleetwood, was interred in the church of Newington, Sept. 5th 1681." General Fleetwood died in 1692.

At different parts of the 18th century the following persons have been inhabitants of Newington:—Daniel Defoe; Dr. Anderson; Thomas Day, Esq. author of several publications,  
among



among which the work on education intituled Sandford and Merton is perhaps most generally known ; John Howard, " the Philanthropist."

*Newington Green*, situated to the south-west of the village, forms a square of highly respectable houses, three sides of which, together with the ground enclosed in the centre, are in the parish of Islington.\* The north side is in this parish, and here is a meeting-house, which was built in the year 1708, and is at present used by Unitarian Dissenters.

On the west of the London Road, is a small hamlet, known by the name of the *Palatine Houses*. It appears that about six acres of land on this spot were given to the parish, by an unknown person, at an early period. When great numbers of the Palatines, and other Germans, fled to England in the year 1709, to avoid the calamities of war, and the oppressive exactions of the French, the parish of Newington built four houses on this land, for the reception of as many distressed families. From this circumstance the hamlet, if so it may be termed, derives its present appellation. In the year 1710, the land was let on a lease of 99 years, at *8l. per annum*. Since the expiration of this lease, the estate has been re-let, and now produces a yearly income of 300*l.*

The *Parish Church* is a respectable structure, with a square tower at the west end; and was repaired, with additions, or, according to Stow, " rather rebuilt," by William Patten, lessee of the manor, in 1563. Over the north door is the date of this reparation, with the words *Ab alto*. Above the door of a chapel on the same side, are the arms of Mr. Patten, between the two letters forming the initials of his name. The church was again enlarged in the years 1716, and 1723; and, in 1806, it underwent a thorough repair, at which time the outside was covered with cement to imitate stone, and the inside was embellished and newly-paved.

## PART IV.

## R

## The

\* In our account of Islington see a notice of this part of Newington Green.

The interior is divided into a chancel, nave, and two aisles. The east window is ornamented with some good painted glass, brought from the continent, and purchased by Jonathan Eade, Esq. who presented it to the parish in 1806. On the south wall of the chancel is the handsome marble monument of *John Dudley, Esq.* who died in 1580. The effigies of the deceased (in armour) and of his widow, who afterwards married Mr. Sutton, the founder of the Charter-house, are represented in two compartments formed by pillars of the Corinthian order. This monument has lately been repaired, in consequence of a subscription for that purpose among several gentlemen educated at the Charter-house.

On the north wall of the chancel is a well-executed monument, by Banks, to the memory of *Sir John Hartopp, Bart.* who died in 1762, and several of his family. A gravestone in the nave preserves the memory of *Mrs. Sophia Standerwick*, grand-daughter of Daniel Defoe, who died in 1787, at the age of 62.

Among the tombs in the church-yard is one erected by the late *William Pickett, Esq.* Goldsmith and Alderman of London, to various members of his family. Mr. Pickett is also himself buried here; and the inscriptions to his son and daughter, record two melancholy facts: "*Lieutenant William Pickett*, of the Hon. East India-company's service, was slain by Pirates, on board the *Triton*, in the Bay of Bengal, 29th of Jan. 1796, aged 36." *Elizabeth Pickett* "died Dec. 11th, 1781, in consequence of her clothes taking fire the preceding evening."

Besides the meeting-house noticed as standing at Newington Green, there is in this parish a place of worship for Dissenters, erected about the year 1700. A meeting-house for Calvinistic Methodists has been opened recently.

Here is a parochial Charity School for 25 boys and the same number of Girls, who are decently clothed, and are educated in the principles of the established church. The charges are defrayed

defrayed by various bequests, aided by voluntary contributions and by collections at Charity Sermons.

Twenty poor girls are clothed and instructed in a school supported by a subscription among the Dissenters.

Kingsland and Newington Day and Sunday Schools were instituted in the year 1808. About 100 children are admitted to the day-school, and are educated on the plan of the British and Foreign School Society (late Lancaster's). It is proposed to enlarge the buildings as soon as a sufficient fund shall be raised for that purpose, there being at present numerous applications for admission, which cannot meet with attention on account of the want of room. The expenses are defrayed by voluntary subscription.

There is, also, a Charity School, containing between 20 and 30 children, for daughters of the people termed Quakers.

The extensive and thickly-populated parish of

### HACKNEY

is bounded towards the east by Bethnal-green and Stratford-bow; on the north-east it meets the three Essex parishes termed Low-Layton, Wanstead, and Walthamstow. From Stamford-hill, it proceeds along the London road, comprising parts of Newington and Kingsland. Towards the south it meets the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch.

According to Mr. Lysons the circumference of this district is upwards of eleven miles; and "it appears, by an accurate survey of the parish, taken about eight years back, that it contains 3227 a. 1 r. 3 p.; of these about 580 are arable; about 1570 under grass (including the marsh, which contains 365 acres); about 110 occupied by market-gardeners; about 40 by nurserymen; and nearly 170 in brick fields.\* The grass-

R 2

land

\* The brick-earth in the neighbourhood of Kingsland is of so desirable a quality that an annual rent of 500*l.* per acre has been given for the privilege of making

land is chiefly occupied by cow-keepers, who milk about 350 cows."\*

In the parish of Hackney are comprised the nominal hamlets of *Clapton* (Upper and Lower); *Homerton*; *Dalston*; *Shacklewell*; the greater portion of *Kingsland*; and that part of *Newington* which lies on the eastern side of the high-road. But modern Hackney, considered as an assemblage of dwellings, is quite united to Homerton and Lower Clapton on the east and north, and is nearly joined by rows of buildings (many of which want tenants) to the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch.

There are several manors within the parish of Hackney. The principal of these is termed the *Lord's-hold*, and was attached to the Bishopric of London until the year 1550, when it was surrendered to the crown by Bishop Ridley. In the following year it was granted by the King to Lord Wentworth; and it continued in the Wentworth family until 1652. Towards the end of the 17th century it was purchased by Francis Tyssen, Esq. and is now the property of F. Daniel Tyssen, Esq. Lands in this manor, and in that of King's-hold, descend according to the custom of Gavel-kind.

The manor now termed *King's-hold* formerly belonged to the Knights-templars; and, after the Dissolution of that order, was granted in common with their other possessions, to the monastery of St. John of Jerusalem. On the dissolution of the latter order the estate appears to have been granted to Henry Earl of Northumberland; but on the death of that nobleman it reverted to the crown, since which period it has been uniformly known

by making bricks. After the clay is exhausted, many fields (with the help of the manure so abundantly supplied by the metropolis) are placed in a state of profitable cultivation. See further particulars concerning the brick-fields near Kingsland road, in volume I. of this Account of London and Middlesex, p. 7.

\* *Environ's of London*, Vol. II. p. 294. The number of cows in this statement appears to be much under-rated. Mr. Foot, in the *Agricultural Survey of Middlesex*, supposes there to be 600 cows kept in Hackney.



by its present appellation. King Edward VI. granted this manor in 1547, to William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke ; who sold it in the same year to Sir Ralph Sadler. In 1578, it was purchased by Sir Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon, who again conveyed it in 1583, to Sir Rowland Hayward. It was subsequently possessed by Fulk Greville (afterwards Lord Brooke) and Sir George Vyner. In 1698 it was purchased by Francis Tyssen, Esq. and is now held by the same proprietor as the manor noticed above.

This village possesses only a small claim on the page of the national historian. When the Duke of Gloucester and his friends repaired to arms for the purpose of opposing the injurious partiality shewn by King Richard II. to Robert de Vere, whom he had created Duke of Ireland, they stationed their troops in *Hackney*, and several other villages near London. From their head-quarters they sent Lord Lovell and the Archbishop of York to the King, who succeeded in obtaining a temporary accordance with their wishes.

Hackney was a place of much fashion and consideration in the 16th and 17th centuries. The following persons, among others, appear from the parish books, and other authentic sources, to have been residents at different parts of those centuries :—Edward, Earl of Oxford, a brave soldier, and a poetical writer of some celebrity.\* Sir Julius Cæsar, the eminent civilian (whose name again occurs at Tottenham) resided for some time at Hackney, and afterwards at Homerton. Robert Rich, second Earl of Warwick of that family. The Vyner family resided in an ancient house near the church. Sir Thomas Vyner, a citizen of London, who served the office of Lord Mayor, was the first knight made by Charles II. on his restoration, and was created a baronet in 1663. Sir Thomas died in this house, as did his son, Sir George Vyner, Bart. Daniel Defoe, conspicuous in his day as

R 3

a political

\* Vide Puttenham's Art of Poetry, p. 51.

a political writer, and likely to be known many ages hence as the author of *Robinson Crusoe*, was an inhabitant of this parish for several years. Dr. Mandeville, author of the "Fable of the Bees," lived at Hackney for some time, and died here, in 1733.

Early in the 18th century Hackney became the favourite resort of wealthy citizens; and it is said, in a work printed in the year 1761, that there "were at that time, near a hundred coaches kept in the village."\* The correctness of this assertion may reasonably be doubted, but it is certain that the place was then in a state of eminent prosperity. The progressive increase of inhabitants from the year 1640 to the periods noticed in the tables of Population, &c. prefixed to this account of Middlesex, is thus stated by Mr. Lysons:—"In 1640, the number of householders was 334; in 1756, 983; in 1779, 1212; in 1789, about 1500; and in 1793, about 1600."

Hackney occupies a flat site, and the buildings are too frequent to allow a preservation of rural character. The village (if considered independently of its hamlets) chiefly consists of four streets, termed Church Street, Mare (or Mere) Street, Grove Street, and Well Street.

In these divisions occur many detached dwellings of a respectable class, and some of a superior kind. The most ancient building which we have noticed is near the entrance of the village on the side towards London, and is now occupied  
as

\* The Gentleman's Tour through Great Britain; a publication of dubious authority. It is familiarly said that Hackney, on account of its numerous respectable inhabitants, was the first place near London provided with coaches of hire for the accommodation of families, and that thence arises the term "Hackney Coaches." This appears quite futile,—the word Hackney, as applied to a hireling, is traced to a remote British origin, and was certainly used in its present sense long before the village under notice became conspicuous for wealth or population.

as a boarding school. This appears to be only a small part of an edifice formerly of extensive proportions, and would seem to have been erected in the latter years of the 16th century. Different rooms have carved chimney-pieces, recesses, and wainscotting, together with ceilings ornamented in stucco-work. But there is not any date or armorial allusion.

Several houses of considerable antiquity in this village have been taken down within the last few years. The most conspicuous of these was the mansion called *the Black and-white-house*, formerly inhabited by the Vyner family, which stood near the church, and was built by a citizen of London, in 1578. In several of the apartments were carved chimney-pieces and door-cases.\* The windows of an apartment termed the Brown-parlour contained some remains of arms, painted in glass, among which were those of the Duke of Holstein, brother of Anne of Denmark, who was in England soon after the accession of James I. and has been supposed to have resided here. In Mare Street was a mansion usually known by the name of *Barber's Baron*, or *Barber's Barn*, which name it acquired from standing on a spot of ground termed *Barbour Berns*. The house was built about the year 1591, and was in the tenure of Colonel Okey at the time of his attainder as a regicide. A mansion in Well Street, called *Templars' house*, which would appear to have been erected early in the 17th century, is now nearly levelled with the ground, and the remains are hidden from the street by recent buildings.† To the west of the old church stood a brick building, which was taken down at the same time with the church,

R 4

On

\* Mr. T. Fisher, of Hoxton, has preserved accurate drawings of these, and, on his information, it may be observed that some of the carving was executed in rather a superior style. The same gentleman possesses drawings of every ancient building in Hackney that has been destroyed within the last twenty years.

† Engravings of the *Templars' house*, and of *Barber's Barn*, are introduced in the *European Magazine*.

On a stone, placed on the western front, was the following inscription :—*Hæc Domus Fuit Extracta Memorare Quatuor Christophero Urswick Rectore, 1520.*

*Balmes-house* (termed in old writings *Bawmes*, or *Baulmes*) was rebuilt on the site of an ancient structure by Sir George Whitmore, towards the middle of the 17th century. Sir George was an alderman of London, and a considerable sufferer from his loyal adherence to Charles I. This residence was sold by his family about the year 1680, and is now occupied as a receptacle for the insane, under the care of Mr. Warburton. A field near this building appears to have been formerly used by the Artillery Company as a place of exercise ; and the “*Baumes March* is said to have been a favourite exercise at arms.”\* The house was formerly surrounded by a moat, and it is observed by Mr. Ellis, in his History of Shoreditch, “that, no longer than 50 years since, the only entrance was over a drawbridge.”

John Ward, noted for great wealth and insatiable avarice, whom Pope, in his third moral Essay, has associated with “*Waters, Chartres, and — the Devil,*” resided at Hackney, in a large house, which is still remaining, and is known by the name of *Ward’s Corner*.

The *Old Parish Church* of Hackney was taken down in 1798, with an exception of the tower, and a small chapel formerly attached to the south side of the chancel. The tower is square and composed of stone, with an embattled parapet and graduated buttresses. It would appear to have been erected in the 14th century, and constituted one of the most ancient parts of the edifice. The other portions of the old church had been rebuilt at different times, and the arms of Heron and Urswick, which occurred in several places, carved in stone, render it probable that Sir John Heron, master of the jewel-house to Henry VIII. and Christopher Urswick, sometime rector of this parish, were great benefactors to the work.

The

\* Vide Nichols’s Edit. of the Tatler, Vol. V. p. 370, 371.



The Rowe Chapel was erected in 1614 by Sir Henry Rowe, Knt. as a place of burial for his family. The Rowes were distinguished inhabitants of this parish in the 17th century; various branches of their family fixed at Hackney, Shacklewell, and Muswell-hill. From the female line of the latter branch is descended the present Marquis of Downshire, who has caused the chapel to be cased with stone and preserved as a mausoleum. Within this building are monuments to several of the Rowe family, two of whom served the office of Lord Mayor of London.

The *New Church* of Hackney\* stands at a short distance from the site of the ancient church, on the north-east. This building was commenced in May 1792, and was consecrated on the 15th of July, 1797. The structure is generally of brick above the plinth, which has a casing of Portland stone, and there are stone imposts to the piers forming the arched recesses in which the windows and doors are placed. The plan is cruciform, and the projecting face of the elevation in each front is finished by a triangular pediment, the cornice of which receives and terminates the covering of the roof, and being continued at the eave of the building, the general uniformity of the design is retained in all parts.

There are five entrances, each of which opens to a spacious vestibule. The principal entrance is on the north, and is protected by a semi-circular Ionic portico of Portland stone. The other entrances are at the extremities of the east and west sides, and each of these has a porch corresponding with the portico, and contains a staircase leading to the gallery. The steeple rises over the vestibule at the north end of the structure, and is composed of brick with an exterior of Portland stone. This, together with the portico and porches, was added to the building in the years 1812, and 1813; and the whole was erected after the design, and under the direction of, Mr. Spiller.

The

\* It will be obvious that the annexed View was taken while this building was in a state of progress.

The interior of the church is equilateral, its dimensions each way being 105 feet, clear of the walls. The central area is 63 feet square. The ceiling is vaulted, and is finished in stucco, The walls are likewise stuccoed, but only few decorative mouldings or enrichments of any kind are introduced.

There is a very spacious gallery, supported by columns of the Doric order, on three sides of the church, the plan of which being partly circular an uninterrupted communication is maintained throughout; and in the western portion of this gallery is a fine and powerful organ, the gift of liberal individuals. The pulpit, reading-desk, and pews are of wainscot, and the whole of the furniture is of a neat and very respectable character.\*

When the design of a new church at Hackney was first entertained by the parishioners, it was proposed to construct the building on a plan capable of seating 3000 persons; but the magnitude of this intention was afterwards curtailed, and the architect was restricted to his present limits. The building is still presumed to have capacity for accommodating upon seats the largest congregation of any church in England; the pews and open seats being sufficient to receive 2500 persons, and the aisles will admit many more. It would appear that capacious dimensions, at the least possible charge, formed the great object of request with those concerned in defraying the cost of this structure. The persons chiefly interested must therefore needs perceive cause for satisfaction—as they have a large church, and the expense of the building, as it now stands, amounted to no more than 28,000*l*.

The only monument within the body of the new church is  
a mural

\* It has been found that the light admitted by the large window on the east is too powerful, while the glass is transparent; and some fine painted glass is now preparing, which will at once afford a remedy to the inconvenience and a pleasing ornament to the chancel. The expense of this glass is estimated at nearly 1000*l*. and is to be defrayed by a private subscription, which is greatly promoted by the Reverend Dr. Watson and his friends.

a mural cenotaph, by Regnart, in memory of *Henry Newcome*, Captain in the Royal Navy, who died at Madras, in the year 1797. In the two vestibules on the northern side of the building are preserved several monuments, removed thither from the interior of the ancient edifice. Among these venerable memorials the following demand notice ;—an erection, resembling an altar-tomb, surmounted by an obtuse arch ornamented with foliage and tracery work, is usually termed the monument of *Christopher Urswick* (whom we have briefly noticed as a rector of this parish, and a benefactor to the old church). Beneath the arch is the following inscription ; “ *Christophero Urswyk, Rectore, A<sup>o</sup> D<sup>ni</sup> 1519.*” On each side are the letters MIA (*Misericordia*). On the slab of the altar is now placed the brass effigies of Urswick, with the word “ *Misericordia*” at length ; and on the stone beneath the arch is, likewise, now seen a brass plate, inscribed with his epitaph in Latin. He died in 1521, in the 64th year of his age. But it is observed by Mr. Lysons that these commemorative brasses were removed from Urswick’s grave-stone in the chancel ; and the same writer supposes, with every appearance of correctness, that the altar and ornamental arch were not intended for a monumental purpose, but were designed for the support of the holy sepulchre during the ceremonies of Easter.\* It will be observed that the date cut on the stone is two years previous to

\* The representation of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem was a pageant annually exhibited in the Romish churches, between Good Friday and Easter Day ; and appears to have usually consisted of a temporary frame of wood, covered, perhaps, with black and furnished on the outside with tapers. The Sepulchre was watched, in imitation of the soldiers, for two nights. There are numerous instances in which table monuments were constructed in chancels, for the purpose of supporting the Sepulchre, while at the same time they commemorated some pious person deceased. See many allusions to this annual pageant in “ *Illustrations of the manners and expenses of ancient times in England, deduced from the accounts of church-wardens,*” &c.

to the decease of Urswick, as specified on the brass-plate removed from the slab over his grave. Christopher Urswick was a man of equal talent and piety. He was chaplain to Henry VII. and was employed in promoting the union between that King and Elizabeth of York. Refusing an offered bishopric, and resigning several valuable preferments, he retired to his rectory of Hackney, where he passed the decline of life in the exercise of religious offices.

A monument to *David Doulsen, Bishop of Bangor*, who died in 1633, has a good bust of that prelate.

In the vestibule on the north-west is the monument of *Thomas Wood, Esq.* who died in 1649. The effigies of himself and his lady, standing before a desk and book, with sons\* kneeling on one side, and daughters on the other, are represented in alto relievo on white marble. This piece of sculpture presents a conspicuous instance of the tasteful deviation from old models partially adopted towards the middle of the 17th century. Instead of the cold inanimate figures usual with more ancient tombs, we see on this monument a well-judged diversity of attitude and expression. The grouping is good; and, while each figure is evidently oppressed by grief and intent on supplication, each evinces the prevailing feeling or sentiment in a different but natural mode.

The monument of *James Sotheby, Esq.* was executed by Roubiliac, and was erected to his memory, and that of several other persons of his family, by "William and Mary, the only surviving children out of seven, in the year 1750."

In a lower division of the tower of the old church are some other monuments, and mutilated parts of monumental figures and tablets, removed from the ancient building.

The rectory of Hackney constitutes a manor, known by the name

\* Henry, the eldest son of Mr. Wood was created a Baronet. Thomas, the third son, near whom the sculptor has placed a mitre, was Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.



name of Grumbolds; and the patronage of the vicarage is legally vested in the rector, who, according to long usage, immediately on his presentation grants a lease of the rectorial manor, by virtue of which the patron of the rectory also presents to the vicarage.

The following eminent persons (besides Christopher Urswick,) have officiated either as Rectors, Vicars, or Lecturers, in the church of Hackney:—Richard Sampson, who won the favour of King Henry VIII. by writing against the supremacy of the Pope. He was afterwards successively Bishop of Chichester, and of Coventry and Lichfield. David Doulsen, presented to the vicarage in 1618, and subsequently promoted to the see of Bangor. Gilbert Sheldon, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, founder of the Theatre at Oxford. John Strype, the historian and antiquary, was chosen lecturer in 1689. He resigned the duties of this appointment in 1724, but continued to reside at Hackney till his decease in 1737. The present rector of Hackney is the Rev. Peter Beauvoir: and the present vicar, the Rev. John James Watson, D. D.

LOWER CLAPTON unites with Hackney on the north-east. This village occupies a flat site, but is adorned by many houses of capacious dimensions, with fine and umbrageous attached grounds.

The manor-house of King's-hold, long termed *Brooke-house*, is yet remaining, and is now used as a receptacle for insane persons, under the direction of Mr. Holmes. On this spot resided the Earl of Northumberland; and the building which he occupied is described as "a fayre house, all of brick, with a fayre hall and parlour, a large gallery, a proper chapel, and a proper library to laye books in," &c. The manor-house was afterwards the seat of Lord Hunsdon; and when Lord Brooke sold the manor of King's-hold he reserved the mansion, which has continued vested in his family, and is now the property of the Earl of Warwick.

This

This house has experienced considerable alterations, but large portions of the ancient edifice have been preserved. These consist principally of a quadrangle, with internal galleries, those on the north and south sides being 174 feet in length. On the ceiling of the south gallery are the arms of Lord Hunsdon, with those of his Lady, and the crests of both families frequently repeated. The arms of Lord Hunsdon, are likewise, remaining on the ceiling of a room connected with this gallery. It is, therefore, probable that the greater part of the house was rebuilt by this nobleman during the short period for which he held the manor, a term of no longer duration than from 1578 to 1583. The other divisions of this extensive building are of various, but more modern dates.

In Lower Clapton is a school, known by the name of *Hackney School*, which has flourished for nearly a century on the same spot. This academy was long under the direction of the Newcome family, and many conspicuous characters have sat on its forms. "It was celebrated," says Lysons, "for the excellence of the dramatic performances exhibited every third year by the scholars. In these dramas Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, author of the *Suspicious Husband*, and his brother, Dr. John Hoadly, a dramatic writer also, who were both educated at this school, formerly distinguished themselves."\* The dramatic representations have been for some time discontinued. The school is now very ably conducted by the Rev. C. T. Heathcote, D. D.

In a house, now taken down, which stood at no great distance from the above school, but on the opposite side of the way, was born the philanthropic *John Howard*. The father of Mr. Howard was an upholsterer in London (we believe in West Smithfield) and probably occupied the house at Clapton  
as a

\* *Environs of London*, Vol. II. p. 310.

as a country retirement. This building\* descended to John Howard, and was sold by him, in the year 1785, to Thomas Smith, Esq.

Mr. Howard was educated among the Protestant Dissenters, but made only a small progress in literary attainment. At a suitable age he was apprenticed to a wholesale grocer, but had so little inclination for business that he did not serve the whole of his apprenticeship. On quitting trade he indulged in a tour through parts of France and Italy. He, subsequently, had lodgings, for the benefit of his health, at Stoke-Newington; and it is mentioned, by Dr. Aikin, "as a proof of some original singularity in his disposition, that he was induced, from a motive of gratitude, to marry the person with whom he lodged, and who had carefully attended him, though she was sickly and twice his age." After the death of the nurse whom he thus strangely endeavoured to reward, he married into a respectable family of Cambridgeshire. His second wife unhappily died soon after she had given birth to their first child, a son.

In the course of a voyage to Lisbon Mr. Howard had the misfortune to be captured, and was lodged in France as a prisoner of war. The sufferings to which he was now witness are supposed to have operated with such force on his mind, as to lead to those indefatigable exertions for the redress of abuses in prisons, which have produced so desirable an effect throughout a great part of Europe. Mr. Howard died, in the year 1790, at one of the new Russian settlements on the Black Sea, the victim of a malignant fever.

UPPER CLAPTON, seated on rising ground at a short remove from the preceding village, consists chiefly of one long row of commodious houses. The situation has an agreeable air of tranquillity, and it is to be regretted that the buildings on a spot

\* See a view of the house, and some particulars concerning it, in the *Gent. Mag.* for June, 1793.

spot so favourable to the cultivation of rural beauty should be formal, united, and destitute of all allusion to country-manners and pursuits.

STAMFORD-HILL, a gentle but fine eminence on the Cambridge Road, at the distance of rather more than three miles from London, is adorned by many detached villas of an elegant character. In the parish-register of Tottenham it is observed that James I. when he entered England, on his accession to the crown of this realm, was received "on Stamford-hill by the Lord Mayor of London, and all his brethren, with a number of citizens in velvet coates and gold chaines, who conducted him most royally to the Charter-house, accompanied with the most part of the nobilitie of England and Skotland."

Stamford Hill *Chapel* is proprietary. Divine service is performed here, according to the customs of the established church, by the Rev. T. Symons, M. A.

At SHACKLEWELL, a small hamlet on the western side of this parish, was an ancient mansion, taken down many years back, in which resided Cecilia, the daughter of Sir Thomas More, who married Giles Heron, Esq. of this place. The house was afterwards the property and residence of a branch of the Rowe family.

DALSTON afforded a residence to Offspring Blackall, Bishop of Exeter, during the early part of his life. The house in which he lived has lately been taken down.

HOMERTON, a straggling village, but containing some good houses, adjoins Hackney on the east. In this hamlet is an academy for the education of young men designed for Dissenting ministers, of the moderate calvinistic denomination. Two foundations are united in this institution, one of which took



place soon after the restoration, and the other in 1730. The academy was first established at Homerton in the year 1769. The number of students is at present about twenty. The building is capacious (having formerly been a private residence of some distinction) and is provided with a library, containing more than three thousand volumes. The present divinity tutor is Dr. John Pye Smith; the classical tutor, Mr. Walford; and lectures on elocution, are delivered by Mr. Trew. The expenses of the institution are defrayed by a fund, arising from donations and bequests, and from annual subscriptions.

In the south-eastern part of Homerton is a range of almshouses, termed the widow's retreat. On the front of a small chapel in the centre, is the following inscription:—"For the Glory of God, and the comfort of twelve widows of dissenting Ministers, this retreat was erected, and endowed, by Samuel Robinson, A. D. 1812." Each widow is provided with a dwelling, and assisted with the sum of 10*l.* *per annum.*

*Ram's Chapel*, situated at Homerton, was erected by Stephen Ram, Esq. in the year 1723, and was consecrated by Bishop Gibson. The building has been twice enlarged, and is of a very respectable description. In the east window is some ancient painted glass, containing representations of St. James and St. Simon. This chapel is proprietary. The present minister is the Rev. W. B. Williams, M. A. author of *Lectures on the Church Catechism, &c.*

*Hackney Wick* is seated in the immediate neighbourhood of that extensive spread of marsh-land connected with this parish, which borders on the river Lea. This spot is ornamented by the residence of John Christie, Esq.; a handsome and commodious mansion, which has been almost entirely rebuilt by the present proprietor. Mr. Christie has here a small but judicious selection of pictures, and a valuable library, containing many old and scarce works in English History, Topography, and Antiquities. The attached grounds are laid out

with much taste, and are agreeably adorned with wood and water.

At the Wick are extensive silk-mills, belonging to Leny Smith, Esq. who has a handsome contiguous residence. Between five and six hundred persons are here employed in different departments of the manufacture. Two branches of the trade are cultivated in this large establishment, the *throwing* and the *craping* of silk; i. e. the preparing it from the raw state, and fitting it for the loom; and the dressing and finishing it after weaving, for the wearer. The works of these mills are moved by steam engines of an improved construction.

Near the silk-mills are dying-grounds on a large scale.

In Well Street, Hackney, a handsome building has been lately erected as a chapel of ease. This structure is termed St. John's Chapel, and was consecrated in 1810, by Bishop Randolph. The present minister is the Rev. H. Norris, M. A.\*

There are, in different parts of this parish, meeting-houses for Dissenters of the following denominations:—Independents (four distinct houses of meeting;) Calvinistic Methodists; Wesleyan Methodists; Baptists; Unitarians. Among the former pastors of several of these places of worship occur men of considerable eminence. The following appear most conspicuous: Dr. William Bates; Matthew Henry (author of a well known Exposition of the Bible;) and the late celebrated Doctors Priestley and Price.

A Free-school for boys was founded at Hackney in 1616,  
and

\* This chapel was built by subscription, and more than 1100*l.* was given by persons who were not inhabitants of the parish. The Rev. H. Norris was a zealous and liberal subscriber; the Rev. Dr. Watson (vicar of Hackney) contributed 200*l.* and the vestry of Hackney gave a sum of similar amount.

and endowed with 20*l.* *per ann*; and various schools, supported by subscription, were instituted at different parts of the last century. The chief of these are now united in one humane and comprehensive establishment. A large school-house, for the instruction of poor children of both sexes, was completed and opened in the year 1811. There are, at present, about 200 boys in this school, and about 100 girls. The system introduced by Dr. Bell is adopted, and as many children are admitted as the buildings will accommodate. One hundred boys, and the same number of girls, are also clothed by this charity. The expenses are principally defrayed by voluntary contribution, and by the collections at annual charity sermons.

In Dalston-lane is a school of Industry, which was established in the year 1790. The children are clothed by the produce of their own labour, and are educated at the expense of subscribers. There are now about 20 boys and 30 girls in this school. Institutions for gratuitous education are, likewise, attached to the chapels, and to the Dissenting places of worship.

In Church Street, Hackney, are almshouses for six poor widows, founded by Dr. Spurstow, vicar of Hackney, in the latter part of the 17th century. In Well Street are almshouses for six aged and poor men, founded by Henry Monger, Esq. in 1669. There is, also, an almshouse in lower Clapton, founded in 1692, by Thomas Wood, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, for ten poor and aged widows. His Lordship endowed this institution with a rent charge of 50*l.* *per annum*, besides a gown every second year, and 5*l.* *per annum* to a chaplain, whom he intended to read prayers every Wednesday and Friday. Bishop Wood's estates at Hackney were purchased, after the death of his nephew, by Sir William Chapman, who was related to the family, and who, in right of such a purchase, nominated the pensioners. The relict of Sir William conferred on the vestry the right of nomination, and declared her intention of enlarging the allowance of the almswomen, but died before she carried the intention into effect. Her devisee,

the late Lady Willes, was anxious to execute the wish of her deceased friend, and made over an estate at Hackney for that purpose. Her Ladyship died before the necessary instrument was really signed, but, unquestionably, her husband, Sir Francis Willes, will charitably finish what she so laudably commenced.

There are some considerable benefactions to the poor of this parish, which chiefly apply to the assistance of distressed house-keepers.

*Sir Ralph Sadler*, or *Sadleir*, a statesman of considerable eminence in the 16th century, is said by Fuller to have been a native of Hackney. Sir Ralph was one of the persons appointed regents of the kingdom during the minority of Edward VI.

*Dr. Robert South*, eminent for piety, loyalty, and wit, was born in this parish, on the 4th of Sept. 1634. The sermons written by this excellent divine are generally known. He declined several opportunities of elevation to the mitre, but was a canon of Christ-Church, Oxford, and prebendary of Westminster. Dr. South died in the year 1716, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

### HOXTON,

a hamlet to the parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch, is noticed in the conqueror's survey, the name being there written *Hocheston*. The manor was then, as it remains to the present day, within the demesne of the church of St. Paul. This hamlet has long since lost all pretensions to a rural or retired character, but many of the houses have still an extent of garden, and freedom of outlet, which render them preferable to dwellings nearer the central parts of the metropolis. *Horton Square* consists of respectable houses, which encompass an area of about an acre and a half. This spot has been remarked as the residence



residence of many eminent non-conformist and other Dissenting divines.

A medicinal water was discovered at Hoxton in the latter part of the 17th century, on digging a cellar for a new house near Charles's Square; but it does not appear to have attained any eminence of reputation.\*

In this hamlet are numerous charitable foundations. *Aske's Hospital*, situated at the upper end of Pitfield Street, was erected in pursuance of the will of Robert Aske, Esq. an alderman of London and a member of the company of Haberdashers, for the relief of twenty poor members of that company, and for the education of the same number of boys, they being the sons of decayed freemen. The buildings are extensive, and have in front a piazza, which forms an ambulatory 340 feet in length. In the centre is a chapel, which was consecrated by Archbishop Tillotson, in 1695. The annual expense of the hospital, including the chaplain's salary, is about 800*l*. On Hoxton Causey are ten almshouses, founded and endowed by *Mrs. Mary Westby*, in 1749, for ten poor women.—The "*Lumley alms houses*" were given by Lady Viscountess Lumley to the parishes of St. Botolph, Aldgate, and St. Botolph, Bishopsgate. The building was erected in 1672, and was repaired in 1781. *Badger's Almshouses* were built in 1698, in attention to the will of Mr. Allen Badger, for six aged women. There are, likewise, some almshouses founded about 1701, by *Mr. Baremere*, for eight poor women; but the alms people receive only a small allowance of coals. Nearly opposite to these are six almshouses, built in 1794, by *Mr. Fuller*, late Banker in Lombard Street, "for aged women professing Presbyterian tenets." In Gloucester Street are eight almshouses, erected by the daughter of Mr. Fuller, in compliance with her father's known intention, expressed in his life-time; and

\* See an account of some inquiries concerning the properties of this mineral water, in Ellis's very judicious history of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.

and in Old Street Road is another range of six almshouses, founded by *Judge Fuller*.

This hamlet has, for many years, acquired a melancholy distinction as the retreat of the insane and the city poor. There are three private establishments, of considerable magnitude and respectability, devoted to the former,\* and two buildings appropriated to the reception of the latter. The Jews have a very ancient enclosure here, used by them as a place of sepulture, in which are several highly adorned tombs. Hoxton constitutes a prebend in the cathedral church of St. Paul, the prebendary having the ninth stall on the left side of the choir.†

HAGGERSTON, likewise a hamlet to the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, is mentioned in Domesday under the name of *Hergotstane*. There was then land to two ploughs. Robert Gernon held the manor of the king. This hamlet contained in the 17th century only a few houses, designed for country retirement, in one of which was born, on the 29th of October, 1656, the eminent astronomer and philosopher, *Edmund Halley*, LL. D. The name and works of this truly great man are too well known to render a biographical notice necessary in the present page. He ended a life dedicated to the advancement of science and the pursuit of honest fame, in the year 1741, and lies buried in the church yard of Lee, Kent.

### BETHNAL GREEN.

The district so termed was considered a hamlet of the neighbouring parish of Stepney until the year 1743, when it was constituted a separate parish, by the name of *St. Matthew, Bethnal Green*. The present parish is co-extensive with the former

\* One of these, termed *Balmes-house*, is noticed in our account of Hackney, in which district it is parochially situated.

† Newcourt's Repertorium, Vol. I. p. 162.

former hamlet, and is bounded by Hackney, Stratford Bow, St. Leonard's Shoreditch, Christ-church Spitalfields, and Mile-End New-town. A part of this parish assists in forming the eastern suburbs of the metropolis, and this division is very populous, being inhabited chiefly by journeymen silk-weavers, who exist in a state of crowded misery, and work at home for master-weavers in Spital-fields. The remaining portion is chiefly grass-land,\* or occupied by market-gardeners.

The *Green* which assists in imparting a name to this parish, comprises about seven acres, and was purchased by the inhabitants, in the year 1667, of Lady Wentworth, then Lady of the manor of Stepney, for the sum of 200*l.* The property was, at the same time, vested in Trustees for the benefit of the poor inhabitants of the Green. About three acres are now enclosed as nursery-ground. The remainder is still chiefly under green-sward, and is nearly surrounded by rows of houses, which are of a respectable, but not of a very inviting character.

Among former eminent inhabitants of this place may be noticed Sir Richard Gresham, father of the celebrated Sir Thomas Gresham. Sir Balthazer Gerbier, who styled himself a painter and an architect, but whose real character appears to have been that of a fanciful projector, instituted at Bethnal Green, in the year 1649, an academy in imitation of the *Museum Minervæ*, designed by Sir Francis Kynaston, in the reign of Charles I. Here he delivered weekly public lectures, "at which any person might speak, or read, on any subject, so that it was on unquestionable principles, consonant with godliness, and with all due respect to the state." This early instance of a debating society appears to have met with some popular opposition, and the whole institution was speedily relinquished by the projector.

On Bethnal-green is an extensive establishment for the re-

\* There are about 200 milch-cows kept in this parish. Agricultural Survey of Middlesex, p. 417.

ception of persons afflicted with insanity, under the direction of Mr. Warburton. A portion of these premises consists of the remains of a mansion which was built by John Kirby, a citizen of London in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was afterwards the residence of Sir Hugh Platt, Knt. author of the "Garden of Eden," and other works. The interior has been much altered during a recent repair, at which time some painted pannels, and carved chimney-pieces of the 16th century, were removed.

With this mansion is connected, in futile local tradition, the hero of the once popular ballad, termed "The Beggar's Daughter of Bednall-green."\* This ballad appears to have been written in the reign of Elizabeth, and has for its hero Henry de Montfort, son of Simon Earl of Leicester, who is believed to have fallen, together with his father, at the battle of Evesham (fought Aug. 4, 1265). But, according to this legendary writer, the younger de Montfort was not wounded to death, though so much hurt that he was deprived of sight. A fair lady removed him from the field, where he lay helpless among the slain. They were afterwards married, and De Montfort, to avoid any suspicion of his identity, disguised himself as "a silly blind beggar," and fixed his abode at Bethnal-green. Tradition terms the house which was built by the wealthy citizen John Kirby, the "palace" of this noted beggar; and it may be mentioned, as a curious instance of parochial attention to a wild anecdote, rendered popular by a poetical garb, that the staff of the beadle is embellished with an allusion to the story.

It is said by Newcourt† "that there was formerly a chapel in the hamlet of Bednal-green, but whether a chapel of ease, or a private chapel, he could not find." This building stood  
on

\* See this Ballad in "Reliques of ancient English Poetry," Vol. II. p 177.

† Repertorium, Vol I. p. 743.



on the south-east corner of the green, and the site is now occupied by a dwelling house.

At a short remove from the Green, towards the east, stood an ancient house, termed *Bishop's-hall*, which is traditionally said to have been the residence of Bishop Bonner, and which was certainly his property. It appears probable that this was the manor-house of Stepney; but it is not satisfactorily proved that either of the Bishops of London resided at their house on this manor, after the time of Bishop Braybroke, who died in 1404. The site of the Buildings is now occupied by several private dwellings.

The *Parish Church* is dedicated to St. Matthew, and was consecrated in the year 1746. This is a heavy brick building, with a square tower at the west. The interior is spacious, but does not contain any monuments which require notice.

In this parish are a meeting-house for the Presbyterians, which has been established for many years; a French church; and several meeting-houses for Methodists.

An "*episcopal chapel*," built under the direction of the London Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, was opened in July, 1814. This is a capacious brick building, and is to be officiated in by clergymen of the established church. The same society have, likewise, instituted in this parish a school for the children of Jewish parents.

A *Free School* and *Almshouse* were founded at Bethnal Green by Mr. Thomas Parmiter, in the year 1722. Several benefactions have since occurred, and 50 boys are now educated, and partly clothed, by this establishment. The number of almsmen is six, each of whom receives *5*l.* per ann.* There is, also, in this parish a subscription-school which has been favoured with benefactions to the amount of above 1200*l.* A suitable building has been erected for the use of this school, with dwellings for the master and mistress. With the aid of annual subscriptions, and occasional charity sermons, 35 boys,

and the same number of girls, are now educated and clothed. An extensive Sunday-school is supported by Dissenters.

### STRATFORD BOW.

This Parish is bounded on the east by the river Lea, which forms in this direction a line of separation between Middlesex and Essex; on the north and north west it meets Hackney and Bethnal Green; on the west and south-west it is bounded by the extensive parish of Stepney, of which it once formed a part; and on the south-east it abuts on the parish of St. Leonard Bromley. This district contains about 465 acres of land, of which 218 are arable; the remainder are meadow, pasture, and marsh-land, except about 24 acres occupied as nursery-grounds and market-gardens. The parish was separated from that of Stepney in the year 1730, and includes *Old Ford* as a hamlet.

The village of Stratford Bow is situated about two miles from London, on the Essex road. The term *Stratford* evidently alludes to an ancient ford communicating with one of the Roman highways. The addition of *Bow* is derived from a bridge of one *arch*, which was thrown over the river Lea in the reign of Henry I. From that period the place was distinguished by the adjunct *atte boghe*, *atte boughe*, or *at the bow*. The word Stratford has long been dropped in familiar usage, and the village is now known by the term originally bestowed on it only for the purpose of distinction.

Concerning the *Bridge* which forms so important a feature in the annals of this parish, an historical account, of some length, has been given by Leland in his *Collectanea*, and by Stowe. But the following statement, inserted in the "Environs of London," is the most desirable document, as the substance of it was given in, upon oath, at an inquisition taken before two persons, the King's Justices, in the year 1303.

“ The jurors declared, that at the time when Matilda, the good Queen of England, lived, the road from London to Essex was by a place called the *Old Ford*, where there was no bridge, and during great inundations, was so extremely dangerous, that many passengers lost their lives; which coming to the good Queen’s ears, she caused the road to be turned where it now is, namely between the towns of Stratford and Westham; and of her bounty caused the bridges and road to be made, except the bridge called Chaner’s Bridge, which ought to be made by the Abbot of Stratford. They said further, that Hugh Pratt, living near the roads and bridges in the reign of King John, did of his own authority, begging the aid of passengers, keep them in repair. After his death, his son William did the same for some time, and afterwards, through the interest of Robert Passelewe, the King’s Justice, obtained a toll, which enabled him to make an iron railing upon a certain bridge, called Lockbridge, from which circumstance he altered his name from Pratt to Bridgwryght; and thus were the bridges repaired till Philip Basset and the abbot of Waltham, being hindered from passing that way with their waggon in the late reign, broke down the railing, whereby the said William, being no longer able to repair it, left the bridge in ruins; in which state it remained, till Queen Eleanor of her bounty ordered it to be repaired, committing the charge of it to William de Capella, keeper of her chapel. After which one William de Carlton, yet living, repaired all the bridges with the effects of Bartholomew de Castello, deceased. The jurors added, that the bridges and roads had been always repaired by bounties, and that there were no lands or tenements charged with their repair, except for Chaner’s Bridge, which the abbot of Stratford was bound to keep in repair.”\*

Bow Bridge now consists of three arches, and bears marks of considerable antiquity; but the numerous alterations and repairs which have taken place in different centuries, leave it

doubtful

\* Lysons’s *Environs*, Vol. II. p. 727.—Cl. 31 Edw. I. No. 170.

doubtful whether any part of the original fabric is still remaining.

The village of Bow wears the aspect of a small, though busy, country-town. It would appear that this neighbourhood was of some note, in the 14th century, for affording instruction in the French language.\* Chaucer, in a prologue to the *Canterbury Tales*, thus mentions the village :

“ — French she spake full fayre and fecisly,  
After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe,  
For French of Paris was to hire unknowe.”

In the year 1556, thirteen persons were here burned at the stake, for differing in religious opinions from the existing government.

When Don Antonio Perez, Prior of Crato, who endeavoured to obtain the crown of Portugal, in opposition to Philip II. of Spain, fled to England for refuge, he was permitted to retire to this village, where he resided while negotiating with Queen Elizabeth for aid in support of his pretensions. In the parish register is an entry of the burial of a person, there styled his treasurer.

The *Church* of Stratford Bow was built as a chapel of ease to Stepney early in the 14th century, in consequence of a petition of the inhabitants of this place, and of Oldford, stating their inconvenient distance from the parish-church, and the difficulty of the roads, which were almost impassable in winter on account of floods.† A license for the erecting of the chapel was granted by Bishop Baldock, in 1311, and the Chantry roll at the augmentation office says that “ it was founded by King Edward III. on a piece of ground which was part of the  
King’s

\* The convent of St. Leonard’s, in the adjoining parish of Bromley, was usually termed the priory in Stratford atte Bow, and it is probable that the nuns might teach the French language, among other accomplishments.

† Newcourt’s Repertorium, Vol. I. p. 742.



King's Highway." This chapel was consecrated, as a parish church, on the 26th of March, 1719. The benefice is a rectory, not to be held *in commendam*.

The original building yet remains, and has experienced few alterations. The chief parts of this structure are composed of stone and flint. At the western end is a tower, not embattled, and of rather low proportions, with graduated buttresses. At one corner of the tower rises an octangular turret.

The interior is divided into a chancel, a nave, and two aisles, which are separated from the nave by octagonal pillars supporting pointed arches. In the nave is the monument of *Mrs. Prisca Coburne*, who died in 1701, and who was an eminent benefactress to the parish.

At a small remove from the church, towards the east, is a building which appears to have been used as a market house, but we are not aware that this place ever obtained the legal grant of a market. A room over the open part of this building has long been occupied as a charity school, on the foundation of Sir John Jolles, established in 1613, and intended for 35 boys of Stratford Bow and St. Leonard Bromley. At a short distance, on the northern side of the street, is a mansion of some antiquity, now used as the parish workhouse. The ceiling and chimney-case of a large room in the first story are plentifully ornamented with stucco and carving, but neither possesses any armorial allusions.\*

Mrs. Prisca Coburne, who died in 1701, and whose monument we have noticed above, bequeathed a property of some extent, with a charitable intention. From the proceeds of this bequest the sum of 50*l. per ann.* was to be paid for the instruction of 50 poor children, and the remaining profits, if any such occurred, were to be used by the trustees according to their

\* "Edmund Lord Sheffield, who distinguished himself in the sea fight against the Spanish Armada resided at Stratford Bow, in 1613. John Le Neve, author of the *Monumenta Anglicana*, also had a house there." *Lytsons*, Vol. II. p. 729, after *Stratford Letters and Vertue's MSS.*

their discretion. The property so bequeathed has very largely increased in value, but the poor have not, until lately, received benefit from the increase. So many charitable institutions are treated with abuse or neglect, that we shall not create surprise by saying that an estate, really worth several hundred pounds *per annum*, was long allowed to be merely equivalent to the payment of 50*l.* annually to the schoolmaster. The circumstances attending this charity have lately, however, been investigated, and the beneficent intention of the foundress, according to the *spirit* of her bequest, is now carried into execution.\* Commodious school-rooms, with an attached house for the master (who is, at present, the curate of Stratford Bow) have been erected at the expense of nearly 2000*l.* The whole of the poor children of Bow are now permitted to receive instruction in this school, according to the system of Dr. Bell; and children from other parishes are likewise received, if properly recommended. The buildings are substantial, and well-adapted to their object.

There is, likewise, a school founded by Mrs. Meliora Priestley, in which eight girls are educated.

This parish contains meeting-houses for the Methodists and Baptists. A charity-school is attached to the latter congregation.

The principal establishments appertaining to manufactures are the vitriol works belonging to Messrs. Smith and Co. and one extensive ground for calico-printing. In the *Magna Britannia* it is said "that at Stratford le bow most of the bread which was spent in the outparts, and nearest streets of the city of London, was baked, and carried thither daily in certain carts, called Bread-carts."

The hamlet of OLD FORD is situated to the north of Bow, on the border of the river Lea. In this place stood an ancient  
mansion,

\* This desirable object was attained chiefly by the exertions of the late Rev. Dr. Harper, Rector of Stepney.

mansion, often termed King John's Palace, but which does not appear to have been at any period vested in the crown. The site of this mansion was given to Christ's Hospital by a citizen of London, named Williams, in the year 1665. A brick gateway, which has been recently covered with cement, is now the only relic of the ancient building.\* The present lessee of the estate is Henry Manley, Esq. who has here a handsome residence, and has much improved the grounds and neighbourhood.

Near Oldford are the East London Waterworks, which were constructed in pursuance of an act of Parliament passed in 1807, for "the purpose of better supplying with water the inhabitants of Stratford Bow, Hackney, Bethnal-green," and other adjacent parishes and hamlets. The proprietors have obtained a subsequent act, empowering them to purchase the Westham and the Shadwell water-works of the London Dock Company. Here are, also, the extensive dye-houses of Messrs. Burchall and Co.

#### BROMLEY ST. LEONARD'S.

Bromley (written *Brambele*, *Brambeleg*, and *Brembeley*, in ancient records) adjoins the village of Stratford Bow on the south-east. This parish contains between four and five hundred acres of land, the greater portion of which is used for farming purposes. About sixty acres are occupied by nursery-men and market-gardeners.

The village attains its distinctive appellation from a nunnery of the benedictine order, dedicated to St. Leonard, and founded in the reign of William I. by William, Bishop of London, for a prioress and nine nuns. At the suppression of monastic houses this nunnery was valued, according to Dugdale, at 108*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* *per ann.* Every domestic part of the structure has long

\* A view of this gateway has been engraved for the *Gent. Mag.* 1793.



long since disappeared; but the chapel formerly attached to the nunnery is still remaining, and now constitutes the parochial church.

The manor of Bromley was long the property of the nuns; and was granted by Henry VIII. after the Dissolution, to Sir Ralph Sadler. In the early part of the 17th century it was possessed by the crown; and in 1620, it was settled among other manors, on Charles I. then Prince of Wales. By King Charles this manor was granted to certain persons, trustees for the City of London, by whom it was sold to Sir John Jacob. It has since passed through many private hands, and is now the joint property of George Johnson, Esq. and James Humphries, Esq. Lands in this manor descend according to the custom of Gavel-kind.

A second manor within this parish, termed the manor of Bromley Hall, belonged to the Priory of Christ Church, in London. On the Dissolution it was granted by Henry VIII. to Richard Morrison; and, after passing through the possession of various persons (among whom occurs William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burleigh) was purchased, in 1799, by Mr. Joseph Foster, an eminent calico-printer.

The *Parish Church* of Bromley, which is dedicated to St. Mary, retains some traces of Norman architecture, and may reasonably be concluded to have been the chapel appended to the former nunnery.\* This is a small building, and has been subject to various alterations. The windows are quite dissonant in character, but not any evince considerable antiquity. A portion of the exterior has been covered with the sort of plaister denominated rough-cast; and at the west end is a small wooden turret.

The interior consists only of a nave and chancel, which are divided by an ascent of one step. At the west end are the remains of a large round-headed arch, with two bands of moulding

\* "The chapel of St. Mary, within the convent of St. Leonard, is mentioned in several ancient wills." Lysons, Vol. II. p. 41.



ing on the outward curves, rudely carved in the Saxon or Norman style. On the south side of the chancel are the three stone stalls used by the priest and deacons during the performance of high mass; and nearer to the spot formerly occupied by the altar are two recesses, one of which probably contained the Piscina. The arch at the west end is the principal remain of Norman architecture within this church, but there are relics of columns and of pointed arches, now worked into the walls, which would seem to prove that the building was once of much greater extent than at present.

The Communion table is placed in a recess, which was constructed by Sir William Benson, whose arms, together with some other coats, are inserted in the east window. The roof is supported by plain rafter work. In the chapel of St. Mary was interred, according to Stow, Elizabeth, sister of the good Queen Philippa, and daughter of William, Earl of Hereford. On the south wall of the chancel is a monument, supported by black marble pillars of the Corinthian order, to the memory of *Abraham Jacob, Esq.* who died in 1629. Effigies of the deceased and of his wife are represented kneeling at a desk. On the same wall is the monument of *William Ferrers, Esq.* who died in 1625. Busts of the deceased and of his wife are represented under arches, in the habit of the times. Their hands are united over that mournful emblem of mortality, a flesh-less skull; and, in the lower division of the monument, is the whole length effigies of a child, a rose in its hand, and its head supported by a pillow.

The other conspicuous monuments in the church are those of *Sir John Roberts, Bart.* (1692), and *Sir Richard Munden*, a naval officer of great merit, who died in 1680.

An additional burial ground to Bromley Church was consecrated by the Bishop of London in October, 1813. This ground lies to the south-east of the church, and was attached to the *manor-house*, a spacious brick edifice, which was built by Sir John Jacob, in the reign of Charles I. and was taken down

some few years back. It is observable that on digging the ground large quantities of human bones are found here.

The benefice of Bromley is a curacy. The great tithes, and the advowson, belonged to the nunnery of St. Leonard, and are held by the persons possessed of the manorial rights.

Here is a *Sunday School* for girls, established within these few last years. Nearly one hundred children are instructed and clothed by this institution.

On the southern side of the road, and in the parish of Bromley, but near the entrance of the village of Stratford Bow, are two ranges of *Almshouses*, which form together three sides of a quadrangle, having a very neat chapel in the centre of one division.\* Twelve of these houses were built by the Drapers' Company, in 1706, as trustees under the will of Mr. John Edmonson. The eastern range was founded in 1613, by Sir John Jolles, Knt. and comprises eight dwellings, for as many poor widows, four to be of the parish of Bromley and four of Stratford Bow. Nearer to Stratford is an almshouse, founded in pursuance of the will of Mrs. Bowry, for aged seamen or their widows. The building comprises eight tenements.

There are in this parish extensive calico-printing grounds, the property of Messrs. Foster, which are attached to the ancient manor house of Bromley-hall; and a distillery, on a large scale, belonging to Messrs. Currie and Co.

### STEPNEY.

This parish is situated to the east of London, and is divided into four hamlets, each of which has distinct officers;—*Ratcliffe*;

\* It is to be regretted that, since the decease of the Rev. Mr. French, minister of Bow, which took place about sixteen years back, the Drapers' Company have not thought fit to appoint a chaplain to officiate in this building. Consequently, the most aged and infirm of the alms-people are prevented from hearing divine service.

*cliffe*; *Mile-end Old-town*;\* *Mile-end New-town*;\* and the hamlet of *Poplar and Backwall*. The parish, though now one of the most extensive within the limits of the Bills of Mortality, formerly comprehended the following adjacent districts: Stratford-bow; Limehouse; Shadwell; St. George in the East; Christ Church, Spital-fields; and St. Matthew, Bethnal-green.

In the year 1650, it was proposed to divide Stepney into four parishes, but this division did not take place. Shadwell was separated from Stepney in 1669; St. George in the East in 1727; Spitalfields in 1729; Limehouse and Stratford Bow, in 1730; and Bethnal-green in 1743. It is stated by Mr. Lysons† that “the whole parish, in 1794, contained about 1530 acres of land (exclusively of the site of buildings;) of which about 80 were then arable, about 50 occupied by market-gardeners, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and marsh-land.” But, since the year to which this calculation refers, a considerable diminution of land appropriated to farming and gardening purposes has been produced by an increase of buildings.

The name of this place was written, at different ancient periods, *Stibenhede*, *Stebenhythe*, or *Stebunheth*; the concluding syllable of which compound term plainly signifies a haven, or wharf. In Domesday the name is written *Stibenhede*; and the manor is there stated to have been parcel of the ancient demesnes of the Bishopric of London. The whole value, at the time of the Survey, was estimated at 4*l.* “and it was worth the same when received; in King Edward’s time 50*l.*”‡ The manor was alienated from the see of London by Bishop Ridley, in 1550; which Prelate gave it to King Edward VI. who granted it to Lord Wentworth. From this nobleman it descended to Thomas Earl of Cleveland; and when the estates of the Earl were confiscated, in 1652, the stewardship of the manor of Stepney (an appointment valued at 200*l. per ann.*)

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was

\* Noticed in the third Volume of London and Middlesex.

† Environs of London, Vol. II. p. 678.

‡ Bawdwen’s Translation of Domesday for Midd. p. 3.



was bestowed on Sir William Ellis, Cromwell's solicitor. The property was regained, after the restoration, by the Earl of Cleveland, with whose descendants it continued till the year 1720. It is now possessed by the Colebrooke family. The custom of Gavelkind prevails in this manor.

Several inferior manors and estates are likewise noticed in Domesday; all of which were held of the Bishop of London, except two, which were held immediately of the King.

It is recorded by Stow\* that King Edward I. held a Parliament at Stepney, in the year 1299, in the house of Henry Walleis, mayor of London. During the sitting of this Parliament Edward confirmed the charter of Liberties.

In several years of the 17th century Stepney suffered severely from the ravages of the plague. In 1625, it appears that 2978 persons fell victims to this disorder. In 1665, the number of persons who died of the plague in this parish, according to the account published by the parish clerks, was 6583. In the Life of Lord Clarendon it is observed "that the plague had swept away so many seamen (Stepney, and the places adjacent, which was their common habitation, being almost depopulated) that there seemed an impossibility to procure sailors to set out the fleet."

The Bishops of London had a palace on their manor,† in which they appear to have frequently resided through several centuries; but it is not known that either of the prelates used this episcopal dwelling after the decease of Bishop Braybroke, who passed much time here, and who died in 1404. Isabel, Countess of Rutland, had a seat at Stepney in the latter part of the 16th century; and Sir Thomas Lake (afterwards Secretary of State to James I.) resided here at the same time; but we have not been able to ascertain the site of their respective houses.— Henry, the first Marquis of Worcester, occupied a spacious mansion,

\* Vide Annals, p. 319.

† This structure is supposed to have been situated at a place called Bishop's hall, now included in the parish of Bethnal Green.



mansion, at no great distance from the present rectory, but on the opposite side of the thoroughfare. The gateway, a handsome brick structure, with two stories of habitable rooms above, and a tower, or turret, at one corner, is still remaining. This portal afterwards formed the principal part of a dwelling in which Dr. Richard Mead was born, and in which he for some time resided. The buildings erected on the site of Worcester-house are now used as an academy, for the education of young men intended for ministers among the Baptists.

Sir Henry Colet, father of the celebrated Dean Colet, occupied a mansion, called the *Great Place*, which stood at a short distance from the church, towards the west. It is supposed that this house was built by Sir Henry Colet, and it was, after his decease, inhabited by several persons of some distinction. On a part of the site is now a house of entertainment, known by the name of the Green Dragon, or Spring-gardens. There are some remains of a moat on two sides of the pleasure-grounds which are attached to this house.

The *Parish Church* of Stepney is a capacious and respectable structure, composed of stone and flint. At the west end is a square tower, surmounted by a turret and a flag-staff.\* No part of the building would appear to have been erected at an earlier period than the 14th century; and several of the windows are in the style of Gothic, or English, which prevailed in more recent ages. Until a repair, which very lately took place, an embattled parapet ranged along the principal parts of the building; but this is now removed, and, perhaps, the architectural character of the church is somewhat injured by the alteration.

On the exterior of the wall, at the west end, is a piece of sculpture in basso-relievo, indifferently executed, and now much decayed, representing the Virgin and Child, with a fe-

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male

\* This is the constant appendage of water-side parish churches. On the death of the late Rector a flag was hoisted on the church, half staff high, in denotation of grief. The south side of Stepney Church is exhibited in our annexed view of that building.

male figure in the attitude of adoration. Over the south door is a sculptural representation of the crucifixion, coarsely executed, and apparently very ancient, but tolerably well-preserved. Attached to a wall of the west porch is a stone, on which are inscribed the following lines :

“ Of Carthage wall I was a stone,  
 O mortals read with pity ;  
 Time consumes all, it spareth none,  
 Man, mountain, town, nor city.  
 Therefore, O mortals ! now bethink  
 You whereunto you must,  
 Since now such stately buildings  
 Lie buried in the dust.

Thomas Hughes, 1663.”

The interior of the church comprises a chancel, nave, and two aisles ; the nave and aisles being separated by clustered columns and pointed arches. The whole was new-pewed and thoroughly repaired in the year 1806, at which time the principal monuments were renovated.\* On the south side of the chancel are two stone recesses, with pointed arches supported by plain pillars.

The following are the most conspicuous monuments within the church :—On the north side of the chancel is the altar-tomb of *Sir Henry Colet, Knt.* Above is constructed a groined elliptical arch, and it seems likely that this tomb was intended to bear what was called the Holy Sepulchre, at Easter ; a practice which we have observed, in our notice of the church of Hackney, to be not unfrequent when there was no permanent structure for the purpose. Sir Henry Colet was a citizen  
 and

\* We are decidedly of opinion that when funeral monuments are restored a strict attention should be paid to their original character, however, inconsistent with the existing notions of decorum and good taste. But, in renewing the monuments of this church, perhaps the aid of high colouring and varnish has been too freely used ; and the gilding, if restored, might have been of a tamer character.

and mercer of London, and twice served the office of Lord Mayor. His monument must needs be regarded with interest when it is remembered that he was father of the celebrated Dr. Colet, founder of St. Paul's School. Near the above is a monument of white marble, with a pleasing representation, in relief, of the good Samaritan, by Westmacott, to the memory of *Benjamin Kenton, Esq.* who died at the age of 83, in the year 1800. The amiable person thus commemorated rose from a very humble class of society, but amassed, by the exercise of industry and frugality, a splendid fortune. He received his small share of education in a charity-school, and he bequeathed to different charitable institutions various sums, amounting in the whole to 63,550*l.* On the east wall is the monument of *Jane Nevill, Lady Dethick*, who died in 1606, and had been wife of Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter King of Arms. At a short remove is the monument of *Elizabeth*, widow of Richard, *Startute*, with effigies of the deceased, and her daughter, and son-in-law, Captain Merriall, in the attitude of supplication. On the south wall is a memorial to *Sir Thomas Spert, Knt.* founder, and first Master of the Corporation of the Trinity-house:—this monument was erected in the year 1622, at the expense of the Corporation which Sir Thomas Spert had founded.

The churchyard of Stepney acquires an extraneous interest from the notice bestowed on it by the authors of the Spectator, who endeavour, in a strain of delicate satire, to correct the levity with which epitaphs are sometimes formed; and intend, perhaps, at the same time, to suggest the propriety of authoritatively preventing the ludicrous from thus dreadfully intermingling with the solemn. The Spectator presents two inscriptions; “the first of which has much of the simple and pathetic,” and runs thus:

“ Here Thomas Saffin lies interr'd, ah why?  
Born in New England, did in London die;

Was the third son of right, begat upon  
 His mother Martha, by his father John;  
 Much favour'd by his Prince he 'gan to be,  
 But nipt by death at th' age of twenty 3.  
 Fatall to him was that we small pox name,  
 By which his mother and two brethren came  
 Also to breathe their last, nine years before  
 And now have left their father to deplore  
 The loss of all his children, with that wife  
 Who was the joy and comfort of his life.  
 " Deceased June 18th, 1687."\*

The second is said by the Spectator, in pursuit of the same vein of irony, to be " something light, but nervous:"

Here lies the body of Daniel Saul,  
 Spitalfields weaver, and that's all.†

The several paths of this church-yard are lined with double rows of limes or poplars, which impart a sober and pleasing relief to the dreariness of the spot. Among the numerous persons here buried must be mentioned *Matthew Mead*, a non-conformist preacher of some eminence, and father of the celebrated physician, Dr. Mead;—*Sir John Leake, Knt.* a distinguished admiral in the reign of Queen Anne; and *Roger Crab*, who attracted notice on the score of eccentricity. He died in 1680, and had long subsisted on bran, dock-leaves, grass and water, having disposed of the little property he possessed as a trader in hats, in obedience to a literal interpretation of a passage of scripture; and deeming it a sin against his soul to eat flesh or to drink fermented liquor.‡

Attached to the east wall of the chancel, on the outside, is  
 a marble

\* This Epitaph is on a flat stone in the south-east part of the yard.

† The stone on which this inscription was placed is no longer to be seen.

‡ See a more extended account of this fanatic in Granger's biographical History of England, and in the " Environs of London."



a marble slab, with an inscription commemorative of “*Dame Rebecca Berry*, the wife of Thomas Elton, of Stratford-bow, Gent.” and relict of Sir John Berry; who died, at the age of 52, in the year 1696. The arms on Lady Berry’s monument are Paly of six, on a bend three mullets (Elton) impaling a fish, and in the dexter chief point an annulet between two bends wavy.\* On the monument are the following verses, which have been quoted by the Spectator, and will be found to possess real merit:

“ Come, ladies, ye that would appear  
 Like angels fine, come dress you here;  
 Come dress you at this marble stone,  
 And make this humble grave your own;  
 Which once adorn’d as fair a mind,  
 As ere yet lodged in woman kind.  
 So she was dress’d, whose humble life  
 Was free from pride, was free from strife:  
 Free from all envious brawls and jars  
 Of human life, the civil wars;  
 These ne’er disturb’d her peaceful mind,  
 Which still was gentle, still was kind.  
 Her very looks, her garb, her mien,  
 Disclos’d the humble soul within.  
 Trace her through every scene of life,  
 View her as widow, virgin, wife;  
 Still the same humble she appears,  
 The same in youth, the same in years;

The

\* The occurrence of the Fish and Annulet in the arms placed on this monument, has induced some persons to suppose that the Lady here interred was no other than the heroine of a popular ballad, called “*the Cruel Knight, or Fortunate Farmer’s Daughter!*” The scene of the Ballad lies in Yorkshire, and the story turns on circumstances connected with a ring, which is thrown into the sea and is curiously restored to the owner by the agency of a cod-fish. The tale is much too old to fit the probable circumstances of Lady Berry’s fortune, and the tradition is therefore deficient in poetical effect.

The same in low and high estate,  
 Ne'er vex'd with this, ne'er mov'd with that.  
 Go, ladies, now, and if you'd be  
 As fair, as great, and good as she,  
 Go learn of her humility."

The benefice of Stepney now constitutes a rectory, in the gift of the principal and fellows of Brazen-nose College, Oxford. Among the former rectors, or vicars, of this parish, may be named the following eminent persons: Stephen Segrave, afterwards Archbishop of Armagh, who died in 1333. Richard Fox, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, and founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The learned John Colet, afterwards Dean of St. Paul's, and founder of St. Paul's School. Richard Pace, who was employed in several transactions of state by King Henry VIII. and was the intimate friend of Erasmus. In consequence of an offence given to Cardinal Wolsey he was confined for two years in the Tower, and laboured for the short remainder of his life under a disorder of understanding. Pace died at Stepney, and was buried in the church, but there is not any monument to his memory.

In the western part of the village is a spacious meeting-house for the class of Dissenters termed Independents, which was erected in the year 1674, for Matthew Mead, the eminent puritan divine who has been noticed in a previous page. The late Mr. Brewer was for some time pastor of this congregation. There are, likewise, two other meeting-houses for the Independents.

In different parts of the parish are several ranges of *almshouses*. Those belonging to the East India Company are situated at Poplar, and contain thirty-eight habitations for invalided petty officers of the Company's ships, or their widows. In the same neighbourhood are eighteen dwellings, erected by the East India Company, for the reception of invalid Commanders and Mates of ships, or their widows. The allowance to the pensioners

of both these institutions is of a very liberal character. Almshouses for six poor ship-carpenters were founded by Sir Henry Johnson, in 1683. Mrs. Esther Hawes, in 1686, founded an almshouse for six poor widows, which she endowed with 9*l.* per ann. In the hamlet of Ratcliffe are almshouses for seven poor persons, supported by the Independents.

Near the church are the Mercers' almshouses, founded by Dame Jane Mico for twelve widows, each of whom receives 30*l.* per ann.

At Stepney was born, August 11th, 1673, *Dr. Richard Mead*, one of the most able physicians of the 18th century, and an eminent lover and patron of literature and the fine arts. After studying at Leyden *Dr. Mead* commenced his professional life at Stepney, and occupied for seven years the house in which he was born. He was the intimate friend, and successor in practice, of the celebrated *Dr. Radcliffe*; and lived on terms of familiarity with some of the most distinguished characters of the age. His splendid library, and gallery of antiquities and natural curiosities, together with a fine collection of pictures, were sold by auction after his decease; an event which occurred, to the regret of the learned of all Europe, on the 16th of Feb. 1754. *Dr. Mead* was author of several publications connected with his professional pursuits, the most esteemed of which are the "Mechanical Account of Poisons;" and "*Monita Medica.*"

Stepney, likewise, claims as a native *William King*, LL. D. who was born on the 5th of March, 1685. At a proper age he was entered of Balliol College, Oxford; and proceeding on the law line he took his doctor's degree in 1715. Three years afterwards he was made Master of St. Mary Hall, a situation which he long enjoyed with much scholastic respectability, though not without creating many personal and political enemies. He was much celebrated for the elegance of his Latin compositions, and was chosen to deliver a Latin oration in the Theatre, on the dedication of the Radcliffe Library, Oxford,

in 1749. It is to be regretted that he did not confine his pen to classical subjects, but condescended to become the author of several publications on the fleeting politics of the day. He was warmly attached to the *old interest*, and is said to have been the author of some intemperate jacobite pamphlets. On every subject which admitted of satirical remark his pen was fearfully keen and vigorous; but he is now chiefly known for the ease and politeness of his Latin compositions, and as the editor of the five last volumes of Dr. South's Sermons. Dr. King died in 1763.\*

The hamlet of RATCLIFFE† is about two miles and a half in circumference, and in this portion of the parish is situated the church of Stepney. The calamitous fire which occurred at Ratcliffe in the year 1794, and consumed 455 houses, and 36 warehouses, has already been noticed.‡ Dean Colet possessed a house at the north end of White-horse Street, Ratcliffe, in which he continued to reside after he had resigned the vicarage of this parish. The rural character of the neighbourhood in the 16th century is proved by a letter from Sir Thomas More to Dr. Colet, who was then abroad, in which are mentioned the "delights of the country about the parish of Stepney." When Dr. Colet founded St. Paul's School, he gave this house to the head-master, as a place of retirement. The site is now occupied by two handsome dwellings, termed Colet (or as it is written on these houses, *Collet*) Place. On the front is a bust of the Dean. The Master of St. Paul's School receives the rent of these premises.

In

\* See more extended memoirs of Dr. King and Dr. Mead in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*. See Dr. King mentioned, also, in the *Beauties of England for Oxfordshire*, p. 230, and in the account of the parish of Ealing, contained in the present volume.

† The name of this hamlet was anciently written *Redclyve*, signifying a red cliff, or bank.

‡ Part I. of London and Middlesex, p. 557.



In this hamlet is a cemetery, belonging to the Independents, and a school instituted in the year 1783, by persons of that religious denomination. A free-school was founded here by Nicholas Gibson, Sheriff of London; and a subscription charity school was established in the year 1710. A spacious building has recently been constructed by the inhabitants of Stepney,\* for the gratuitous education of poor children, according to the method introduced by Dr. Bell. The school-room on the ground-floor is calculated to receive 200 boys, and a room above is sufficiently capacious for the instruction of 100 girls. The expense of this establishment is defrayed by voluntary contributions.

The hamlet of **POPLAR**, which includes *Blackwall*, is on the south-east side of the parish of Stepney, and is about seven miles in circumference. The reversion of the manor of Popeler, or Poplar, was granted, in the year 1396, by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, and others, to the abbey of St. Mary de Graces, near the tower of London. After the Dissolution of monastic houses this manor remained long vested in the crown, and was one of the manors settled on Charles I. when Prince of Wales. By this monarch it was, in the fourth year of his reign, granted to certain persons, trustees for the city of London; by whom it was again sold to Sir John Jacob,

\* The schools for charitable education in this neighbourhood are deeply indebted to the exertions of the late Rev. George Harper, D. D. Rector of Stepney. In our account of the parish of Stratford-Bow, the name of Dr. Harper again occurs, as the friend of humanity and the advocate of the poor. This amiable divine died, after an illness of only a few days, in May 1815. We must be permitted to observe that those of our pages which contain a notice of Stepney were then in his possession, he having kindly undertaken to revise what was written. The melancholy event of his decease allows us to render that just tribute to his benevolence, by associating his name with the very extensive recent institutions for gratuitous education in this parish, which his apprehensive modesty would otherwise have prevented.

Jacob, and has since passed through various private hands. Lands in this manor descend according to the custom of Gavelkind. The manor-house (which has been long separated from the demesne) was formerly possessed and occupied by Sir Gilbert and Sir William Dethick, successively Garter Kings of Arms.

The *Chapel* of Poplar is a brick building, with a wooden turret at the west end. The outside has lately been covered with cement. This structure was commenced before the year 1650, and was completed in 1654. The expense was defrayed by a subscription, to which the East India Company were liberal contributors; and by this powerful and opulent association the chapel was nearly rebuilt in 1776. The first Chaplain of Poplar was appointed by the Vicar of Stepney; but the privilege of nominating to the chaplaincy was proffered by the inhabitants to the East India Company, so early as 1656. This privilege, however, was at different times subject to some dispute; but, in 1721, the question was finally decided, and the right formally vested in the company, on condition of their repairing the chapel, and consenting to keep it in repair for the future.

The interior of the building is divided into a nave, chancel, and two aisles. In the windows are the armorial bearings of some contributors to the structure, among which occur those of Dethick. On the east wall are the monuments of *Robert Ainsworth*, the lexicographer, who kept a school in this neighbourhood for many years; and of *Susanna*, the widow of John Hoole, the translator of Tasso and Ariosto. In the north aisle is a monument, by Flaxman, to the memory of "*George Steevens, Esq.* who cheerfully employed a considerable portion of his life and fortune in the illustration of Shakespeare." Mr. Steevens (who will briefly claim notice as a native of this hamlet) died on the 22nd of Jan. 1800, in his 64th year. The deceased is represented in bas-relief, sitting before a bust of Shakspeare, which he is ardently contemplating. In the back

ground is a table provided with paper, an ink-standish, and books. Beneath the bas-relief is an inscription, comprising the following verses from the pen of Mr. Hayley :

“ Peace to these reliques ! once the bright attire  
 Of spirits sparkling with no common fire.  
 How oft has pleasure in the social hour  
 Smil'd at his wit's exhilarating power ;  
 And truth attested with delight intense  
 The serious charms of his colloquial sense.  
 His talents varying as the diamond's ray  
 Could strike the grave, or fascinate the gay.  
 His critic labours of unwearied force  
 Collected light from every distant source.  
 Want with such true beneficence he cheer'd,  
 All that his bounty gave his zeal endear'd.  
 Learning as vast as mental pow'r could seize,  
 In sport displaying and with graceful ease ;  
 Lightly the stage of chequer'd life he trod,  
 Careless of chance, confiding in his God.

Among other tombs in the adjoining cemetery is that of *Gloster Ridley, D. D.* (1774), author of a life of Bishop Ridley, from whom he was collaterally descended ; a dissertation on the Syriac version of the New Testament, &c. On his tomb, is a Latin inscription, written by Bishop Lowth.

In this hamlet are meeting-houses for the Methodists and the Anabaptists. Here is a charity-school, supported by voluntary subscription, in which 100 boys are instructed, 50 of whom are clothed ; and a school for 60 girls has recently been built. The Madras system is adopted in both institutions.

The *Town-hall* of Poplar, which is a small building adjoining the workhouse, was erected in the year 1770, on the site of an ancient structure of the same description. In this hamlet Sir Richard Steele had a residence, with an adjacent laboratory.



boratory, in which he is said to have wasted much time and money in the study of Alchemy.\*

At Poplar was born *George Steevens, Esq. F. R. & A. SS.* whose monument in the chapel of this hamlet we have noticed, and whose principal residence we have mentioned under the article "*Hampstead.*" Mr. Steevens received a part of his education at Eton, whence he removed to King's College, Cambridge. He inherited an ample fortune from his father, who had been in the service of the East India Company, and was afterwards an East-India director. On quitting College he accepted a commission in the Essex Militia; but he soon after took chambers in the temple, and commenced those studious habits which he retained to the close of life. His first appearance before the public was in 1766, when he published twenty of Shakspeare's plays, from the original edition. He afterwards united with Johnson in preparing the edition of Shakspeare known by the name of these co-adjutors. This was published, in 10 volumes, 8vo. in the year 1773, and was reprinted in 1778, and 1785. The talents of the Editors were quite dissimilar, but were well suited to a satisfactory completion of the proposed task. The strong judgment and comprehensive views of Johnson were desirably aided by the patient research, and extensive black-letter reading, of Steevens. Assuredly, from the union of these qualities, proceeded an excellent edition of the writer who is the great boast and pride of his country. In 1793, Mr. Steevens published a fourth edition of this work, augmented and corrected, in 15 volumes 8vo. Some circumstances attending his editorial labours have already met with observation.†

We reluctantly close this brief notice of a man who devoted his life to literature, by observing that Mr. Steevens submitted  
to

\* Steele, we believe, is the last eminent man in this country who is known to have entered on this fruitless pursuit. See his residence at Poplar noticed in the new edition of the Tatler, Vol. I. p. 69.

† Vide Article, *Hampstead.*



to an inequality of temper, unpleasing, and even reprehensible from the extent to which it proceeded. "He was subject to fits of kindness, and fevers of resentment, the physical causes of which were often too remote from common observation to be traced by any perception but his own."\* While cordial he was a truly desirable companion; but, when offended, his sarcasms were of the most bitter and unfeeling description. The indulgence of these gusts of malevolence, appears, according to the local historian quoted above, to have been severely lamented when regret came too late; in the last retrospective hours of mortal suffering.

The population and traffic of Poplar have experienced a great increase, in consequence of the formation of the WEST INDIA DOCKS, which are situated to the south of the village, and have a communication with the river Thames at Blackwall on the east, and at Limehouse on the west.

These great works, which are calculated to display in a striking point of view the extent and importance of the trade between Great Britain and her western colonies, were begun on the 12th of July, 1800, and were completed in little more than two years, at the expense of 1,200,000*l.*;—a sum that must be deemed truly moderate when the magnitude of the buildings is held in consideration, and it is remembered that the whole design was carried into execution during the prevalence of an oppressive war.

The want of adequate accommodation at the port of London for the West India trade had long been severely felt. Under the old system the business of the port of London, whether of export or import, was principally confined to the legal quays, extending (with some interruptions) from the western extremity of Tower Ditch to London Bridge, a space of about 500 yards in length. The warehouses on these quays were not capable of containing, at the utmost, more than

PART. IV.

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32,000

\* Hist. of Hampstead, p. 354.

32,000 hogsheads of sugar; and of that article the port of London receives from the West India colonies, *communibus annis*, more than 100,000 hogsheads. The mention of this article alone may, therefore, be sufficient to shew the incompetency of these legal quays to the due accommodation of the trade. The average size of the vessels employed in conveying the produce of the colonies has for many years, from considerations of œconomy in navigation, been increasing, and is become such as to allow very few to moor at a smaller distance than about one mile and a half from those quays, which formed the only permitted place for landing, in all ordinary cases, the whole imports of the port of London. The goods were, therefore, conveyed to the shore in lighters, which frequently lay in long tiers for a considerable time, waiting to be unloaded and discharged. The facilities afforded to depredation under this system (besides the injury sustained by various perishable commodities) were so great, that the loss by plunderage, in the years 1799, 1800 and 1801, amounted to no less a sum than 1,214,505*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; of which loss that of the revenue department was not less than 137,035*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* *per annum*.

On mature consideration it was found that no plan for discharging West India shipping, which does not connect the dock, wharf, and warehouse, with the immediate arrival from sea, could put a stop to this enormous evil. The present establishment was, therefore, justly supposed the only sure mean of affording protection to the property of individuals, and security to the public revenues. This great undertaking, the most distinguished improvement of the port of London, was projected by the late Robert Milligan, Esq. an eminent West India merchant, and was completely carried into effect by himself and an association of public spirited individuals.

The whole of the ground purchased by the Dock company comprises 204 acres. On the north is the import-dock,\* which occupies

\* The annexed view represents the south front of the very extensive warehouses.

occupies an extent of thirty acres. The dock for loading outward bound ships is on the south, and covers an area of about twenty-four acres. The whole is surrounded by a boundary wall; and the import dock is still farther secured by a wet ditch, guarded by a brick wall and iron railing. The entrance basin at Blackwall occupies six acres, and communicates, by means of two locks, with the import and export docks. The basin at Limehouse likewise communicates with both these docks.

On the north side is a range of convenient, well built, and most capacious warehouses. The front of the central warehouse bears the following inscription :\*

“ Of this range of buildings, constructed, together with the adjacent docks, at the expense of public spirited individuals, under the sanction of a provident legislature, and with the liberal co-operation of the corporate body of the city of London, for the distinct purpose of complete security and ample accommodation to the shipping and produce of the West Indies, at this wealthy port, the first stone was laid on Saturday the 12th of July, 1800, by the concurring hands of the right honourable Lord Loughborough, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; the right honourable William Pitt, first Lord Commissioner of His Majesty's Treasury, and Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer; George Hibbert, Esq. the Chairman, and Robert Milligan, Esq. the deputy Chairman of the West India Dock Company: the two former conspicuous in the band of those illustrious statesmen, who, in either house of Parliament, have been zealous to promote, the two latter distinguished among those chosen to direct, an undertaking, which, under the favour of God, shall contribute stability, increase, and ornament to British commerce.”

The above warehouses are designed chiefly for sugar and coffee. At the two ends of these vast premises are warehouses

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\* A copy of this inscription in English and another in Latin, are deposited in the first-laid stone of the structure, together with the several coins of his present Majesty's reign.



for the same purpose ; and there are some warehouses on the south, for rum, sugar, &c. ; but the greater part of the south side is employed in the landing and stowing of mahogany, *lignum vitæ*, and other kinds of imported woods. Near the entrance of the docks is a bronze statue of the late Robert Milligan, Esq. to whom the West India trade, the revenue of government, and thence the public in general, are so highly indebted in regard to this great commercial establishment. These advantages will be best explained by the following statement of the sums which have been saved to the revenue, and to individuals, upon the total amount of importations made under the existing laws into the West-India dock, from the commencement of the year 1803. Within the seven years thence ensuing the amount thus saved is proved to be not less than 2,702,542*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* or 386,077*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* *per annum.* Of this saving the amount of 149,938*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* *per annum*, at least, or 1,049,572*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* in the whole, belongs to the departments of revenue only ; and the remaining total sum of 1,652,970*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.* to the proprietors, ship owners, and others interested.

We cannot bestow a more appropriate eulogy on the founders and directors of this immense undertaking, than that conveyed in the words of the committee of the House of Commons, who, in their report on the subject of the Docks, observe that, “ a work of great and general public benefit has been accomplished, without any charge whatever on the public at large ; while those who have undertaken it receive the utmost income allowed by the Act, for the capital which they have advanced ; and those on whom duties are levied not only enjoy an immediate advantage, far exceeding the amount of such duties, but may, if the company’s affairs should continue to be equally prosperous, entertain a reasonable expectation that in time the rates will be lowered.”

The proprietors are incorporated, under the name of the *West India Dock Company*, and have an office in London for the transacting of general business.



The Docks are intended to receive all the shipping of the port of London engaged in the West India Trade. The following statement shews the number of ships, engaged in that branch of commerce, which have entered the docks and re-positated their lading in the warehouses, from the year 1803, to the end of the year 1814, including both those years.

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Ships.</i>
1803 .....	374
1804 .....	379
1805 .....	415
1806 .....	496
1807 .....	537
1808 .....	598
1809 .....	541
1810 .....	752
1811 .....	623
1812 .....	517
1813 .....	465
1814 .....	498

From information obligingly conveyed by permission of the Directors, we are enabled to state, as follows, the number of packages (by which term is understood sugar, rum, coffee, and all other usual articles of importation from the West Indies, except Dye-woods and Mahogany) which have been landed at the West India Docks from 1803 to 1814, inclusive of both years :

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Packages.</i>
1803 .....	244,162
1804 .....	274,611
1805 .....	283,464
1806 .....	387,170
1807 .....	389,179
1808 .....	538,128
1809 .....	502,045

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Packages.</i>
1810 .....	646,646
1811 .....	508,518
1812 .....	373,213
1813 .....	473,196
1814 .....	576,863

In the same years were landed at these Docks the under-mentioned quantities of dye-woods and mahogany :

<i>DYE WOODS.</i>		<i>MAHOGANY.</i>	
<i>Years.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Logs.</i>
1803 .....	6,625	1803 .....	8,134
1804 .....	7,361	1804 .....	4,286
1805 .....	6,339	1805 .....	3,913
1806 .....	6,269	1806 .....	5,593
1807 .....	6,682	1807 .....	5,957
1808 .....	7,345	1808 .....	3,367
1809 .....	7,289	1809 .....	5,892
1810 .....	11,180	1810 .....	15,966
1811 .....	15,319	1811 .....	16,011
1812 .....	11,967	1812 .....	6,572
1813 .....	7,454	1813 .....	5,356
1814 .....	8,840	1814 .....	4,804

Near the entrance of the West India Docks, is a NAVAL SCHOOL, established by the company, and supported by them, at a considerable annual expense, for the reception, protection, and accommodation of apprentices to ships in the West India Trade of London, while the ships to which they belong are in port. The hull of the Lancaster, formerly a 64 gun ship in the royal navy, is now moored at a convenient distance from the shore; for the use of this institution. The apprentices are instructed, while remaining in this naval school, in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and, likewise, in the elementary mathematics, and in navigation, if required. According to the regulations of the West India Docks, the ap-

prentices are not permitted to remain on board their respective ships, while such vessels are in the import-dock; and the present establishment appears most desirably suited to their reception. The number of apprentices admitted to the school in the year 1814, was about 350.

On a parallel line with the West India Docks is a CANAL, which was formed in pursuance of the act of Parliament passed in 1799, for improving the port of London, and constructing those docks. By means of this cut, ships entering the port of London are enabled to avoid the circuitous navigation of the Thames round the Isle of Dogs, a distance of about two miles and a half. The canal is three quarters of a mile in length, and two hundred feet in width. The money employed in this undertaking was advanced out of the consolidated fund, and amounted to 133,849*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

There are several extensive *manufactories* carried on at *Mill-wall*, near the West India Docks. The most important of these are the iron-works belonging to Mr. Pelly, in which are made anchors, mooring-chains, &c. for the sea-service, and numerous articles for exportation and home consumption; a mill, belonging to Sir Charles Price and Co. for crushing rape and linseed; and large rope-walks, upon a new construction, the property of Messrs. Joad and Curling.

*Stepney Marsh*, or as it is more frequently termed, the *Isle of Dogs*,\* is a tract of pasture-land adjoining Poplar on the south, and lying within a bold curve formed by the Thames,

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\* The origin of this term is not known. A futile tradition says "that the place derives its name from the King's hounds having been kept there, when the royal family resided formerly at Greenwich Palace, to which it lies opposite." In some ancient writings possessed by the corporation of the city of London, this marsh is termed the *Isle of Ducks*, a mode of denomination that has not been noticed by any topographer, but which may readily be supposed to allude to the number of wild fowl which formerly frequented the spot.

in the progress of that river from Ratcliffe to Blackwall. Lysons says that its extent, according to a survey taken in 1740, was then 836 acres; but other surveys make it about 740. Middleton observes that the number of acres is lately reduced to 500 by the formation of the West India Docks.\* The quantity of land really taken from the marsh for the use of the West India Docks and the contiguous canal, is 273 acres.

This is a peculiarly rich tract of pasture-ground, and it is said, in the circuit-walk annexed to Stow's Survey, and published in 1720, "that oxen fed in this marsh had then been known to sell for 34*l.* a piece." It is described by Middleton as "producing the richest grass in the county. The ground is divided by ditches, which empty themselves through sluices, at low water, into the Thames, and keep the whole sufficiently dry." The marsh is protected by embankments from the swell of the river, which otherwise would overflow it at every tide; a circumstance of inconvenience which appears to have often occurred formerly. Small quantities of peat have been found in this marshy district.

The cold and swampy character of this tract of land would appear repulsive to all thoughts of human habitation; but piety, which in its obsolete modifications, sometimes sought strange recesses, induced an unknown devotee to found a chapel in the midst of the marsh, which is believed to have been dedicated to St. Mary. "It is mentioned," according to Lysons,† "by that name in a will of the 15th century. The object of its foundation does not appear. Perhaps, it was a hermitage, founded by some devout person for the purpose of saying masses for the souls of mariners." The site of this small religious structure is now occupied by a disconsolate dwelling, termed Chapel-house farm. This building exhibits no marks of antiquity, except in the lower part of the walls, which

\* Agricultural Survey, p. 284.

† *Environs of London*, Vol. II. p. 707. See also, the *Circuit Walk*, printed in the last edition of *Stow's Survey*.



which is composed of small stones and flints; but a pointed window was destroyed some few years back.

BLACKWALL is situated on the bank of the Thames, near the eastern extremity of the hamlet of Poplar. We have already noticed\* the East India Docks at Blackwall, and the extensive ship-yard, late Mr. Perry's, and now conducted under the firm of Wigrams and Green. At a short distance from the East India Dock Basin are the extensive wharf and warehouses belonging to Sir Robert Wigram, Bart. and below those premises is the *Trinity Buoy Wharf*, with suitable buildings for storing and repairing the Buoys and Beacons under the superintendance of the Corporation of the Trinity-house.

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Having thus noticed, in a progress from west to east, the villages most closely approximating to the metropolis, and which form its western, northern, and eastern borders, we proceed to a description of the remaining parishes comprised in this populous and highly cultivated hundred. In the performance of this pleasing duty we notice the villages in a course of succession depending on their respective distances from London, with one exception, in which we have been induced by local circumstances to deviate from that mode.

### CHISWICK

is situated on the bank of the river Thames, at the distance of about five miles from Hyde Park corner. The parish contains nearly twelve hundred acres of land, one-fourth part of which is occupied by market-gardeners.

This parochial district comprises two manors, both of which have belonged to the church of St. Paul's from a very early period, although they are not mentioned in the record of Domesday.

\* London and Middlesex, Vol. II. p. 774-5.

Domesday. The lease of the *manor of Sutton* (which is also called *the Dean's*, it being his peculiar) was assigned by Viscount Falconberg to Richard Earl of Burlington, about the year 1727. After the death of Lord Burlington the lease was renewed to William, fourth Duke of Devonshire, and it is now held by his Grace, the present Duke. The second manor is the corps of one of the prebends of St. Paul's Cathedral; but, in the year 1570, Gabriel Goodman, who was then prebendary of Chiswick, granted a lease of this manor for ninety-nine years to certain persons, on condition that they should, within two years, convey the same to the church of Westminster. The manor is still held of the prebendary by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, under a lease for three lives. Lands in this manor descend according to the custom of Borough English.

Most of the villages formed on the banks of the Thames, at a moderate distance from the capital, have been favoured with the occasional residence of persons of distinguished rank and much biographical interest. The following occur among the former eminent inhabitants of this place who will not be mentioned in our notice of houses still remaining: Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, the well-known favourite of King Charles II. Sir Stephen Fox,\* an eminent statesman in the reign of the second Charles, and ancestor of the present Lord Holland. Allen, Lord Bathurst, the friend and patron of the most accomplished literary men of his era.

The greater part of the village of Chiswick is far from being of an attractive character, but the neighbourhood is adorned by several fine and interesting mansions. The principal of these is

#### CHISWICK

\* Sir Stephen Fox built a mansion at Chiswick, in which he resided for several years. This house was lately the property and residence of Lady Mary Coke, on whose death the estate was purchased by the Duke of Devonshire. The building is now taken down, and the site enclosed in the grounds attached to Chiswick-house.

## CHISWICK HOUSE, \*

a seat of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. This elegant villa stands near the site of an ancient house, which had been the property and residence of Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, whose vicious Countess died here in lingering agony. The Earl survived her for some years, but lived in retirement and disgrace. We have room for charitably hoping that he retained the virtue of parental tenderness, amidst the wreck of principle. His daughter Anne was married to Lord Russel, and the Earl mortgaged his house at Chiswick, and sold his plate and jewels, in order to raise the sum of 12,000*l.* which was demanded as a portion. The estate was purchased by Richard Earl of Burlington in the latter part of the 17th century; and on the death of Richard, the last Earl, it passed to William fourth Duke of Devonshire, who married his lordship's daughter and sole heir.

The present edifice was planned and constructed by the celebrated Earl of Burlington, whose taste for architecture, and general love of the fine arts, stand exemplified in several lasting memorials. The design of this house is partly taken from that by Palladio which has produced so many imitations,—the villa of Marquis Capra, near Vicenza. Kent the architect was employed, under the superintendance of the Earl, in carrying on the work.

It would appear that his Lordship undertook this building as an architectural study, or as a pavilion intended to exhibit a model of refined taste, rather than as a residence. In fact the structure, as left by Lord Burlington, was not calculated to receive a family, and we believe was never occupied by him as a regular habitation. The central part of the edifice contains the whole of his design; and this is of such circumscribed proportions that Lord Hervey took occasion to say “the house

was

\* The principal front of this building is represented in the annexed view.



was too small to inhabit, and too large to hang to one's watch." Two wings, designed by Wyatt, were added by the late Duke of Devonshire; and these desirably assist in forming a principal suite of apartments adequate to the service of nobility, while many sleeping-rooms, for the accommodation of visitors, have been constructed in a detached building of considerable extent on the eastern side.

The central compartment is crowned by an octagonal dome, of delicate proportions; and the entrance is by two flights of stone-steps, each having a double approach. The portico is supported by six fluted columns of the Corinthian order; the architrave, frieze, cornices, &c. being of the richest possible character. On one side of the double flight of steps is a statue of Palladio, and on the other a statue of Inigo Jones. The wings are in due keeping with the frontispiece, but of a less embellished description. The back-front is handsome, but sedate and unornamented.

The interior has many claims on admiration, and is enriched by a fine collection of paintings, chiefly formed by the Earl of Burlington. It has been said by Lord Orford that the interior of this house, though in many respects a model of taste, "is not without faults, some of which are occasioned by too strict an adherence to rules and symmetry. Such are too many corresponding doors in spaces so contracted; chimneys between windows, and, which is worse, windows between chimneys. The trusses, which support the ceiling of the corner drawing-room, are beyond measure massive."\* It must be admitted that the taste of Lord Burlington often inclined to the adoption of weighty ornaments, but some portion of the noble critic's objections may be obviated by repeating that the Earl of Burlington appears to have raised this structure as an exemplar of Italian taste, rather than as a place of convenient habitation. By the late additions, comfort and accommodation are united to elegance of display.

The

\* Anecdotes of Painting, p. 487.



The house is entered by an octangular apartment, usually termed the *Dome-saloon*. The ceiling of this room is richly stuccoed in compartments, which are now uniformly white, but were originally interspersed with gilding. In different recesses are valuable antique busts. Among the pictures\* will be noticed Charles I. his Queen and two children, with the crown and sceptre on a contiguous table; by *Vandyck*.

The *West-saloon* adjoins the preceding apartment, and has been much enlarged, together with the saloon on the east, by the late additions to the building. The ceiling is painted in compartments. The following pictures, among others, embellish this part of the mansion: *Acis and Galatea*, by *Luca Giordano*; the colouring rich and attractive. The celebrated picture of *Belisarius*, from which several engravings have been made. This was long thought to be the production of *Vandyck*, but from the manner it is probably not the work of that painter.† The chief figure is said by Lord Orford to be mean and inconsiderable; and, perhaps, it is of too suppliant a character; but it may be supposed that the artist wished to represent an extreme stage of degradation, in order to excite the sensation of pity more forcibly. The soldier, in the vigour of early manhood and expectation, who regards the broken warrior with clasped hands and sympathetic condolence, is portrayed with touches beyond the reach of criticism. *Clement IX.* by *Carlo Maratti*. Lord Clifford and his family, painted in 1444, by *John Van Eyck*, who, in the year 1410, had the honour of introducing the use of oil in painting. An extremely fine landscape, with figures, by *Salvator Rosa*. In the

\* Our limits permit us to notice only a few of those paintings which appear of prominent interest. A catalogue of this collection is printed in "Dodsley's Account of London and its Environs;" and a written catalogue is preserved at Chiswick house; but the situation of many of the pictures is altered since these accounts were drawn up.

† In the Catalogue preserved at Chiswick-house this piece is said to be by *Murillo*, and it is probably with justice attributed to that artist.

the western part of the Saloon, or that contiguous to the Drawing-room, is a truly valuable assemblage of cabinet pictures, among which the following masters have pieces: Tintoretto; Carlo; Maratti; Annibal Caracci; P. Veronese; Poussin; Bassan; Lionardo da Vinci; Borgognone.

The *Drawing Room* occupies a portion of the western wing, and is a spacious apartment, of fine proportions, and furnished in an elegant taste. Among the numerous pictures the following require notice:—A Magdalen's Head, by *Guido*. Mary Queen of Scots, by *Zuccherò* (engraved by Vertue). The unfortunate Mary is here represented in a rich dress, with a ring on the first and third fingers of each hand. The face very handsome. A holy family, by *Parmigiano*. Madonna della Rosa, by *Domenichino*. The Earl of Burlington procured this fine picture from a convent at Rome, giving in exchange for it a set of marble columns for the conventual church. Two beautiful Landscapes, by *Both*. A Chemist's Laboratory, strongly characteristic and highly-finished, by *Teniers*. The first Earl of Burlington, by *Vandyck*. A venetian Nobleman, by *Rembrandt*.

In the *Dining Room* are the following among other pictures: The Marriage of Cupid and Psyche, by *Andrew Schiavone*. Susanna and the Elders, by *P. Veronese*. Women at the cross, by *Bassan*, in his best style. Rembrandt in his painting room an interesting and highly-finished picture, by *Gerhard Douw*.

The *Gallery* occupies the whole northern side of the original edifice. This is an elegant specimen of the Italian style of arrangement, and is formed of a centre, with two recesses, and an octangular division at each extremity. The ceiling and sides of the whole are very richly ornamented in stucco, the mouldings, pateræ, and principal embellishments being gilt on a white ground. In the central compartment of the ceiling is inserted an oval battle-piece, painted by *P. Veronese*. The architectural character of this gallery, and the plentiude of ornaments in each division, admit of space for only a few pictures,

pictures, but there are some fine statues, vases, and other works of art.

The *East Saloon* adjoins the apartment which is surmounted by the dome, and is chiefly formed by a portion of the original structure. The stucco-work of the ceiling is gilt on a white ground, and the sides are enriched by the following among numerous valuable paintings:—Christ in the Garden, by *Guer-cino*. Interior of the Jesuits' church at Antwerp, by *Steen-wick*; a fine specimen of this artist's unequalled skill in architectural perspective. Procession of the Dogesse, a large and curious picture, by *P. Veronese*. Portrait of the Duchess of Somerset, by *Vandyck*. Two fine three-quarter portraits (persons unknown) by *Rubens*. Virgin and Child, a small but attractive picture, by *Parmigiano*. In this saloon are preserved many specimens of minerals and marbles, chiefly collected in Italy by the late Duchess of Devonshire.

A small apartment contiguous to the east saloon is hung with well-executed tapestry. Over the doors and chimney are four portraits in circular frame-work, the most conspicuous of which are those of Lady Burlington and Alexander Pope, the latter painted by *Kent*.

Among the pictures dispersed in the Dressing-rooms and other small apartments may be noticed, The good Samaritan, by *Bassan*. Christ and two apostles, by *Caravagio*; and a Beggar-boy eating a snail-pie; by *Murillo*.

The *Gardens* attached to Chiswick House were laid out by the Earl of Burlington, in the Italian style, with a redundancy of statues, vases, and other sculptural embellishments. It is unnecessary to expatiate on the superiority of the modern system of gardening, which seeks to decorate the face of nature only with her own productions; but it may be asserted, on the authority of Lord Orford, that these grounds were disposed "in a manner far preferable to every style that reigned until our late improvements."\* Judicious alterations have been

\* Anecdotes of Painting, p. 487.



been effected since the time of Lord Burlington. The straight line, which uniformly prevailed in the original design, has been, in many instances, supplanted by the serpentine walk, or devious bend, so much more consonant to the freedom of nature. The pleasure-grounds comprise about thirty-two acres, and are amply adorned by wood and water, but are of too flat a character to allow a successful display of skill in landscape-gardening. Every alteration has been so temperately conducted, that the same imposing air of classic interest which was studiously cultivated by the noble designer, still pervades the prominent features, while nature is allowed due freedom in the more retired paths. The ornamental buildings are not of too frequent occurrence, and are placed with much judgment. Among these must be noticed a gate, erected at Chelsea by Inigo Jones, on the premises which had formerly belonged to Sir Thomas More, and which were then occupied by the Lord Treasurer Middlesex. This valuable piece of masonry was presented to Lord Burlington by Sir Hans Sloane, in the year 1738.

Many of the statues placed in different parts of the garden are antique;\* and three, which were dug up in Adrian's Garden at Rome, are of such excellent workmanship that the examiner will scarcely avoid regret at seeing them exposed, in the open air, to the vicissitudes of an island-climate. In a retired part of the grounds is introduced, with striking effect, the representation of a Roman temple.

Among the improvements recently effected is a flower-garden of considerable extent, in which is an elegant conservatory,

\* Several of these, which are in a mutilated condition, formed a part of the collection of the Earl of Arundel, and were long buried under the rubbish in *Cuper's Gardens*, Lambeth. The spot so termed had been occupied by that celebrated Earl, as garden-ground, and was afterwards rented by one Cuper, his Lordship's Gardener. The relics now at Chiswick were given to the Earl of Burlington by Mr. Theobald. See "Beauties of England" for Surrey, p. 87, and *Gent. Mag.* for July 1779.



tory, and a range of forcing houses, not less than 300 feet in length. Attached to the pleasure-grounds is a small park, stocked with deer. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire has lately procured an act of Parliament, enabling him to form a new road at a farther remove from the house than the ancient thoroughfare;—a circumstance of alteration which will not cause any inconvenience to the passenger, while it will bestow a desirable air of retirement on the mansion.

We cannot quit Chiswick-house without observing that the late eminent statesman, the Rt. Hon. Charles James Fox, here breathed his last, in September 1806. The notice of a splendid visit succeeds with an ill-grace so melancholy a sentence; but, in the records of this house, it should not be forgotten that the Emperor Alexander of Russia, the King of Prussia, and many illustrious persons in attendance on those monarchs, were entertained by the Duke of Devonshire at his Chiswick residence, in the year 1814.

CORNEY HOUSE, the seat of the Countess dowager of Macartney, is situated on the bank of the Thames, to the west of the village of Chiswick. In this mansion the late accomplished Earl of Macartney breathed his last. The Russel family had a house on this site in the 16th and 17th centuries; and here occasionally resided Lord Russel of Thornhagh, whose exploits at the battle of Zutphen, according to Stowe, caused the enemy "to report him a devil, and not a man." This warlike noble was honoured by a visit of Queen Elizabeth to his mansion at Chiswick, in the year 1602.

GROVE HOUSE, the handsome villa of the Rev Robert Lowth, is finely seated on the bank of the river Thames, at a short distance from Chiswick. This estate was purchased about the year 1745, by the Earl of Grantham, and was afterwards the property of the Right Hon. Humphry Morrice, who made considerable additions to the buildings. The at-

tached pleasure-grounds, which are encompassed by a brick wall, comprise nearly eighty acres, and were laid out with much judgment by the former noble proprietor. Many improvements have since occurred; and the grounds, which are abundantly stocked with trees\* of a venerable growth, now rank among the most desirable on the rich and highly-cultivated banks of the Thames.

SUTTON COURT, the manor-house of Sutton, is now occupied by R. Sidebotham, Esq. Macky, speaking of Sutton-court in his journey through England, which appears to have been made at some time shortly previous to the year 1713, says "I saw here a great and curious piece of antiquity, the *eldest* daughter of Oliver Cromwell, who was then fresh and gay, though of a great age." The lady thus noticed was Mary, Countess of Falconberg, *third* daughter of Oliver Cromwell. She was married to Lord Falconberg at Hampton-court, in 1657, and died in 1713. It would seem that she was free from the religious enthusiasm which prevailed among many of her connections, as it is recorded that she constantly attended divine service in the church of Chiswick. This lady resided at Sutton-court for many years.

When Dean Goodman, in the reign of Elizabeth, granted a lease of the prebendal manor, he stipulated that the lessee should erect, in addition to the manor-house, sufficient buildings for the accommodation of one of the prebendaries of Westminster, the master of Westminster School, the usher, and forty boys, with suitable attendants, as a place of retirement for those persons during the prevalence of contagious disease, or at any other time that might be deemed desirable. The house is known to have been used for the occasional abode of scholars when the celebrated Dr. Busby presided over the institution at Westminster; and it is said that the  
names

\* The fruit of the walnut-trees and Spanish-chesnuts on this estate has produced the sum of 80*l.* in one year.

names of the Earl of Halifax, Dryden, and some other eminent pupils of Busby were to be seen on the walls, only a few years back. The building does not appear to have been afterwards used as a place of retirement for the scholars, but a contiguous plot of ground is still reserved as a place of exercise, if wanted. The premises, which are situated on the bank of the river, to the east of the church, were let on a repairing lease in 1788, and are now occupied as a school for ladies by Mrs. Solieux. James Ralph, the historical and political writer, resided in the prebendal part of this building, and died here in 1762.

On the western side of the village, near the expanse of ground termed Chiswick Field, is a house long occasionally inhabited by Hogarth, the "great painter of mankind." This is a dwelling of a moderate size, and quite destitute of picturesque views, but desirably retired and quiet. In the lower part of the garden is a kind of summer-house, said to have been used by Hogarth as a painting-room.

The *Parish Church* of Chiswick probably consisted, in the original design, only of a nave and chancel, which are chiefly composed of stone. At the west is a square tower, of graceless proportions, surmounted by a mean wooden turret and two flag-staves. It appears, from an inscription on a tablet affixed to the interior of the west wall, that the tower was founded by William Bordall, "principal vicar of this church," who died, as is believed, in 1435; and, from the style of architecture, no part of the building would seem to be more ancient than the early part of the 15th century. A transept, or transverse aisle, on the south, composed of brick, was added towards the middle of the 17th century. A corresponding aisle on the north has since been built; and the structure has been further enlarged by extending the southern part of the nave; but the church is still too small for the accommodation of the parishioners.

The interior is furnished in a plain but decorous manner, with galleries on the two sides and at the western end.

On the south wall of the chancel is the alabaster monument of *Sir Thomas Chaloner*,\* who died in 1615. The effigies of himself and his wife are represented kneeling, in a pavilion, before a stand or table, on which is placed a scull. The drapery of the pavilion is supported by two armed military figures, well executed. This monument was repaired, at the charge of a descendant, in the year 1721. On the same wall is the handsome monument of *Thomas Bentley, Esq.* whose talents were successfully employed in carrying towards perfection the celebrated manufacture of Staffordshire ware.

On the north wall of the chancel is an unornamented tablet to the memory of *Charlotte, Duchess of Somerset*, who died in 1773; and at a short remove is a mural tablet, with a bust of the deceased, to the memory of Charles Holland, an excellent tragedian and an amiable man. Mr. Holland was the son of a baker at Chiswick, and served an apprenticeship to a trader in London. His subsequent success as an actor is best explained by presenting a copy of his epitaph. He lies buried in the church yard; but, on the cenotaph in the chancel of the church, is the following inscription:

“ If *talents* to make entertainment instruction, to support the credit of the stage by just and manly action; if to adorn society by *virtues* which would honour any rank and profession, deserve remembrance, let *him* with whom these *talents* were long exerted, to whom these *virtues* were well known, and by whom the loss of them will be long lamented, bear testimony to the worth and abilities of his departed friend CHARLES HOLLAND, who was born March 12, 1733; died December 7, 1769, and was buried near this place. D. Garrick.”

Near

\* Sir Thomas Chaloner, although chiefly commemorated as a soldier, was a man of considerable science and taste. He discovered the first aluminous worked in this kingdom, and wrote a treatise on the virtues of nitre. Pattenham praises his poetry, and compares his muse to that of Sir Philip Sidney.



Near the pulpit is a small and delicate mural monument, ornamented with a figure of Faith, by Westmacott, to the memory of the *Rev. J. Trebeck*, A. M. who died in 1808, having been 28 years vicar of this parish.

The Church-yard\* contains the dust of many persons who merit the regard of posterity. On the south part of this cemetery is a monument erected to the memory of the inimitable HOGARTH, whose remains, with those of his wife, and Lady Judith Thornhill, her mother, lie in the vaulted grave beneath. The monument is adorned with some emblematical pieces of sculpture, and on a marble slab is the following appropriate inscription :

“ Here lies the body of William Hogarth, Esq. who died  
Oct. 26, 1764, aged 67 years.

Farewell, great painter of mankind !  
Who reach'd the noblest point of art ;  
Whose pictur'd morals charm the mind,  
And through the eye correct the heart.  
If *genius* fire thee, reader, stay ;  
If *nature* touch thee, drop a tear ;  
If neither move thee, turn away,  
For HOGARTH'S honour'd dust lies here.

D. Garrick.”

Not far distant from Hogarth's monument is that of *Dr. William*

X 3

*liam*

\* On the eastern wall of the church-yard is the following curious inscription :

“ This wall was made at the charges of the Right Honourable and truelie pious Lorde Francis Russell, *Duke* of Bedford, oute of true zeal and care for the keeping of this church yard, and the wardrobe of Goddes saintes, whose bodies lay therein buryed, from violateing by swine and other prophanation, so witnesseth William Walker, V. A. D. 1625.”

In regard to the title of the Nobleman who founded this wall, it may be observed that there was no *Duke* of Bedford of the Russell family till 1694.

*liam Rose*, who was one of the earliest and most judicious writers in the Monthly Review. He is known, likewise, to the public by a translation of Sallust and several other respectable works. Dr. Rose presided for many years over an academy at Chiswick, and died in 1786. Some pleasing verses from the pen of the late Mr. Murphy are inscribed on his tomb.

In the north-west part of the church-yard is a plain monument to *George, Earl of Macartney*, who died at the age of 69, in the year 1806. On one face of the tomb is an inscription of some length, stating the public services and private merits of the deceased.\*

Near the above is a handsome and well executed monument, from a design of Mr. Soane, to the memory of *Philip James, de Louthembourg*, R. A. who died in 1812, at the age of 72.

There is, also, in this church yard a monument after a design of the scientific Earl of Burlington, to the memory of Mr. Wright, who had been his lordship's bricklayer. This monument, as usual with Lord Burlington's designs, has elaborate ornaments, of a classical but weighty character.

The following persons lie buried in Chiswick church, or the adjacent cemetery, but without requisite monuments to denote the precise spot of their sepulture. *Barbara Villiers*, Duchess of Cleveland, (1709). *Sir John Chardin*, the oriental traveller, (1712). *Mary, Countess of Falconberg*, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, (1713). *William Kent*, by profession both a painter and an architect, but better known for the improvements which he introduced to the art of landscape-gardening. Kent died in 1748, and his remains lie in a vault beneath the chancel. *James Ralph*, the historical and political writer, (1762). The *Rev. Thomas Morell*, D. D. (1784), secretary of  
the

\* We unwillingly observe that the Letters of the inscription on Lord Macartney's monument are so badly cut, and the punctuation rendered so erroneous by the want of judgment in the mason, that the work may in a future day be adduced as a specimen of ill taste in the age which produced it.

the society of Antiquaries, and editor of several classical and useful works. *Ralph Griffiths*, L. L. D. (1803), the original editor of the monthly review.

The benefice of Chiswick is a vicarage, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

There is not any meeting-house for Dissenters within this parish. A Charity School was established here by subscription, in the year 1707, which was favoured with several liberal benefactions; and the system of gratuitous education has lately been considerably extended. One hundred and twenty children are now instructed, and forty-eight clothed, chiefly by means of charitable contributions, aided by a sermon at the church.

The principal *manufactory* cultivated in this parish is that belonging to Mr. C. Whittingham, which has for its object the extracting of the tar from *old Junk*, thereby rendering the material fit for the manufacture of paper used in printing. The article thus prepared is removed, and the completion of the manufacture carried on in another place. The paper produced is of a strong and silky texture, and is supposed to be superior to any other printing paper manufactured in this country.

Contiguous to the above works Mr. Whittingham has established a printing-office,\* from which have issued many publications executed with great neatness.

TURNHAM GREEN, a hamlet within this parish, is situated on the western road, and contains many handsome and well-built houses. According to Dr. Stukeley, the Roman road from *Regnum* to London ran in the same direction as does the common road at present, from Staines to Turnham-green. "There," says this writer, "the present road through Hammersmith

X 4

mersmith

\* The house in which Mr. Whittingham resides, and a part of which is used for his printing-offices, is traditionally said to have been built by Sir Nicholas Crispe, whom we have noticed under the article of Brandenburgh House.

mersmith and Kensington leaves it, for it passes more northward upon the common, where to a discerning eye the trace of it is manifest."\* An urn, containing Roman silver coins, was dug up by a labourer at Turnham-green, in November, 1731.

During the civil war of the 17th century this neighbourhood was often visited by the contending parties. In Whitlock's memorials it is said that the Earl of Essex collected his forces at Turnham-green, after the battle of Brentford, which was fought in 1642; and that he was here joined by the city trained-bands. A pamphlet, published shortly subsequent to that action, asserts that Prince Rupert, "having traversed the county of Middlesex, encamped his army on Turnham-green, and that a battle took place, on the same day in which the conflict occurred at Brentford, on which occasion 800 of the cavaliers were found slain on the green after the Prince retired to enclosed grounds on the right;" but it seems probable that the number of the slain is much exaggerated in this statement. Sir William Waller mustered his troops here, on the 10th of September, 1643.

Sir John Chardin, already noticed as the author of travels in the east, had a residence on Turnham-green. The late Lord Heathfield, the celebrated defender of Gibraltar, passed his last years in a mansion which is now occupied by Mrs. Wildman. The gardens attached to this villa are of a most desirable character, and were laid out for Lord Heathfield by Mr. Aiton, his Majesty's gardener at Kew.

A school-house has recently been erected here, in which 120 boys are charitably instructed, 28 of whom are also clothed. The charges of this establishment are defrayed by voluntary contributions.

STRAND-ON-THE-GREEN, a small hamlet by the water side,  
is

\* Stukeley's *Itin. Curios.* Vol. I. p. 205.



is chiefly inhabited by persons connected with the traffic of the river. Here are, however, some few houses of a superior character, and in one of these resided for many years the late J. Zoffany, R. A. celebrated for excellence in painting small whole length portraits. Mr. Zoffany died at his house in this village, in the year 1810. It may be remarked, in the absence of particulars more important, that the facetious Joseph Miller, the comedian, whose jests are so generally known, was long a resident here. He died at Strand-on-the-Green, in 1738. In this hamlet are some small almshouses, which were built at the expense of the parish in 1725.

### ACTON

is seated on the Uxbridge road, at the distance of five miles from London, and wears the appearance of a small and quiet country-town. The village is constructed on an unequal site, and contains a few substantial mansions; but the hand of improvement has not been generally busy in this neighbourhood, and the major part of the houses are beneath mediocrity of character.

The parish of Acton comprises about 2000 acres of land, chiefly used for farming purposes, and is bounded by the Hammersmith division of Fulham on the east; by Chiswick on the south; by Ealing on the west; and by Wilsdon on the north.

There are few historical events connected with this place, and those entirely relate to the civil war of the 17th century. Shortly previous to the battle of Brentford, which was fought in November, 1642, the Earl of Essex (Lord General) and the Earl of Warwick fixed their head quarters at Acton. On Cromwell's triumphant return to London after the battle of Worcester, he was met in this village by the council of State, the principal members of the House of Commons, and the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of the city of London. The Recorder

Recorder addressed to him a congratulatory speech, and he was conducted towards the metropolis with much pomp.

There are two manors comprised in this parochial district. The principal of these has appertained to the see of London from a period too remote to be precisely ascertained. The inferior manor formerly belonged to the chapter of St. Paul's, by which body it was surrendered to the King in 1544. After passing through the families of Russel and Somerset, it was purchased by the father of the late Benjamin Lethieullier, Esq. and, on the death of the latter gentleman, was inherited by Sir Harry Featherstonehaugh, Bart.

On the south side of the road, near the entrance of the village, is the seat of E. F. Akers, Esq. locally termed *Berry Mead Priory*. This was formerly the residence of William Saville, Marquis of Halifax, who died here in the year 1700; and the house was afterwards possessed by Evelyn, the first Duke of Kingston. The crest of the latter nobleman is still remaining among the stucco-ornaments of a principal apartment; and it may be remarked that he was often visited in this mansion by King George II. A late proprietor (Colonel Clutton) bestowed Gothic embellishments, partaking of the ecclesiastical character, on the chief parts of the building. We cannot avoid considering such efforts towards a revival of ancient architectural manner as very dangerous trials of taste. But these alterations are designed with much sobriety, and the northern facade is productive of a pleasing effect. Mr. Akers has, at this residence, a large and valuable collection of books.

At the western end of the village are the commodious and respectable brick villas of S. Wegg, Esq. and Mrs. Way.

There are vestiges of several moated houses in this neighbourhood, and Acton enumerates some former residents of considerable eminence.\* *Francis Rous*, Provost of Eton, a useful

\* In the MS. additions to Norden's Spec. Brit. which we have before quoted, it is said "that King Henry III. had a mansion-house, and lay often," at Acton.

useful adherent of Oliver Cromwell, and one of the peers created by that successful adventurer, died at his house in this village in 1658-9. On the site of the building which he occupied is erected a modern house, now the residence of Mrs. Payne. This dwelling is placed on a spot artificially elevated, from which circumstance it is termed the *Bank-house*; and is near the centre of the town. *Lord Chief Justice Vaughan* was an inhabitant of Acton in 1673. *Richard Baxter*, the learned non-conformist, lived for many years near the church; and *Sir Matthew Hale*, who honoured him with friendship, resided here at the same time.

To the north of the London road is a small assemblage of houses, within this parish, termed *East Acton*. This hamlet is scarcely one quarter of a mile from the high thoroughfare; yet, as to acquirement of rural character, it would appear to be very far distant from any populous town. There are many respectable dwellings situated in this part of Acton; and, within the distance of one mile from the village, are three wells of mineral water, which once possessed a fashionable name, and attracted to the neighbourhood many of the sick and of the gay. "The water is impregnated principally with calcareous glauber; and is supposed to be more powerfully cathartic than any other in the kingdom of the same quality, except that of Cheltenham. The quantity of salts in a pound weight avoirdupois of the Acton water, is 44 grains."\* We have already found occasion to notice the transitory nature of the celebrity obtained by medicinal springs. Acton had its share in the day of fashion. An assembly-room was built; and, for a few years towards the middle of the 18th century, East Acton and Friar's Place (a small adjacent hamlet) were thronged with valetudinarian and idle inmates, allured by the hope of remedy or tempted by the love of dissipation. Both classes have long since abandoned the spot. The assembly-house

\* MSS. of Dr. Hales, in the possession of Mr. Lysons; an extract of which is printed in the *Env. of London*, Vol. II. p. 1.

house was, many years back, converted into a private dwelling, and is now occupied as a boarding-school of a very respectable character.

Near East Acton is a fine range of almshouses, built by the company of Goldsmiths for the reception of decayed members of that corporation. The buildings form three sides of a quadrangle, and comprise twenty uniform and commodious habitations. Ten of these dwellings are allotted to men, and ten to widow-women. Each pensioner receives a certain annual pecuniary allowance, besides a moderate quantity of coals. The buildings were finished in 1811, and are conspicuous for extent of site and propriety of arrangement.

The *Church* of Acton is situated in the most populous part of the village. This structure, like many other parish-churches in the Middlesex Environs of London, possesses little to interest the examiner. The exterior walls have been rebuilt with brick, in a homely manner. At the west end is a square tower of the same material, with an octagonal turret at one of the angles.

The interior comprises a chancel, nave, and two aisles; the nave and aisles being separated by circular pillars, sustaining pointed arches.

In different parts of the church are monuments to the following persons:—*Catharine Viscountess Conway*, who died at Acton in 1639. The epitaph states that she bequeathed a considerable part of her fortune to charitable purposes. *Philippa* the wife of *Francis Rous*, provost of Eton, &c. It may be observed that the honorary titles of Rous, which were formerly expressed on this monument, have been erased by some indignant loyalist. *Lady Anne Southwell*: on each side of this monument is placed a wooden tablet with a métrical inscription, equally conspicuous for quaintness of style and height of panygeric. *Lady Southwell* died in 1636. *Mrs. Elizabeth Barry*, an actress of great celebrity during the theatrical management of Betterton. She died in 1713. *Robert Adair,*



*Adair, Esq.* Inspector General of the hospitals, surgeon of Chelsea Hospital, &c. (1790) and *Lady Caroline Adair*, his wife, daughter of the Earl of Albemarle, (1769). Within the rails of the communion-table is a brass plate to the memory of *John Byrde*, who died in 1542, having been "fyfty yere and three" minister of Acton.

In the church-yard is a handsome obelisk monument, by Bacon, to the memory of John Raymond Way, Esq. who died in 1804, aged 72. William Aldridge, wheelwright, who is likewise interred in this church-yard, died in 1698, in the 115th year of his age.\*

The charitable bequest of Edward Dickinson, Esq. made in 1781, requires notice. This gentleman directed a third part of the interest of 5000*l.* to be distributed annually among three poor and industrious couples, married in Acton church during the preceding year.

Lady Conway, in the year 1636, bestowed on this parish the sum of 10*l. per annum*, for the purpose of educating poor children. A school for the instruction of all the poor girls of the parish was established in 1803, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions. The number of children who take advantage of this institution is, at present, forty. The only dissenting place of worship in this village is a small meeting-house for Methodists.

Near the church-yard stood, till very lately, a house built by Sir Henry Garway in 1638, which was for some time the residence of Skippon, the Parliamentary General. Certain "Nuns of the visitation," melancholy fugitives from different convents, in consequence of the religious and political convulsions

\* A print of this ancient inhabitant of Acton, taken from a portrait of him when in his hundred and fourteenth year, is introduced by Mr. Lysons in the *Environs of London*, &c. Vol. II. but he is there stated to have been aged 112 when the painting was made. The original portrait is carefully preserved by his lineal descendant, John Aldridge, a carpenter at Acton. His great grandson died in 1800, in his 92nd year.

sions of the continent, tenanted this mansion for a few years ; but they have now quitted Acton. A new house is at this time erecting on the site of Skippon's former residence.

At the entrance of the village, as it is approached from London, is a public conduit, constructed by Thomas Thorney in 1612, and endowed by the founder with a rent charge of 20*s. per annum* for the purpose of repairs.

### EALING,

a parish ornamented by many handsome mansions, lies to the west of Acton, and contains, according to Lysons, about 3100 acres of land, exclusive of roads and private gardens. It is computed that 300 acres of this land are cultivated by market-gardeners; the remainder is in the hands of the farmer, with the exception of about 70 acres which lie waste. *Little-Ealing* and *Old Brentford* are included within this parish, as hamlets.

In the manor of Ealing, which has belonged from a very early period to the see of London, lands descend according to the custom of Borough-English.

The village of Ealing (often termed in ancient records *Yeling*, *Yellyng*, *Zelling*, and *Yealing*) is distant from London about seven miles, and is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Uxbridge road, on the south side of that thoroughfare. The site of the village is flat, but the principal dwellings are detached ; and a desirable air of retirement and country-quiet prevails throughout the neighbourhood. On the border of the *Green*, a small area so termed, near the entrance of the village, are several respectable houses, among which must be noticed the residence of General Cameron. A house on this site was erected, about the year 1770, for Thomas Gurnell, Esq. by Mr. Dance. The property was afterwards pur-

chased by J. Soane, Esq; and this eminent architect took down, some few years back, the whole of the original structure, except two rooms of spacious and fine proportions, and built the present villa, in which he for some time occasionally resided. The house is composed of brick, with fluted Ionic pillars of stone, supporting four statues of females after the antique. Various sculptural tablets are, likewise, introduced in the chief front; and urns are placed on the parapet of the building.

At a short remove from the Green is *Ealing-house*, a large and gloomy residence, late in the occupation of Colonel Douglas, but now without a tenant. This building was formerly inhabited by Slingsby Bethell, Esq. Lord Mayor of London in 1756, and was afterwards occupied by the late Earl of Galloway.

Contiguous to the above is *Ealing Grove*, the substantial and capacious residence of Charles Wyatt, Esq. M. P. This mansion was for some years the property and residence of the late Joseph Gulston, Esq. an eminent collector of portraits; and it afterwards passed successively through the hands of the Dukes of Marlborough and Argyle. The attached grounds comprise about forty acres, and are arranged with much judgment.

The *Parsonage-house* of Ealing, which adjoins these premises, is a respectable and commodious building, greatly improved by the present Vicar, the Rev. Colston Carr, A. M.

ELM GROVE, formerly called *Hickes-upon-the-heath*, is detached from the village, and situated on the edge of Ealing common. This house was, in the latter part of the 17th century, the property and residence of Sir William Trumbull, the early friend of Pope, and afterwards Secretary of State to King William. At subsequent periods it was possessed by Charles Hedges, LL.D. secretary to Queen Anne; and Dr. John Egerton, Bishop of Durham. The premises were enlarged

larged and improved by Frederick Barnard, Esq. and the late Lord Kinnaird afterwards resided here. Of the heirs of this nobleman the estate was purchased by the late Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. That upright statesman and amiable man passed on this spot the few retired hours of several busy years, in the bosom of his numerous family. The melancholy event of his premature death is still fresh in the memory of the public; and the mention of his name, when joined with that of the villa which was the scene of his prime domestic enjoyments, is calculated to excite an emotion of deep and poignant regret. The widow of Mr. Perceval now resides in this mansion, with a second husband, Sir Henry Carr.

Many improvements were bestowed on the house and grounds of Elm-grove by the lamented hand of their late possessor; and the building now constitutes a commodious family residence, of a plain but desirable character. The most pleasing front is on the garden-side, towards the south; and in this portion of the building are introduced some few simple and judicious embellishments. The grounds contain about thirty-six acres, ten of which are in pleasure ground, and the remainder used as meadow or pasture; but each division is rendered ornamental by the good taste with which it is disposed. A broad walk, edged with a thick plantation of shrubs, leads round the chief parts of the premises.

In different divisions of the parish are, likewise, the following villas demanding notice.

On Castlebeare-hill, distant from the village of Ealing nearly one mile, is a seat termed *Castle-hill Lodge*, belonging to his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. This was for some time the property and residence of the late Henry Beaufoy, Esq. and was afterwards occupied by Mrs. Fitzherbert. Considerable improvements have been effected by the Duke of Kent; and the house, though not of the first class of noble mansions, is now sufficiently capacious for the accommodation



of a large establishment. The building is of rather low, but pleasing proportions. The chief front stands towards the north, and has in the centre a portico, with four Ionic columns, surmounted by a triangular pediment, the tympanum being vacant.\* The hill on which the structure is placed descends from this front with a gentle sweep, and a prospect of some extent is obtained over a tract of country which is of an agreeable though not of an eminently picturesque character. The grounds comprise between thirty and forty acres, and are attractive from inequality of surface, but are deficient in wood and water. There are two other handsome villas on this hill, in one of which resided for some time the gallant defender of Gibraltar, General Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield.

At LITTLE EALING, a hamlet on the southern side of this parish, is *Ealing-Park*, the seat of Mrs. Fisher. The house is of those moderate proportions, in regard to height, which are so peculiarly desirable in a country residence. The grounds are agreeably sprinkled with wood, and are adorned by a spacious sheet of water. This mansion (formerly denominated *Place-house*) was successively the property of Sir Francis Dashwood, Sir Richard Littleton, Earl Brooke and Lord Robert Manners.

Little Ealing contains, besides the above, several respectable dwellings. One of these (a house of some extent, directly opposite to the principal entrance of Ealing Park) is now occupied by General Dumourier, distinguished as a commander in the French service, in an early stage of the revolutionary war.

There are three subordinate *manors* within the parish of Ealing, each of which is held under the Bishop of London. One of these, the manor of *Gunnersbury*, is connected with a residence claiming observation. Mr. Lysons, to whose re-

PART. IV.

Y

searches

\* This front of the building is represented in the annexed engraving.

searches we have on so many occasions been indebted in the present work, thinks it not improbable that this manorial district obtained its name from *Gunlyd*, or *Gunnilda*, niece of King Canute, who was banished from England in the year 1044. In the latter part of the reign of Edward III. the estate was the property of Alice Pierce, the courtesan who obtained so dangerous an influence over that monarch; and in the succeeding century it was possessed by Sir Thomas Frowick, whose second son, Sir Thomas Frowick, an eminent lawyer, and Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was born at Gunnersbury. The 17th century presents a feature of some interest in the annals of the manor. The celebrated Serjeant Maynard\* owned this estate in the latter part of that century. He resided here for many years; and here breathed his last, in 1690. Gunnersbury was purchased for the late Princess Amelia, Aunt to his present Majesty, in the year 1761; and her Royal Highness occasionally resided, till the time of her death, in the manor-house, a spacious building erected for Sir John Maynard by *Webb*, a pupil and son-in-law of Inigo Jones, in 1663. In attendance to the will of the Princess Amelia, the estate was sold on her decease; and, after passing

\* Sir John Maynard was accounted one of the ablest advocates and soundest lawyers of his time. During the civil commotions of the 17th century he was content to be employed by the popular party, and was Protector's Serjeant to Oliver Cromwell and his successor. On the restoration he was made King's Serjeant, and in that capacity he afterwards served James II. He was much favoured by King William, and was appointed by that sovereign one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal when he was 87 years of age, and had practised at the bar for more than 60 years. The story related by Bishop Burnet (*Burnet's Own Times*, Vol. I. p. 803), has been often printed, but may be here repeated. When Sir John Maynard waited on the Prince of Orange with congratulations on his arrival, the prince noticed his great age, and observed "that he had probably outlived all the men of the law with whom he had commenced his professional career." Maynard replied, "If your Highness had not come over I should even have outlived the law itself."

passing through several hands, it was purchased, as a matter of speculation, by a tradesman, who took down the house and disposed of the materials.

A large portion of the estate was afterwards purchased by Alexander Copland, Esq. the present proprietor, who has built, partly on the site of the ancient mansion, a desirable villa. The grounds comprise more than 70 acres, and are adorned by two fine sheets of water. There is rather a want of wood on some parts of these premises; but there are numerous cedars of Libanus, flourishing and beautiful, which are supposed to have been planted by Kent, who laid out the gardens shortly after the year 1740. The forcing-houses, pinery, &c. are on a very extensive scale; and here are found those elegant appendages of a mansion,—warm and cold baths.

On a part of the terrace which ran before the house built by the architect Webb,\* is a second villa, erected a few years back, by Stephen Cosser, Esq. and now the property and residence of Major Morison.

It may be worthy of remark that Mr. Edwards, author of the *Canons of Criticism*,† passed some years in the early part of his life at *Pitshanger* in this parish; and few will recollect with indifference that Henry Fielding, the Cervantes of England, resided occasionally, during the last mournful year of his life, at *Fordhook*, situated on the Uxbridge road, at the distance of about half a mile from the village of Acton. Fielding, whose pen had been the source of so much heartfelt mirth, was now oppressed by a complication of disorders which threw a cloud over his fancy, and would have subjugated the whole powers of a mind less vivacious and elastic. As a last and forlorn hope, he was advised to seek

Y 2

the

\* That mansion chiefly occupied the space between the two present houses.

† The death of this ingenious writer is noticed in our account of *Parson's Green*. Vide *Ante*, p. 107.

the mild climate of Lisbon. He passed the night before the commencement of this voyage, at his country retirement, in the society of his children; and the feelings of such a man in so touching an hour as that of a departure from his family, demand the topographer's attention, while pausing over the spot on which the trial of fortitude occurred. The following are his own words, proceeding warmly from the closest recess of his bosom, as he slowly sailed towards the port whence he was never to return: "Wednesday, June 26, 1754.— On this day, the most melancholy sun I had ever beheld arose, and found me awake at my house at Fordhook. By the light of this sun, I was, in my own opinion, last to behold and take leave of some of those creatures on whom I doated with a mother-like fondness, guided by nature and passion, and uncured and unhardened by all the doctrine of that philosophical school where I had learnt to bear pains and to despise death. In this situation, as I could not conquer nature, I submitted entirely to her, and she made as great fool of me as she had ever done of any woman whatsoever: under pretence of giving me leave to enjoy, she drew me in to suffer the company of my little ones, during eight hours; and I doubt not whether, in that time, I did not undergo more than in all my distemper.

"At twelve precisely my coach was at the door, which was no sooner told me than I kissed my children round, and went into it with some little resolution. My wife, who behaved more like a heroine and philosopher, though at the same time the tenderest mother in the world, and my eldest daughter, followed me; some friends went with us, and others here took their leave; and I heard my behaviour applauded, with many murmurs and praises to which I well knew I had no title; as all other such philosophers may, if they have any modesty, confess on the like occasions."\*

The

\* Journal of a voyage to Lisbon, by the late Henry Fielding, Esq. p. 43--45. This journal was chiefly written by Fielding during his voyage, and was published after his death, for the benefit of his family.



The *Parish Church* of Ealing is a spacious brick structure, erected on the site of an old church, which fell down on the 27th of March, 1729. The present building was more than ten years in progress, and was not opened till Trinity Sunday, 1740. The interior is in the form of an oblong square, with galleries at the two sides and at the west end. Over the latter is a small organ, given by Mrs. Fisher, of Ealing Park, in the year 1804. The font is of veined marble, and is placed near the reading-desk, in the eastern part of the nave.

On the north wall is an ancient brass, with kneeling figures, and an inscription to "*Richard Amondesham, otherwise called Aunsham, mercer, and merchant of the staple of Calys.*" The date is obliterated, or omitted, but the monument would appear to be of the latter part of the 15th century. Towards the west end of the same wall is an oval tablet, with a curled snake, the emblem of eternity, round the edge, to the memory of *Robert Orme, Esq.* who resided for some time at Ealing. On the tablet is the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Robert Orme; a man endeared to his friends by the gentleness of his manners, and respected by the public as the elegant historian of the military transactions of the British nation in India.—Ob. 13 January, 1801, ætat. 73." On the south wall is a small square tablet, with sculptured hour-glass, and other emblems of mortality, to the memory of *Richard Taverner, Esquire,\** vicar of this parish, who died in 1638. In the chancel, among other monuments, is one to different branches of the *Gulston* family.

The following eminent persons are likewise buried at Ealing, though without suitable memorials. *Sir John Maynard, Knt.* whom we have noticed in our account of Gunnersbury; died 1690. *John Oldmixon*, the historical and political writer, (1742). *Dr. William King*, Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, whom we have already mentioned as a native of Stepney. Dr. King died in 1764, and directed that his heart, enclosed

\* Mentioned by Newcourt as Richard Tavernor, A. M.

in a silver case, should be deposited in St. Mary Hall, and his other remains be interred at Ealing. *Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Bart.* the very able author of the work intituled "The State of the Poor, or an History of the Labouring Classes in England, from the Conquest," is buried in a vault beneath the church. He died in 1809. *John Horne Tooke*, the learned author of the "Diversions of Purley," who died in 1812, directed his remains to be enclosed in a tomb prepared by him in his garden at Wimbledon. But it was found inconvenient to comply with this desire, and he lies buried at Ealing. His funeral was attended by Sir Francis Burdett, and many other literary and political friends.

The benefice of Ealing is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of London; and the church is subject to the jurisdiction of that prelate only, or his commissary. *John Bowman, B. D.* who died in 1629, founded a lectureship in this church, which he endowed with 40*l. per annum.*

There is, in the village of Ealing, a small place of meeting for Methodists. On the border of the Uxbridge road, near the entrance of the village, are four almshouses, built in 1783, as habitations for poor families belonging to the parish, with part of a sum of money given by Henry Beaufoy, Esq. as a compensation for enclosing a piece of waste land.

Here is a Charity School for boys, to which Lady Capel, who died in 1721, gave one-twelfth part of an estate in Kent; which portion of the estate now produces the annual sum of 37*l. 10s.* Several liberal bequests have since occurred, and 20 boys are now clothed and instructed, with the aid of voluntary subscriptions and an annual charity sermon.

A School for Girls was established at Ealing about the year 1712, in consequence of a bequest of 500*l.* for that purpose, made by Lady Jane Rawlinson. The institution has since been favoured with several gifts and bequests, and 20 girls are now instructed and clothed, with the assistance of a collection at a charity sermon.

OLD BRENTFORD, a populous hamlet of this parish, comprises the eastern, and perhaps larger, portion of the town generally understood by the name of Brentford. Seated on the great western road, and composed chiefly of ordinary houses, inhabited by persons depending on the traffic of the thoroughfare, this division of the parish would appear to have few demands on the examiner's attention; yet there are some circumstances connected with the place which must needs prove interesting to the Geologist. In this neighbourhood have recently been found some of those organic remains which form the tacit memorials of ages quite unknown, and which are calculated to excite an ardour of curiosity that it would be difficult to gratify, by rational deduction. An account of these discoveries was written by the late Mr. W. K. Trimmer, and is inserted in the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1813, accompanied by a letter from the brother of that gentleman, stating the decease of the author shortly after he had prepared his papers for public inspection. The account may be deemed the more valuable, from the circumstance of Sir Joseph Banks having witnessed the progress of the investigation, in its principal stages. The following appear to be the more important points of the intelligence conveyed.

The specimens of organic remains discovered near Brentford were found on digging clay, under the direction of Mr. Trimmer, for the manufacture of bricks and tiles. They were discovered in two fields, which were not contiguous to each other. The *first field* in which the earth was perforated is about half a mile north of the Thames at Kew Bridge, its surface being about twenty-five feet above the Thames, at low water. The strata on this spot are thus described:—first, sandy loam, from six to seven feet in depth, the lower two feet being slightly calcareous; second, sandy gravel, a few inches only in thickness; third, loam, slightly calcareous, from one to five feet in depth; between this and the next stratum, peat frequently intervenes in small patches; fourth, gravel

gravel with water; this latter stratum varies from two to ten feet in thickness, and is always the deepest in the places covered by peat; fifth, the main substratum of blue clay, which extends under London and the whole of its vicinity, and which is proved (by the perforation effected in the digging of several wells) to be about 200 feet under the surface of the more level lands, and proportionably deeper under the hills.

It does not appear that any remains of an organised body have been found in the first stratum. In the second stratum snail-shells, and the shells of river-fish have been met with, and a few bones of land-animals, but of an inconsiderable size, and in so mutilated a state that the class to which they belong could not be ascertained. In the third stratum the horns and bones of the ox, and the horns, bones, and teeth of the deer have been found. In the fourth stratum were discovered teeth and bones of both the African and Asiatic elephant; teeth of the hippopotamus, and bones, horns, and teeth of the ox. A tusk of an elephant, dug from this stratum, measured, as it lay on the ground, nine feet three inches, but was unfortunately broken in an attempt to remove it. In the fifth stratum (namely that bed of blue clay, which extends to so great a distance) the extraneous fossils discovered are entirely marine, with the exception of some specimens of fruit, and pieces of petrified wood, the latter of which may indeed be considered as marine, because, when of a sufficient size, they are always penetrated by *Teredines*. The other fossils from this stratum are nautili; oysters; teeth and bones of fish; a great variety of small marine shells, &c. This stratum has been penetrated, in the field under notice, only to the depth of 30 feet, throughout which the specimens found were dispersed without any regularity.

The *second field* is about one mile to the west of the former, and is one mile north of the river Thames, and one quarter of a mile to the eastward of the river Brent; its height above the Thames, at low water, being about 40 feet. The strata are



are thus enumerated : first, sandy loam, to the depth of eight or nine feet, the lowest three feet of which is slightly calcareous ; second, sand, ending in sandy gravel ; third sandy loam, highly calcareous : below this are two strata of gravel and clay, as in the former field ; but these have, in the present instance, been only penetrated in digging for water. In the first stratum, as in the other field, no organic remains have been discovered ; in the second, (but always so low as to be within two feet of the third stratum) have been found the teeth and bones of the hippopotamus and of the elephant ; the horns, bones, and teeth, of several species of deer ; and the same parts of the ox, together with numerous shells of river fish. The remains of hippopotami are here so abundant, that on turning over an area of 120 yards, in the year 1813, parts of six tusks of that animal were found, besides a tooth, and part of the horn, of a deer ; parts of a tusk, and a grinder, of an elephant ; and the horns, with a small portion of the scull, of an ox. One of these horns was measured by Mr. Trimmer as it lay on the ground, and was found to be four feet six inches in length, following the curve, and five inches in diameter at the larger end. Near it was found a horn only six inches in length. Mr. Trimmer observes that the gravel-stones in this stratum do not appear to have been rounded in the usual way by attrition, and that the bones must have been deposited after the flesh was off, because in no instance have two bones been found together which were joined in the living animal ; and he likewise observes that the bones are not in the least worn, as must have been the case had they been exposed to the wash of a sea-beach.—In the third stratum were also found horns and bones of the ox and deer, together with snail-shells, and shells of river fish.\*

Old

\* See farther particulars in the Philosophical Transactions for 1813, where are introduced engravings of the principal articles discovered. The collection of organic remains formed by this ingenious correspondent of the

Old Brentford would appear well situated for the cultivation of manufactures ; and several large establishments, in various branches, have been instituted at different periods. But the principal of these have fallen off and disappeared. The trade of malting is here carried on to some extent, and there is a pottery of considerable reputation, and a large malt distillery. The manufacture of bricks and tiles was lately cultivated with much spirit, but this trade is now drooping for want of a requisite demand.

*George Chapel*, situate in this part of Brentford, and consequently in the parish of Ealing, was built about the year 1770 after a design of Mr. Kirby. This is a pleasing structure, composed of brick, and was erected at the expense of certain inhabitants of Old Brentford, who were desirous of attending divine service according to the rules of the establishment, and therefore suffered great inconvenience from the distance of the parish church. The patronage is vested in the Vicar of Ealing. At the east end of this chapel is a painting, by Zoffany, representing the "Lord's Supper," which was presented by that artist, while residing in the neighbouring village of Strand-on-the-green.

There are, in this part of the parish, meeting-houses for Dissenters of the following denominations : Westleyan Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists. The buildings for the use of the two former classes of Dissenters are substantial and commodious.

The schools for gratuitous education in this hamlet have become eminently useful, and have obtained much deserved celebrity, in consequence of the judicious regulations introduced

the Royal Society, is now preserved in the house of the late Mrs. Trimmer, near Old Brentford. Not any discoveries of importance have occurred since the date of Mr. Trimmer's Letter, a circumstance probably owing to the relaxed state of the brick manufacture in this neighbourhood,

duced by the late Mrs. Trimmer.\* A Sunday School, and a School of Industry, were instituted in the years 1786, and 1787, by the Rev. Charles Sturges, then Vicar of Ealing. The effects of these institutions were found so beneficial that, in 1806, a free daily school was established, which was enlarged in 1810. A considerable subscription has lately been raised, for the purpose of building a school-room sufficiently spacious to permit the instruction of 200 boys on the Madras system. This room is situated at New Brentford, as the school is now united with an endowed institution at that place. The current expenses are defrayed by annual subscriptions (to which her Majesty contributes twenty pounds) and by charity sermons.

The School of Industry is situated in the chapel-yard of Old Brentford. About 90 girls are at present instructed, by means of this commendable establishment, in such branches of learning and plain-work as are calculated to render them useful domestic servants and deserving members of society. The Madras system is likewise adopted in this school.

There are, in Old Brentford, two sets of unendowed almshouses, for the habitation of poor persons.

### WILSDON, or WILLESDEN.

This Parish is bounded on the east by the turnpike road from London to Edgware, and principally on the west by the road leading from London to Harrow-on-the-Hill. It contains 4000 acres of land, a great part of which is meadow or pasture-ground. There is, however, a larger proportion of land

\* This excellent lady resided for many years in a house near Old Brentford, which is still occupied by a part of her family. Her numerous publications are well known, and are as generally respected: for the great object of all her writings is the promotion of good morals on the basis of temperate religious principles.

land in aration within this district than is customary with Middlesex parishes so near to the metropolis. But the common-field system prevails, and is attended, as usual, by the practice of indifferent husbandry. The quantity of land which lies in open field is about 460 acres, and an act of Parliament has very judiciously been obtained in the present year (1815) for enclosing the common-fields and waste-land; under the operation of which much local benefit may be expected. According to the provisions of this act, the great and small tithes are to be commuted by a corn-rent.

We are now in a neighbourhood more rural and tranquil than might be expected in the vicinity of London. The houses are few, and, in general, widely scattered. Yet the scenery is invitingly picturesque at many points, and the place would appear calculated for the retirement of the citizen, if contrast and repose be the objects which he seeks in a country residence. The river Brent waters the north and west sides of the parish, but this stream is subject to floods injurious to the land on its immediate borders. The church is distant about five miles from Tybourn turnpike.

The name of this place is written *Wellesdone* in the Norman Survey, and the manor is there stated to belong to the Canons of St. Paul's, to whom it had been either given or confirmed by King Athelstan. This manorial district was afterwards subdivided, and there are now eight distinct manors in Wilsdon, seven of which are held by the same number of prebends in St. Paul's Cathedral,\* or by their lessees. The manor of East Twyford belongs to Charles Brett, Esq.

The principal dwellings of this parish are divided into separate

\* For an account of the Prebends of St. Paul's, relating to this parish, see Vol. II. of London and Middlesex, p. 197, 198. But, in addition to the information there conveyed, it may here be observed that of the eight prebends described as taking a name from different parts of this parochial district, three have not any *corps*, viz.—*Neasdon*; *Qigate*; and *East Twyford*, otherwise *Est Twyford*.



parate small villages, thus denominated: *Church-end*; *Neasdon*; and *Harleston*, or *Holdsdon Green*.

The most conspicuous residence is *Brandesbury House*, which is situated on the left of the lane that leads from *Kilbourn*, and is only at a short distance from that place. The house has no regularity of architectural character, but is fairly commodious, and is surrounded by extensive and well-arranged grounds. This was formerly the residence of Lady *Salisbury*, relict of Sir *Thomas Salisbury*, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, who possessed much property in this parish, and was lessee of the prebendal estate of *Brandesbury*. Her Ladyship died here, and the house is now occupied by *Coutts Trotter*, Esq. as tenant to the Rev. *Lynch Burroughs*, to whom Lady *Salisbury* bequeathed this property.

On the borders of *WILSDON GREEN* are several houses of a moderate size, and a dwelling of a rather superior description, which was lately, for a short time, the residence of Lord *le Despencer*. On the farm of Mr. *William Weedon*, contiguous to this green, is a knoll, commanding an admired and extensive view, which includes *Windsor Castle*, *Leith Hill*, and several other prominent objects in the surrounding country. From *Dollis-hill*, near the *Edgware-road*, are likewise obtained fine and interesting prospects.

*Neasdon House*, distant nearly one mile from the church of *Wilsdon*, is the joint property of the Marquis of *Buckingham* and *John Nicoll*, Esq.; and is the residence of the latter gentleman. A mansion-house, or capital messuage, near this site, was anciently called *Catwoods*, and is supposed to have derived that name from *John Attewode*, who possessed the property in the time of *Richard I.* In 1403, his descendant, of the same name, sold the estate to *John Roberts*, Esq. whose great-grandson, *Thomas Roberts*, erected in the reign of *Henry VIII.* the mansion afterwards termed *Neasdon-house*. This mansion was enlarged by the *Roberts* family, in the reign of *Elizabeth*; and again by *Sir William Roberts*, about the year  
1650;

1650; but was taken down by Thomas Nicoll, Esq. grandfather of the present occupier; at which time the spacious and detached offices were converted into the desirable residence now standing. Sir William Roberts, the former proprietor of the ancient mansion, was a strenuous supporter of Oliver Cromwell; and, from this circumstance, it seems probable that a tradition has arisen which supposes the protector to have himself occupied Neasdon house.

In Neasdon also stands a brick mansion, the property and residence of James Hall, Esq. which commands attractive and diversified prospects towards the south and south-east. This villa was erected in the year 1700, by the grandfather of the late Dr. Wingfield, one of the masters of Westminster School, and was enlarged and much improved, in 1725, by Lord George Carpenter, who resided for several years at Neasdon, and died here, in 1731. Mr. Hall purchased this estate in 1806, and has effected extensive and judicious improvements.

At *Holsdon Green*, on the Harrow road, are several desirable houses, pleasantly situated.

The *Parish Church* of Wilsdon, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a Gothic structure, erected probably in the early part of the 14th century. At the west end is a square tower, rugged through age, and an interesting air of antiquity prevails over the whole structure, except that the east window, which was large, has been contracted, and a mean framework of wood substituted for the stone mullions.

The interior comprises a chancel, nave, and south aisle, separated by pointed arches, the chancel being ascended by two steps. The ceiling is coved, and of wood divided into pannels by a painted moulding, with carved ornaments in the angles. On the wall of a chapel, at the east end of the south aisle, is a monument, with kneeling figures, to *Richard Paine, Esq.* who was gentleman-pensioner to five princes, and who died in 1606, in his 95th year; and Margery his wife, who

died in 1595. On the floor, among other gravestones, is that of *General Otway*, an officer of great bravery in the reigns of Anne and George I. who died in 1764. Here are, likewise, some ancient brasses, and stones from which brasses have been taken. The whole furniture of the church is of a rustic and humble description; yet devotees from various parts were formerly attracted to this spot by an image of our lady, renowned for dispensing benefits among those who visited it in pilgrimage.\* A very neat vestry-room has been lately erected on the north side of the church, by means of a subscription among the land-owners and occupiers.

In an inventory of the goods and ornaments belonging to Wilsdon Church, taken about 1547, we are informed by Mr. Lysons "that mention is made of two *Masers*, that were appointed to remayne in the church, for to drink yn at brideales."†

The rectory of Wilsdon has been from time immemorial appropriated to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who are owners of the great tithes and patrons of the vicarage.

There is in Wilsdon a Sunday School, which was established in 1810, by several gentlemen residing in the parish, and has been constantly favoured with the personal superintendance of the liberal-minded and benevolent founders. The good effects of this institution are visible in the improved manners of the children who are the objects of its philanthropic intentions; but it is painful to observe that this charitable and wise design has met with considerable opposition from several

\* The Palmer, in Heywood's *Four P's*, had been "At Crome, at *Wilsdone*, and at Muswel." Dodsley's *Old Plays*, Vol. I. p. 88.

† *Environs, &c.* Vol. II. p. 818. It will be recollected that wine, in which sops, or pieces of cake, or wafer, were immersed, was first blessed by the priest, at marriages, and then drank by the bride, the bridegroom, and their company. The allusions to this custom are very numerous in our old dramatic writers. See further remarks on this subject in Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, 2nd Edit. Vol. II. p. 63, et seq.

veral wealthy farmers in the parish, who are so nearly allied to the clods which they cultivate as to suppose that even the moderate share of information imparted by an establishment like this, must render the children of the poor unfit for useful and contented labour! The expenses of the school are defrayed by subscriptions, and an annual Charity Sermon. The children are, likewise, partly clothed.

### WEST TWYFORD.

The parish so denominated lies between Ealing and Wilsdon, and comprises about 280 acres of land. We have already noticed the rural character of the neighbouring parish of Wilsdon, but the district to which we now conduct the reader is indeed profoundly retired, for the whole parish contains only one mansion and a dependant farming establishment!

It does not appear that Twyford ever possessed numerous residents. The manor is recognised in Domesday under the name of *Tveverde*, and it is there said that *Gueri*, a canon of St. Paul's, holds two hides of land. "There is land to one plough and a half. There is a plough in the demesne, and a half may be made. There are two villanes of one virgate, and one bordar of six acres, and three cottagers. Pannage for fifty hogs."\* The land was worth twenty shillings in King Edward's reign, and thirty shillings at the time of the Survey. In the year 1251, there were ten inhabited houses in this parish, besides the manorial seat.† Only one of these, the manor-

\* Bawdwen's Trans. of Domes. for Midd. p. 6. Mr. Bawdwen places this manor under the head of *East Twyford*, a hamlet in the parish of Wilsdon. Newcourt falls into the same mistake, in regard to the church.

† Lysons, Vol. II. p. 808. To the account given by Mr. Lysons it may be added, on the authority of the records at St. Paul's, that there were six tenements at Twyford, in the earlier part of the 15th century, one of which formed the residence of the minister, and the rents of the others assisted in supporting him. These tenements were situated near the church.



manor-house, was remaining in the reign of Elizabeth, and the parish continued in the same depopulated state until a farming-dwelling was added to the mansion by the present possessor of the domain.

In the year 1114, the manor of Twyford was leased to Walter de Cranford and his wife, with all the tithes of corn, sheep, and *goats*, by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. After passing through various hands it was procured, in the latter part of the 15th century, by John Philpot, citizen of London, with whose family it remained through many descents. In the 18th century it passed, in marriage with a granddaughter of Sir Joseph Herne, to the Cholmeley family, of whom it was purchased in the year 1806, by Thomas Willan, Esq. the present possessor.

This parish is watered on its northern margin by the small river Brent, and the lower portion of its lands sometimes suffers detriment from the overflow of that stream. There is, also, another brook in the close contiguity; and from this circumstance of situation the name of the place is evidently derived. The Paddington Canal passes through the eastern part of the parish.

The ancient manor-house was surrounded by a moat, over which was a draw-bridge. That building has recently been taken down, and the moat filled up. Nearly on the same site an extensive mansion has been erected by Mr. Willan, from the design of Atkinson, and under the superintendance of that architect. This is a commodious residence, imitative of the style usually termed Gothic, and the general effect is striking and extremely fine.\* The interior is judiciously arranged, and is calculated for the reception of a family moving on a liberal and hospitable scale. The whole of the attached lands are agreeably adorned with wood, and are of an ornamental character; but only a small portion is dedicated exclusively to the purpose of pleasure-grounds. The house commands

PART IV.

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pleasing,

\* We insert a view of this elegant building.

pleasing, though limited, views over some of the most picturesque parts of the county of Middlesex; and the tract disposed as garden-scenery is laid out with much simplicity and good taste.

In the immediate neighbourhood of the mansion is the church of Twyford. This is a very small building, originally of a plain character and formed of brick. The whole is now covered with cement, and various Gothic ornaments have been bestowed, with a free yet not extravagant hand. The interior is fitted up with conspicuous neatness and delicacy. We cannot here bestow too much praise on the care with which every monument in this church has been preserved, during the late repair and alterations. The most interesting of these is a monument on the north wall, to the memory of *Henry Bold*, the poet, who died in 1683. This writer published a volume of humorous poems, and a second volume was published after his death, by his brother. There are also monuments, with effigies, to *Robert Moyle, Esq.* and to *Walter Moyle, Esq.* The latter died in 1660, and is described, in his epitaph, as having resided at Twyford.

It has not been ascertained that there is a regular benefice attached to this place of worship. The clergyman officiating is nominated by Mr. Willan, and performs divine service on every Sunday.

The *Farmery* on this estate is at an appropriate distance from the house, and is arranged with due attention to the great improvements lately introduced to such buildings.

#### FINCHLEY.

This village is situated to the west of the northern road, at the distance of eight miles from London. The manor of Finchley has belonged, from a period beyond record, to the see of London, and the parish has lately experienced a great improvement, in consequence of an act of Parliament for the enclosure

enclosure of its common land. Finchley-common, consisting of more than one thousand acres, was, in its former state, of little profit; and the propriety of enclosing and cultivating districts so extensive and wild, in the vicinity of the metropolis, would appear to be the more evident on account of the facility which such trackless wastes afford to the escape of highway robbers and other depredators. The soil of the greater part of this district is a strong loam, of ten or more feet in depth, and the whole promises, under skilful culture, to be highly productive.

The few historical events which relate to Finchley are connected with its former common.\* Here General Monk drew up his forces, on the third of February 1660; and several regiments were encamped at the same place in 1780, on account of the disgraceful riots which then prevailed in the metropolis.

Finchley is a small but respectable village; and, as the principal buildings are almost invariably detached, the place retains a character agreeably rural. In different parts of the parish, particularly in those towards the common-side, are many substantial and handsome villas.

The *Parish Church* † is a pleasing structure, chiefly composed of stone, and would appear to have been erected in the 15th century. At the west end is a square embattled tower, with graduated buttresses. Some alterations have been effected at different periods, among which must be noticed three windows in the upper part of the north side, which are of modern date, and bear no reference to the architectural character of the building.

The interior appears sufficiently commodious, and is divided into a chancel, nave, and north aisle. A gallery is constructed

Z 2

on

\* It may be observed that the guards halted here, when marching towards Scotland during the rebellion of 1745. The excellent painting by Hogarth has imparted a lasting interest to this occurrence.

† See the annexed engraving.



on a part of the north side, and at the whole of the west end. Over the latter division of gallery is placed a small organ.

On the floor are several brasses. At the eastern end of the north wall is a monument to *Alexander Kinge, Esq.* who died in 1618, with two figures kneeling before open books; and on the same wall are brasses, inserted in a marble slab, commemorating *Thomas White*, who died in 1610, with effigies of himself, his three wives, and the children proceeding from each marriage.

On the south wall is a plain marble slab, inscribed to "*William Seward, Esq. F. R. S. and S. A.* who departed this life the 24th of April, 1799, aged 52 years." Mr. Seward, who is buried near this spot, is well known as the author of "*Anecdotes of distinguished Persons*," and the "*Biographiana*."

The benefice of Finchley is a rectory in the patronage of the Bishop of London. Certain lands were given to this parish, for charitable purposes, by Robert Warren, Esq. in 1485, and by Mr. Thomas Sanny, in 1507. These estates now produce about 200*l. per annum*. Almshouses for six poor persons have been erected by the feoffees of the above charities, who nominate the pensioners.

A Charity School, on a liberal and judicious plan, was established at Finchley in the year 1813. The school is open to the instruction of 35 boys and 30 girls, who are clothed, and have a dinner given to them on every Sunday. This school, which is supported by voluntary subscriptions and an annual sermon at the parish church, is much indebted to the exertions of the Rector of Finchley, the Rev. Ralph Worsley. Dr. Bell's plan of instruction is successfully adopted.

#### FRIERN BARNET,

a parish of a rural character, is situated at the north-east extremity of the Hundred of Ossulston, and comprises, as hamlets, *Colney-hatch* and about one half of *Whetstone*.

The



The memorable battle of Barnet, in which the Lancastrians experienced a sanguinary and complete defeat, has been thought to have taken place in this parish;\* but late writers have agreed as to the probability of Gladsmore-heath, near Chipping Barnet, being really the scene of that action.

The principal manor, under the name of Whetstone, or *Ereren Barnet*, was part of the extensive possessions of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem. On the Dissolution of monastic houses this manor was granted by Henry VIII. to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The whole of the property belonging to the Dean and Chapter in this parish, with the exception of the manorial rights, has lately been purchased by John Bacon, Esq. under the act for redemption of land-tax.

The *manor-house* is in the neighbourhood of the church, and is an extensive building, but has been erected at different times, with an attention to interior accommodation rather than to outward effect. Some portions have marks of considerable antiquity; and, in these parts of the building, is a long passage, or wooden cloister, with a coved ceiling. At the back of the premises is a small arched-way, now blocked up. The entrance-hall is of spacious proportions, and among several portraits hung on its walls are three which merit particular notice. A small painting on wood, which from the mode of execution is evidently very ancient, is said to be the portrait of *Roger Bacon*. The others are, unquestionably, originals of the *Chancellor* and the *Lord Keeper Bacon*. The former is extremely well-executed.

The recluse situation of this manorial house would seem favourable to tradition and legendary story. Accordingly, it is supposed by some that this was a cell to the priory of St. John; and by others that it was an inn, or resting-place, for the knights in journeys between London and St. Alban's. A gateway which appears to have been formerly the chief place

\* Vide Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. I. p. 197.

of entrance, is termed the *Queen's Gate*; an appellation that, probably, refers to a visit of Queen Elizabeth to this house.\*

The hamlet of COLNEY HATCH is seated on rising ground, and consists chiefly of a few respectable villas, which have a retired and pleasing character. *Haliwick House*, in this small village, was for some years the residence of the late Richard Down, Esq. This is the manor-house of Haliwick, or Hollick, but has long been separated from the manorial property. Here are, likewise, the seats of William Sutton, Esq. and of Thomas Lermite, Esq.; the latter possessing rather extensive grounds, and commanding agreeable views. It may be observed that the woods in the neighbourhood of Colney-hatch are favorite places of resort with Entomologists, while in pursuit of subjects to illustrate their branch of natural history.

The Parish Church of Friern-Barnet is small, and appears of Norman architecture, with the exception of a window of early Gothic at the east end. At the west end is a wooden turret. The south-door is round-headed, but of rude construction, and ornamented only with a moulding of chevron-work. The interior is divided into a chancel and nave, and has not any feature peculiarly demanding notice. The benefice is a rectory, the advowson of which belongs to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

Near the church are some almshouses, founded in the year 1612, by Lawrence Campe, citizen and draper of London, for 12 poor persons. The endowment is slender, and accrues from a rent-charge on an estate in Hertfordshire.

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## THE

\* Norden, writing concerning Friern Barnet in the reign of Elizabeth, says "that Sir John Popham, Knt. Lord Chiefe Justice of England, sometime maketh there his abode." Spec. Brit. p. 20.

## THE HUNDRED OF ISLEWORTH

lies to the west of that of Ossulston, and abuts, in other directions, on the hundreds of Spelthorne and Elthorne, having the river Thames for its boundary on the east and south-east. This division of the county is, comparatively, of small extent, and contains only three village-parishes; but it is enriched by several fine and interesting seats. The great western road passes through this hundred nearly in a central line, occupying, as is supposed, the track of an ancient Roman thoroughfare; and the Grand Junction Canal penetrates its northern extremity.

## THE VILLAGE OF ISLEWORTH,

which imparts a name to this hundred, is situated on the margin of the river Thames, at the distance of eight miles and a half from the western termination of London. The parish is said by Lysons to be about four miles and one half in length, two miles and one half in breadth, and fifteen miles in circumference. It contains, according to Glover's Survey (taken in 1635) 2377 acres of land. Nearly 500 acres are occupied by market gardeners, who chiefly employ their ground in the raising of fruit. Large quantities of raspberries are here grown for the use of distillers; and much fruit for the table is likewise forwarded to the London market. In regard to the conveyance of the latter it may be observed, as a circumstance of rather a curious character, that the fruit intended for Covent Garden market is carried thither, in weighty loads, by *women*. These laborious females sustain their burthen on the head; and it is observed that they chiefly come from Shropshire, and from the neighbourhood of Kingsdown in the county of Wilts.

The name by which this village is distinguished would ap-

pear to be compounded of *Gisel*, a hostage, and *Worth*, a village; though there, certainly, are not any historical circumstances preserved which add to the probable correctness of such an etymology. The present appellation (*Isleworth*) might be thought to bear an immediate reference to the local circumstances of the village, if it were not known that this mode of orthography has grown into usage chiefly within the last century.

This place is noticed in the record termed Domesday, under the name of *Gistelesworde*, and it is there said to be held by Walter de St. Waleric, and to "have always answered for seventy hides." A priest had three virgates of land. A foreigner and a certain Englishman had four hides, and they were valiant knights (*milites probati*). There were two mills, valued at ten shillings; one *wear* and a half, valued at twelve shillings and eight pence; and pannage for five hundred hogs. The whole value is stated at seventy-two pounds. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it was estimated at four-score pounds; at which time the manor was held by Earl Algar.\* King Henry III. granted this manor to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans. On the death of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, son of that personage, the manor reverted to the crown, and was afterwards settled by Henry V. on the convent of Syon, founded by that Prince. After the suppression of monasteries it was granted by King James I. to Henry, Earl of Northumberland, from whom it descended to the present Duke. The custom of Borough English prevails in this manor.

Richard, Earl of Cornwall, had a mansion on his estate within this parish. In the year 1263, Simon de Montfort, with the refractory barons, encamped in the park belonging to this

\* Bawdwen's Trans. of Domesday for Middlesex, p. 20, 21.—It will be observed that in this record the parishes of Heston and Twickenham are included in the description of Isleworth. Thus the hundred and the manor were at that period co-extensive.



this mansion; and it is recorded by Holinshed that, in the following year, a great number of the citizens of London, with Sir Hugh Spencer at their head, went tumultuously to Isleworth, where they "spoiled the manor-place of the King of the Romans, and destroyed his water-mylnes, and other commodities that he there had." We are not aware of any other local occurrence connected with the general history of the country, except that, in the month of August 1647, when the kingdom was divided into three parties, and each party was in arms, Fairfax fixed his head-quarters in Isleworth for a few days. On the fourth of August he had at this place a meeting with the Parliamentary commissioners.

In the early part of the 15th century this parish acquired considerable importance from a religious foundation, the history of which is connected with that of a mansion which constitutes the present great boast of the neighbourhood.

### SYON HOUSE,

a seat of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, and one of the most conspicuous ornaments of this highly-enriched county, is situated near the bank of the Thames, between Old Brentford and the village of Isleworth.

The mansion derives its name from a convent of Bridgetines, which was founded by King Henry V. in the year 1414, and on which that monarch bestowed the appellation of Syon, in reference to the Holy Mount. The buildings originally used for this foundation were placed in the parish of Twickenham; but, in the year 1432, the abbess and convent removed, by permission of King Henry VI. to a more extensive edifice, which they had constructed within their demesnes at Isleworth, and partly on the site of the mansion now under notice. It will be recollected that in convents of Bridgetines, as in those of the Gilbertine order, both monks and nuns were allowed

wards Windsor. The funeral procession appears to have been of a character unusually magnificent, and divine service was duly celebrated at this place for the repose of the deceased.

By King Edward VI. the monastery of Syon was granted, in the first year of his reign, to the Lord Protector, Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, who had before rented some premises at Isleworth under the Abbess and Convent. This nobleman founded, on the ruins of the monastic building, the noble residence which has long been a seat of the Northumberland family. It is probable that the death of the Protector Somerset, which took place on the scaffold in 1552, prevented him from entirely completing the structure; but the works had been carried on by him with great cost and equal celerity. It appears that the grounds were laid out in a manner rather superior to the mode which then usually prevailed, though they were enclosed by high walls which excluded all prospect of the contiguous water-scenery. In order to obtain a casual view of the majestic river and its attractive banks, the Duke raised a triangular terrace in an angle of the garden walls;\* and the malevolence of those political accusers who brought him to the block, descended to so mean an extremity as to represent this terrace as a fortification, indicative of his treasonable designs. Dr. Turner, author of the Herbal (who was physician to the Duke) mentions a botanical-garden, formed by his patron in the grounds attached to Syon-house.

On the attainder of the Duke of Somerset this mansion reverted to the crown, and was shortly after granted to John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, but became the residence of Lord Guilford Dudley, the son of that nobleman, who married Lady Jane Grey. The ambitious views of this Duke of Northumberland form materials for one of the most lamentable pages of national record; and some important trans-

actions

\* On the south side of Syon-house is still an inequality of surface, which would appear to be a relic of the terrace formed by the Duke of Somerset. This undulation is now covered with greensward and planted with cedars.

actions connected with his designs took place at Syon House. It was here that Lady Jane Grey reluctantly accepted the crown to which she had no legitimate claim. After receiving this calamitous ornament, she was conducted from Syon, with much shadowy pomp, to the royal residence in the Tower, which was then the accustomed resort of the sovereign immediately subsequent to accession.

The estate was again forfeited to the crown by the attainder of the Duke of Northumberland; and Queen Mary retained the house in her own possession until 1557, in which year she was prevailed on, by the priests who acted as her counsellors, to restore the convent of Syon, and to endow it with the manor and demesnes of Isleworth. But, if we may rely on Fuller, the Queen found some difficulty in providing devotees for the renovated monastery; and it may be observed that his statement is the more likely to be correct, on account of the comparative slenderness of the new endowment. Fuller writes on this subject to the following effect:—"this, with the former (Sheen) cut two great collops out of the crown lands, though far short this second endowment of what formerly they possessed. It was some difficulty to stock it with such who had been veil'd before, it being now thirty years since the Dissolution, in which time most of the elder nuns were in their graves, and the younger in the arms of their husbands, as afterwards embracing a married life. However, with much adoe (joining some new ones with the old), they made up a competent number."

On the accession of Elizabeth this monastery, among others re-created by her deluded sister, was dissolved, and the Queen held the estate of Syon in her own hands for some time; but, in the year 1604, she granted Syon House, with the manor of Isleworth, to Henry Percy, ninth Earl of Northumberland. This nobleman, one of the most unfortunate, though as it would appear one of the most deserving of his illustrious race, expended large sums in the repairs and improvement



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provement of the mansion. His Lordship had much assisted King James in regard to his accession to the crown of England, yet by this monarch he was thrown into a long imprisonment in the Tower of London, on a groundless suspicion of being concerned in the gunpowder-plot. By an adjudgment of the Court of Star-chamber, he was sentenced to pay, for the King's use, the very great sum for that age of 30,000*l.* On this subject he laid many remonstrances at the foot of the throne; and in one letter addressed to King James I. from the Tower, and dated April 14th, 1613, the Earl offers to his Majesty Syon-house, with the manor of Isleworth, as the only property which he could alienate without a lasting injury to his family.\* But this proposal was not accepted, and his Lordship was finally compelled to pay 20,000*l.* in money, which he was able to do only by means of instalments.

By Algernon Percy, son of the above nobleman, and tenth Earl of Northumberland, the buildings at Syon were thoroughly repaired, under the direction, as is believed, of Inigo Jones. It would appear likely that the severities experienced by his noble father left an impression on the mind of this Earl, which much assisted in leading him to join the popular party when the rights of Kings were freely canvassed, and the sword was unhappily chosen as the speediest measure of deciding the various differences of opinion which arose. The ill-fortune of Charles I. now threw his offspring on the mercy of the man whose family had been treated with so little clemency in the previous reign. The House of Commons deputed the care of the King's children to the Earl of Northumberland; and, on the 27th of August, 1646, he was permitted to remove them to Syon House. The Earl conducted himself in this office

\* In stating the presumed value of Syon, his Lordship says that he had laid out 9000*l.* upon the house and gardens; and adds that "the house itself, if it were to be pulled down, and sold by view of workmen, would come to 8000*l.* If any man, the best husband in building, should raise such another in the same place, 20,000*l.* would not do it."

ñice with much tenderness, and with true nobility of sentiment. He approached his helpless charges with respect, and guarded them only with parental care. He obtained a grant of Parliament for the King to be allowed interviews with his children; and, in consequence of this indulgence, the unhappy Charles (then under restraint at Hampton Court) often dined with his family at Syon House, and at other times the children were sent to the Palace of Hampton. The Duke of York was at this period about fourteen years of age, the Princess Elizabeth twelve, and the Duke of Gloucester seven.

Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, having married Lady Elizabeth Percy, only surviving daughter and sole heiress of Josceline, the eleventh and last Earl of Northumberland, obtained possession of this mansion in 1682; and thus, by a vicissitude which appears worthy of remark, the estate again returned to the family which had founded the building. By this noble proprietor Syon House was lent to the Princess of Denmark (afterwards Queen Anne) who resided here while estranged from the court in consequence of a misunderstanding between herself and her sister, Queen Mary. His Grace the present Duke of Northumberland is great-grandson of Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, and Lady Elizabeth Percy. His father, Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. who was descended from a powerful Yorkshire family, inherited large estates in that county and in Middlesex; and having married Lady Elizabeth Seymour (grand-daughter of the Duke of Somerset and Lady Elizabeth Percy) assumed the name and arms of Percy, and was created Baron Warkworth, of Warkworth Castle, and Earl of Northumberland, in 1749; and Earl Percy, and Duke of Northumberland, in 1766.

SYON HOUSE is a structure of magnificent dimensions, composed of stone, and built in a quadrangular form. Each of the four fronts is without ornament; but the general character of the edifice is rendered impressive by amplitude and dignity



of proportions, and by the massive solidity of its component parts. The parapets are embattled, and at each angle of the building is a square embattled turret. In the centre is enclosed an area, about 80 feet square, formerly intended as a court of communication, but now laid out as a flower garden. The entrance to the house, from the principal fronts, is by flights of stone-steps; and a piazza, or cloistral arcade, ranges along the whole of the eastern side.\* It appears probable that the general outlines of the structure remain as left by the Duke of Somerset. But while the more substantial parts of his building have been preserved, various repairs have evidently much altered the detail of his architectural arrangement. The date of 1659 is conspicuous on the leaden pipes, and other appendages of the building. These bear reference to the alterations supposed to have been made under the direction of Inigo Jones, at the expense of Algernon, the tenth Earl of Northumberland; and we have stated that the unfortunate predecessor of Earl Algernon professed to have laid out 9000*l.* upon the house and gardens. Considerable improvements were, likewise, made by Adams, in the time of the late Duke.

The *Hall of entrance* has a striking grandeur of effect. This fine room is 66 feet in length, 30 feet 4 inches in width, and 32 feet 6 inches in height. The ceiling is ornamented in stucco, and the same species of embellishment is bestowed on the ample recesses constructed at the two ends of the apartment. The pavement is of black and white marble, and the sides are enriched with four antique colossal statues, representing Scipio Africanus; Livia; Cicero; and a priestess.

Near the basement of the veined-marble steps by which the vestibule is ascended, is an extremely fine bronze of the dying gladiator, cast at Rome, by Valadier.

The *Vestibule* (34 feet 6 inches by 30 feet, and 21 feet 2 inches in height) is an apartment of unusual magnificence. The

\* The eastern and southern fronts of the building are exhibited in the annexed engraving.



The floor is of scagliuola marble, and the room is adorned with twelve Ionic columns, and sixteen pilasters, all composed of *Verd antique* \*, rich in a lovely variety of tints, and polished to an exquisite height of lustre. The capitals are gilt, and over each column is placed a gilt statue. Between the windows is a table of remarkable beauty, brought from Egypt. The ceiling and sides of this vestibule are finely ornamented, and the whole room is calculated to excite lasting admiration.

The *Dining-room*, which is entered on quitting the vestibule, is 62 feet long, 21 feet 7 inches wide, and 21 feet 9 inches high. This apartment is arranged with true elegance, as grandeur of effect is produced by means at once classical and simple. At each end is a recess with Corinthian fluted columns, supporting an architrave delicately embellished according to that order. The ceiling is ornamented with stucco, gilt on a white ground. Six marble statues are placed in recesses; and on the upper part of both sides are paintings in chiaro-scuro, after the antique.

The *Great Drawing-room* is, in dimensions, 44 feet 6 inches, by 21 feet 7 inches; the height being 21 feet and 2 inches. The ceiling is coved, and ornamented, in small compartments, with designs of various antique paintings, admirably performed. The sides are hung with a rich three-coloured satin, supposed to be the first of the kind ever executed in England †. In this apartment are two tables, formed of two very beautiful pieces of antique Mosaic, which were found in the baths of

PART IV.

2 A

Titus,

\* There is a larger quantity of *Verd Antique* assembled in this apartment than is to be seen in any other building in Europe. The collection was made at a vast expense; not less, as we believe, than that of 27,000*l*. These very beautiful columns and pilasters were brought from Rome, at the same time with the antique statues noticed in the hall.

† For the credit of English skill in this branch of manufacture, it must be mentioned that these fine hangings (often thought to be French) were made in Spital-fields, and were purchased by the late Duke of Mr. King.

Titus, and were purchased from Abbate Furietti's collection at Rome.

The chimney-piece is of statuary marble, inlaid with *or murlú*.

The *Great Gallery* ranges along the whole of the eastern side, and is 136 feet in length, 14 feet in width, and 14 feet high. A fine taste has been here displayed, to the greatest attainable advantage. The ceiling is painted in minute compartments, and, together with the sides, is ornamented in stucco. These embellishments will be regarded with peculiar interest when it is observed that they present the first instance of stucco work, performed in England, on the model of the most attractive remains of classical antiquity. The gallery acts as the principal library of the mansion, but the book-cases are judiciously formed in recesses, so as to appear part of the general finishing of the room. In the upper divisions of the sides and ends is a series of paintings, in medallion, presenting portraits of the Earls of Northumberland, and other eminent persons of the houses of Percy and Seymour, chiefly copied from originals. At one end of the gallery are folding doors, which open to the gardens; and an attention to the uniform arrangement of the room required that the appearance of a book-case should be here continued. The substitutes for reality are in general so pointless as to excite contempt. But a thought more felicitous, on so trivial a subject, perhaps never occurred than that which induced the inventor of this deception, to inscribe on the mimic-volumes the titles of *the lost* Greek and Roman authors; thus solacing the disappointment of the examiner, by presenting him with a useful enumeration of the *Authores deperditi*.

The above suite of rooms, which comprises the whole of the apartments devoted to purposes of state in this mansion, were chiefly arranged under the direction of the Messrs. Adams.

The numerous capacious apartments appropriated to family use

use are fitted up with great elegance. In these rooms are interspersed some valuable pictures; from which we select for notice the following portraits :

*Henry Percy, ninth Earl of Northumberland*, a fine and manly figure, represented in an attitude of meditation; care, anxiety, and deep reflection expressed in the countenance. We have already stated the long confinement of this nobleman in the Tower. He was cheered and upheld during his imprisonment by literary pursuits, and by the conversation of some learned men whom he had efficiently patronised in more prosperous days. His lordship more especially favoured the study of mathematics, and his three principal companions during his seclusion were Thomas Hariot, (who had accompanied Sir Walter Raleigh to Virginia) Robert Hues, and Walter Warner; all eminent mathematicians. These it seems were usually called the Earl of Northumberland's *Three Magi*. He, likewise, frequently conversed with Sir Walter Raleigh, who was then also a prisoner in the Tower. The Earl died on the 5th of November, 1632; the anniversary of the day so fatal to his happiness.

*Lady Lucy, Countess of Carlisle*, daughter of the above nobleman. A pleasing portrait of a fine and interesting woman; the face oval, and equally handsome and expressive of powers of mind. Her dark brown hair curled over the forehead and cheeks, in the manner not unusual at the present period. This lady offended her father by marrying James Lord Hay, afterwards created Viscount Doncaster, and Earl of Carlisle. She was one of the most admired beauties of her time, and was celebrated as such by Voiture in French, and by many English poets, but particularly by Waller. She took an active part in politics, and was one of the first supporters of General Monk. Her ladyship, like her father, died on the anniversary of the day which was so calamitous to her family (the 5th of November) in the year 1660.

*Algernon Percy, tenth Earl of Northumberland.*

*King Charles I.* and one of his sons (probably the Duke of Gloucester) represented on the same canvas. The King holds a letter, directed "Au roi monseigneur," and his son is presenting him with a penknife, to cut the strings. This very curious piece was painted by Sir Peter Lely, during the visits made by the King to his children at Syon House. Concerning the style of its execution Lord. Orford makes the following remarks: "I should have taken it for the hand of Fuller or Dobson. It is certainly very unlike Sir Peter's latter manner, and is stronger than his former. The King has none of the melancholy grace which Vandyck alone, of all his painters, always gave him. It has a sterner countenance, and expressive of the tempests he had experienced."\* The Duke of Northumberland has Sir Peter Lely's receipt for this picture. The price charged was thirty pounds.

*King Charles I.* by Vandyck.

*Queen Henrietta Maria*, by the same master. Roses, the flowers of Beauty, are spread on a table, and the Queen's hand rests on them. Towards the right is shewn the crown.

*The Duke of Gloucester*, son of Charles I.

*The Princess Elizabeth*, daughter of the same King. This is believed to be the only portrait extant of the Princess.

The above portraits of the ill-fated Stuart family are placed with interesting propriety in the apartments which formed the theatre of so many tender interviews between the King and his children.

The attached *Grounds* were chiefly arranged by Brown, and are well adapted, in extent and disposure, to the magnificence of the mansion. The principal approach is through an elegant gateway, after a design of Adams, with a central arch, surmounted by the Lion passant, the crest of the noble house of Northumberland. This arch is connected, by ranges of columns, with two lodges. On the north side of the domain is a park, richly shaded by wood of a venerable growth. The garden

\* Anecdotes of Painting, p. 291—292.



garden-scenery in the opposite division is designed with exquisite taste. In water, that great auxiliary of the picturesque, these grounds are peculiarly affluent. Independent of the Thames, which flows majestically along their borders, a branch of one of the minor rivers of Middlesex winds through the grounds in a serpentine track, and is expanded by art into a commanding width.\*

The plantations abound in beautiful exotics, and are disposed in forms productive of breaks and recesses of a truly picturesque character.

The flower-garden, and the gardens for the growth of culinary vegetables, are detached from the mansion, and are provided with extensive forcing-houses, &c. The green-house has a pleasing front, in imitation of the style termed Gothic. In the walls of this building, and those of some adjacent out-offices, are to be seen the only remains of the Monastic House built in the reign of Henry VI.

ISLEWORTH is a large and busy village, chiefly composed of houses which are far from being of an ornamental character. The following substantial dwellings, however, form exceptions to this remark. Near the entrance of the village, as it is approached from New Brentford, is *Gumley House*, a commodious brick building, which takes its name from John Gumley, Esq. by whom it was erected. Mr. Gumley's daughter married the Earl of Bath, an eminent political character in the reign of George II. and his lordship occasionally resided here for several years. The house was afterwards the property of the late Lord Lake, and is now the residence of Benjamin Angell, Esq. At the southern extremity of the village, on the side of the road leading towards Richmond, is the mansion of Mrs. Franks, widow of John Franks, Esq. It is tradition-

\* In the course of its progress through the grounds at Syon, this stream is crossed by three bridges, composed of wrought iron, one of which is not less than 85 feet in span.

ally said that the palace, or ancient manor-house, which once belonged to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans, stood near the spot now occupied by this building.

Isleworth enumerates the following among former residents of distinction and interest. George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, secretary of state to King James I. and a noble author. Dorothy, Countess of Sunderland, the Sacharissa of Waller. This lady, who was daughter of Sir Robert Sidney (afterwards second Earl of Leicester of that name) and Lady Dorothy, daughter of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, was baptized in the parish of Isleworth, October 5th, 1617, and it is probable that she was born at Syon-house, while her noble grandfather was a prisoner in the Tower. It appears from the parish accounts that her ladyship resided at Isleworth, when a widow, in the year 1655. Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, a nobleman of great political note in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, resided occasionally in this place, and died here in 1718. His house, which is said by Collins and Macky to have been furnished in a costly manner, was, a few years back, occupied as a school for boys of the Roman Catholic persuasion. It is now taken down, with the exception of a subordinate portion, which was formerly part of the out-offices, and which is at present used as a Roman Catholic Chapel. Other divisions of the site are now occupied as a wharf. The Duchess of Kendall, one of the mistresses of King George I. had a residence here. After her death the building was opened for public breakfasts and dancing.

As a *Native* of Isleworth we take pleasure in mentioning *George Keate, Esq.* F. R. S. and F. S. A. a writer of no ordinary talent, and a very amiable man. Mr. Keate lies buried in the church of this village, and in our notice of that structure we present a copy of his epitaph, which records the dates of his birth and decease, and also contains a succinct portraiture of his good qualities, both of understanding and of heart. The lineaments are evidently traced with the quick pulse of a warm and friendly

friendly hand, but we believe that reliance may be placed on their general fidelity. Mr. Keate is known to the public as author of the following compositions:—An Account of the Government, History, and Laws of Geneva (1761.) Sketches from Nature, in a Journey to Margate (1773.) This is unquestionably the best work which has appeared on the sentimental model of Sterne. A Collection of Poems (1781.) An Account of the Pelew Islands (1788.) He also published a poem, intituled the “Distressed Poet;” the subject of which relates to a law-suit in which he was engaged with his architect, Mr. Adam.

*Anthony Collins*, the deistical writer, was baptized at Isleworth on the 22d of June, 1676. He is usually believed to have been born at Heston, but it is observed by Mr. Lysons “that, as others of Henry Collins’ children were baptized at Isleworth about this period, and none appear in the register at Heston till 1691, it is probable that he resided in this place at the time of his son Anthony’s birth.” \*

The most attractive houses in the neighbourhood of Isleworth, after paying attention to the noble mansion of Syon, are found on the immediate border of the River Thames. Between this village and the bridge of Richmond the river flows in lovely tranquillity, and the Middlesex bank is adorned by three villas, which we notice as they successively occur.

The first is now occupied by General Bland. This is a commodious well-arranged residence, and the grounds, though limited, are of a pleasing character, and command a fine view of the river in its progress towards Syon.

Adjoining the above is a capacious villa, lately the residence of the honourable Mrs. Keppel, and now of Miss Morgan. This house is said to have been built by Mr. Lacey, joint-patentee of Drury Lane Theatre with Garrick; but the principal parts of the structure would appear to be of an earlier date. Mr.

\* Environs of London, Vol. II. p. 465.

Lacey, however, resided here, and was succeeded by his son, whose liberal, but thoughtless hospitality in this retreat was fatally injurious to his fortune. The house was afterwards successively occupied by the Earl of Warwick, and by R. B. Sheridan, Esq. whose hospitality is ever rendered doubly pleasing by the "flow of soul" with which it is accompanied.

The house of Francis Gosling, Esq. is next in this fair range of villas. This residence belonged successively to Lady Charleville, Lord Muncaster, and the Duchess of Manchester. The building has been considerably improved by the present possessor, and it now constitutes a substantial and desirable family seat. But the great charm of the premises is derived from an augmentation made to the grounds, by the purchase of the greater part of *Twickenham Park*. In the mansion belonging to that Park the illustrious Sir Francis Bacon passed many of his younger days. Here he walked in peaceful study, and he read, in these shady recesses, his first grand lessons in the book of Nature.

The present owner of the estate (Mr. Gosling) has taken down the ancient mansion, which stood nearer to Richmond Bridge than his villa, and was at only a short distance from the margin of the river. The line dividing the parishes of Isleworth and Twickenham passed through that house; and, as the chief part of the park is in the latter parochial district, we shall, in noticing Twickenham, renew our observations on this portion of Mr. Gosling's premises.

In divisions of the parish of Isleworth more remote from the village, are several houses worthy of remark.

*Syon Hill*, a seat of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, is situated to the north of New Brentford. This mansion was erected by the late Earl of Holderness, and is only an occasional residence of the present noble possessor. The grounds are disposed with great taste, and the Duke, who has successfully cultivated the science of astronomy, and is much attached



to that sublime study, constructed some years back an observatory, which, in 1794, he enlarged for the reception of an altitude and azimuth instrument.

*Wyke House*, the residence of Edward Ellis, Esq. is distant from Brentford about one mile, towards the north. In the inquisition taken after the decease of the Earl of Cornwall, "The Wyke" is mentioned as a hamlet of Isleworth. Here is a subordinate manor, which was bequeathed in the year 1508, by Hugh Denys, a citizen of London, to the Carthusian Priory of Sheen, charged with certain payments to the chapel of All Angels.\* It subsequently belonged, for a short time, to the abbess and convent of Syon; and, after various transmissions, was purchased by the Earl of Jersey. It is believed that the ancient manorial dwelling occupied a moated site contiguous to the farm of Wyke. The present mansion was greatly improved by a late proprietor, John Robinson, Esq. M. P.

Near the principal entrance of Syon Park is a house, the property and residence of Mrs. Gotobed, which was built in 1592, and was, shortly after, conveyed to Sir Francis Darcy, Knt, whose effigies is noticed in our account of Isleworth Church, and who appears to have resided here for many years.

The *Parish Church* of Isleworth is situated close to the margin of the River Thames. As a priest is mentioned in the Norman Survey, it may be concluded that a church existed here when that record was formed. Indeed it is probable that

Isleworth

\* This chapel stood at Brentford-end, in the parish of Isleworth, and was founded by John Somerset, Chancellor of the Exchequer to King Henry VI. The King granted the ground on which it was erected, and laid the first stone of the structure. An hospital for nine poor men was added to the chapel, at the cost of the founder; and the pensioners formed a gild, incorporated by Henry VI. The charity was considerably augmented by the bequest made by Hugh Denys. Seven poor men were then added to the number of hospitallers, and a chantry was founded in the chapel for two priests. The buildings stood at the west end of the ancient bridge of New Brentford (which was formed of wood); but no vestige of them remained when Glover made his survey in the year 1635.

Isleworth was then a place of some comparative importance. We have before observed that the manor was co-extensive with the hundred to which the village imparts a name, and that the lord of this large district had a manorial residence in the neighbourhood.

So little has been preserved in regard to the parochial antiquities of Middlesex, that we are destitute of information respecting the architectural character of the church which was standing in this village at the commencement of the eighteenth century; but it appears that the building was then so far decayed by the wear of years as to demand renovation. The square tower of stone, rendered picturesque by a profusion of ivy, and bearing marks of considerable antiquity, was the only part suffered to remain. The whole body of the structure was rebuilt with brick in the years 1705 and 1706.

This new building, though respectable, has but little beauty.\* The interior is divided into a chancel, nave, and two aisles. The following are the most remarkable of the monuments.— On the south side of the chancel is a highly-finished marble monument to the memory of *Mrs. Anne Dash*, who died in 1750. The epitaph is biographical, and records a curious vicissitude of fortune. It appears from this document that the deceased, after being twice married, was, in her second widowhood, reduced to narrow circumstances, and endeavoured to procure a maintenance by keeping a school. But she became blind,

\* It appears that a plan for rebuilding Isleworth church was furnished by Sir Christopher Wren, but was judged too expensive to be carried into execution. When a legacy of 500*l.* occurred from a liberal-minded individual (Sir Orland Gee) the parishioners determined on commencing a new structure, and a subscription was set on foot in aid of their intention. But only a part of Wren's design was adopted, and the remainder was left to the mercy of the mere builder. This is not the only instance in which Sir Christopher Wren has suffered from so discordant a mixture. He produced a design for the renovation of the church of St. Mary, Warwick; but the mason has there raised a fabric which the architect would blush to acknowledge.

blind, and was consequently incapable of pursuing this respectable employment. She now sank so deep in poverty, that she submitted to receive charitable alms. While she was thus deplorably situated, Dr. Caleb Cotesworth, a physician, who was connected with her family by marriage, died, possessed of a fortune not less in amount than 150,000*l.* The greater part of the property he bequeathed to his wife, who survived him only a few hours, and died intestate. The subject of these anecdotes was one of the nearest surviving relatives, and between herself and two other persons was divided more than the large sum of 120,000*l.* Forcibly impressed with a sense of this surprising rescue from indigence, she appropriated, by a deed of gift, the sum of 5000*l.* to be employed after her decease in the erection and endowment of almshouses at Isleworth.

It would, perhaps, be more desirable, if we could conclude this short biographical record without saying that, in blindness and old age (but blessed with wealth) the lady married a third husband, one Mr. Joseph Dash, a merchant. It is truly creditable to the memory of the deceased, to observe, that her monument (which was erected in strict attention to her own desire, and at the expence of 500*l.*) is ornamented with sculptured portraits, in medallion, of Dr. Cotesworth and his wife; for the ample possessions of these relatives, though they ultimately softened her descent to the grave, appear to have been withheld with a rigid hand while bounty was an act of choice. On the front of the monument is a well-executed bust, in white marble, of Mrs. Dash, who is, locally, better known, on account of her charitable benefaction, which was made during her second widowhood, by the name of *Tolson*. This monument is the work of Halfpenny.

On the same wall of the chancel is the monument of Sir Orlando Gee, steward to Algernon and Joceline, Earls of Northumberland, and registrar of the court of Admiralty. He died at the age of eighty-six, in the year 1705. This monu-

ment is elaborately, but heavily ornamented. In the upper part is a half-length effigy of Sir Orlando, who is represented in a flowing peruke, and other peculiarities of dress incidental to the time.

On the east wall is the monument of *George Keate, Esq.* (noticed in a previous page as a native of this parish.) The monument is the work of Nollekens, and presents a bust in medallion of this pleasing writer, together with the following inscription :

“ Near this place are deposited the remains of George Keate, Esq. F. R. S. F. S. A. and one of the benchers of the honourable society of the Inner Temple, born Nov. 30, 1730, deceased June 28, 1797. His literary compositions both in verse and prose, give evidence of his genius; while warm regret and fond remembrance are friendship’s eager testimonies to the qualities of his heart. The elegant historian of pure and simple manners, his own resembled those which he described; the ingenious author of works of fancy, gay, sentimental, tender; his imagination in its freest sallies paid respect to those decorums, the sense of which was ever so conspicuous in his private life. The tribute may be vain which thus affection pays his memory; and vain this marble monument which would perpetuate his fame; at least they mark the spot made sacred by a husband’s dust, where widow’d love, when it pleases heaven to dry its sorrows, is anxious to repose.”

Mr. Keate’s widow died in the year 1800, at the age of 70.

On the wall of the north aisle is the monument of Catherine, wife of Sir Francis Darcy, Knt. Between columns of the Corinthian order are placed the kneeling effigies of the deceased and of her husband. Sir Francis is represented in armour, and the lady in black robes. There is not any date on this monument;



ment; but it appears, from the parish register, that Lady Darcy was buried May 29th, 1625.

On the south wall, among other monuments, is that of Sir Theodore Devaux, Knt. F. R. S. physician to Charles II. and to Katharine, the queen dowager. He died in the year 1694. At the eastern extremity of this wall of the church is a monument, with the effigies of three children attired in the manner usual in the early part of the seventeenth century. There is not any date to this monument; but it was erected for three children of Sir Thomas (afterwards Viscount) Savage, one of whom, as appears by the parish register, died in 1609, and another in 1613.

On the floor of the north aisle is a flat stone, with the brass effigies of the deceased in armour, his feet resting on a grey-bound, to the memory of "William Chase, Esq. serjeant to King Henry VIII. and of his honourable household of the hall and woodyerd." He died in 1544.

On the same part of the south aisle is the grave-stone of "Margaret Dely, a syster professed yn Syon, who decessed the vii of October, anno 1561." On the stone is a very small brass effigies, in good preservation, of Margaret Dely, who, probably, was one of the nuns placed in the renovated monastery by Queen Mary.

Among numerous tombs in the church-yard is that of Richard Blyke, Esq. (1775,) who made extensive collections towards a topographical history of Herefordshire, now, we believe, in the possession of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

The church of Isleworth was appropriated, at a very early period, to the abbey of St. Waleric, or St. Valery, in Picardy.\* It suffered the fate usual with the possessions of alien priories, and was often seized by the crown in times of national disagreement. In the year 1391, the abbey and convent of St. Waleric transferred the patronage of this church to the college founded by William of Wykeham. With that collegiate body it remained

\* Newcourt's Repertorium. Vol. I. p. 674.

mained until the year 1544; at which time the warden and scholars of Winchester conveyed this, together with some other churches in Middlesex, to King Henry VIII. in exchange for the manor of Harmondsworth. It appears that King Edward VI. in the first year of his reign, granted the rectory and advowson to the Duke of Somerset; but, in the same year, as is proved by a record in the Augmentation Office, there was a grant of the great tithes to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, who, soon after, obtained possession of the advowson. The great tithes were purchased, some few years back, of the Dean and Chapter, by the late Edmund Hill, Esq.; but the vicar receives from them the sum of *20l. per annum* \*

We have already observed, that persons attending divine worship according to the Roman Catholic forms, have a chapel in this village. There is also a house of meeting for the people termed Quakers; and the Methodists have a licensed place of worship in Isleworth; but there is not any regular building appropriated to their use.

A *Charity School* in this parish was founded so early as the year 1630, by Dame Elizabeth Hill. Several liberal benefactions afterwards occurred, and for many years forty boys and thirty girls were clothed and educated by means of the fund arising from these benevolent donations. The system of gratuitous education has recently been extended, and one hundred boys and sixty girls are now instructed in the manner introduced

\* It is observed by Mr. Lysons that "among the records in the augmentation office there is an agreement between the abbess and Convent of Sion, the college at Winchester, and the Vicar of Isleworth, relating to the tithes of the conventual demesnes." According to the terms of this agreement, "the vicar and his servant were to have free ingress into the hall, or refectory, of the convent, where the vicar was to sit down with the upper servants, and, without let or molestation, to partake of their usual fare. The vicar was to have also a piece of cloth for a gown, and an annual stipend of 33s. 4d. as long as he should continue to pray for the good estate of the convent, in his masses; which if at any time he omitted, the stipend for that year was to be forfeited."—*Environs of London*, Vol. II. p. 460—461.

duced by Dr. Bell, while the same number are clothed as formerly. In aid of the income proceeding from endowments, collections are made at two annual charity sermons, preached at the parish church.

The *Almshouses* founded in this village by Mrs. Anne Tolson are for six poor men and the same number of poor women. Six poor women are provided with a dwelling, and are otherwise assisted, by means of a bequest made by Mrs. Mary Bell, in the year 1738. There is likewise a range of almshouses, founded and endowed by Sir Thomas Ingram, in 1664. The allowance to the alms-people on this foundation has been augmented by several benefactions.

Norden, in his *Spéculum Britanniaë*, written in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, mentions "a copper and brass mill, situated between Thistleworth and Worton."\* On the spot noticed by Norden is now a large flour mill; and, nearer to the centre of the village, there is a more capacious mill of the same description. The other manufacturing establishments deserving of notice, consist of two extensive calico-grounds, and a flax manufactory.

According to a statement made by Mr. Lysons, the population of this parish appears to have increased in a proportion of more than five to one during the last two centuries; and the researches of the same writer enable us to present the following remarkable instance of depopulation, which occurred in the manor of Isleworth, in the 14th century: "There was an ancient custom in the manor that the tenants should pay a certain sum of money, called the *Diseyne*, (amounting to eight marks,) to the lord, besides the customary rents. This sum was levied, in an equal proportion, upon all males of fifteen years of age and upwards. In the year 1386 the tenants prayed for relief, stating, that formerly the payment of this sum had been no great burden, the number of inhabitants being such that it amounted only to one penny each person; but that the place

\* *Spec. Brit.* p. 41.

was then so depopulated, that it was six times as much, which occasioned many, as soon as they became liable to pay the tax, to leave the place ; by which means the burden grew still heavier. In consequence of this petition the payment of the *diseyne* was wholly remitted for four years.”\*

An act of parliament has recently been obtained for enclosing this parish, under the operation of which considerable improvements may be expected.

### TWICKENHAM.

At the name of this village the imagination glows ! Learning, wit, and poetical genius, have rendered the neighbourhood classic ground ; and, while memory runs over the long list of great names connected with this place, we are almost ready to admit that Lord Orford was correct when he ventured to predict that Twickenham would be as highly celebrated as *Bathæ*, or *Tivoli* !

As the interest of this favoured district depends so materially on certain marked spots, we defer to a future page the necessary detail of manorial descent and statistical circumstances ; and merely observe, in this place, that Twickenham is an extensive and populous village, seated on the bank of the Thames, and distant from London about ten and a half miles.

The parish is bounded on the north by that of Isleworth ; and at the line which divides the two parishes we commence our progress, conducting the reader along the bank of the Thames, and noticing the more attractive spots as they successively stand presented.

We have already observed † that the greater portion of *Twickenham Park* has been recently purchased by Francis Gosling, Esq. and is now added to the grounds attached to that gentleman’s villa in the parish of Isleworth. This domain

was

\* Lysons, Vol. II. p. 462, after Cl. 9. Ric. II. m. 47.

† Vide Ante, p. 376.



was at one time called Isleworth Park, and at another the New Park of Richmond.\* It was demised, in the year 1574, to Edward Bacon, third son of the Lord Keeper by his first wife, and was afterwards the property of the great Sir Francis Bacon, who passed in this retirement the earlier and more happy part of his valuable life. He had here the honour of entertaining Queen Elizabeth; on which occasion he presented her with a sonnet in praise of her favourite, the Earl of Essex. His fond attachment to the spot on which he had imbibed his first opinions, and on which he had examined Nature in philosophical leisure, is proved by a design he entertained at a period of mature life, and after a painful acquaintance with scenes of bustle and ambition. It appears that Sir Francis projected the establishment of a corporation, for the purpose of exploring abandoned mineral works. In a paper preserved in the British Museum, he calculates on the probability of this design meeting with encouragement; and, among other instructions, gives the following: "Let Twitnam Park, which I sold in my younger days, be purchased, if possible, for a residence for such deserving persons to study in, since I experimentally found the situation of that place much convenient for the trial of my philosophical conclusions, expressed in a paper sealed to the trust which I myself had put in practice, and settled the same by act of parliament, if the vicissitudes of fortune had not intervened and prevented me."

It is unnecessary to say that this scheme was not carried into execution. The estate afterwards passed through various hands. In the early part of the seventeenth century it was the property of Lucy, the admired but extravagant wife of Edward, Earl of Bedford, whose wit and beauty were celebrated by the best poets of the age. This lady resided at Twickenham Park for several years; but, in 1618, she gave the estate to her relation, Sir

PART IV.

2 B

William

\* Norden, in the MS. additions to his *Speculum Britannicæ*, made in the latter part of the sixteenth century, says that "Twickenham Parke is now disparked."

William Harrington. In 1668 it was purchased by John, Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, who resided here during the latter years of his life. This nobleman was a distinguished adherent of the royal cause in the civil war, and evinced his valour and ability in several engagements in the west of England. The most important action in which he commanded on the side of the royalists, was that of Stratton, from which place he took his title when created a peer by King Charles II. The Berkeley family appear to have resided at Twickenham Park till the year 1685. In 1743, it was purchased by Algernon, Earl of Mountrath. The following particulars respecting the subsequent disposal of the estate, are given in the "Environs of London," and they present an instance of fortuitous accuracy of calculation, too curious to be omitted. The widow of the Earl of Mountrath, by her will, bearing date 1766, bequeathed the estate "to the Duchess of Montrose during the joint lives of the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle; but if the Duchess of Newcastle should survive the Duke, the Duchess of Montrose to quit possession to her; and if she should survive her, to enjoy it again during *her* life: after the death of the Duchess of Montrose, to remain to Lord Frederick Cavendish and his issue; on failure of which, after his death, to Lord John Cavendish and his issue, with remainder to Sir William Abdy, Bart. and his heirs in fee. It is remarkable, that except in the instance of Lord John not surviving Lord Frederick Cavendish, every thing happened which the Countess thus singularly provided for: the Duchess of Montrose took possession, quitted to the Duchess of Newcastle took possession again on her death, in 1803, and was succeeded by Lord Frederick Cavendish, on whose death it devolved to Sir William Abdy in fee."

The estate was afterwards divided into lots, and exposed to sale; when the greater part was purchased, as we have before observed, by Francis Gosling, Esq. The grounds contain some fine cedars; and it is believed, that the first weeping-willow known in this country was planted in Twickenham Park in the early part of the eighteenth century.

At a small distance from Richmond Bridge, on the southern side, is a handsome villa, for many years the residence of the late Richard Owen Cambridge, Esq. who may be said to have here realized the poetical delineation of Thomson, for, in the society of a "*choice few*," he was blessed with

" An elegant sufficiency, content,  
Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,  
Ease and alternate labour."

The literary amusements of Mr. Cambridge were uniformly of an instructive and tasteful character. His papers in the periodical publication intituled "*The World*," assuredly rank among the most judicious and agreeable essays in that work; and the mock-heroic poem of the Scriblerial must be long admired for its playful vein of well-directed satire. His simplicity of manners, and numerous private virtues, are piously commemorated in a biographical account from the pen of his son; and those who knew the subject of the memoirs admit that the picture there drawn by the hand of filial reverence, is not overcharged in any particular relating to intrinsic worth.

The house in which Mr. Cambridge resided is a spacious brick structure, built in the early part of the seventeenth century, by Sir Humphrey Lynd, whom Anthony Wood describes as a zealous puritan, and who attained some temporary eminence as a writer in opposition to the Romish church. It was afterwards possessed by the Ashe family, and was considerably enlarged by Windham Ashe, Esq. at which time the present west front was built. Mr. Cambridge purchased the estate in 1751; and the house is now the property and residence of his son, the Rev. George Owen Cambridge, M. A. Archdeacon of Middlesex, and Prebendary of Ely. This seat is liberally adorned with productions of the arts, among which are a judicious selection of pictures by the old masters, and some fine portraits.

Between Richmond Bridge and the village of Twickenham is a public but rural walk, on the border of the River Thames; and, probably, no promenade of a similar extent in any part of this fertile island presents a display of scenery so soft and so highly cultivated. The Thames here flows in its happiest vein; broad, gentle, and lucid. The banks are unequal; and while, at some points, the rises are naturally sloped with tender gracefulness of outline, the Surrey shore presents, towards Richmond, an ascent bold, abrupt, and clothed in fine masses of wood. In every part, whether Nature incline to gentle slope or rapid acclivity, Art has performed its assistant task with all the care which blended wealth and taste could dictate. The scenery on these borders of the Thames must have been truly captivating even when unadorned. Embellished as it now is, it conveys an idea of elegant luxury which the utmost labours of the pen would vainly endeavour to impart.

At a moderate distance from the river, as we pursue the path leading to Twickenham, is the seat termed *Marble Hill*. This villa was built by King George II. for his mistress, the Countess of Suffolk. The purchase of the estate is said by Lord Orford to have cost the king ten or twelve thousand pounds. The house was built after a design of Henry, Earl of Pembroke, and the progress of the structure was occasionally superintended by the same noble architect. The exterior is of a plain character, but is of proportions extremely pleasing. The principal front is towards the north. Ionic pilasters support an angular pediment, on the tympanum of which are a vacant shield and scroll. The southern front (which is represented in the annexed view,) is still more simple.

The interior contains the principal attractions of the building. It has evidently been the chief study of the architect to form a desirable suite of rooms in the second story; and, in pursuit of this intention, he has sacrificed the height of the apartments on the other floors. The principal rooms are of proportions admirably



admirably judicious, and each has an inviting air of elegant comfort. The whole of the interior is finished in a delicate, costly, and ornamental style. The great staircase is entirely composed of mahogany, finely carved. The flooring of the best rooms is likewise of mahogany.\* In the gallery, an apartment of no great extent, but of elegant proportions, are some portraits, which are let into frame-work forming part of the finishing of the room. Among these are George II. when Prince of Wales, and the Countess of Suffolk.†

On the east side of the building is a small, but tasteful cottage, which was originally the china-room of the Countess of Suffolk. The grounds are of a pleasing character, and contain much venerable wood. This portion of the premises will be viewed with additional interest, when it is observed that the gardens were laid out by Pope. A grotto, once of much cele-

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\* It is traditionally asserted that the mahogany of which the staircase and floors are constructed, was nearly proving the cause of some important and disastrous political events. George II. it is said, directed one of his captains, whose course lay near the Bay of Honduras, to land and cut for him a few of the finest trees. The captain executed his commission with so little ceremony, that the Court of Spain presented a remonstrance; and the subsequent interchange of opinions on the subject had nearly plunged the two nations into a war!

† Lady Suffolk was daughter of Sir Henry Hobart, and was first married to Mr. Howard, afterwards Earl of Suffolk. She quitted the court about the year 1735, and uniformly passed her summers at Marble-hill, living here in a very retired way. She was extremely deaf for many years, but was an agreeable companion, and fertile in court anecdote, which she communicated freely. On leaving the court, she married Mr. George Berkeley, whom she outlived. Lord Orford, in his *Reminiscences*, observes, that until she became Countess of Suffolk she enjoyed so little distinction at court, that, as a woman of the bed-chamber, she constantly dressed the queen's head, who took pleasure in subjecting her to such servile offices, though always apologizing to her "*good Howard.*" See many anecdotes concerning this mistress of George the Second, scattered throughout the "*Reminiscences*" of Lord Orford.

brity for the beauty of its spars; and the felicity with which they were arranged, is now forsaken and dilapidated; but two aged elms, which Pope particularly admired, and which he mentions in one of his letters, are still carefully preserved and flourishing. This agreeable seat is now the residence of Charles Augustus Tulk, Esq.

Nearer to the margin of the river, and on a spot of peculiar beauty, stands *Marble-hill Cottage*, one of those embellished dwellings on which the name of cottage is bestowed by courtesy. This elegant retirement was formerly denominated Spencer Grove, and was fitted up, with great delicacy of taste, by the late Lady Diana Beauclerk. The original cottage on this site was the residence of Mrs. Clive, the admired comic actress, who removed from this place to little Strawberry-hill. Sir John Lubbock, Bart. lately resided here, and is succeeded by Timothy Brent, Esq.

Approaching more closely to the village of Twickenham we find a neat cottage called *Ragman's Castle*, once the residence of Mrs. Pritchard, an actress of great and merited fame.

A substantial brick mansion, now rented by the Duke of Orleans, is the property of George Pocock, Esq. M. P. This estate was, for some time, possessed by Mrs. Davies, sister of the first Lord Berkeley of Stratton; who, in the year 1694, lent the mansion to the Princess of Denmark (afterwards Queen Anne.). The Duke of Gloucester, son of the Princess, brought with him the regiment of boys which we have before observed to have been raised for his amusement; and he exercised his juvenile band on an ayte opposite to the house. In the early part of the 18th century a lease of these premises was vested in James Johnstone, Esq. who greatly improved the buildings, and had the honour of entertaining at this villa Queen Caroline, consort of George II. On the occasion of this entertainment he built a large octagon room, still remaining.

The

The gardens are very extensive, and are richly stored with fruit-trees of various kinds.\*

Contiguous to the above is the residence of Lady Viscountess Howe. On this spot was formerly a seat of the Earls of Strafford. The late Lady Anne Conolly took down the ancient house, and built on the site the present commodious villa.

The margin of the Thames, through the whole progress of the river along the more populous parts of this village, is lined with stately dwellings, whose ornamented grounds descend to the water-edge. *Richmonds-house*, a spacious brick mansion, now unoccupied, was, in the latter part of the 17th century, the residence of Francis Newport, Earl of Bradford, an eminent political character in the reigns of Charles and James II. It has since been inhabited by several distinguished families, and was for some time the property and residence of the late Countess Dowager of Elgin, who died here in the year 1810.—The house belonging to the Countess Dowager Poulet was built by Dr. Batty, a physician of considerable eminence, on the site of a villa which was burned down in the year 1734, being then occupied by Mons. Chauvigny, the French Ambassador.—Between this building, and a spot which requires more deliberate examination, are the residence of the Hon. Mrs. Butler, and *Shirley-house*, the seat of Benjamin Bousfield, Esq.

On quitting these latter premises we tread upon classic ground. We are now arrived at the spot endeared to memory and to fancy by the circumstance of having afforded

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\* These gardens have long been celebrated for their abundant produce of fruit. The Parliamentary survey taken in 1650, notices "16 acres of cherry-garden" attached to the dwelling then standing on this site. In Macky's Tour through England, (1720) it is said that "Secretary Johnstone had in his gardens the best collection of fruit of most gentlemen in England; and that he made in every year some hogsheads of wine from his grape-vines."

a residence to ALEXANDER POPE. This great Poet and true ornament of his country purchased his estate at Twickenham in 1715, and removed hither from Binfield, in Windsor Forest, with his father and mother, in the latter part of the same year. The house was not large, but Pope bestowed on it considerable improvements, and took great delight in disposing and embellishing the grounds. The chief part of the gardens lay on the opposite side of the high road through Twickenham to Teddington. As a mean of communication he worked a subterranean passage beneath the road, and rendered this quiet and obscure path desirably ornamental, by adorning its sides with curious spars and gems, and forming it into a grotto. His friend, the learned Warburton, bestows too much attention on a trifle when he says that "the beauty of Pope's poetic genius appeared to as much advantage in the disposition of those romantic materials, as in any of his best contrived poems;" \* but the particular pleasure with which he viewed this little fanciful retreat, he has himself perpetuated in the following passages of a letter addressed to Edward Blount, Esq, and dated June 2, 1725:—

"I have put my last hand to my works in my gardens, in happily finishing the subterraneous way and grotto: I there found a spring of the clearest water, which falls in a perpetual rill, that echoes through the cavern day and night. From the river Thames, you see through my arch up a walk of the wilderness, to an open temple, wholly composed of shells, in the most rustic manner; and from that distance under the temple, you look down through a sloping arcade of trees, and see the sails on the river passing suddenly and vanishing, as through a perspective glass. When you shut the door of this grotto, it becomes, on the instant, from a luminous room, a *camera obscura*; on the walls of which, all objects of the river, hills, woods, and boats, are forming a moving picture in their

\* Warburton's Edition of Pope's Works, Vol. VI. p. 63.



their visible radiations : and when you have a mind to light it up, it affords you a very different scene : it is finished with shells interspersed with pieces of looking-glass, in angular forms ; and in the ceiling is a star of the same material : at which, when a lamp (of an orbicular figure, of thin alabaster) is hung in the middle, a thousand pointed rays glitter, and are reflected over the place. There are connected to this grotto by a narrower passage two porches, one towards the river, of smooth stones, full of light, and open ; the other toward the garden, shadowed with trees, rough with shells, flints, and iron ore. The bottom is paved with simple pebble, as is also the adjoining walk up the wilderness to the temple, in the natural taste, agreeing not ill with the little dripping murmur, and the aquatic idea of the whole place.

“ It wants nothing to complete it but a good statue, with an inscription like that beautiful antique one which you know I am so fond of—

Hujus Nympha loci, sacri custodia fontis,  
 Dormio, dum blandæ sentio murmur aquæ.  
 Parce meum, quisquis tangis cava marmora somnum  
 Rumpere ; si bibas, sive lavare, tace !

Nymph of the grot, these sacred streams I keep,  
 And to the murmurs of these waters sleep.  
 Ah, spare my slumbers ; gently tread the cave,  
 And drink in silence, or in silence lave.”

He likewise made lasting his tender regard for this retreat, and sanctified its recesses, by uniting with it the names of the witty and the patriotic, in the following lines :

“ Thou who shalt stop, where Thames' translucent wave  
 Shines a broad mirrour through the shadowy cave ;  
 Where lingering drops from mineral roofs distil,  
 And pointed crystals break the sparkling rill,  
 Unpolish'd gems no ray on pride bestow,  
 And latent metals innocently glow ;

Approach.

Approach. Great Nature studiously behold!  
 And eye the mine without a wish for gold.  
 Approach: but awful! Lo! the Ægerian grot,  
 Where nobly, pensive, St. John sat and thought;  
 Where British sighs from dying Windham stole,  
 And the bright flame was shot through Marchmont's soul.  
 Let such, such only, tread this sacred floor,  
 Who dare to love their country, and be poor."

Pope died at Twickenham, on the 30th of May, 1744, and the estate, after his decease, was sold to Sir William Stanhope, who added wings to the residence,\* and enlarged the gardens by a piece of ground on the opposite side of a lane, connected with the premises by a second subterraneous passage. From this proprietor the interesting villa passed to the Right Honourable Welbore Ellis, Esq. afterwards Lord Mendip, who married the daughter of Sir William Stanhope. To preserve with care every vestige of a residence so celebrated would appear a common duty of polished life; a duty which none could omit but those to whom education had failed to impart liberality of sentiment. His lordship acted on the terms of this obligation with a warmth of feeling, and an accuracy of taste, which will long be remembered with reverence and applause. Every memorial of the Poet was guarded by him as a relique. Towards the front of the house stood a far-famed weeping willow, supposed to have been planted by the hand of Pope, and probably one of the first scyons from the parent tree already mentioned in our notice of Twickenham Park. This willow Lord Mendip propped with assiduous care; but, notwithstanding his utmost attention, the beautiful tree perished, and fell to the ground, in the year 1801, about twelve months before the decease of its noble and respected owner.

After the death of Lord Mendip, Pope's villa was sold to Sir John Brisco, Bart. and, on the decease of that gentleman, it was again exposed to sale, and was unfortunately purchased by

\* The buildings, as altered by Sir William Stanhope, is represented in the annexed engraving.

by the Baroness Howe in the year 1807. Under the direction of that lady the house has been completely taken down, and a new dwelling erected, at the distance of about one hundred yards from the site.

It is difficult to conceive what could be her ladyship's motive for this act of entire destruction, except the temptation offered by the value of the bricks and the timber, the whole of which might, perhaps, at a good market, produce some five and forty pounds. If the Baroness had been desirous of constructing a more commodious residence than that inhabited by Lord Mendip, she might, without any great blot to the grounds, or injury to the prospect, have suffered the central part of the structure to remain, the portion once inhabited by Pope, and so highly revered and carefully preserved by Lord Mendip. Even calculating on the sum produced by the materials we must think that she did not bear a careful eye towards her own interest, as, at a future market, the estate may be purchased by some person of common feeling and common taste, who would necessarily be disposed to give more for the premises if they contained a relic so estimable in the view of the civilized world, as the former residence of a poet who is the boast of his country.

The work of devastation is complete! and all that remains for the examiner, after looking round with amazement, and assuring himself that such a needless task of ill taste was indeed performed in the 19th century, is to stand on the site, now mournfully verdant, and recollect the bright sunshine of intellect which once illumined the spot. Here Pope translated a part of the Iliad, that noble version of poetry that has greatly assisted in harmonizing the language of his country; here he wrote the Dunciad; the Essay on Man; the Epistles; and numerous poems of a minor size, which only *the few* can forget. In the house which once occupied this site he entertained Swift, Gay, Arbuthnot; and hence are dated the

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greater number of those letters so universally admired for elegance and wit. Here St. John

Mingled with the friendly bowl,  
The feast of reason and the flow of soul.

It was here that Pope died! How painful that only the stranger, visiting the spot, should look with reverence on a place so hallowed!

The grotto with which Pope was so highly pleased has been stripped of its most curious spars and minerals, by the blameable zeal of those who have been desirous of procuring a memorial of the poet. Various fragments of the former embellishments are, likewise, dispersed in the contiguous part of the pleasure-ground.

Over the arched passage connecting the ground added by Sir William Stanhope with the gardens possessed by Pope, are placed the following lines, from the pen of Lord Clare:

The humble roof, the garden's scanty line,  
Ill suit the genius of the bard divine,  
But fancy now displays a fairer scope,  
And Stanhope's plans unfold the soul of Pope.

In a retired part of the grounds is an obelisk, having a funeral urn on each side, raised by Pope to the memory of his mother, who died at Twickenham at a very advanced period of life. On the obelisk is this tender and simple inscription, written in the true language of grief, which disdains poetical flourish or amplification:

AH! EDITHA,  
MATRUM OPTIMA,  
MULIERUM AMANTISSIMA,  
VALE!

The



The house constructed by the Lady Baroness Howe, and in which she now resides with her husband, Sir J. Wathen Waller, Bart. is partly formed from a dwelling erected by Hudson, the painter, who was the scholar and son-in-law of Richardson, and who retired to this place, after marrying to his second wife, a Mrs. Fiennes.\* The building is, without doubt, sufficiently commodious, and it has a very smart, uniform, appearance.

We pass from the spot where so little now remains of Pope, or of a spirit to sympathize with his worth. At a short distance is the seat of William Baker, Esq. which was built by Scott the painter, and was once the residence of Hickey, an attorney of great eminence, who is mentioned with little respect by Lord Orford, † but whose "good nature" is praised by Goldsmith, in the poem intituled Retaliation. Next in the range is the residence of Francis Lind, Esq. Nearly contiguous is *Radnor-house*, built by John, the last Earl of Radnor of the Roberts family, and lately occupied by Charles Marsh, Esq. F. A. S. a man of literature and taste, who had here a valuable library, comprising many rare works in the black letter.

### STRAWBERRY HILL,

the celebrated villa of the late Horatio, Earl of Orford, better known as Mr. Horace Walpole, is situated near the River Thames, at the distance of about half a mile from the village of Twickenham. On the spot now occupied by the mansion there stood formerly a small tenement, built by a person who  
was

\* Hudson embellished the principal apartments of his small villa with a good selection of cabinet pictures, and drawings, by great masters. After the death of his widow, his collection was sold by auction.

† In a letter addressed to Mr. Bentley, Lord Orford mentions this resident of Twickenham as "Mr. H. the impudent lawyer that Tom Hervey wrote against."

was coachman to the Earl of Bradford, and intended for a lodging-house. Colley Cibber was once a tenant, and he wrote here the play called, "The Refusal, or the Lady's Philosophy." Dr. Talbot, Bishop of Durham, and Henry Bridges, Marquis of Caernarvon, afterwards Duke of Chandos, likewise rented the premises. The house was next hired by Mrs. Chevenix, the noted Toy-woman. Lord Orford (then the Honourable Horace Walpole) purchased Mrs. Chevenix's lease, and in the following year bought the fee-simple of the estate. In a letter to Mr. (afterwards Marshal) Conway, Mr. Walpole thus describes the place at the time of his taking possession: "Twickenham, June 8th, 1747. You perceive by my date that I am got into a new camp, and have left my tub at Windsor; it is a little plaything house that I got out of Mrs. Chevenix's shop, and is the prettiest bawble you ever saw. It is set in enamelled meadows, with phillagree hedges,

A small Euphrates through the piece is roll'd,  
And little fishes wave their wings in gold.

Two delightful roads that, you would call dusty, supply me continually with coaches and chaises: barges as solemn as Barons of the Exchequer move under my window. Richmond Hill and Ham walks bound my prospects; but, thank God, the Thames is between me and the Duchess of Queensbury. Dowagers as plenty as flounders inhabit all all around, and Pope's ghost is just now skimming under my window by a most poetical moonlight. The Chevenixes had tricked the cottage up for themselves. Up two pair of stairs is what they call Mr. Chevenix's library, furnished with three maps, one shelf, a bust of Sir Isaac Newton, and a lunar telescope without any glasses."

The building, thus humble and frivolous, Lord Orford enlarged, at different times, between the years 1753 and 1776. It may, perhaps, be regretted that he did not entirely take  
down

down the cottage, and commence a new structure on a uniform and more comprehensive design than the present building ; but the whole work was merely the amusement of his leisure ; and, circumscribed in dimensions as it is now seen, it enabled him to perform with sufficient success his original intention, which was that of adapting the more beautiful portions of English, or Gothic, castellated and ecclesiastical architecture to the purposes of a modern villa. A wide, and somewhat novel,\* field was here opened for the exercise of taste. The task was precisely suited to the talent of the designer ; and this choice specimen of the picturesque effect which may be produced by a combination of the graces of ancient English style, even when those beauties are unaided by the ivy'd mellowness of time, has greatly assisted in introducing a passion for the Gothic, which is now entertained with almost equal warmth by the Peer and the trader, and which struggles to impart the embattled aspect of past centuries to the mansion, the citizen's " box," and the cottage that should be only rural.

The villa at Strawberry Hill is situated on a gentle, but fine, ascent, and commands pleasing views over the lovely mixture of wood and water by which the neighbourhood is enriched. Two sides abut on the high road ; and, from this circumstance of site, the house loses a portion of the romantic gloom desirable in an edifice affecting a poetical air of ancient costume. Viewed from the more distant road, which runs nearly parallel with the river, † its mullioned windows, numerous pinnacles, and embattled tower, present an imposing picture of Gothic sublimity that agreeably deludes the judgment

\* In the preface to his description of this villa, embellished with engravings, Lord Orford observes " That the general disuse of Gothic architecture, and the decay and alterations so frequently made in churches, give *prints* a chance of being the sole preservatives of that style."

† The annexed view comprehends the most prominent features of the structure, as seen in that direction.

judgment, and would indeed appear “the work of hands long since mouldered into dust.” On a closer examination we are surprised to find the slender texture of the fabric which at a distance we supposed to have stood the shock of centuries. The walls are slight, and covered with rough-cast; the coping of the battlement, and the pinnacles which rise so proudly, are of wood. Like the pageantry of a playhouse, it seems formed only for “its hour;” and the exquisite skill with which the work is designed, renders its inevitable want of durability the more lamentable.

The interior is arranged in a strict accordance with the ancient English character of the outside of the structure. The ceilings, the screens, the niches, and nearly every circumstance of decoration, are on the model of beautiful specimens contained in Cathedrals, Chapels, and other costly labours of the best Gothic builders. The more ordinary articles of furniture are, likewise, consonant in style with the leading features of the fabric. But the walls are adorned with pictures, and the recesses enriched with curiosities, unknown to the castles of our ancestors. It would indeed have been extending the love of the “Gothic” to an extravagant height, if works of art had been excluded, because they were not contained in the mansion of the old English Baron. The building may be compared to a delicate Gothic casket, in which are repositied, among several sterling productions of the Arts, many of those trifles of antiquity which depend for interest on incident or connection; the glove valuable only for having been touched by the hand of Queen Elizabeth, or the purse deemed more precious now than when new and filled with gold, because it belonged to King James I.

The collection at Strawberry Hill was progressively made by Lord Orford during the affluent leisure of a long life, which was chiefly devoted to the light and pretty parts of literature and the fine arts. Many presents he received from friends (the whole of which he has carefully acknowledged); but



the great bulk of the collection was formed, to use his Lordship's own words, "out of the spoils of many renowned cabinets, as Dr. Mead's, Lady Elizabeth Germaine's, Lord Oxford's, the Duchess of Portland's, and of about forty more of celebrity."\* The most considerable part of this collection, so famous in the annals of virtù, consists of miniatures, enamels, and other portraits of remarkable persons. The miniatures and enamels are extremely numerous and fine. Here is seen the largest assortment in any existing cabinet of the works of Isaac and Peter Oliver, together with some of the finest works of Petitot, and of his rival, Zincke. The English antiquary will observe with pleasure the numerous historic pictures of our ancient monarchs, and royal family. The works of Holbein must find an admirer in every examiner; and the virtuoso of a more classic taste will see with delight some exquisite specimens of ancient sculpture of the smaller kind. Mixed with these genuine productions of talent are many playthings of antiquarianism, and a countless variety of articles in French porcelain, and that of Saxony and other countries, which some may deem quite as well-suited to a dairy as to a cabinet; together with a stupendous assemblage of non-descript trifles, which a rich man may place any where, but which a truly judicious admirer of the arts would find a difficulty in appropriating to a spot on which they might be seen with advantage to the credit of his own judgment.

It has been aptly said that this place "may be considered as a picture of the master's mind who formed it, in which there was nothing great; at the same that it was plentifully stored with elegant knowledge, and gifted with a power of communicating it in a manner of superior polish and amusement." † It is well known that Mr. Burke termed Lord Oxford an agreeable trifle. Perhaps this was forming too harsh

PART IV.

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\* Preface to the "Description of Mr. Walpole's Villa," written by himself.

† Cooke's Thames, Vol. I.

an estimate of his character ; but, if we endeavour to vindicate at some points the respectability of his judgment and taste, we fear that there was a degree of frigidity about his heart, and a consequent deficiency in liberality of sentiment, which it would require a more able pen to soften into the character of a venial failing. He loved the arts, but despised those who practised them. He affected to dislike the company of authors, though fond of their productions ; and high-rank, was, in his opinion, disgraced by an alliance with the blood of a painter, even though that painter were a Rubens, or a Vandyck. Could any system of aristocratic intolerance tend more completely to humble the arts, than that which laboured, on principle, to degrade the artists ? A saving knowledge was his bosom-friend through life ; and it is probable that he cultivated this disdain for the society of men of genius, in order to prevent the danger of injury to his purse. His conduct to Chatterton, after all his efforts at extenuation, remains a spot upon his memory. The youth, in his address, stated penury ; and Mr. Walpole returned him the insult of ceremonious, affected, humility of respect, without, at first, glancing, even by the comparative kindness of denial, at the oppressive circumstances of the writer. He quitted London for the Continent without returning Chatterton's papers, because he liked their contents so well that he wanted to copy them ; and, when the writer complained of this neglect, his natural remonstrance was termed insolence by his dignified correspondent. To pass over the meanness of retaining a copy of writings, while he was determined to hold at a disdainful distance the miserable son of genius who produced them, was he not bound, by the breeding of his nobility, to favour the writer with the common-place duty of a prompt reply ? It would seem that Chatterton imbibed his first permanent ill-impression of the world, from the coldness and contempt he experienced at the hand of Mr. Horace Walpole, who was himself an author, and a professed admirer of the arts. In

consequence of such an ill-impression, Chatterton unhappily sacrificed his life, and the world was deprived of a genius of an uncommon and truly elevated kind.

It has been remarked, that Chatterton acted indiscreetly in his choice of a patron. Such was indeed the case. The wealthy and dignified collector of the pictures and rarities at Strawberry Hill, shrunk from the character of a Mæcenas. Consistent to the last, he quite forgot even the less fortunate friends who had shared with him in literary amusement, and bequeathed the great savings of his income towards the accumulation of family consequence.

As an author Lord Orford is chiefly known by his lives of Painters, Engravers, &c. compiled from the papers of Vertue, with the aid of his own collections. His Tragedy of the "Mysterious Mother" is founded on a tale too frightful to answer the legitimate purposes of the tragic muse, and the poetry very rarely rises above mediocrity. His letters are light and gay, but will be regarded as trifles only, when compared with the epistolary productions of Pope and his friends. We may entertain an unfashionable opinion, but we must think that the brightest work of fancy that ever proceeded from the pen of this "noble author," is the Castle of Otranto, a tale of Gothic wonders, inspired by a contemplation of the very scenes to which we are conducting the reader. There are in this short romance touches of nature, sometimes strong, at other times delicate, yet always accurately traced, which atone for every marvellous absurdity, and shew that the writer had studied Shakspeare as an imitator, not as a copyist.

We now enter the romantic mansion that inspired this strange tale, and which contains such numerous subjects of delight for the tasteful and the curious. In conducting the reader through the principal apartments we notice such prominent objects only as may convey an idea of the general character of the collection. Any resemblance of a catalogue of the pictures and rarities would, indeed, far exceed the limits of a

publication like the present. The late Earl of Orford drew up a complete catalogue of his collection, together with what he termed a description of the villa at Strawberry Hill; and that work occupies 113 pages of a quarto volume. For the facts contained in the ensuing brief notice we are chiefly indebted to his Lordship's copious and accurate inventory.

The principal entrance is on the north. After passing the outward embattled wall, the first object that presents itself in the court is a small oratory, provided with an altar and with various particulars allusive to the rituals of Romish devotees. A small plot of ground, to the right, termed the "Abbot's Garden," Lord Orford parted off by an open screen, the design of which was taken from the tomb of Roger Niger, Bishop of London, in the old Cathedral of St. Paul. Passing by a small cloister, we enter the mansion by a door of ancient form, over which are three shields of Walpole, Shorter, and Robsart.

*The Hall of Entrance* is small, and is lighted by two narrow windows of painted glass, representing St. John and St. Francis.

Turning to the left, through a passage, over the entrance of which is an ancient carving in wood of the arms of Queen Elizabeth, dated 1567, we enter *the Refectory*, or *Great Parlour*. The chimney-piece of this room was designed by Mr. Bentley, and is a pleasing instance of the ease with which the florid Gothic style may be adapted to so trivial a purpose. The walls are ornamented by several paintings, chiefly portraits, among which may be noticed the following :

A conversation-piece, by *Reynolds*, small life : Richard, second Lord Edgcumbe, is drawing at a table in the library at Strawberry-hill; George James Williams is looking over him; George Augustus Selwyn stands on the other side, with a book in his hand.

Sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the Garter, afterwards Earl of Orford.

Catherine,



Catherine, eldest daughter of John Shorter, of Bybrook in Kent, first wife of Sir Robert Walpole; in white: a copy from Sir Godfrey Kneller, by *Jarvis*,

Maria Skerret, (in the dress of a shepherdess) second wife of Sir Robert, by *Jarvis*.

Horace Walpole, third son of Sir Robert and Catherine Shorter; in blue velvet: by *Richardson*.

A large piece representing the ladies Laura, Maria, and Horatia Waldegrave, daughters of James, second Earl of Waldegrave and Maria Walpole, afterwards Duchess of Gloucester; by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, 1781.

In a small apartment, termed the *Waiting-room*, is "a bust of Colley Cibber, poet-laureat, in a cap, when old, coloured from the life, and extremely like. He gave it to Mrs. Clive, the celebrated actress; and her brother, Mr. Raftor, gave it, after her death, to Mr. Walpole."

A *China-room*, in this villa, appears to have been highly valued by Lord Orford; and his description contains an elaborate enumeration of "trays in shapes of fans;" and plates, tea-pots, and caudle-cups, of a rare and most estimable character. For a very complete account of these articles we refer the reader to his lordship's catalogue.\* Many of the particulars will, perhaps, be deemed undesirably trifling; but we must observe, that the list contains a notice of several lachrymatories, and other relics of Roman antiquity, which possess considerable interest, and were formerly in the collection of Dr. Mead. The following entry in the catalogue claims notice, as it shews the value which Lord Orford placed on the accidental combination of small circumstances:—"Two Saxon tankards, one with Chinese figures, the other with European. These tankards are extremely remarkable. Sir Robert Walpole drank ale; the Duchess of Kendal, mistress of King George I. gave him the former. A dozen or more years afterwards, the Countess

\* Works of the Earl of Orford, Vol. II. p. 405—412.

tess of Yarmouth, mistress of King George II. without having seen the other, gave him the second; and they match exactly in form and size."

The chimney-piece of *The Little Parlour* is designed after the tomb of Thomas Ruthall, Bishop of Durham, in Westminster Abbey. In this room, among several drawings, is one by J. Carter, representing the entry of Frederick of Vicenza into the Castle of Otranto.

In *The Blue Breakfasting-room* are many attractive works of art. Among these are conspicuous some exquisite miniatures of the Digby family, by *Peter Oliver*.\*

Holbein, in a round, by himself.

A curious picture of Rose, the royal gardener, presenting the first pine-apple raised in England to Charles II. who is standing in a garden.

A very fine portrait of Cowley, by *Sir Peter Lely*.

Three excellent miniatures by *Petitot*, from the collection of the Comte de Caylus.

Vandervaaert, the painter, a fine portrait by himself, in water-colours.

Richard III. and his queen, a drawing, supposed from painted glass, by *Vertuc*. This drawing was purchased by Lord Orford at Vertue's sale, but no direct intelligence is afforded concerning the original. "Richard's face is very comely, and corresponds singularly with the portrait of him in the preface to the Royal and Noble Authors. He has a sort of tippet of ermine doubled about his neck, which seems calculated to disguise some want of symmetry." Two prints of this drawing

\* These miniatures, which are in fine preservation, were found some years back in the garret of an old house in Wales, belonging to a Mr. Watkin Williams, who appears to have descended from Sir Kenelm Digby. This set of pictures, together with a miniature of Lady Lucy Percy, (wife of Sir Edward Stanley, and mother of Venetia, Lady Digby) and a few pieces of less beauty, cost Lord Orford three hundred guineas.

drawing are given in Lord Orford's very ingenious work, intitled "Historic Doubts," &c.

In a closet attached to this apartment are many curious small pictures, among which is a portrait, by *Hogarth*, of Sarah Malcolm, who was hanged for murdering her mistress and two other women. This likeness was taken the day previous to her execution; and it is said by Lord Orford, "that she had put on red to look the better."

Here are, also, the head of Old Dahl, the painter, in water-colours, by himself; Cibber, the statuary, in water-colours, by *Christian Richter*; a Beggar-boy with a bird's nest, water-colours on ivory, "by Mr. Horace Walpole, from Murillo;" A Conversation, in water-colours, after Watteau, by the same; two Kittens, in white marble, by Mrs. Damer.

The *staircase* is of moderate proportions, but is elegantly embellished, and with a strict preservation of Gothic character. The balustrade, which is formed in large open-work compartments, was designed by Mr. Bentley. At each corner is an antelope (one of Lord Orford's supporters,) holding a shield. In a niche on the ascent is placed the armour of Francis I. King of France, which is of steel, gilt, and covered with bas-reliefs descriptive of military exploits. The sword is beautifully inlaid with gold; and the lance is of ebony, inlaid with silver. There is, also, the armour for the horse's head. This curious suit of armour "was purchased from the Crozat collection, in 1772, on the death of the Baron de Thiers, when the Czarina bought the fine collection of pictures and bronzes." At a short distance is the picture representing Henry V. and his family, of which a description and print are given in the "Anecdotes of Painting." Among several articles\* repositied on the staircase is an ancient curfeu, or cover-fire.

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\* One of these is the *top of a warming-pan* that belonged to Charles II. with his arms, and the motto, "Sarve God and live for ever." As the date on it is 1660, with the initials C. R. Lord Orford gravely observes, "that it was probably used for his Majesty and the Duchess of Cleveland!"

The *Library* is not of extensive dimensions, but is arranged with great elegance; and the spectator finds with pleasure the ancient English style rendered in this apartment amenable to a purpose unknown to the illiterate ages in which it originated. The books are ranged within Gothic arches of pierced work, the design of which is taken from a side-door case to the choir in the old cathedral of St. Paul, as represented in Dugdale. The collection comprises many select and valuable works on English history and antiquities, together with numerous articles which the examiner, not imbued with virtú, will, perhaps, deem curious rather than satisfactory.

The stone-work of the chimney-piece is after the design of the tomb of Thomas, Duke of Clarence, at Canterbury; above is a fine display of Gothic beauty, imitated in wood from the tomb of John, Earl of Cornwall, in Westminster Abbey. The ceiling was painted by Clermont, from a design of Lord Orford, drawn out by Bentley, with armorial bearings appertaining to the Walpole family, and those of Fitz-Osbert and Robart, accompanied by various heraldic devices.

This very pleasing room is likewise adorned by some pictures and curiosities, the following of which appear best entitled to notice.

An ancient and valuable piece, (described in the *Anecdotes of Painting*\*) representing the marriage of Henry VI.

An Osprey Eagle, the size of life, finely modelled in terracotta by Mrs. Damer. "This bird was taken in Lord Melbourne's park at Brompton-hall; and, in taking it, one of the wings was almost cut off. Mrs. Damer saw it in that momentary rage, which she remembered, and has executed exactly." She has written her own name in Greek on the base; and Lord Orford added this line:

Non me Praxitiles finxit, at Anna Damer, 1787.

A Clock

\* Vide *Anecdotes of Painting*, 4to. edit. p. 37—38, where is introduced an engraving from this curious picture.



A Clock of silver, gilt, and richly chased, which was a present from Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn. On the weights are the initial letters of Henry and Anne, within true-lovers' knots.

On a writing-table is placed a silver standish, that was Sir Robert Walpole's, with his arms engraved on it.

The *Star Chamber* is a small ante-room, so denominated because its sides are studded with gilt stars in mosaic. In this apartment is the celebrated bust of Henry VII, when in the agony of death, finely executed in stone, as a model for his tomb, by Torreggiano.

Passing through a passage, dimly lighted by a window of painted-glass, we enter the *Holbein Chamber*. The chimney-piece, which is extremely beautiful, is chiefly taken from the tomb of Archbishop Warham, at Canterbury, with some alterations by Mr. Bentley. This apartment justly merits the name which is bestowed on it; for, although we do not here meet with an assemblage of the first rate productions of Holbein, there are many excellent pictures from his hand, and some relics of that great master, which, from their unique character, are truly curious and estimable. The following are the principal works of Holbein in this room:

A Lady, supposed by Vertue to be Catherine, Duchess of Bar, sister of Henry IV. of France. This was in the collection of Sir Robert Walpole, and has been engraved among the illustrious heads, as Catherine of Arragon, first wife of King Henry VIII.

Edmund Montacute, a Judge; from Sir R. Walpole's collection.

A very small head of a man, in a round.

Frobenius, the printer, in a round; and Melancthon, in the same manner.

Two heads (one that of a young man,) names not known.

A man in black, from the collection of Mr. Jennings, of Shiplake.

Shiplake; and a man in black, holding a ring, a small half-length.

A drawing of a Romish episcopal saint, whole-length; a large drawing of a chimney-piece, designed for one of the palaces of Henry VIII.; a fine whole figure, in terra cotta, of Henry VIII.; head of the same king, with a watch at his neck, carved in box.

In this chamber is likewise a collection of portraits, taken off on oil paper, by Vertue, from some of the original drawings by Holbein, found by Queen Caroline at Kensington Palace, and now preserved, we believe, at Buckingham-house.\*

The amateur of the arts will observe with pleasure that here are also preserved those most valuable copies, supposed by Zucchero, of the Triumphs of Riches and Poverty, from the originals of Holbein, formerly in the hall of the Steel-yard Company. These drawings, which are rendered so precious by the loss of the originals, were purchased from Buckingham-house when Sir Charles Sheffield sold it to the king.

Among pictures by other masters must be noticed a fine piece, by *Lucas de Heere*, representing Frances, Duchess of Suffolk, mother of the Lady Jane Grey, and Adrian Stoke, her second husband. This has been engraved by *Vertue*.

Descending from the enumeration of works of art which reflect so much credit on the taste of the collector, we pass to the notice of some curious trifles in this room, which appear to  
require

\* These drawings are eighty-nine in number, and were accidentally found in a bureau at Kensington, by Queen Caroline, soon after the accession of the late king. How they came there is uncertain, but they are known to have belonged to King Charles I. who exchanged them with the Earl of Pembroke for a picture by Raffaele. They consist of original drawings for the portraits of some of the principal personages of the court of Henry VIII. They are drawn with chalk, upon paper stained of a flesh colour; and, though they have little more than outline, they possess great strength and vivacity of delineation.

require observation chiefly because they assist in conveying a due notion of the rarities contained in this celebrated villa.

Here, then, on a table of ebony, is placed a tray with four ancient combs; "one of ivory," (as we are told by Lord Orford,) "is *extremely* ancient." Another, which *is said* to have belonged to the Queen of Scots, is of tortoise-shell, studded with silver hearts and roses. We inspected this comb, and certainly it is of a delicate manufacture.

By the side of the bed, which is duly sumptuous, is the red hat of Cardinal Wolsey, "found in the great wardrobe by Bishop Burnet, when clerk of the closet. From his son, the judge, it came to the Countess Dowager of Albemarle, who gave it to Mr. Walpole." This hat is of the finest beaver, and lined with silk. It is probable that Lord Orford placed additional value on it from the circumstance of it having evidently been much worn. The silk of the inside has happily been pressed, in warm weather, by the forehead of the great Cardinal, or that of some other person.

The *Gallery* displays the taste of Lord Orford to the best advantage. This apartment is fifty-six feet long, seventeen feet high, and thirteen feet wide. The design of the ceiling is taken from one of the side-aisles of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and is finely affluent in pendants and fret-work, gilt on a white ground. The great door, which partakes much of Gothic grandeur, is copied from the north door of St. Alban's; and the two smaller doors are parts of the same design. The side most highly embellished is partly designed after the tomb of Archbishop Bouchier at Canterbury; and has five canopied recesses, ornamented with tracery-work, and pannelled with estimable pictures. This apartment is truly superb in character; and the effect of a first view is much heightened by the well-contrived gloom of the passage through which it is approached from the Holbein chamber. But it needs no assistance of subordinate art:—its ornaments, though ample, are so chaste and delicate, and the arrangement of them so judicious,

that, perhaps, admiration is more forcibly excited after the first impression has passed away.

The room is hung with crimson Norwich damask; and the chairs and settees are of the same, mounted on black and gold frames. The works of art assembled in this rich apartment, are, in general, collected with an elegant taste, and highly deserve the notice of the connoisseur. The following occur among specimens of antique sculpture.

The eagle found in the gardens of Boccapadugli, within the precinct of Caracalla's baths at Rome, in the year 1742. This is one of the finest pieces of Greek sculpture extant. The boldness, and yet great finishing, of this statue, are justly observed by Lord Orford to be incomparable. Gray has drawn the flagging wing in his ode on the Progress of Poesy.\*

Vespasian, in basalt, a fine bust, purchased from the collection of Cardinal Ottoboni for the small sum of 22*l*.

A statue of Democrates.

Busts of Tiberius; Marcus Aurelius; Domitilla, wife of Vespasian, exceedingly rare; a Camillus, or sacrificing priest; Julia Moesa; Faustina, senior; and Antonia Claudii Mater; very rare.

There are likewise many small antique bronzes, formerly possessed by Dr. Conyers Middleton, whose whole collection of bronzes, Roman lamps, &c. was purchased by Lord Orford.

Among the pictures, the undermentioned will be viewed with considerable interest.

The marriage of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York, by *Mabuse*. This curious picture is on board, and represents the inside of a church. On one hand, on the foreground, stand the king and the Bishop of Imola, who pronounced the nuptial benediction.

\* " Perching on the sceptred hand  
Of Jove, thy magic lulls the feather'd king  
With ruffled plumes and flagging wing;  
Quench'd in dark clouds of slumber lie  
The terror of his beak and lightnings of his eye."



benediction. Opposite to the bishop is the queen, a comely personage, with golden hair. By her is a male figure, disproportionately tall, with a spear in his hand. This is supposed to be intended for St. Thomas, who was probably the queen's chosen saint.

Sir Francis Walsingham, with a view of his house at Scadbury, in Kent, by *Frederick Zucchero*. This portrait is from Sir R. Walpole's collection, and is engraved by Houbraken among the illustrious heads.

George, Duke of Buckingham, by *Rubens*. It is observed by Lord Orford, that in this picture the garter is put on the wrong way.

Marguerite de Valois, Duchess of Savoy, by *Antoniu More*. She was sister of Henry II. of France, who was killed at the tournament for her wedding. This picture belonged to King Charles I.

Maria, second daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, "widow of James, Earl of Waldegrave, and wife of William Henry, Duke of Gloucester, brother of King George III." by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*.

James, Earl of Waldegrave, by the same master.

Frances Bridges, second wife of Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, on whose left hand she refused to lie on his tomb in Westminster Abbey: an excellent portrait, by *Vandyck*.

A portrait of Alderman Leneve, of Norwich, by *Sir Peter Lely*, in his best style. This was supposed by Lord Orford to be the finest picture ever painted by Lely.

The wife of Alderman Leneve, by the same master.

Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban's, favourite, and, as Sir John Reresby says, second husband of Queen Henrietta Maria: probably by *Old Stone*.

A young man's head, finely executed, by *Giorgione*. This picture was in the collection of Charles I.

Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and Mary, Queen of France.

Frances,

Frances, Duchess of Richmond and Lenox, by *Mark Garrard*.

Henry Carey, Lord Falkland, deputy of Ireland, and father of the famous Lucius, Lord Falkland; in white,\* by *Vansomer*.

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, beheaded for the cause of Mary, Queen of Scots; painted by *Antonio More*. In this portrait the duke is represented at a youthful period of life.

The great doorway of the gallery opens to a circular apartment, termed the *Round Drawing Room*, on the further part of which is a bay window finely ornamented with painted glass, comprising various coats of arms, and six pieces, by a scholar of Price, from Raffaele's bible. The surbase of the window is taken from the tomb of Queen Eleanor, in Westminster Abbey.

The Chimney-piece, which is beautifully executed, by Richter, in white marble inlaid with scagliuola, is taken from the tomb of Edward the Confessor, with some alterations by Mr. Adam. In the fire-place are *dogs* of wrought silver.

The pictures, which are not numerous, but are extremely well chosen, comprise the following works of old masters.

Jacob travelling from Laban, a fine composition, by *Salvator Rosa*.

The Education of Jupiter, by *Nicolo Poussin*, from the collection of Sir R. Walpole, who purchased it for one hundred and fourteen pounds.

An eminently beautiful landscape, by *Paul Brill*.

This room is likewise enriched by the under-named portraits:

Lady Dorothy Percy, Countess of Leicester, and her sister, Lady Lucy, the witty and beautiful Countess of Carlisle; † a very fine picture by *Vandyck*.

Mrs. Lemon (mistress of Vandyck) painted with a sword, as Judith, by the same.

Bianca

\* The idea of the picture walking out of its frame in The Castle of Otranto, was suggested by this portrait.

† See another portrait of this lady noticed in our account of Syon-house.

Bianca Capello, by *Vasari*, bought out of the Vitelli palace at Florence.

The *Tribune*, or *Cabinet*, is a small square room of a very elegant character. In the central part of each side is a semi-circular recess, finely ornamented. The windows are filled with painted glass, comprising a head of Christ and two apostles, one in the middle of each window. The heads are set round with four histories, all of which are old, but are finely re-coloured by Price. The remainder of the glass is filled with mosaics of great beauty. The roof is groined, and designed after that of the chapter-house at York, except that the ribs of the groin-work terminate at top in a star of yellow glass, which, in conjunction with the "storied" windows, throws a rich and golden gloom over the whole apartment, highly favourable to an inspection of the small and delicate curiosities which abound in every part of this room. The several niches in the tribune are in imitation of those on the sides of the north door of the great church at St. Alban's.

An enumeration of the works of art and curiosities in this apartment occupies more than twenty quarto pages of Lord Orford's description of his villa. Our limits prevent us from entering on a selection more copious than is necessary to convey an idea of the general character of the articles here deposited.

The small antiquities, formerly in the collection of Dr. Conyers Middleton, are numerous and of considerable interest.\* The following, perhaps, are among those most estimable: a Sleeping Hermaphrodite, with two satyrs, antique cameo, on agate; a curious antique miniature, in gold, of a Roman lady and her son, the boy has a bulla at his neck; a young Hercules, in bronze, with the lion's skin on his arm; a Roman Emperor, in bronze, as an idol, with thunderbolt and caduceus; a small Terminus, and a sacrificing instrument in the shape of a shell.

Among

\* See an account of the whole of these in Middleton's *Germana quedam Antiquitatis Monumenta*.

Among the pictures are *The Temptation of St. Antony*, by Teniers. *Frances Howard, the degraded Countess of Essex and Somerset*, by Isaac Oliver. *Soldiers at Cards*, a curious picture, painted in the manner of Teniers by Vandyck. *Cornelius Poelemborg*, by himself, an oval on copper, highly finished like enamel, but with great freedom and spirit. *Polemborg's wife*, by himself, a work of much less merit; both these pictures were in the collection of Sir Robert Walpole. *Young Hercules with the Serpents*, by Annibal Caracci. *Christ, as a pilgrim, and St. Catherine crowned by an angel*, by Taddeo Zuccherò. *The Virgin and Child, with other saints*, a fine drawing by Parmegiano. *Sir Godfrey Kneller, when young*, by himself.

The cabinet of enamels and miniatures within this room was designed by Lord Orford. The contents are truly worthy of a costly depositary, as they comprise a larger number of the best works of Petitot, Zincke, and Oliver, than are assembled in any other place. The following appear to be among the articles of prominent interest, which we select according to their arrangement in Lord Orford's catalogue.

*Head of Christ*, by Carlo Dolce. *Ethelreda Harrison, wife of Charles Viscount Townsend*, a fine piece of enamel, by Zincke, after Vanloo. *Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford*, painted in enamel by Zincke two years before Sir Robert's death. *Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford*, (who made the collection) by the same. *Charles I.* by Petitot, extremely fine. *Charles II.* by the same artist.\* *James II. when Duke of York*, by the same; bought at the sale of Mrs. Dunch, daughter of his mistress, Mrs. Godfrey. *Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex*, by Isaac Oliver, engraved for the illustrious heads. *Richard Cromwell, Protector, in armour*, by Cooper. *Lady Arabella*

\* This miniature was done abroad, and is said to have been purchased of an old gentlewoman, to whom the king gave it when he stood godfather to her in Holland.



Arabella Stuart, by Hilliard. Cowley, the Poet, by Zincke, supposed to be his master-piece, "and, perhaps, the finest piece of enamel in the world." This miniature is after the portrait by Sir Peter Lely, which we have noticed in the Blue breakfasting-room. Catherine Parr, by Holbein; a scarce and valuable head. Peter Oliver, profile in black lead, from a leaf of his own pocket-book, and his wife on the other side; both fine. Lucius Carey, the famous Lord Falkland, by Hoskins; from the collection of Dr. Mead.

On the insides of the doors are the following, among other pictures and curiosities:—Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, beheaded in the reign of Elizabeth; Antonio More. Lucy Barlow (or Waters) mother of the Duke of Monmouth, by Cooper. Catherine of Arragon, wife of Henry VIII. a fine original by Holbein. James Brydges, first Duke of Chandos, by Zincke. Isaac Oliver, by himself. Some hair of King Edward IV. cut from his corpse when discovered in St. George's chapel at Windsor, 1789; given by Sir Joseph Banks.

From the numerous works of art and rarities in other parts of the tribune, we select the following few specimens:

The great seal of Theodore, King of Corsica, and two curious documents relating to that celebrated adventurer.

A small bust in bronze of Caligula, the eyes of silver. "This exquisite piece is one of the finest things in the collection, and shews the great art of the ancients. It is evidently a portrait, carefully done, and seems to represent that emperor at the beginning of his madness. It was found with some other small busts at the very first discovery of Herculaneum, which happened by digging a well for the prince D'Elbœuf."

One of the seven mourning-rings given at the burial of Charles I. It has the King's head in miniature; behind, a death's-head between the letters C. R. The motto, *Prepared be to follow me.*

A beautiful silver bell, made for a Pope by Benvenuto Cellini.

lini. This exquisite piece of workmanship is covered all over, in alto relievo, with antique masks, flies, grasshoppers, and other insects. At the top are the Virgin and boy-angels; at the bottom is a wreath of leaves. The execution of the whole is delicate beyond description. This rare work of art came out of the collection of the Marquis of Leonati, at Parma.

A magnificent missal, with miniatures by *Raffaelle*, and his scholars, set in gold, enamelled, and adorned with rubies and turquoises; the sides are of Cornelian, engraved with religious subjects; the clasp, a large garnet. This most valuable missal belonged to Claude, Queen of France, wife of Francis I. It was purchased by Lord Orford from the collection of Dr. Mead.

A box of suitable elegance contains many estimable antique rings.

The *Great North Bedchamber* is furnished with much splendour. The chimney-piece, which was designed by Lord Orford from the tomb of Dudley, Bishop of Durham, in Westminster Abbey, is of Portland stone, gilt.

Every apartment of this villa is stored with *Curiosities*. We find here, in a glass closet, a careful gleaning of rarities, among which may be mentioned:

A fine silver trunk to hold perfumes, with bas-reliefs; the top from *Raffaelle's* Judgment of Paris, the work of Cellini.

A pair of gloves worn by King James I. bought out of Thoresby's Museum.

The wedding-gloves of Mrs. Hampden, wife of the celebrated John Hampden.

A speculum of kennel-coal, in a leathern case. "It is curious for having been used to deceive the mob by Dr. Dee, the conjuror, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It was in the collection of the Mordaunts, Earls of Peterborough, in whose catalogue it is called *the black stone into which Dr. Dee used to call his spirits.*"

The spurs worn by King William at the Battle of the Boyne.

Lord Orford trifled much, but that he had in many hours a better judgment is evinced, we presume, by the well-selected pictures which we have already noticed. In this chamber are, likewise, the following valuable productions of art:

A large and very curious picture of Henry VIII. and his children.

A fine whole length, by *Vandyck*, of Margaret, wife of Thomas Carye, groom of the bedchamber to Charles I. From the collection of Sir R. Walpole.

Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, (with a view of Old Wilton;) whole length, by *Mytens*.

Ninon L'Enclos, *the only original picture of her*; "given by herself to the Countess of Sandwich, daughter of Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, and by her grandson, John, Earl of Sandwich, to Mr. Walpole."

Madame de Maintenon, a fine and attractive portrait.

The original portrait of Catharine of Braganza, sent from Portugal previous to her marriage with Charles the Second.

The original sketch of the Beggar's Opera, by *Hogarth*. "In this piece are represented Walker, as Macheath; Miss Fenton, afterwards Duchess of Bolton, as Polly; Hippisley, as Peach'em; Hall, as Lockit: on one side in a box, Sir Thomas Robinson, very tall and lean; Sir Robert Fagg, a famous horse-racer, fat, with short grey hair."

Henry VII. a very fine portrait on board, conspicuous for natural delineation, force of expression, and great effect of *chiaroscuro*. Concerning this portrait Lord Orford observes that "the character and thought in the countenance, and its exact conformity with the bust by *Torreggiano* in the Star-chamber, make it unquestionably a portrait for which the king sat; and yet the knowledge of light and shade, not possessed even by

Holbein, makes it probable that this picture was retouched by Rubens, of whose colouring it is worthy, and resembles."

The *Beauclerk Closet* was built in the year 1776, after a design of Mr. Essex, of Cambridge, for the purpose of receiving seven drawings, by the late Lady Diana Beauclerk, from as many situations in Lord Orford's Tragedy of the Mysterious Mother. These drawings were the first pieces on historic subjects which Lady Beauclerk attempted, and were conceived and executed in a fortnight. Lord Orford, in his work respecting this villa, terms them "sublime;" a phrase of commendation which the unbiassed examiner will scarcely allow to be their due. But an elegant mind is displayed in each composition; and it is to be lamented that the correct genius of Lady Beauclerk should be employed for a whole fortnight on an attempt to delineate the scenes of so disgusting a performance as that which Lord Orford intituled the "Mysterious Mother."

Among other works of art in this closet is a portrait of the accomplished Lady after whom the room is named, executed by Powel from a picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

In the Library over the round drawing-room, among other productions of the pencil, are a profile of Mrs. Barry, the actress, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller* (sketch for the head of Britannia in the large equestrian picture of King William at Hampton Court;) and a portrait of Mrs. Clive, painted by *Davison*, and presented to Lord Orford by her brother.

When the estate at Strawberry Hill was first purchased by Lord Orford, five acres only of ground were attached to the house.\* Considerable additions have since been made, and the

\* A small portion of these grounds was occupied by a cottage and garden belonging to Richard Franklin, printer of the *Craftsman*, a most violent periodical paper in opposition to the administration of Sir Robert Walpole. This circumstance was sufficiently curious; but it is more remarkable that



the whole is disposed with the elegant simplicity familiar to the best style of modern landscape-gardening. In a secluded recess of these grounds is a chapel, built of brick, with a front of Portland stone, the design of which is taken from the tomb of Edmund Audley, Bishop of Salisbury. In the window are portraits, in painted glass, of Henry III. and his queen, with other saints and coats of arms. Lord Orford rendered this chapel interesting to the antiquary by repositing in it a magnificent shrine in Mosaic, three stories high. On a tablet over the door he placed the following account of the shrine and the painted window:—"The shrine in front was brought, in the year 1768, from the church of Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome, when the pavement was laid there. This shrine was erected, in the year 1256, over the bodies of the holy martyrs Simplicius, Faustina, and Beatrix, by John James Cappoccio, and Vinia his wife; and was the work of Peter Cavallini, who made the tomb of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey.

"The window was brought from the church of Bexhill in Sussex. The two principal figures are King Henry III. and Eleanor of Provence, his queen, the only portraits of them extant. King Henry died in 1272, and we know of no painted glass more ancient than the reign of his father, King John. These portraits have been engraved for the frontispiece to *The Anecdotes of Painting.*"

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the writer of the *Craftsman*, W. Pultney, Earl of Bath, should compose a ballad in praise of Strawberry Hill. The first verse of the song runs thus:—

“Some cry up Gunnersbury,  
 For Sion some declare;  
 And some say that with Chiswick-house  
 No villa can compare:  
 But ask the beaux of Middlesex,  
 Who know the county well,  
 If Strawb’ry Hill, if Strawb’ry Hill  
 Don’t bear away the bell!”

The *Private Press* of Strawberry Hill has acquired much celebrity. This was fitted up by the proprietor of the villa, in the year 1757. Most of Lord Orford's own works, and several other books, were here printed, under his inspection. The number of copies taken was various, but in general rather large. \*

Lord Orford bequeathed Strawberry Hill to the Honourable Mrs. Damer, for life, together with the sum of 2000*l.* for the purpose of keeping the building in repair. Mrs. Damer resided here for several years, but has lately declined possession in favour of the Countess Dowager Waldegrave, in whom, and her heirs, the remainder was vested under his Lordship's will.

At *Little Strawberry Hill*, on the western extremity of the parish, is a small but elegant cottage, for many years the residence of Mrs. Clive, the excellent comic actress. Miss Mary and Miss Agnes Berry afterwards occupied this cottage, which was bequeathed to them for life by Lord Orford. It is at present the occasional summer residence of Mr. Alderman Wood. In the garden is an urn to the memory of Mrs. Clive, with the following inscription from the pen of Lord Orford :—

Ye smiles and jests still hover round ;  
This is mirth's consecrated ground :  
Here liv'd the laughter-loving dame,  
A matchless actress, Clive her name.  
The comic muse with her retired,  
And shed a tear when she expir'd.

After noticing the above houses, which so finely adorn the Twickenham border of the Thames, there are still, towards the interior

\* A list of the books printed at Strawberry Hill is given in the quarto edition of Lord Orford's Works, Vol. II. p. 515—516. The least number of copies taken of any work was of the "Mysterious Mother" (fifty) printed in small octavo, 1768.

interior of the village, several dwellings connected with former inhabitants of interest and distinction. Lady Mary Wortley Montague lived for some years in a house on the South side of the road leading to the common, now occupied by the Rev. C. Pettingal. This celebrated "female wit" commenced her residence at Twickenham about the year 1720. Her acquaintance with Pope, during this contiguity of abode, is well known; and it will be remembered, with equal readiness, that their familiarity produced a disagreement of opinion which each has celebrated in verse.\* A house in the same road, lately in the occupation of Paul Vaillaint, Esq. was many years the residence of Sir John Hawkins, author of a History of Music, &c. Nearer to the village is an extensive Botanic Garden, arranged with great judgment by its former proprietor, Mr. Swainson, and at present conducted with equal care by Thomas Canham, Esq. Either on, or near to, the site of a house now occupied by Roger Wilbraham, Esq. formerly stood a venerable mansion, once inhabited by the facetious and pleasing poetical writer, Bishop Corbet.

A house on the common, which is the property of the Countess of Dunmore, and is in the occupation of Mrs. Eardly Wilmot, was for many years the residence of Paul Whitehead, the Poet Laureat, whose name will again occur in our notice of the adjacent parish of Teddington.

Among distinguished former residents, whose precise spot of abode cannot be ascertained, must be mentioned William Lenthal, speaker of the House of Commons, an important po-

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litical

\* Lady Mary gave vent to her indignation in the following epigram :

Sure Pope and Orpheus were alike inspired,  
The blocks and beasts flock'd round them and admired.

Pope, speaking of himself, remarks that

Once, and but once, his heedless youth was bit,  
And liked that dangerous thing a female wit,

litical character during the civil war of the 17th century; \* Robert Boyle, the eminent scholar and philosopher, who founded the lectures which are known by his name; and Henry Fielding, the inimitable author of Tom Jones. †

The parish of Twickenham, according to Lysons, is about three miles and a half in length, one mile and a half in breadth, and nine miles in circumference. The fruit-gardens of this district have long been celebrated for good management and abundant produce, and they afford a considerable supply to the constant demands of the London markets.

Twickenham is not mentioned in the record termed Domesday, as the whole of this hundred (then called the hundred of *Honislaw*) appears to have been included, when the Norman survey was made, in the manor of Isleworth. In ancient records the name is written *Twitham*, *Twittanham*, and *Twiccanham*. The most popular writers in the earlier part of the 18th century often termed the place *Twitenham*, ‡ and the name is frequently so pronounced, among the lower orders of society, in the present day. If an etymology be wanted, the conjecture of Norden may perhaps be accepted, who says that Twickenham is "so called either for that at that place the *Thames* seemeth to be divided into two rivers by reason of the

\* See a biographical notice of the Speaker Lenthall in the "Beauties of England and Wales," for Oxfordshire, p. 331, et seq.

† In the "Parish Register of Twickenham," a poetical catalogue of eminent residents, written by Lord Orford, it is coarsely said that

Here Fielding met his bunter muse,  
And as they quaff'd the fiery juice,  
Droll nature stamp'd each lucky hit  
With unimaginable wit.

In the *prosaic* Parish Register of Twickenham it is recorded that William, the son of Henry Fielding, Esq and Mary, was baptized on the 25th of Feb, 1747-8. Mr. Lysons observes, on the authority of Lord Orford, that Fielding at this time rented a house in the back lane at Twickenham.

‡ See Letters between Pope and his friends.



the islandes there, or else of the two brookes which neere the towne enter into the *Thamis*, for *Twicknam* is as much as *Twynan*, *quasi inter binos amnes situm*, a place scytuate betweene two rivers."

The manor of Twickenham appears to have been in the hands of the religious at a period antecedent to the Conquest; for the jurisdiction of the lord of the manor of Isleworth, in common with that of most other lay-lords, did not extend over lands devoted to the use of the church. The manor formerly enjoyed by ecclesiastics is supposed to be that vested in the crown in the time of Henry VIII. and which was annexed, by that sovereign, in the year 1539, to the honour of Hampton Court. By King Charles I. it was settled, with other estates, as a part of jointure on his queen. On the death of the Queen-mother, Charles the second settled it for life on Catherine his consort. A lease under the crown has since been enjoyed by several persons, and is now possessed by Robert Gapper and Robert Ray, Esquires.

The *manor-house* is opposite to the church, and is traditionally said to have been the residence of Katherine of Arragon, the divorced Queen of Henry VIII. The building is extensive, but has not any feature of peculiar interest. In an apartment now used as a cellar is a carved door of considerable antiquity; and in the same part of the structure there are several vacant niches. The manor-house is now occupied by the Rev. Henry Fletcher.

The *Parish Church* of Twickenham is situated near the bank of the river Thames. The chief parts of an ancient structure on this spot experienced so much blameable neglect, that they fell to the ground on the night of the 9th of April, 1713. The tower of the old structure, which is composed of free-stone, is still remaining; the body of the church was rebuilt at the expense of the parishioners, and was completed in the year 1715. This is a brick fabric, of the Tuscan order, with stone coignes and cornices, and was erected after the design  
of

of John James, architect, who likewise built the churches of St. George, Hanover Square, and St. Luke, Middlesex.

The interior is desirably spacious, with galleries on the two sides and at the west end. Over the latter gallery is a good organ. The monumental tablets are numerous, and several possess much interest. On the east wall is a monument erected by POPE to the memory of his parents, and which comprises also a memorial for himself. This tablet bears the following Latin inscription :

“ D. O. M. Alexandro Pope, viro innocuo, probò, pio,  
qui vixit annos 75 ; obiit an. 1717, et Edithæ conjugii  
inculpabili, pietissimæ quæ vix. annos 93, obiit 1733.  
Parentibus bene merentibus filius fecit et sibi qui obiit  
anno 1744, ætat. 57.”\*

Over the gallery which ranges along the north wall is a monument to ALEXANDER POPE, placed there some years after his death, by Bishop Warburton. This monument is of a pyramidal form, and is composed of grey marble, with a bust of the poet in medallion. Beneath the bust is the following inscription :

“ Alexandro Pope, M. H. Gulielmus Episcopus Glocestriensis  
amicitiæ causâ fac. cur. 1761.

Poeta loquitur.

For one who would not be buried in Westminster Abbey,

Heroes and Kings, your distance keep,  
In peace let one poor poet sleep ;  
Who never flatter'd folks like you :  
Let Horace blush, and Virgil too.”

This

\* It will be recollected that Pope, in his last will, gave the following directions concerning his funeral :—“ As to my body, my will is, that it be buried near the monument of my dear parents at Twickenham, with the addition, after the words *filius fecit*—of these only, *et sibi : Qui obiit anno 17—atatis —* ; and that it be carried to the grave by six of the poorest men of the parish, to each of whom I order a suit of grey coarse cloth, as moun-  
ing.”

This inscription would appear ill-designed, as both Latin and English are mixed in its construction, with unnecessary freedom. The verses which forbid "Heroes and Kings" to approach the spot, are assuredly reprehensible. It is well known that Pope affected to despise those who were only great from accident of situation; but, certainly, he had more good sense than to desire such a habit of affectation to be perpetuated on his monument, as a leading principle of his mind. His honest and commendable disdain of flattery might, with advantage, have been expressed on this solemn tablet in terms less pompous and rude.

The spot on which is placed the monument of Pope is not happily central or unique. It occupies one pier of the north wall, and on the parallel pier is the monument of a person who aspired to the character of a "Hero;"—*Sir Chaloner Ogle*, admiral and commander in chief of the fleet, whose fortune and professional advancement were founded on a celebrated action in which he killed the daring pirate Roberts, and captured the three ships with which that nautical free-booter committed extensive depredations. This gallant admiral died in 1750.

In the north aisle is a brass plate, with an inscription, in the old English character, to *Richard Burton*, obiit 1443.

On the south wall is the monument of *Nathaniel Pigott, Esq.* whose merits entitled him to the following epitaph from the hand of Pope:

"To the memory of Nathaniel Pigott, Barrister at Law; possessed of the highest character by his learning, judgment, experience, integrity; deprived of the highest stations only by his conscience and religion. Many he assisted in the law; more he kept from it. A friend to peace, a guardian to the poor, a lover of his country.

He died July 5, 1737; aged 76 years."

In the chancel is an urn of veined marble, sacred to the  
memory

memory of Lady Frances Whitmore, who died in 1690. On the pedestal are these lines, from the pen of Dryden :

“ Fair, kind, and true ! a treasure each alone :  
 A wife, a mistress, and a friend in one,  
 Rest in this tomb, rais'd at thy husband's cost,  
 Here sadly summing what he late had lost.  
 Come, virgins, ere in equal bands you join,  
 Come first, and offer at her sacred shrine ;  
 Pray but for half the virtues of this wife,  
 Compound for all the rest with longer life ;  
 And wish your vowes, like hers, may be return'd,  
 So lov'd when living, and when dead so mourn'd.

J. D.”

On the exterior wall of the church, at the east end, is a tablet to the memory of *Mrs. Clive*, the excellent comic actress, who died in 1758, aged 75 years ; with a poetical inscription of some length from the grateful pen of Miss Pope, who was protected by her in early life. Near the above is a tablet with the following inscription : “ To the memory of *Mary Beach*, who died Nov. 5. 1725, aged 78. Alexander Pope, whom she nursed in his infancy, and constantly attended for thirty-eight years, in gratitude to a faithful old servant erected this stone.”

In a burial-ground, distant from the church about one quarter of a mile towards the London road, are interred, among other persons, *Charles Morton*, M. D. F. R. S. principal Librarian of the British Museum, who died in 1799 ; and *Edward Ironside, Esq.* author of the History of Twickenham, who died in 1803.

The church of Twickenham was given at a very early period to the priory of St. Waleric, or Valery, in Picardy ; but was afterwards procured by the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College, by whom it was surrendered in 1544, to King Henry VIII. It was granted by the successor of that

King



King to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, with whom the right of presentation to the vicarage still remains.

*Montpelier Chapel*, situated in the row of houses termed *Montpelier*, was built about the year 1720, and is the private property of the Rev. G. O. Cambridge, Archdeacon of Middlesex.

There is one meeting-house for Methodists of the Wesleyan persuasion.

A Charity School for boys, and a similar institution for girls, were established at Twickenham many years back. An extensive and desirable building was raised by subscription shortly after the year 1809; and one hundred boys and seventy girls are now charitably educated according to the manner introduced by Dr. Bell. Thirty boys and twenty-four girls are likewise clothed.

There are, in this parish, two small ranges of almshouses.

There was, formerly, a custom at Twickenham of dividing two great cakes in the church, upon Easter-day, among the young people of the parish; but, in the gloomy year 1645, this custom was deemed superstitious, and Parliament, in its wisdom, ordered that loaves should be substituted for cakes, and be given to the poor. This donation of bread was, at a period not beyond the recollection of persons still living, thrown from the church-steeple to be scrambled for; a custom which we have noticed as still prevailing at Paddington.

The principal *manufacture* cultivated in the parish of Twickenham is that of gunpowder. The powder-mills formerly belonging to Mr. Hill, and now to Mr. Butts, are seated on the river Crane, which is here augmented by a cut from the river Colne, made by the Abbess and Convent of Syon for the convenience of their water-mills. Accidents frequently occur in the course of this dangerous manufacture; and it may be remarked, as an instance of particular ill-fortune, that one corning-house for-graining gunpowder was thrice blown up in the year 1796.\* But, notwithstanding the frequency of casualities,

\* By these three explosions, fourteen lives were lost.

sualties, and though the workmen are by no means largely paid, situations of employment in these mills are eagerly sought after; the only apparent reason for which is that the labour is light. Thus, as in many other walks of life, the love of ease rises superior to the sense of danger.

An act of Parliament has lately been obtained for the enclosure of this parish. The common-land extends over a part of Hounslow-heath, and is likely to afford a rich harvest to the pains of the cultivator.

At WHITTON, a hamlet in the parish of Twickenham, is a villa which was built about the year 1711, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and was the principal residence of that celebrated painter during the latter part of his life. This is a substantial brick mansion, now the property of Mr. Calvert. The hall and staircase were painted by Laguerre, under the direction of Sir Godfrey, and it is said with some assistant touches from his pencil.\*

Sir Godfrey Kneller acted as a Justice of the peace for the county of Middlesex, while residing in this villa, and several curious stories have been preserved, which shew that his decisions were formed on what he supposed principles of equity, rather than in attention to the letter of the law. One example may suffice. A soldier stole a joint of meat, was detected, and was brought before Sir Godfrey. The soldier protested that the butcher, prodigal in his sleek prosperity, had tempted him to the theft, by displaying, in reproachful triumph, the joint which he knew the hungry spectator could not purchase. Sir Godfrey (to the honour of his feelings, though to the discredit of his judgment) discharged the wretched thief, and

\* We had intended to give a more copious account of this seat, and particularly of the painted hall and staircase, which must needs be objects of public curiosity; but the present proprietor, Mr. Calvert, is so modestly averse from any thing resembling notoriety, that he declined permitting us to inspect the mansion, with a view of describing it.

and read a severe lesson to the fat, astonished, butcher. This transaction is said to have occasioned the following lines by Pope :

I think Sir Godfrey should decide the suit,  
 Who sent the thief (that stole the cash) away,  
 And punish'd him that put it in his way.

Sir John Suckling, comptroller of the household, resided in this hamlet in the early part of the 17th century. In the parish-register of Twickenham are entries of the baptism of several of his children, among which is the following:—  
 “ John, son of Mr. John Suckling, baptized Feb. 10, 1608-9.”  
 This would appear to allude to Sir John Suckling, the elegant poet and dramatic writer. This accomplished person succeeded to the residence of his father at Whitton, and passed much of his short life in the retirement of the village. He died of a fever on the 7th of May, 1641.

On the edge of Hounslow-heath is an enclosure, of considerable elegance and extent, comprising two villas eminently entitled to notice. The grounds of this domain were laid out, and planted with a fine variety of forest-trees, and of cedars and other exotics, by Archibald, Duke of Argyle, in the early part of the 18th century. The cedars were raised from seed in the year 1725, and now rank among the most flourishing and beautiful in the kingdom. The whole of the Duke of Argyle's property in this neighbourhood was purchased by the late — Gostling, Esq. who divided the pleasure-grounds, and sold the mansion, with a small portion of the grounds, to the late Sir William Chambers. That celebrated architect effected considerable alterations in the house, and constituted it his country residence. The interior is much indebted to his taste and judgment, but his love of ornament was displayed to little advantage on every possible part of the exterior, and of the attached pleasure-gardens. This mansion is now occupied by Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart. M. P.

The

The very spacious conservatory of the Duke of Argyle was rendered, by alterations and additions, a desirable villa by the late Mr. Gostling; and his son, George Gostling, Esq. has so greatly improved the residence that it now forms one of the most pleasing ornaments of this neighbourhood; in which the natural scenery is so flat, that the finest touches of art are necessary to the production of any resemblance of beauty. The house (of which we present a view) is of moderate and pleasing proportions. The chief entrance is by a tasteful colonnade. The elevation finishes with an angular pediment, on the tympanum of which is a bas-relief, after the antique, representing the destruction of the Titans by Jupiter.\* The gardens are finely umbrageous, and well-adorned by water. In a retired part of the grounds, on a spot artificially elevated, is a lofty tower, composed of brick, which is an object of considerable ornament, and commands extensive prospects. This was built by the Duke of Argyle, who was much attached to the study of astronomy. The whole of this estate is now the property of George Gostling, Esq.; he having repurchased the part formerly sold to Sir William Chambers.

### HESTON.

This small and rural village is distant from London about ten and a half miles, and lies one mile and a half to the north of the great western road. The soil of the parish of Heston is generally a rich productive loam, and the wheat raised on this land has long been renowned for excellence of quality. Camden says that the "flour of this district has been particularly made choice of by our Kings for their bread; and Norden observes "that Queene Elizabeth hath the most part of her provision from this place, for manchet for her highnes

own

\* This work was executed by *Dere*, an artist of much promise, but who died young.



own diet, as is reported."\* The wheat of Heston, according to Middleton's Agricultural Survey, is still reputed the best that is grown in Middlesex.

The *manor* of Heston was granted, in the year 1570, by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Thomas Gresham, who made over the fee-simple of this, and other manors, to his wife. After the decease of Lady Gresham, the estate was inherited by Sir William Read, her son by a former husband. About the year 1655, the manor was purchased by Sir William Waller, the Parliamentary general. It afterwards belonged to Nicholas Barton, M. D. and was purchased, about the year 1713, by Francis Child, Esq. from whom it descended to the late Robert Child, Esq. The widow of that gentleman remarried with Francis Lord Ducie, and died in 1793. This manor is now the property of the Earl of Jersey, in right of his Countess, who is the eldest daughter of John, Earl of Westmorland, and grand-daughter of Robert Child, Esq.

The *Manor of Osterley*,† which had belonged for some years to the Prior and Convent of Sheen, and afterwards to the Abbess and Convent of Syon, was purchased, between the years 1557, and 1570, by Sir Thomas Gresham. The manor being thus united, as to possession, with that of Heston, has since invariably passed in conjunction with it, and is now the property of the Earl of Jersey.

#### OSTERLEY HOUSE.

Sir Thomas Gresham, one of the most enterprising, able, and useful characters of a reign fertile in men of worth; to whom the city of London is indebted for its Royal Exchange,

PART IV.

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and

\* Spec. Brit. p. 25. A further extract of Norden, praising the richness of the soil in Heston and its vicinity, is given in the first volume of "London and Middlesex," p. 3, 4.

† The name of *Osterle*, or *Orsterlee*, first occurs in the reign of King Edward I. when *John de Orstelee* held two carucates of land in Isleworth and Heston." Lysons, from Pat. 9 Edw. I. &c.

and for the foundation of periodical lectures calculated to produce great benefit; constructed a mansion on the manor of Osterley, which was celebrated for splendour and hospitality. This building,\* like most of the massy and highly-decorated structures of the same date, was many years in progress, and it was not completed till 1577. Norden, writing in 1596, (the year in which Lady Gresham died) thus notices the mansion; "Osterley, or Oysterley, the house nowe of the ladie Greshams, a faire and stately building of bricke, erected by Sir Thomas Gresham, knight, citizen, and marchant adventurer of London, and finished about anno 1577. It standeth in a parke by him also impaled, well wooded, and garnished with manie faire ponds, which afforded not onely fish, and fowle, as swanes, and other water foule; but also great use for milles, as paper milles, oyle milles, and corne milles, all which are now decayed (a cornemill excepted). In the same parke was a verie faire Heronrie, for the increase and preservation whereof, sundrie allurements were devised and set up, fallen all to ruine."

At this mansion Queen Elizabeth was entertained by Sir Thomas Gresham, with all the magnificence that wealth and zealous loyalty could suggest. Several exhibitions took place for her amusement in the intervals of the feast and dance. Among the publications of Churchyard, the poet, was one (not a single copy of which appears to have been preserved) intituled "The Devises of Warre, and a Play at Austerley, her highness being at Sir Thomas Gresham's."

There is a story in Fuller's Worthies, connected with this visit of the Queen, which although often repeated must not pass unnoticed. Her highness, it is said, found fault with the court in front of the house, which she thought too large, "af-

firming

\* It appears that the structure erected by Sir Thomas Gresham did not occupy the site of the more ancient manorial dwelling. In his MS. additions to the *Speculum Britannicæ*, Norden says, "The place where the house tandeth was a *ferme-house*, purchased by the sayd Sir Thomas, graced now with a house beseeming a *psince*."

firming that it would appear more handsome if divided with a wall in the middle." Sir Thomas Gresham, intent on at once surprising and gratifying his royal guest, sent for workmen, who, in the night-time, applied to work with so much speed and silence, that, in the morning, without any suspicion of the fact, the Queen beheld her suggestion reduced to the test of experiment.\*

The courtiers, it seems, indulged in many witticisms on this occasion. One observed that it was no wonder he could so soon *change a building* who could *build a change*. Another, alluding with some cruelty of reflection to certain known differences in the knight's family, affirmed "that any house is more easily divided than united."

Shortly after the death of Lady Gresham, Sir Edward Coke, then attorney-general, appears to have resided at Osterley. George, Earl of Desmond, who married one of the coheirs to the estate, afterwards lived here for several years. Soon after the Desmond family quitted the mansion it was occupied by Sir William Waller, the celebrated Parliamentary general, who continued in this residence till his death in 1658.

Dr. Nicholas Barbon, (a great projector, and author of a treatise on the expediency of coining the new money lighter, in answer to Locke) was a subsequent possessor of the estate; and by him it was mortgaged to Sir Francis Child, a citizen whose opulence and respectability rendered him a worthy and

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becoming

\* This memorable visit of Elizabeth is generally supposed to have been made between the years 1577, and 1579; but in that very curious publication (of which we believe only a few copies were preserved from the destructive fire in Red-lion passage) intituled "Illustrations of the manners and expenses of ancient times in England, deduced from the accompts of churchwardens," &c. there is the following entry, under the year 1570: St. Margaret's, Westminster, "Paid for ringing when the Queen's Majesty went to Sir Thomas Gresham's, and came back again, *Ol. Os. 8d.*" As Queen Elizabeth, is believed to have paid one visit only to Osterley-park, it would appear, that the building was in a state of progress, and the workmen probably close at hand, when the wall was so speedily raised in obedience to her hint of improvement.



becoming successor of Sir Thomas Gresham. The mansion was long the residence of the Child family, and is now the seat of the Earl of Jersey, in right of his Countess, whom we have previously noticed as the grand-daughter of Robert Child, Esq.

The principal parts of the ancient structure were taken down by Francis Child, Esq. about the year 1760, at which time the mansion was rebuilt as it at present appears.

Osterley House is of a quadrangular form, enclosing a central area, or court. The building is 140 feet in length, from east to west; and 117 feet, from north to south. The ground-plan of the former house is nearly preserved in the present edifice. At each corner of the original building stood a square turret;\* and these turrets have laudably been preserved as vestiges of a celebrated fabric, but have been newly cased. The material of the whole pile, independent of the portico and balustrade, is brick, and from this circumstance it partakes less of imposing dignity of character than might be expected from proportions so well calculated to produce a commanding effect. On the east, or principal, front, where was formerly the square court divided in attention to the fancy of Queen Elizabeth, is now a grand portico, composed of twelve columns of the Ionic order, supporting an angular pediment, the tympanum of which, together with the roofing of the portico, is richly ornamented. The entrance is by a fine and spacious flight of stone steps, and the building finishes at top, in every division, with a stone balustrade.†

The interior was completed under the direction of the late Robert Child, Esq. who succeeded to the estate on the decease of his brother Francis, in 1763. The principal rooms of this mansion

\* It is said by Lord Orford, in his *Description of Houghton Hall*, that the design of the towers forming a part of that building was taken from those at Osterley Park.

† The principal front of Osterley House is shewn in the annexed Engraving.



mansion are of stately proportions, and are finished with much cost and delicacy. The great hall of entrance is of noble dimensions, and is finely adorned with stucco work. The staircase is enriched by a painting of the apotheosis of William the first, Prince of Orange, executed by Rubens, and brought from Holland by Sir Francis Child.

The Gallery is 130 feet in length, and contains many select and valuable pictures by the old masters, together with some fine portraits, among which may be mentioned those of Sir Thomas Gresham; the Duke of Buckingham, by Rubens; King Charles and the Earl of Strafford, by Vandyck; the Duchess of York, by Sir Peter Lely; Mrs. Hughes, by the same; and a fine portrait of Vandyck, by himself.

The ceiling of the great Drawing-room is richly ornamented with stucco, interspersed with gilding. Adjoining this apartment is a second Drawing-room, hung with excellent tapestry, which was procured from the Gobeline manufactory, in 1775. A connecting gallery has also tapestry-hangings.

The State Bed-room is furnished with great magnificence; and in different apartments are several good portraits, among which occur those of the late Robert Child, Esq. his two brothers, and his wife, afterwards Lady Ducie.

The Library is fitted up with much elegance. The ceiling is ornamented in stucco, and paintings are introduced in panels on the sides and ends of the room. The books, which are numerous and extremely valuable,\* are placed in cases abundantly carved and ornamented.

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Osterley

\* A catalogue of the books in the library at Osterley Park was drawn up by Dr. Morell, in 1771; of which catalogue only twenty five copies were printed. Mr. Francis Child purchased, for 2000*l.* the whole valuable collection (intended for public auction, and arranged in 2343 lots) of his relation, Bryan Fairfax, Esq. In Mr. West's catalogue, No. 1920 (made up of old title-pages of early printed books, &c.) contained a MS. list of "books in Mr. Child's library at Osterley, printed before the year 1500;" and another such list, "before the year 1551." See Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, Vol. V. p. 327; and Gough's *Topographer*, Vol. I.

Osterley House stands nearly in the centre of its attached park, a district comprising about 350 acres. The flat, dull, character of the country in this neighbourhood is repulsive to the cultivation of the picturesque. But these imparked grounds are desirably shaded with wood, and are much embellished by two broad sheets of water. An air of seclusion and languor hangs over the whole, which would be more congruous and estimable if the mansion were entirely of an ancient date; if the rooms in which the mighty Queen Elizabeth sat, surrounded by her courtiers, and attended by her approved merchant, were yet remaining, in venerable grandeur.

The gardens are very extensive. In this part of the premises was formerly a menagerie, containing many rare and valuable birds, on which Lady Ducie bestowed considerable attention.\*

The parish church of Heston presents specimens of the Gothic, or English style, prevailing in different ages. The body of the church is chiefly formed of flint. At the west end is a square tower, lofty and embattled, with a turret, of proportions unusually large, at one of the angles. The west and south doors are sheltered by ancient wooden porches.

The interior is divided into a double chancel, nave, and two aisles. On the south side of the chancel is a small chapel, used as a place of family-burial. The font is octagonal, of plain construction, and of the large size designed for entire immersion.

The most ancient monumental record, in good preservation, is a brass plate to the memory of Richard Amondesham, or Awnsham, "parson of Craynford," who died in 1612; but there are some remains of older brasses on two gravestones in the flooring. On the south wall of the chancel is the monument of *Robert Child, Esq.* of Osterley-park, who died on the 28th of July, 1782. This monument is of white marble, and

\* Two volumes of coloured prints, from rare and curious birds in this menagerie, were published in 1794, by William Hayes, of Southall.

and was designed by Robert Adam. Two boy-figures sustain an inverted torch and a wreathed snake, the emblems of mortality and eternity. In the chapel on the south side of the chancel is a mural monument, with military trophies, to the memory of *Lord George Bentinck*, son of Henry, Duke of Portland, who died in 1759.

The Church of Heston, like that of Twickenham, was anciently possessed by the monks of St. Waleric, in Picardy, and was afterwards procured by the warden and fellows of Winchester College. The rectory and advowson were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Bishop Grindall and his successors in the see of London. A vicarage was endowed at a very early period.

Anthony Collins, the deistical writer, is generally termed a native of Heston; but we have said in a previous page that he was baptized, and therefore probably born, in the parish of Isleworth.

The act of Parliament for enclosing Isleworth and Twickenham, comprehends also this parish.

HOUNSLOW may properly be considered a hamlet of Heston, as the chapel and the site of the manor are in this parish; but nearly one half of the domestic buildings is included in the parish of Isleworth. We have already observed that this place (then termed *Honeslaw*) imparted a name to one of the six Middlesex hundreds enumerated in Domesday. But the circumstance of bestowing an appellation on a hundred is no certain indication of former great consequence; and there is not any authority for believing that Hounslow was ever of much more importance than at present. This village, however, was chosen as a place of conference, in the first year of Henry III. between four peers and twenty knights of Lewis the Dauphin, and the same number of nobles and knights on the part of King Henry.\*

\* Lysons, Vol. II. p. 414, after a patent among the records in the Tower, granting safe conduct to the Peers and Knights on the part of Lewis.



Here was a priory, founded in the 13th century, for brethren of the Holy Trinity, whose office it was to solicit alms for the redemption of captives. Robert de Hounslow, a native of this place, appears to have been one of the most zealous of the friars, and was appointed grand provincial of the order for England, Scotland, and Ireland.\* This priory was suppressed in 1530, at which time the revenues were valued, according to Dugdale, at 7*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* *per annum.* The manor and the site of the priory were annexed by Henry VIII. to the honour of Hampton Court; but both were leased in 1539, to Richard Awnsham, Esq. The property has since passed through several hands, and was for some time vested in the Windsor family (long seated in the neighbouring parish of Stanwell). In 1705, it was purchased by Whitlocke Bulstrode, Esq. author of a treatise on Transmigration and other publications; and is now possessed by Mrs. Bulstrode, widow of the grandson of that gentleman. The manor-house, an ancient brick structure, enlarged by Mrs. Bulstrode, the first lord of the manor of that name, faces the heath on the western extremity of Hounslow. In this mansion are preserved some good family portraits.

The present *chapel* of this hamlet is situated on the margin of the road, but within the grounds appertaining to the manorial residence, and is evidently a relic of the ancient priory. On one face of the exterior is a mutilated escutcheon, with the arms and quarterings of the Windsor family, who have been supposed, but as it would appear erroneously, the founders of the Priory. This chapel was much injured by fire in the early part of the 17th century, and was repaired with the assistance of a brief.

The interior comprises a chancel, nave, and south aisle. On the south side of the chancel are three stone stalls, and a double piscina. The principal monument is attached to the north wall of the chancel, and was erected to the memory of Whit-

locke

\* Fuller's Worthies, Middlesex.



locke Bulstrode, Esq. who died in 1724. This Gentleman was son of Sir Richard Bulstrode, author of "Memoirs and Reflections on the Reign and Government of Charles I. and Charles II."

The friars of the Holy Trinity obtained, in the year 1296, the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair. The market has been for some time discontinued, but a fair is still annually held on Trinity Monday. There is, however, a market for fat cattle on the Thursday in every week, which proceeds from a grant of King James II.

Hounslow consists of one wide street, plentifully lined on both sides with inns and public-houses. The chief dependence of the place is on the immense tide of road-traffic, which rolls to and from the metropolis with surprising vehemence and bustle. As this hamlet is only one short stage from London, the principal business of the inns consists in providing relays of post-horses, and exchanges of horses for the numerous stage-coaches travelling the road. All here wears the face of impatience and expedition. The whole population seems on the wing for removal; and, assuredly, the main street of Hounslow is a place from which the examiner would wish to remove with all the celerity familiar to the spot.

*Hounslow Heath* adjoins the village on the west, and comprised, in the middle of the 18th century, according to Rocque's map, 6658 acres of land; but a survey made in the year 1546, describes the contents of this district as only 4293 acres. The quality of the soil is extremely good, and the impolicy of suffering such an expanse of convertible land to lie waste, was felt so early as the time of King Henry VIII; in the 37th year of whose reign a bill\* was framed for its enclosure; but the project was not carried into effect. The heath lies in several parochial districts, and a considerable portion has lately been

\* See a copy of this bill in the Appendix to Middleton's Agricultural Survey of Middlesex.

been brought into profitable cultivation, under the acts of Parliament for enclosing various neighbouring parishes.

It is observed by Stukeley that a portion of a Roman road, "one quarter of a mile long, is still perfect to the east of the brook where the powder-mills are on Hounslow-heath, at which place the common road goes southward, to pass it."\* By this is meant a part of the presumed Roman road leading from Regnum to London, which we have already said Dr. Stukely believed to have run in the same direction as the present road from Staines to Turnham-green. The same writer likewise informs us that a Roman camp, 60 paces square, was very perfect upon the heath at the period of his examination; † and vestiges of ancient encampments are also mentioned by other writers. It is certain that, in periods more amply recorded, this flat and extensive spread of land has afforded a convenient place of rendezvous to various armed associations.— One of those tournaments which were so dangerous to the public peace in times of baronial discontent, was "adjourned hither from Stanford," in the reign of King John. ‡ When the Earl of Gloucester headed the rebellious Londoners, in the year 1267, he assembled his forces upon this heath, and here threatened to give battle to King Henry; but he judged it expedient to quit the scene of intended conflict before the arrival of the royal power. It is supposed that the army of King Charles was *entrenched* upon Hounslow-heath, immediately subsequent to the battle of Brentford, in 1642. In the same year the Earl of Essex was here with his army; and, in August 1647, the Parliamentary forces under Sir Thomas Fairfax were assembled on this heath, to the number of 20,000 horse and foot, with a suitable train of artillery. A sort of review, in which politics, fanaticism, and military parade were blended, now took place. The whole army was drawn up in battalions to the length of nearly one mile and a half, and the

Speakers

\* Itin. Curios. Vol. I. p. 205.

† Iter Bosale, p. 8.

‡ Dugdale's Baron. Vol. I. p. 114.

Speakers of both Houses of Parliament, together with several other members, accompanied the General in a progress through the army, from regiment to regiment, and were received with great acclamations. Having viewed the army they took leave of the General, and some went to the Earl of Northumberland's, at Syon, and others to the Lord Say and Sele's, at Stanwell."\* King James II. a religious enthusiast equally dangerous with many of the Parliamentary leaders, drew up his large, but shadowy, army on this heath, in the year 1686. Many noblemen of great name here bore his commission; and the infatuated King, intent only on one object, a renewed tyranny over the minds of his subjects through the medium of superstitious influence, was too entirely abstracted to perceive that the colour of the banners borne by this gaudy army might be altered by a slight variation of the wind. King James now granted to an individual (John Shales) and his heirs and assigns, the privilege of a daily market upon Hounslow Heath during this and any future encampment; and a weekly market for ever. We have already observed that this latter market is still held in the neighbourhood of Hounslow. In May 1688, when the national energy was roused, James II. visited his encampment at Hounslow, and is reported to have viewed with much pride and pleasure the glitter of those arms which were so speedily to be used in opposition to his own cause.

An army under the command of the Duke of Marlborough was encamped here in the year 1740; and a military air still intermingles with the wildness of this district, as barracks were erected by government, upon an enclosure adjoining the heath, in the year 1793. These buildings are situated at a short distance from the western-road, and are capable of containing more than 400 men.

At SMALLBURY GREEN, distant from London about eight miles

\* Perf. Diurnal, Aug. 2—9, 1647.



miles and a half on the great western road, is *Spring Grove*, a seat of SIR JOSEPH BANKS, BART. of which we present a view. This is a substantial, but unornamented, brick mansion, built by the late Elisha Biscoe, Esq. The interior, though not on an extensive scale, is commodious, and fairly suited to the temperate and elegant style of hospitality in which the distinguished proprietor is well known to live. Sir Joseph Banks has not any museum at this villa, and his peculiar good taste is chiefly perceptible in the air of dignified simplicity which prevails throughout. The name of its eminent possessor is sufficient to impart interest to this mansion;—a name revered wherever science has a votary and genuine worth is respected.

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### THE HUNDRED OF SPELTHORNE

occupies the south-western portion of Middlesex, and is bounded on the south by the river Thames, which also waters a great part of its limits on the east and west, naturally dividing it, in each of these districts, from the county of Surrey. Towards the north it meets Buckinghamshire; and in other directions it abuts on the hundreds of Isleworth and Elthorne.

This division of the county contains one market-town, *Staines*; and is enriched by the regal Palace of Hampton Court.

### HAMPTON.

This parish is rendered peculiarly interesting to the student of English history, and to the admirer of the fine arts, by a Palace connected with some important passages of national story, and which presents, in many parts, a splendid specimen of the English style of domestic architecture at a period conspicuous for pomp and adornment. The parish of Hampton

is



is bounded towards the south by the river Thames, and meets on other sides, the parishes of Twickenham, Teddington, Hanworth, and Sunbury.

In the record termed Domesday the manor of Hampton is stated to be held by Walter de St. Waleric. It answered for thirty-five hides. Land to twenty-five ploughs. Pasture for the cattle of the village. For nets and draughts in the river Thames,\* three shillings. The whole value was thirty-nine pounds; when received twenty pounds. In King Edward's time, forty pounds.†

Towards the commencement of the thirteenth century this manor was bestowed on the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem,‡ by Lady Joan Gray, who died in the year 1211. Early in the reign of Henry VIII, Cardinal Wolsey, intent on building here a mansion suited to his ostentatious habits, procured a lease of the manor from the prior of St. John's, which lease he surrendered to the King in 1526. On the suppression of the order of Knights Hospitallers, the fee of the manor was retained by the crown, to which it has since continued annexed, except as to the usual interruption of royal property which occurred during the usurpation of Cromwell.

When King Henry VIII. was unable, from the pressure of age and the increase of that corpulency which was the disease of his habit, to pursue his wonted field-pleasures in the freedom of the forest, an act of Parliament was passed for making a royal chase, called Hampton Court Chase, which extended over the parish of Hampton and several parishes on the opposite side of the Thames; the whole of which district was enclosed

\* For the right of fishing and laying nets there.

† Bawdwen's Trans. of Domesday for Midd. p. 21.

‡ In the year 1180, there was a preceptory at Hampton, in which resided a sister of the order of St. John. She was removed, with other sisters of the same order, from preceptories in various places, to a convent at Buckland, in Somersetshire. Lysons, after Dugdale's Monasticon, Vol. II. p.

enclosed within a wooden paling, and was stocked with deer. So arbitrary an exercise of power could not fail to occasion great discontent; and, in consequence of the numerous applications for relief preferred by the inhabitants of the aggrieved villages, an order of council was made by the Lord Protector (Somerset) in the reign of Edward VI. under the operation of which the deer were removed and the paling taken down. But the district formerly enclosed is still considered as a royal chase, and the paramount authority over all game within its limits has been reserved by the crown.

The manor of Hampton Court was created an honour, by act of Parliament, in the year 1540; and it is believed that there are not more than two other honours in the kingdom which, like this, are not formed from escheated Baronies.\*

The honour of Hampton Court comprehends numerous manors on the Surrey side of the river Thames, and the manors of Hampton; Hanworth; Kennington (or Kempton); Feltham, and Teddington, in Middlesex. The office of chief Steward of this Honour has uniformly been held in conjunction with that of Lieutenant and Keeper of his Majesty's Chase mentioned above. These offices have always been bestowed on persons of dignity or esteem at Court, and they were granted in 1797, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, by whom they are now exercised.

### HAMPTON COURT.

The Royal Palace so termed is situated on the northern border of the river Thames, at the distance of about one mile from the village of Hampton. Although founded by a subject, and constructed at different periods, this is, perhaps, the most magnificent of all the Royal Palaces of England, and it is certainly the most capacious.

It

\* See Madox's *Baronia Anglica*, p. 9, 10. The two other Honours thus particularly constituted are said by Madox to be Amphyll and Grafton.

It appears that there was a mansion, or manor-house, standing near this spot when Cardinal Wolsey procured a lease of the manor from the Knights Hospitallers. This he removed, and employed a portion of his great wealth in raising a structure more polished in character, and more splendored in arrangement, than had at any previous period adorned his country. In our notice of the buildings at present comprised in the different precincts of this vast pile, it will be seen that some inferior portions only of the magnificent Wolsey's edifice are now remaining entire; but a general idea of its character and extent may be formed from an examination of these relics, and from the faint traces of descriptive record preserved in the works of writers who were spectators of its grandeur. The design of the building appears to have comprehended five courts, the whole composed of brick, and highly ornamented. The interior was so capacious that it is said to have been provided with two hundred and eighty beds for visitors of superior rank.

A mansion so superb, and placed, as if to urge an injurious comparison, in the close neighbourhood of his own small though royal seat at Hanworth, probably excited a feeling of jealous discontent in the bosom of the King; and the political Wolsey averted further danger by presenting it to the monarch, in the year 1526. "In recompence thereof," says Stow, "the King licensed him to lie in his manor of Richmond at his pleasure, and so he lay there at certain times." But, although the Cardinal thus relinquished the right of possession, he occasionally inhabited Hampton Court at a subsequent period. In the year 1527, Embassadors from the Court of France were entertained by him at this palace, in attention to the desire of Henry VIII. An account of this entertainment is inserted in the life of Wolsey by Cavendish; and the whole is so well calculated to convey an idea of the magnificence with which the palace of Hampton was furnished on state-occasions, and is a feature of so much interest in the history of

the building, that we can scarcely regret the unusual length of the quotation here presented :

“Then was there made great preparation of all things for this great assembly at Hampton Court ; the Cardinall called before him his principal officers, as steward, treasurer, controller, and clerk of his kitchen, to whom he declared his mind touching the entertainment of the Frenchmen at Hampton Court, commanding them neither to spare for any cost, expence, or travayle, to make such a triumphant banquet as they might not only wonder at it here, but also make a glorious report of it in their country, to the great honour of the King and his realm ; to accomplish his commandment they sent out caters, purveyors, and divers other persons, my Lord’s friends, to make preparation ; also they sent for all the expert cookes and cunnyng persons in the art of cookerie which were within London or elsewhere, that might be gotten to beautify this noble feast ; the purveyors provided, and my Lord’s friends sent in such provision as one would wonder to have seen. The cookes wrought both day and night with subtleties and many crafty devices, where lacked neither gold, silver, nor other costly thing meet for their purpose : the yeomen and groomes of the wardrobe were busied in hanging of the chambers, and furnishing the same with beds of silk and other furniture in every degree : then my Lord Cardinall sent me (Mr. Cavendish) being his gentleman usher, with two other of my fellows thither, to foresee all thing touching our rooms to be nobly garnished : accordingly our pains were not small nor light, but daily travelling up and down from chamber to chambers—then wrought the carpenters, joiners, masons, and all other artificers necessary to be had to glorify this noble feast. There was carriage and recarriage of plate, stuff, and other rich implements, so that there was nothing lacking that could be imagined or devised for the purpose. There was also provided two hundred and eighty beds furnished with all manner of furniture to them belonging, too long particularly to be rehearsed,



heard, but all wise men do sufficiently know what belongeth to the furniture thereof, and that is sufficient at this time to be said.

“ The day was come to the Frenchmen assigned, and they ready assembled before the hour of their appointment, whereof the officers caused them to ride to Hanworth, a place and parke of the Kinges, within three miles, there to hunt and spend the day untill night, at which time they returned againe to Hampton Court, and every one of them was conveyed to their severall chambers, having in them great fires, and wine to their comfort and relief, remaining there untill their supper was ready. The chambers where they supped and banquetted were ordered in this sort: first the great wayting chamber was hanged with rich arras, as all other were, and furnished with tall yeomen to serve. There were set tables round about the chamber, banquetwise covered; a cupboard was there garnished with white plate, having also in the same chamber to give the more light, four great plates of silver set with great lights, and a great fire of wood and coales. The next chamber, being the chamber of presence, was hanged with very rich arras, and a sumptuous cloth of estate furnished with many goodly gentlemen to serve the tables, ordered in manner as the other chamber was, saving that the high table was removed beneath the cloth of estate toward the middest of the chamber covered. Then there was a cupboard, being as long as the chamber was in breadth, with six deskes of height, garnished with guilt plate, and the nethermost desk was garnished all with gold plate, having with lights one paire of candlestickes of silver and guilt, being curiously wrought, which cost three hundred markes, and standing upon the same, two lights of waxe burning as bigge as torches to set it forth. This cupboard was barred round about, that no man could come nigh it, for there was none of all this plate touched in this banquet, for there was sufficient besides. The plates that did hang on the walls to give light were of

silver and gilt, having in them great pearchers of waxe burning, a great fire burning in the chimney, and all other things necessary for the furniture of so noble a feast.

“ Now was all things in a readiness, and supper tyme at hand, the principal officers caused the trumpeters to blow to warne to supper : the officers discreetly went and conducted these noblemen from their chambers into the chambers where they should suppe, and caused them there to sit downe, and that done their service came up in such abundance both costly and full of suttleties, and with such a pleasant noyse of instruments of musicke, that the Frenchmen (as it seemed) were rapt into a heavenly paradise. You must understand that my Lord Cardinall was not yet comen thither, but they were merry and pleasant with their fare and devised suttleties. Before the second course my Lord came in, booted and spurred, all sodainely amongst them, and bade them *proface* ;\* at whose coming there was great joy, with rising every man from his place, whom my Lord caused to sit still and keep their roomes, and being in his apparell as he rode, called for a chayre and sat down in the middest of the high paradise, laughing and being as merry as ever I saw hym in all my lyff. Anone came up the second course, with so many dishes, suttleties and devises, above a hundred in number, which were of so goodly proportion and so costly, that I thinke the Frenchmen never saw the like, the wonder was no less than it was worthy indeed. There were castles with images, in the same Paul’s church, for the quantity as well counterfeited as the painter should have painted it on a cloth or wall. There were beasts, birds, foules, and personages, most lykely made and counterfeited, some fighting with swords, some with guns and cross-bows, some vaughting and leaping, some dauncing with ladies, some on horses in complete harnesse, justing with long and sharpe

\* An obsolete French term of salutation, abridged from *Bon prou vous face*, i. e. much good may it do you.

sharpe speares, with many more devises. Among all, one I noted was a chesse-board, made of spiced plate, with men there of the same, and for the good proportion, and because the Frenchmen be very cunning and expert in that play, my Lord Cardinall gave the same to a gentleman of France, commanding there should be made a goodly case for the preservation thereof in all hast, that he might convey the same safe into his countrey. Then tooke my Lord a boile of golde filled with Ipocrasse, and putting off his cap, said, I drinke to the King, my Sovereigne Lord, and next unto the King your master, and therewith did dryncke a good draught; and when he had done, he desired the *graund maistre* to pledge him, cup and all, the which was well worth 500 markes, and so caused all the boords to pledge these two Royal Princes: then went the cups so merrily about, that many of the Frenchmen were faine to be led to their beds. Then rose up my Lord, and went into his privy chamber to pull off his bootes, and to shift him, and then went he to supper, and making a very short supper, or rather a repast, returned into the chamber of presence to the Frenchmen, using them so lovingly and familiarly, that they could not commend him too much; and whilst they were in communication, and other pastimes, all their liveries were served to their chambers; every chamber had a bason and an ewer of silver, a great liverey pot of silver, and some guilt; yea, and some chambers had two liverey pots, with wine and beere, a boule, a goblet, and a pot of sylver to drink in, both for their wine and beere; a silver candlesticke both white and plaine, having in it two sizes, and a staff torche of waxe, a fine manchet, and a cheat loaf. Thus was every chamber furnished through the house; and yet the cupboords in the two banqueting chambers were not touched. Thus when it was more than time convenient, they were conveyed to their lodgings, where they rested that night. In the morning, after they had heard mass, they dined with the Cardinall, and so departed to Windsor."

The splendour of arrangement detailed in the above narration is truly calculated to create surprise when we hold in remembrance the rude state in which the prime, and most affluent, nobles of the land were accustomed to live, at a period only briefly precedent. At the conclusion of the seventh Henry's reign the annual expenses of the powerful family of Percy, scarcely exceeded the sum of eleven hundred pounds. The furniture belonging to that noble household was then of a coarse description; and homely plenty, accompanied by stately reserve, appeared to be the only object in request. It is evident that Wolsey was naturally fond of pomp, and addicted to voluptuous pleasures; but he, unquestionably, cultivated both with the political view of rendering himself additionally acceptable to his gaudy and licentious sovereign. However reprehensible might have been the motive and the practice, it must be recollected that an amelioration of national manners, favourable to the growth of the arts, proceeded from such habits of shewy indulgence. His Palace of Hampton presented a bright example of an interior arrangement suited to the purposes of liberal and dignified entertainment. If the exterior failed to exhibit a classical model, it still afforded hints towards the improvement of domestic architecture. The moat, the drawbridge, and the loop-hole were here abandoned, and the English nobleman was, from this precedent, taught to raise embellishment on the basis of security.

It is certain that Henry the eighth added considerably to Wolsey's structure; and, in the preamble to the act for creating the Honour of Hampton Court, passed in the year 1540, it is stated "that it had pleased the King, of late, to *erect, build, and make, a goodly, sumptuous, beautiful and princely manour, decent and convenient for a King,*" on this spot. The adulatory extravagance of thus attributing the building to the King, who enjoyed it from the gift of his minister, is sufficiently evident.

In the latter years of his reign this became the favourite  
residence



residence of Henry. In this palace was born his son, Edward VI. whose precocity of talent, and abundance of virtues, were truly surprising, if we may rely on the historians of his juvenile reign. Edward was born on the 12th of October, 1537, and his mother, Queen Jane Seymour, expired at Hampton Court on the 14th of the same month, perhaps preserving an untarnished name, only because she did not live to become offensive to either of the religious or political factions which obtained an occasional ascendant over her irritable consort.

On the 8th of August, 1540, the ill-fated Catherine Howard was openly shewn as Queen at this palace, with much splendour and many joyous celebrations. After she was consigned to the scaffold, King Henry here received the hand of Catherine Parr, whose great prudence has been much admired, by some historians, but who appears to have proved, as speedily as was practicable after the King's decease, that she really possessed very little discretion. On the circumstance of her marriage with the sovereign, there, likewise, were great rejoicings at Hampton; and the King kept the ensuing Christmas (that of 1543) in this palace.

Philip and Mary sometimes visited Hampton, with mingled gravity and pomp; and Queen Elizabeth, whose love of festivity and show contributed much to her popularity, often held her gay court on this spot. In 1572, she kept Christmas here. It was supposed that the state was much endangered at this period by the intrigues of the Queen of Scots; and the sage Sir Thomas Smith, writing to a friend, thus satirically blames the levity of the wassailing courtiers: "If ye would know what we do here, we play at tables, dance—and keep Christmas."\* Her Highness, likewise, passed the Christmas of 1593, at Hampton Court.†

2 F 3

In

\* Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, an. 1572, p. 30.

† During this visit *Churchyard* presented her with a poetical address, intitled "A Pleasant Conceite, penned in verse. Collourably sette out, and

In this palace was held the celebrated conference between the Presbyterians and the members of the established church, which led to a new translation of the bible, and some alterations in the Liturgy. The conference began on the 14th of January, 1603-4, and lasted three days. The place of meeting was "a withdrawing-room within the privy-chamber." The King sat as Moderator, and all the Lords of the Privy-council were spectators and occasional speakers. The arguers for the Presbyterians were persons of considerable eminence, but they appear to have spoken with little force or eloquence. It must, however, be admitted that their opponents, who consisted of Archbishop Whitgift, eight other bishops, and several deans, chosen for zeal and talent, with the King to second their efforts, were not easily to be persuaded by argument or eloquence; a circumstance of which, without doubt, the Presbyters were aware. The Royal "Moderator," King James I. conducted himself during this conference with more ability than he displayed on any other public occasion, and the Bishops applauded his display of talent with indecorous fervour. The archbishop said "his Majesty spoke by the special assistance of God's Spirit;" and the Bishop of London protested, on his knees, that "since Christ's time there had not been such a King."\*

It does not appear that Charles I. was much attached to Hampton Court. Such of his visits as stand prominent in record are connected with seasons of disaster. When the plague raged with fatal violence in the year 1625, he retired hither; and on this occasion a proclamation was issued, prohibiting all communication between London and Hampton Court. During this time of public trouble his Majesty gave audience  
at

and humbly presented, on New-Yeere's-day last, to the Queenes Majestie, at Hampton Court Anno Domini, 1598" This address is reprinted by Nichols in the second volume of the "Progresses."

\* See a long Account of this famous Conference in Fuller's Church History, Book X.

at Hampton to ambassadors from Denmark, France, and from Bethlem Gabor, Prince of Transilvania.

When faction became so formidable as to assume a semblance of legitimate power, the ill-fated Charles was consigned, for a time, to this palace, where he was allowed to retain some splendour of establishment, while he was, in fact, a prisoner, and subservient to the will of his armed subjects. He arrived at Hampton Court on the 24th of August, 1647, and here, as has been observed in a previous page, he had the melancholy satisfaction of often seeing his children, through the favour of the Earl of Northumberland.\* Such interviews formed his dearest, and almost his only, consolation. Weary of the mockery of state without the common blessing of freedom, he hurried the pressure of further calamity on his devoted head, by quitting privately the palace on the 11th of November, in company with Sir John Berkeley, Mr. Ashburnham, and Mr. Legge; but without any well-digested plan of future conduct, and, as it would appear, without the invitation of friends who were likely to shelter him in adversity.

Oliver Cromwell, enriched by the wreck of the state, acquired possession of this palace before the year 1657, and constituted it one of his principal places of residence. His daughter Elizabeth was here publicly married to Lord Falconberg;† and Mrs. Claypole, the favourite daughter of the protector (who is said to have severely remonstrated with him, in her last hours, on the subject of his dangerous ambition) died here, on the 6th of August, 1658.

Charles II. forgetful of a royal parent's misery, often enjoyed the song and dance of revelry in this palace; and his successor, the ill-advised James, occasionally resided here. King William and Queen Mary evinced their attachment to the situation of Hampton Court, by rebuilding the state-apartments and some other important divisions of the palace.

2 F 4

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\* Vide Article Syon House, p. 367.

† Vide ante, p. 322.

The sister of Queen Mary, then Princess of Denmark, and afterwards Queen Anne, gave birth to the Duke of Gloucester in this palace, on the 24th of July, 1689; and she occasionally resided here after her accession to the throne.

The sovereigns of the house of Brunswick have not shewn any great partiality for this regal abode. King George I. sometimes visited Hampton Court, as did his successor on the throne; but his present Majesty has not at any period inhabited the palace; and, certainly, correctness of taste must be supposed likely to induce the monarch to prefer the magnificent boldness of Windsor Castle to the level verdure of Hampton.

When his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange was compelled to quit his own dominions, in the year 1795, and to seek an asylum in Great Britain, this palace was appropriated to his use, and he resided here for several years. The apartments occupied by him were those on the east side of the middle quadrangle. The principal domestic parts of Hampton Court are now occupied by different private families, who have grants for life from the crown.

Although the Palace of Hampton is said by Hentzner to have comprised "five ample courts," and is traditionally believed to have extended farther towards the east than at present, it does not appear to have really been, in its original state, much more extensive than it is now seen. Hampton Court, after the various alterations which it has undergone, now consists of three principal quadrangles; but there are several minor courts appertaining to parts of the original structure, and the more important of these were probably comprised in the enumeration made by Hentzner, who appears to have been anxious to exalt the building into a prodigy of amplitude and art.

The usual approach to the Palace is from the west. Here, on the right and left, are seen ranges of subordinate chambers and domestic offices, portions of the building constructed by



by Wolsey;\* and on the latter side are also the royal stables, with evident marks of modern alteration. It may be noticed, in this place, that the kitchens, with their dependant offices, were formed on the north side of the Palace, where they still remain, and are provided with avenues and suitable passages communicating with the great hall and principal rooms. The entrance to the office-range is by a plain but handsome gateway, and at each extremity of the same front is an octangular turret of brick.

The *West Front* of the Palace is of low proportions, although it comprises three stories. The material is brick, with embellishments of stone; and the same mode of construction prevails throughout the whole of the edifice. Over the portal† is a bay-window, adorned with the Royal Arms, and divided by mullioned compartments into two series of lights. This central division of the west front is flanked by towers. An embattled parapet ranges along the whole line of building, with an exception of the part immediately over the bay-window and portal, where the parapet is perforated, and finished in a more ornamental style.

After passing through the archway of the portal we find in the first, or *Entrance Court*, materials for forming a just estimate of the splendour which probably prevailed in the more dignified part of the original mansion. This quadrangle is, in dimensions, 167 feet, 2 inches, from north to south; and 141 feet, 7 inches, from east to west. On the west side of this court is a bay-window, correspondent in character to that over the west front of the arched entrance, and, like that, enriched with the royal arms. On the turrets are placed the initials, E. R. The east side is more highly finished, as it presents a  
 progressive

\* It is observed by M. J. Carter (*Gent. Mag.* for 1812, p. 235) that these outbuildings appear to have formerly taken a wider circuit than at present, as on Hampton Court Green are many coeval buildings, including a handsome gateway.

† The western face of this portal is represented in the annexed Engraving.

progressive step in the approach to the state-division of the palace. Over the portal in the centre is a bay-window of considerable beauty, with octangular towers on each side; and on the face of the towers which flank the gateway are introduced busts of Roman emperors. On the left is seen the west end of the Great Hall, which has a broad and rich window, and here presents the impressive resemblance of a venerable chapel.

Through a groined archway, finely ornamented, we pass to *The second or middle Quadrangle*, which measures 133 feet, 6 inches, from north to south, and 91 feet, 10 inches from east to west. The buildings which we have hitherto noticed would appear to have experienced little exterior alteration since the time of their founder. We now approach the precincts of innovation; but much still remains in this quadrangle to be referred, on unquestionable grounds, to the directing genius of the great Wolsey. The general effect of this court is of a superb character. The eastern side comprises a third portal, flanked with octangular turrets, and is of greater richness than the preceding fronts, of a similar aspect. On the face of each turret are again introduced busts of the Cæsars. Some repairs were effected in this division, by King George II. in the year 1732, as is signified by an inscription on the exterior. The south side is disfigured by a colonnade supported by *Ionic columns*,\* designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and executed under his direction. On the west side is shewn the reverse-front of the portal leading from the first court. Immediately over the passage of entrance are the arms of Henry VIII. and on the face of the embattled towers which flank the gateway are busts  
of

\* The effect produced by the introduction of this classical colonnade, amidst the venerable turrets and embattled parapets of Wolsey's building, is most discordant and displeasing. It is said by Lord Orford "that Kent was on the point of repeating this incongruity in the same place in the late reign, but was over ruled by Sir Robert Walpole." *Anecdotes of Painting*, Vol. III. p. 348.

of the Cæsars. On the front of the third story is a large and curious astronomical clock, made by Tompion.

The remaining division of this attractive court is entirely occupied by the southern side of the *Great Hall*. It has been supposed that as this room is not described in the account by Cavendish of Cardinal Wolsey's entertainment of the French ambassadors, it was entirely a part of the additional buildings raised by King Henry. But it formed so important a feature in the design of the mansion, that we may safely ascribe the exterior walls and embellishments to the magnificent Wolsey, though we shall speedily shew that the interior was not completed till 1536, or the succeeding year. The whole structure of the great hall, like the west end already noticed, partakes of the chapel-character. The face presented to this court has a tier of large and broad pointed windows; and towards the eastern extremity is a very fine oriel-window, divided into compartments by mullions of stone. The parapet of the hall is embattled, and the walls are strengthened by graduated buttresses.

The *Third great Quadrangle*, is usually termed the *Fountain Court*, and consists chiefly of buildings constructed by Sir Christopher Wren, when the Palace underwent important alterations in the time of King William. The south and east sides of this court were then entirely taken down, and the present state apartments in those divisions were erected. The west and north sides (comprising a room of communication, 109 feet in length, and the Queen's guard-chamber and great presence chamber) retain internal marks of the ancient structure; but a new front was bestowed on the whole by Sir Christopher Wren.

This quadrangle is, in dimensions, 110 feet, 7 inches, by 117 feet, 3 inches. In the area is a fountain.\* On each side  
of

\* According to Norden, Queen Elizabeth "erected a fountain in the second court which graceth this Palace." Norden adds that the fountain was finished, at great charge, in the year 1590. Spec. Brit. p. 26.

of the court is a beautiful colonnade of the Ionic order, with duplicated columns. The elevations of this quadrangle are consistent in general architectural character with the grand exterior front. The buildings comprise three stories, the central range of windows being circular, and enriched by a mantle of stone-work and various embellishments. Each elevation finishes with a stone balustrade.

Pursuing that mode of progress which we have been induced to adopt from the consideration of such an approach enabling us to notice, in the first instance, the more ancient parts of the structure, we now arrive at the *Great Eastern Façade*, or grand front of the Palace. Here we quit the octangular towers the pointed windows, and embattled parapets, which act as impressive memorials of the rise, the splendour, and the fall, of that "great child of honour," the munificent founder; and inspect a fabric raised in obedience to the commands of a monarch of little taste, by an architect capable of producing, under more genial auspices, a building worthy of the unalloyed approbation of posterity.

The more modern buildings of Hampton Court comprehend the great eastern and southern fronts, and the whole of the state apartments contained in those divisions. The work was begun in 1690, and the whole was completed in 1694, after the designs of Sir Christopher Wren.

The grand elevation towards the east\* is about three hundred and thirty feet in extent.<sup>†</sup> The material chiefly used is brick, of a bright red hue; but the numerous decorations are of stone. This front, together with that towards the south, finishes with a handsome balustrade. The central compartment, affording the state entrance to the palace, is of stone, and is adorned with considerable splendour. Four fluted three-quarter columns, of the Corinthian order, sustain an angular pediment, on which are sculptured, in bas-relief, the triumphs of Hercules

\* This elevation is represented in the annexed engraving.



Hercules over Envy. On each side are two pilasters of the same order, supporting a continuation of the entablature.

The *Southern Front* is three hundred and twenty-eight feet in length, and has a central compartment of stone, but of a less embellished character than that towards the east. On the entablature, which is sustained by four columns not being fluted, is inscribed GULIELMUS ET MARIA R. R. E. On the parapet, in a line with the inner columns, are placed two statues. This front looks towards the Privy-garden, and the ground was here sunk ten feet, for the purpose of obtaining from the lower apartments a view of the river Thames.

The new buildings of Hampton Court are certainly not calculated to gratify the expectation of the critical examiner, who has formed his opinion of Wren's capacity from a contemplation of the best church-productions of that architect. But the first great object is attained, though perhaps mere extent of dimensions here conduces much towards producing the requisite effect:—the edifice is perceived at the first glance to be designed for a regal palace; nor could the most entire stranger suppose it to be calculated for the residence of any other than the monarch of an affluent country.

On more deliberate examination we are displeased to find that the new buildings are constructed in entire disdain of the architectural character of those extensive portions of the ancient structure, which form component parts of the Palace, without the introduction of any peculiar beauties to atone for such a violation of consistency. If the present veneration for English architecture had prevailed in the busy days of King William, how fine a state-arrangement might have been appended to the remains of Wolsey's Palace, with the same expense and materials here used! But, certainly, Wren had a difficult task to perform, in regard to this structure. He was to unite his work with a building composed of quadrangles in the English, or Gothic style; and he was compelled to study the taste of William III.; which was not formed on a judicious consideration

sideration of architectural merits. Few architects would wish to stake their credit with posterity on an undertaking so fettered and incumbered with circumstances ante-dating judgment and restraining taste.

It is said that an idea was once entertained by King William of erecting an entire new Palace, at the west end of the town of Hampton, on an elevation distant about half a mile from the river Thames. But this design was abandoned, from a consideration of the length of time necessary for such an undertaking. We are informed by Lord Orford (on the assurance of a descendant of the architect) that Sir Christopher Wren submitted another design for the alterations of the ancient palace, "in a better taste, which Queen Mary wished to have had executed, but was over-ruled."\* The same noble critic observes that this palace of King William "seems erected in emulation of what it certainly was meant to imitate, the pompous edifices of the French monarch."†

In neglect of its imposing grandeur of dimensions and rich adornment of parts, this palace, as altered by William III. will scarcely escape being cited as an instance of the bad taste of that sovereign. It is to be hoped that the more ancient parts of the building will be the last to fall beneath the obliterating hand of time; but so long as those impressive vestiges exist, assuredly it will be lamented that a British monarch

\* Anecdotes of Painting, 4to. Edit. Vol. III. p. 347, note. In the *Parentalia* it is observed "that the Queen pleased herself, from time to time, in examining and surveying the drawings, contrivances, and the whole progress of the present building, and in giving thereon her own judgment, which was exquisite."

† Ibid. p. 359. In respect to the opinion of King William it is affirmed in the *Parentalia*, that "his Majesty said the new apartments, for good proportions, state, and convenience, jointly, were not paralleled by any Palace in Europe; and, at the same time, he excused his surveyor for not raising the cloisters under the apartments higher, which were executed in that manner according to his express order."

narch did not preserve a consistency of English style in the most extensive Palace appertaining to his crown, or did not, on another site, raise an edifice equally sumptuous in a style purely and uniformly classical.

We proceed to an examination of the *interior* of Hampton Court in the same mode of progress which we have adopted in regard to the exterior of the structure; taking as primary objects of notice the portions connected with Wolsey and his royal master, portions charged with the emphasis of many a grand historic tale.

It is usually said that the subordinate parts only of the ancient edifice are now remaining, yet the *Great Hall* and the *Chapel* still exist. We have already observed that the former building occupies the north side of the middle quadrangle:—its lofty embattled walls constitute a prominent feature in the general view of the palace; and its fine west end, comprising a large mullioned window with a turret at each extremity, and a curious perforated parapet, surmounted by a vane, assumes the aspect of an ecclesiastical building, and aids in imparting a grateful and venerable air to the whole vast pile.\* This Hall is 106 feet in length, and 40 feet in width. The flooring was formerly of large, square, paving-bricks, but is at present of stone. At the east end is the *high pace*, which is now elevated one step only above the other parts of the room. On the south side of this division of the hall is an oriel window of great beauty, divided into numerous compartments by stone mullions. The ceiling of the oriel is of stone, groined, and adorned with fan-work and pendants, elaborately and delicately executed. At the west end, beneath the spacious pointed and mullioned

\* As to general effect, combining the ancient and comparatively modern parts of the palace in one comprehensive view, we have judged the more desirable point of prospect to be that taken from the opposite Surrey shore, inclining towards the bridge. We present a view of the Palace from this spot.

mullioned window before noticed, is the screen which formerly supported the minstrels' gallery.

The sides of the hall are now covered with a cement imitating stone. The roofing is open-worked, and is truly attractive and beautiful. This ceil-work consists of oak, free from paint or gold-leaf; and the wonderful intricacy of parts, very finely carved and thoroughly worked-out in every particular, conduces, through each individual portion, to a general splendour of effect, which may safely be pronounced grand; and which almost approaches to sublimity. The arms and cognizances of Henry VIII. occur in many parts of this truly fine piece of carving. The initials of that King and of Jane Seymour, joined by a truelover's knot, are, likewise, introduced among the decorations; and thus it is ascertained that the internal parts of the room were not completed before the year 1536.\*

The circumstances of regal banquetting connected with this hall are equally numerous and interesting. The unfortunate Catherine Howard was here first openly shewn as Queen; as, also, was Catherine Parr, her more prosperous successor. Henry VIII. often kept wassail within these walls; and here, during the Christmas of 1543, he entertained Francis Gonzaga, the Viceroy of Sicily. Edward VI. likewise presided, in puerile magnificence, over the table in the high-pace of the hall. Philip and Mary, kept their Christmas, with great solemnity, at Hampton Court, in 1554. On this occasion, "The great hall of the palace was illuminated with 1000 lamps, curiously disposed. The Princess Elizabeth, (then under the care of Sir Thomas Pope) supped at the same table with the King and Queen, next the cloth of state, and after supper was served with a perfumed napkin and plate of confections by the Lord Paget; but she retired to her ladies before the revels, maskings, and disguisings began. On St. Stephen's day she heard  
matins

\* Jane Seymour was married to Henry VIII. in 1536, and died in the following year.



matins in the Queen's closet, when she was attired in a robe of white satin, strung all over with large pearls. On the 29th of December she sat with their Majesties and the nobility at a grand spectacle of justing, when 200 spears were broken. Half of the combatants were accoutred in the *Almaine*, and half in the Spanish fashion."\*

By direction of George the first this venerable Hall was fitted up as a Theatre, in the year 1718! It was intended that dramatic pieces should have been here represented twice in each week, during the summer-season, by the King's company of comedians; but only seven plays were performed, in the whole, before George I. One of these representations was of a memorable description: On the first of October, 1718, Shakspeare's tragedy of Henry VIII. was performed here. Thus, were the most remarkable events in the life of Cardinal Wolsey represented, as a history calculated to admonish pride and to restrain ambition, on the theatre of his greatest splendour! The ill-placed stage was not used after the year in which it was constructed, except for one evening in the month of October, 1731, when a play was performed for the entertainment of the Duke of Lorraine, afterwards Emperor of Germany; and the theatrical appurtenances, which had so long deformed this grand apartment, were removed, by direction of the King, about the year 1798.†

Contiguous to the east end of the Hall is an apartment, now termed the *Board of Green Cloth*, which appears to be the only chamber, of much extent and consequence, that retains, both on the external and interior, its ancient character. On the outside, this apartment displays a bay window rising to the whole height of the elevation; an octangular tower; and a large square-headed window, divided into compartments by

PART IV.

2 G

mullions

\* Vide Progresses of Queen Elizabeth.

† The late James Wyatt, Esq. Surveyor General of the Board of Works, had the merit of obtaining permission from his Majesty to remove these offensive incumbrances.

mullions of stone. The dimensions of the room are as follow: length, 61 feet, 10 inches; width 29 feet, 5 inches; height 29 feet. The ceiling has pendant ornaments, with compartments bearing the cognizances of the rose and portcullis: which are, likewise, repeated in the stained glass of the window. In the centre of the ceiling are the royal arms, impaled with Seymour. The initials H. J. with the truelover's knot, also occur here; and from these circumstances it is evident that the ornaments of this room were completed nearly at the same time with those of the hall. The walls are hung with ancient tapestry, representing memorable passages in the Trojan war, the story of Hercules, &c.\*

*The Chapel* is situated to the north of the Fountain Court, and forms the south side of a small quadrangle. The exterior of this building adds but little to the architectural importance of the palace; a circumstance that would create surprise if we supposed the structure to be raised by the magnificent Wolsey. But on the outer wall, at each side of the door, are the arms of Henry VIII. impaled with Seymour; and the initials H. I. united by a truelover's knot. From these allusive circumstances, joined with the argument arising from the want of exterior display, it appears probable that the chapel was a part of the additional buildings constructed by King Henry, and finished during the short-lived felicity arising from his marriage with Jane Seymour.

Previous to the civil war, the windows of this chapel were ornamented with stained glass, and the altar and walls adorned

\* The tapestry over the chimney-piece contains the arms of Cardinal Wolsey and those of the See of York; but it is observed by Mr. Lysons, in his notice of Hampton Court, "that these arms furnish us with no evidence that this room was part of his building, since they appear to have been removed from some other place; the historical tapestry has been cut away to receive them, and the chimney-piece is not of so early an age." Midd. Parishes, p. 68.

ed by pictures.\* But the zealots who obtained a temporary ascendant in the 17th century took singular pleasure in stripping this royal chapel of its "superstitious" works of art. The havoc committed by these deplorable sufferers under the oppression of religious mania is thus stated in a weekly paper of that period:—"Sir Robert Harlow gave order (according to the ordinance of Parliament) for the pulling down and demolishing of the Popish and superstitious pictures in Hampton Court, where this day the altar was taken down, and the table brought into the body of the church, the rails pulled down, and the steps levelled, and the popish pictures and superstitious images that were in the glass windows were also demolished, and order given for the new glazing them with plain glass; and among the rest, there was pulled down the picture of Christ nailed to the cross, which was placed right over the altar, and the pictures of Mary Magdalen, and others, weeping by the foot of the cross, and some other such idolatrous pictures, were pulled down and demolished."

The interior of the chapel was chiefly fitted up, as it is now seen, in the reign of Queen Anne. The original roof remains, and is ornamented with ranges of large pendants, each pendant being formed into the representation of a balcony, in which are placed winged angels with musical instruments. The whole of these embellishments are now painted and gilt. In opposition to the Gothic character of the roof, the altar-piece is Grecian, and adorned with Corinthian columns! In this, as in several other parts of the chapel, is, however, some excellent carving, said to be executed by Gibbons. The floor is of black and white marble, and the pews are formed of Norway oak. The west end is occupied by a gallery, containing the Royal pew, the ceiling of which is painted with a group of cherubim, who sustain the British crown, and wave over it an olive-branch. Divine service is regularly performed in this

2 G 2

chapel

\* Hentzner, noticing the chapel in the reign of Elizabeth, describes it as of a very splendid character.

chapel on every Sunday ; and, in regard to the disposal of the congregation, it may be remarked that the sexes are separated, the gentlemen occupying one side of the chapel and the ladies the opposite division.

The *State Apartments* are approached from the Fountain Court by means of the *King's Staircase*, which is painted by Antonio Verrio;\* with representations of different parts of the heathen mythology, &c.

The first room entered is the *Guard Chamber*, which is 60 feet long, 37 feet 3 inches wide, and 30 feet high. The sides are fitted with arms, arranged in various ornamental forms; and here are portraits of the following distinguished Admirals of Great Britain: Sir John Jennings; Sir John Leake; Sir James Wishart; Sir Stafford Fairbone; Lord Torrington; Sir Thomas Dilkes; the Earl of Orford; Sir Charles Wager; Sir Thomas Hopson; Sir George Rooke; George, Prince of Denmark; Sir Cloudesley Shovel; Sir John Munden; John Bembow, Esq.; George Churchill, Esq.; John Graydon, Esq.; Sir William Whetstone, and Basil Beaumont, Esq.

The *King's First Presence Chamber* is hung with rich tapestry. Opposite the entrance is the Chair of State, surmounted by its canopy, the furniture being of crimson damask, richly embroidered with the symbols of royalty. Towards the left, facing the canopy, is a portrait of William III. by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*. This picture is of the large dimensions of eighteen feet in height by fifteen feet in width. The King is represented in armour, mounted on a grey horse, trampling on emblems of war. Above are Mercury and Peace, who support  
his

\* Verrio was devoted, from religious and political feelings, to the government of James II. and it seems that he was prevailed on with much difficulty even to *paint* for the successor of his former master. Lord Orford observes "that he has painted this staircase as ill, as if he had spoiled it out of principle!" *Anecdotes of Painting*, p. 308. Verrio afterwards condescended to receive a pension of 200*l. per annum*, from Queen Anne, and died either at Hampton Court, or at Whitton, in 1707.



his helmet, while Neptune welcomes him to British ground, and Plenty and Flora present him with rich offerings.

Over the fire place in this room is a whole length portrait of James, Marquis of Hamilton, with the white staff, as Lord Steward of the Household to Charles I. by *Van Somer*. On the right of the fire-place is the Shepherds' Offering, by *Old Palma*. On the left is Queen Esther and Ahasuerus, by *Tintoretto*.\*

The *Second Presence Chamber* is hung with tapestry, representing part of the History of Abraham, the lights of which are in gold and the shades in silk. The canopy is furnished, as usual, with crimson damask. Over the chimney is a whole length portrait of Christian IV. King of Denmark, by *Van Somer*, and above the doors are paintings of ruins and landscapes, by *Jacques Rousseau*. This latter artist exercised his pencil chiefly on landscape and architecture, and many of his works are preserved at Hampton Court, in situations similar to those just noticed. In different parts of this room are likewise the following paintings:— A portrait of Charles the I. on horseback. The King is in armour on a white horse, Mons. de St. Antoine his Equerry, or as some suppose the Duke D'Esperino, holding his helmet. This is a good copy by *Stone* from the original by *Vandyck*, now at Windsor Castle; Bandinelli the Sculptor, by *Corregio*; Queen Elizabeth when a child, by *Holbein*; Charles I. when young; Prince Rupert (said to be by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*;) Royal family, by *Knapton*.

The *Audience Chamber* is next in the state arrangement. From the centre is suspended a silver chandelier of sixteen branches. In this apartment is likewise a *state* (or chair surmounted by a canopy) the furniture of which is of crimson damask, with fringe and other embellishments of gold. The walls are hung with tapestry, representing part of the history

\* In conducting the reader through the state apartments of this palace we enumerate only such efforts of the pencil as appear to be of prominent interest. A complete catalogue of the pictures would, indeed, be foreign to the nature of the present work.

of Abraham, and are ornamented by several productions of the pictorial art, among which may be noticed Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, by *Honthorst*, the favourite painter of that admired, but unfortunate daughter of the first James. King George the third and Queen Charlotte, whole lengths, by *West*; the Battle of Constantine, said to be by *Julio Romano*, after a design by *Raffaele*; Jesus, John, Mary, and Elizabeth, by *Bassan*; Lewis Cornaro and family, four generations, a copy by *Stone* after *Titian*. Over each door is a picture of the Virgin and Child; by *Parmigiano*.

The *King's Drawing Room* is of fine proportions, and contains, like the apartments previously noticed, a chair of state. The tapestry is interwoven with gold, and presents a continuation of the history of Abraham. Among the pictures are a whole length portrait of Charles I. by *Vandyck*; David, with the head of Goliath, by *Domenico Fetti*; a fine and attractive holy family by *Corregio*; The Deluge, by *Bassan*; The Muses, by *Tintoretto*; His Majesty George III. reviewing the light Dragoons, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and Generals Fawcet, Goldsworthy, and Dundas; by *Sir Wm. Beechey*.

The *State Bed Chamber* is furnished with a bed of crimson velvet, enriched with gold, and decorated with plumes of feathers. This room is of spacious proportions, and is hung with tapestry descriptive of the history of Joshua. The ceiling is painted by *Verrio*, and represents, in its principal divisions, Endymion profoundly sleeping in the lap of *Morpheus*; and the appropriate figure of *Somnus*, with his attributes. Over the chimney is a portrait of Anne, Duchess of York, by *Sir Peter Lely*. Joseph's Chastity, by *Gentilisky*; Danaë, by *Genaro*; Shepherd and Shepherdess, by the same. Over the doors are Flower-pieces by *Baptist*.

The ceiling of *The King's Dressing Room* is painted by *Verrio*, and represents Mars reposing in the lap of *Venus*, while Cupid's steal his armour, sword, and spear, and entwine bands  
of

of roses round his legs and arms. The pictures contained in this apartment are numerous, and the following are of considerable interest: Christ and St. John, by *Lionardo da Vinci*; St. Peter in prison, by *Henry Steenwyck*\* (son of the famous painter of architecture, of that name); Lot and his daughters, by *Poelemburg*; Diana and nymphs bathing, by the same; a battle-piece, by *Wouwermans*; Dead Game, by *Van Oost*. Among the portraits must be noticed Henry VIII. by *Holbein*; Erasmus, by the same; Francis the first of France, likewise by *Holbein*; Madame Vaux, by the same; Prince Rupert, by *Sir Peter Lely*; Landscape, by *Paul Brill*; Gothic Building<sup>o</sup> with the story of the Woman taken in Adultery, the figures by *Peter Nief*, the architecture, by *Old Frank*; The Annunciation of the Virgin, by *Paul Veronese*.

In an apartment termed *The King's Writing Closet* are the following pictures demanding attention: Judith and Holofernes, by *Paul Veronese*; the Visitation, by *Carlo Maratti*; Administration of the Sacrament, by *Leander Bassan*; Nymphs and Satyrs, by *Poelemburg*; A landscape with cattle, by *Adrian Vandervelde*; a landscape, by *Wouwermans*; A curious picture, representing King Charles I. and his Queen, dining in public; † over the door is a Flower-piece, by *Baptist*; David with Goliath, painter not known; Judgment of Paris, a fine drawing in red chalk; Virgin and Child, *Parmigiano*; Drawing of Henrietta, Queen of Charles I. by *Gibson*; Birds, by *Baptist*; over the chimney is a portrait of Dorothy, Countess of Sunderland, the Sacharissa of Waller, by *Sir Peter Lely*.

*Queen Mary's Closet* is hung with delicate needle-work,

2 G 4

which

\* This is, perhaps, the best picture extant by the younger Steenwyck. It was sold in 1711, for the sum of 25*l.* and was afterwards in the collection of Dr. Mead, of whom it was purchased by Frederic, Prince of Wales.

† It appears from the *Anecdotes of Painting* (4to. edit. p. 228) that this picture is the work of *B. Van Eassen*, of Antwerp. "who was a very neat painter of architecture."



which is said to have been executed by that Queen, with the assistance of the ladies of her court. Five chairs and a screen, in the same room, are likewise supposed to have been adorned by the needle of King William's consort; and it would appear certain, from the traditional anecdotes preserved by Lord Orford, that her majesty, like the illustrious dames of more ancient times, was accustomed to solace herself during the absence of her Royal husband by needle-work, and other domestic and sedentary amusements. If we believe these decorations to have indeed proceeded from the hand of the Queen, they will scarcely be looked on with indifference; and the apartment possesses an unequivocal interest in the paintings by which it is enriched. The most conspicuous of these are, A holy Family, by Dosso (often termed *Dosso di Ferrara*;) Moses striking the rock, by *Marco Ricci*; St. Jerome, by *Mieris*; St. Francis, by *Teniers*; the Ascension of the Virgin, by *Denis Calvart*; a Female to the waist, by *Sebastian del Piombo*; a Landscape, by *G. Poussin*; Portraits of Lord Darnley and his brother, Charles Stuart, by *L. De Heere*; and of Mrs. Lemon, (Mistress of the Painter) by *Vandyck*; James I. dining in public, by *Van Bassan*; Shepherds' Offering, by *Sebastian Ricci*; Landscape and figures, by *Ditoret*; John Belani, Titian's master, by himself; Ann Boleyn, by *Holbein*; Landscape and figures, by *Poelemburg*; Fenelon, by *Rigaud*.

The apartments thus noticed occupy the southern division of the edifice raised by King William. On the east of the same pile are the following rooms appropriated to purposes of state.

The *Queen's Gallery*, which is 81 feet 8 inches long, and 23 feet 6 inches wide, is hung with seven very fine pieces of tapestry, representing different passages in the history of Alexander the Great, after *Le Brun*.

The *Queen's State Bed Chamber*. The ceiling is painted by Sir James Thornhill, with a representation of Aurora rising out of the Ocean, in a chariot of Gold drawn by four white horses.



horses. The bed is of crimson damask. In this apartment are the following portraits. James I. a whole length, by *Van Somer*; Anne, the consort of that monarch, by the same; Henry, Prince of Wales; Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia; Nymphs, by *Romanelli*; and a Hermit, by *Albert Durer*.

The *Queen's Drawing Room* is 41 feet 3 inches long, 34 feet 6 inches wide, and 30 feet in height. The ceiling is painted by *Verrio*, and represents Queen Anne in the character of Justice, with Neptune and Britannia holding a crown over her head. This room is hung with green damask, and is embellished with nine large pictures, executed on canvas, in water-colours, by *Andrea Mantegna*.\* The whole were originally contained in one very long picture, expressive of a Triumph of Julius Cæsar. The compartments now present different groupes in the procession, and at the end of the series is displayed the Emperor in his triumphal chariot, with Victory holding over his head a crown of laurel. There are, likewise, in this Drawing-room two paintings by *Sebastian Ricci*, on the following subjects:—Christ and the Woman of Samaria; and the Woman touching the hem of Christ's garments.

The *Queen's State Audience Room* is provided with a canopy of state, and the walls are hung with tapestry representing Abraham receiving bread and wine from Melchisedec. The following pictures adorn this apartment:—Bacchus and Ariadne, by *Romanelli*. The Countess of Lenox, mother of Lord Darnley; Margaret, Queen of Scots; A Duke and Duchess of Brunswick, by *Mytens*.

The *Dining Room*, a spacious apartment in which George I. and his late Majesty frequently dined in public, is principally embellished with the following paintings: Christ in the house  
of

\* This artist died in 1505. His works are scarce, and are held in great esteem. The Triumph of Cæsar, noticed above, was sold for 1000*l.* when King Charles's collection was exposed to auction by order of the Parliament. It has since been repaired, with much care and judgment, by *Laguerre*.

of Lazarus, by *Sebastian Ricci* ; the Pool of Bethesda, by the same ; the Woman taken in Adultery, by the same ; four sea-pieces, by *Vandervelde* ; Bacchus and Ariadne, after *Guido*, by *Romanelli* ; Judgment of Midas, by *Schidone* ; Christ and the Woman of Samaria, by *Old Palma*. In this room is preserved the model of a palace intended to have been built in Richmond Gardens, on the site of the old lodge.

The *Prince of Wales's Presence Chamber* is hung with tapestry, expressive of the story of Tobit and Tobias, and is ornamented with the following productions of the pencil :—Louis the thirteenth of France, with a walking-stick in his hand and a dog by his side, by *Belcamp* ; portraits of two Spanish ambassadors, by *Blenburg* ; a Queen of France, by *Pourbus*.

The *Prince of Wales's Drawing Room* is hung with tapestry, representing the miracle of Elymas the Sorcerer struck with blindness, after one of the Cartoons. There are, in this apartment, portraits of a Duke of Wirtemberg, by *Mark Gerards* ; the consort of Philip II. of Spain, by *Mytens*, &c.

The *Prince of Wales's Bed Chamber*, is furnished with green damask. In this room are portraits of the consort of Christian IV. King of Denmark ; the Prince of Parma ; and the Duke of Luxemburgh, by *Mytens*.

The *King's Private Dining Room* contains eight fine sea-pieces, six of which are by *Vandervelde*, and represent the defeat of the Spanish armada. Over the chimney-piece is a portrait of Charles Earl of Nottingham, the Lord Admiral, by *Zucchero*.

The *King's Private Dressing Room* is hung with tapestry, which represents the fight off Solbay. In this apartment are portraits of William Duke of Gloucester (son of Queen Anne) by *Kneller* ; and the first Earl of Sandwich, by *Dobson*.

The *King's Private Bed Chamber*, is ornamented with a painting of Susanna and the Elders, by *Paul Veronese* ; the Lord's Supper, a sketch, by *Tintoretto* ; George II. and Queen Caroline, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller* ; Sybyl, by *Gentilisky* ;

Rape of the Sabines, painter not known; Virgin and Child, supposed to be by *Tintoretto*; Europa, painter not known; Jonah sitting under the Gourd, supposed to be either by *Hemskerck*, or *Gentiliski*.

An apartment immediately beneath the King's Guard Chamber is usually termed *The Beauty Room*, and contains the portraits of Queen Mary, consort of William III. and the following eight distinguished ladies of her court:\* the Duchess of St. Alban's; Isabella, Duchess of Grafton; Carey, Countess of Peterborough; the Countess of Ranelagh; Mary, Countess of Essex; Mary, Countess of Dorset; Lady Middleton; and Mrs. Scrope. This apartment was used by King William as a lining room.

It may be observed, from our previous enumeration of the paintings which enrich the principal apartments of Hampton Court, that there now remain in this royal collection only few of the pictures assembled with so judicious a hand by Charles I. But the most noble purchase made by that King, THE CARTOONS OF RAFFAELLE, at present adorn the palace, and they constitute the great pictorial boast, not only of this regal building but of the country to which the care of preserving them has devolved.

It will be remembered that these Cartoons (or coloured drawings on paper) were executed by Raffaele, in attention to the desire of Pope Leo X; and that they were sent into Flanders, to be copied in tapestry of the richest kind. In that country they remained, obscure and almost forgotten, until

\* These "Beauties" were painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The thought, says Lord Orford, "was the Queen's, during one of the King's absences; and contributed much to make her unpopular, as I have heard from the authority of the old Countess of Carlisle (daughter of Arthur, Earl of Essex), who died within these few years, and remembered the event. She added, that the famous lady Dorchester advised the Queen against it, saying, "Madam, if the king was to ask for the portraits of all the wits in his court, would not the rest think he called them fools?"



until Rubens informed King Charles of their existence and situation. Removed to a more prosperous soil, they formed the pride of the affluent gallery of Charles I. until a pernicious confusion of national affairs interrupted, for a time, the progress of the arts, and deprived them of their great patron. On the sale of the personal property of the decapitated King, the Cartoons were purchased by the Protector, for the sum of 300*l.*:—a circumstance creditable to the usurped government of Cromwell, as the want of competitors must have arisen from his known intention of retaining them as national property, since the value of these incomparable productions was then so well understood that the most polite of the neighbouring countries were emulous of acquiring them, as gems of tasteful distinction.\*

After remaining for many years in this palace, the Cartoons were removed, by direction of his present Majesty, to the Queen's Palace, and afterwards to Windsor Castle ;† but they are now restored to Hampton Court, and are repositied in their former situation, the *King's Gallery*, or, as it is denominated from them, the *Cartoon Gallery*, which was constructed for their reception when the palace was partly rebuilt by King William the third.

It would be quite superfluous to expatiate, at much length, on the genius of Raffaele. It is well known that he broke at an early period from the trammels of literal imitation, and by

\* As a proof of the value placed on these grand productions in the 17th century, it may be observed that there is reason for believing that Cromwell obtained on them a loan of 50,000*l.* from Holland.

† Great care was taken, in these removals, to prevent the drawings from sustaining injury. It having been found necessary, from their large size, to separate them from the stretching frames, and roll them, the King, on their last removal from Windsor to Hampton Court, ordered a roller to be made, three feet in diameter. Yet, notwithstanding every precaution, upon unrolling them several pieces were found separated from the canvas ; fortunately the injury occurred to the back grounds only, and the pieces were carefully repaired, so as to leave no perceptible mark of accident.



by studying the antique, imbibed the spirit which dictates boldness of design, with mingled energy and temperance of expression. Thus, on the principles of nature, he cultivated a sublime simplicity that derides the effect of time and fashion, certain, while nature lasts, of maintaining its claim on the immutable feelings of the human bosom. As a succinct, yet satisfactory character of Raffaelle's merits as an artist, we present a quotation from the writings of a person well qualified to decide on his pretensions, Sir Joshua Reynolds, who thus delivers his opinion on the subject: "The excellency of this extraordinary man, lay in the beauty and majesty of his characters, the judicious contrivance of his composition, his correctness of drawing, purity of taste, powers of invention, and the skilful accommodation of other men's conceptions to his own purpose. Nobody excelled him in that judgment, with which he united his own observations on nature, the energy of Michael Angelo, and the beauty and simplicity of the antique. To the question, therefore, *which* ought to hold the first rank, Raffaelle or Michael Angelo, it must be answered, that if it is to be given to him who possessed a greater combination of the higher qualities of the art than any other man, there is no doubt but Raffaelle is the first."

It appears equally unnecessary to enter, in this place, on a minute detail of the various fine results, and beauties of combination and expression, comprised in these great works of the master who is placed, by general opinion, at the head of his art; as extensive disquisitions on their merits are to be found in numerous authors.\* We cannot, however, avoid observing that

\* The Abbe du Bos, in his Treatise on Poetry and Painting, has some tasteful remarks on the Cartoons, though he falls into several errors; as when he describes a figure, which he says is intended for Judas, in Christ's charge to Peter, not considering that this scene is after the resurrection, and consequently after Judas had hanged himself. The learned Daniel Webb, though not free from errors almost equally flagrant with that noticed in Du Bos,

that the beauties of these compositions, though transcendant on a due investigation, may fail to captivate the eye on a cursory glance. On this subject we beg to remind the reader of the following passage in a writer of considerable taste and judgment: \* “It is remarkable, that the most capital fresco paintings of Raffaele do not strike one immediately with that surprise which undoubtedly is expected from the fame of that illustrious master; and a story is related that a person visiting the Vatican with an eager desire to study his works, passed by those very compositions with indifference which were the objects of his enquiry and curiosity, till he was recalled by his conductor, who told him that he had overlooked what he sought for.” Montesquieu endeavours, with some ingenuity, to account for this effect. He observes, “that the works of Raffaele, strike little at first sight, because he imitates nature so well, that the spectator is no more surprised than when he sees the object itself, which would excite no degree of surprise at all; but that an uncommon expression, strong colouring, or odd and singular attitudes of an inferior artist strike us at first sight, because we have not been accustomed to see them elsewhere. And certainly there cannot be a stronger test of excellence of any performance, either in poetry or painting, than to find the surprise we at first feel, to be not very powerful; and yet to find, by more frequently conversing with it, that it not only supports itself, but increases continually in our esteem, and at last leads us to admiration.”

The

Bos, has some valuable observations; as has Richardson, in his Theory of Painting. The Cartoons are popularly described in an account appended, some years back, to the “Catalogue of the Duke of Buckingham’s pictures.” Many fine remarks are contained in the annual discourses of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and in the lectures of Opie and of Fuseli. A very judicious analysis of “Paul at Athens,” and of “Christ’s charge to Peter,” is published by Mr. Holloway, who intends, we believe, to print similar analyses on the completion of each plate from the Cartoons.

\* Pilkington; edition by Henry Fuseli, Esq. R. A. p. 496—497.

The first of the Cartoons represents *The Miraculous Draught of Fishes*. Luke, Chap. v.

The subject of the second is *The Charge to Peter*. St. John, Chap. xxi.

The third represents *Peter and John healing the Lame at the Gate of the Temple*. Acts, Chap. iii.

The fourth contains *The Death of Ananias*. Acts, Chap. v.

The fifth is *Elymas, the Sorcerer, struck with Blindness*. Acts, Chap. xiii.

The sixth represents *The Sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas, by the People of Lystra, a city of Lycaonia*. Acts, Chap. xiv.

The subject of the seventh is *Paul preaching at Athens*. Acts, Chap. xvii.

Copies of the Cartoons were made by Sir James Thornhill, who employed three years on the work. These were presented by the Duke of Bedford to the Royal Academy, where, we believe, they are chiefly considered valuable as they are useful in shewing students the *composition* of Raffaelle. In spirit and characteristic expression, they are extremely deficient. Sir J. Thornhill likewise executed a smaller set, of one fourth part of the original dimensions. In the picture-gallery at Oxford are large copies of the Cartoons, also by Thornhill, and, like the preceding, possessed of little merit.\*

Among the *prints* after these inestimable drawings may be noticed those by Gribelin, in the reign of Queen Anne; and by Dorigny. But the prints by both these engravers are deplorably unworthy of their great originals. It has remained for an English artist to transmit with the Burin the spirit of Raffaelle, and to present a faithful display of all the varieties of passion and expression which the painter has bestowed on his numerous figures. Mr. Holloway, an engraver of well-earned reputation, has been (with his Majesty's gracious permission and patronage) for some years engaged in executing plates from these Cartoons, in the style of line-engraving, and

\* See "BEAUTIES" for Oxfordshire, p. 235.

and of large dimensions. As casual and uncertain aid would needs be incompatible with a work of such magnitude, Mr. Holloway, soon after the commencement of the undertaking, engaged the co-operation of Mr. Webb and Mr. Slann, two artists possessed of fine talents, his nephews-in-law and former pupils.

Two of this most valuable series of engravings are already before the public; and it appears that three of the other plates are in an advanced state of progress. On comparing the drawings by Mr. Holloway, and the prints already published by him and his co-adjustors, with the originals in the Cartoon Gallery, the fidelity and spirit of the imitation are found to be extremely fine. This great and most arduous undertaking is an honour to the present state of the arts in this country; and the connoisseur of every realm will rejoice to see that the beauties of the inimitable Cartoons, "the latest and best work of Raffæelle," are thus likely to be perpetuated by an engraver of correct feeling, taste, and perseverance. With respect to the laborious drawings from which the engravings are made, we are informed that the seventh and last is now under the hands of Mr. Holloway.

The *Pleasure Gardens* attached to the palace comprise about forty-four acres. Hampton Court is placed on a spot naturally flat and uninviting. The Thames, so lovely in many of its meanders, is here skirted on both shores by a dull expanse of level woodless soil, which the utmost efforts of taste and skill could scarcely render an attractive instance of the picturesque. In the time of the eighth Henry, and of the founder of the Palace of Hampton, landscape-gardening was not known as an art; the beauties of nature were not felt or acted on. At that period the home-domain of this structure appears to have comprised a continuation of the park, and was perhaps only valued for the security of lair which it afforded to the deer sheltered in the royal chase. When art interfered, the period was so unpropitious, that the park, in its rudest state, must needs



needs be deemed preferable to the work which she produced. The Gardens, as now seen, were laid out in the reign of William III. by London and Wise, whom we have before noticed as gardeners to that King and to Queen Anne. The lawns are shaped with mathematical precision, and are bordered with meagre evergreens, placed at given distances. Broad gravel walks intersect this graceless display; and statues and vases, which deserve a more appropriate arrangement, are placed in formal opposition to each other at measured points. Two of these latter pieces of sculpture are situated at the entrance of the chief walk, and both are elaborately ornamented. One of these is the work of Caius Gabriel Cibber, and it is said that he performed the task in competition with a foreigner who executed the other vase; but the labours of these presumed rivals are not distinguished. At the lower part of the same walk are two other vases, bearing a studied resemblance to the former, and sumptuously worked, like them, in bas-relief, with subjects from the heathen mythology.

In each of the four principal parterres is placed a large bronze statue. The first of these (the fighting gladiator, from the antique in the Borghese Palace) formerly stood in the parade of St. James's Park. The others are also after the antique, and represent Apollo; Diana; and Saturn.

The privy-garden is ornamented with terrace-walks and a fountain. On this side of the palace is a grape-house, demanding notice. The dimensions of the building are 70 feet by 14, and the whole interior is occupied by one vine, of the black Hamburgh kind, which was planted in the year 1769, and has been known to produce in one year 2200 bunches of grapes, weighing, on an average, one pound each. The kitchen gardens belonging to the palace comprise twelve acres of ground.

Norden, writing in the reign of Elizabeth, describes the enclosures appertaining to the palace as comprising two parks, "the one of deare, the other of hares;" both of which were

environed with brick walls, except the south side of the former, "which was paled and environed with the Thames." A survey, made in the year 1653, divides these enclosures nominally into Bushy old Park, the New Park, the Middle or North Park, the Hare-warren, and Hampton Court course.

The division last named would appear to have comprised the district now termed *Hampton Court Park*, a tract which extends from the borders of the Palace-gardens to Hampton-wick, and is bounded on the south by the river Thames, and on the north by the high road to Kingston. This park is well stocked with deer, and has several avenues of trees, and some fine sprinklings of wood less formally disposed. It is divided from the river, in one part, by a broad gravel walk and an extensive range of massy and richly-ornamented iron-rails. His royal highness the Duke of Kent is ranger of this park, and occasionally occupies, by virtue of that office, an agreeable residence termed the *Pavilions*, erected by Sir Christopher Wren in the reign of William and Mary.

The palace founded by Cardinal Wolsey is supplied with water, of the purest kind attainable, by desultory and costly channels. On the side of Combe Hill, near Kingston in Surrey, is a conduit,\* concentrating the burthen of three reservoirs, which conveys water to a cistern in the palace. This water passes under the Hogsmill river, near Kingston; and under the Thames, by means of pipes, at a short distance from the Palace towards the east. The *Canal*, or as it is often termed the *Cardinal's*, or *King's River*, issues from the river Colne near Longford, and passes over Hounslow-heath, and through Hanworth and Bushy parks.

*Bushy Park* comprises all the royal enclosures appertaining to the palace of Hampton, except the district already described

\* See this conduit noticed in the "Beauties of England and Wales," for Surrey, p. 190, where it is observed that "Dr. Hales affirms the water from this source to be softer than either the Thames water, or that of the river which crosses Hounslow-Heath to Hampton Court."

scribed as forming the Home-park. These enclosures contain in the whole about 1100 acres, and are enriched by long avenues of chestnut and elm trees. The former are of noble growth, and impart much beauty to the park; but, with the exception of these stately avenues, the whole domain is deficient in timber, or ornamental umbrage. A contest of some celebrity, respecting a right of passage through this park, is noticed in our account of Hampton Wick.

The office of ranger of Bushy Park has usually been held by the same persons who have been Chief Stewards of the Honour of Hampton and Keepers of the Chase. This office is, accordingly, now vested in his royal highness the Duke of Clarence. *Bushy Lodge*, the official residence of his Royal Highness, is believed to have been built by the first Earl of Halifax. This is a square, substantial, edifice of brick, much improved by the present royal occupier.

The VILLAGE OF HAMPTON is pleasantly situated on the border of the Thames, at the distance of about thirteen miles from London. In general character this place has little to interest the examiner, but there are some few substantial dwellings in situations desirably retired. The most attractive villa is termed HAMPTON HOUSE, a structure that few will pass without blended respect and curiosity when it is remembered that this was the chosen country residence of DAVID GARRICK, who had the great boast of introducing a natural style of acting to the English stage, and who, thereby, exhibited to popular apprehension the more retired beauties of the immortal Shakspeare.

Garrick purchased this house in the year 1754, and effected such important alterations in the premises, that, as far as taste is concerned, the whole arrangement may be considered a work after his own design. The house is not very extensive, and the principal rooms are of rather a gloomy character. A handsome new front was bestowed on the building, under the

direction of Messrs. Adams, architects. In different apartments are paintings by Zoffany, representing Garrick, and other performers of his accomplished stage, in various dramatic characters. Hogarth's "four periods of Election," of which Mr. Garrick was the original purchaser, were formerly preserved in this villa, but are now removed. Hampton-house is at present the country-residence of Mr. Garrick's widow.

The house is divided from the Thames by a public road, beneath which is worked a path conducting to a fine lawn on the margin of the river. Here Garrick erected a temple in honour of Shakspeare, the only poet capable of fully drawing forth his energies of representation. This is an octangular building of brick, and the interior is adorned by a statue of the great bard, executed by Roubiliac. The sculptor has here presented an imaginary figure of Shakspeare in the season of poetical inspiration, a pen in the hand, and unfolded paper ready to receive the thought snatched by his "muse of Fire." In this, as in many of Roubiliac's works, the expression is overcharged, and the general effect much injured by a want of repose and dignity. A neglect of simplicity, indeed, prevails throughout, and it is to be regretted that Roubiliac should have formed, in this instance, a figure from the wanderings of fancy as a representation of Shakspeare, instead of taking for his ground-work the monumental bust of the poet in Stratford Church, which alone presents authentic materials for such a composition.\* The whole interior of the temple possesses an impressive air of poetical interest. Few votive statues have been

\* This fine bust, which is pronounced by good judges to bear marks of being worked from nature, was long unaccountably neglected, even by the most ardent and intelligent admirers of Shakspeare. A cast from it has lately been made, under circumstances peculiarly advantageous; and three prints, a full face, a three quarter face, and a profile, are now engraving under the direction of J. Britton, F. S. A. who also promises to accompany the same with a new memoir of Shakspeare.



been erected with so much zeal of veneration as this; and few indeed have received such enthusiastic homage from those best capable of estimating the worth of intellectual pretensions.

The *Parish Church* of Hampton is chiefly built of brick, and was evidently composed at various periods. The chancel bears marks of considerable antiquity, and is partly formed of stone and flint. At the west end is a square brick tower.

The interior, which is plainly fitted up, but is well-lighted and commodious, comprises a chancel, nave, and two aisles. The mural tablets and other monumental erections are extremely numerous. The following appear to possess the greatest interest.

On the north side of the chancel is a monument, with the recumbent effigies of the deceased, to Sibel, daughter of John Hampden, Esq. and wife of ——— Penn, Esq. who was nurse to King Edward VI. She died the 6th of November, 1562. On the monument is a poetical inscription of considerable length, which, after celebrating her “virtues of the minde,” and stating her respectable descent, proceeds to observe that

“ To courte she called was to foster up a King,  
Whose helping hande long lingering sutes to speedie end did bring.  
Two Quenes that sceptre bore gave credit to ys. dame ;  
Full many yeres in courte she dwelt, without disgrace or blame.”

On the north wall, near the west end of the church, is a tablet to the memory of *John Beard*, the celebrated vocal performer, who resided for many years in this parish, and was much respected for moral worth and urbanity of manners. Mr. Beard died in 1791, aged 74 years. On the monument are some verses, which were placed there by his widow, the daughter of John Rich, Esq. patentee of Covent Garden Theatre. The last verse runs thus :

“ A friend or wife, or both in one,  
By love, by time endear'd,  
Shall banish falshood from the stone  
That covers her John Beard.”

On the floor, among many other inscriptions, is one to *Thomas Ripley, Esq.* Comptroller of the Board of Works, and architect of several public buildings. He died in 1758.

At the east end of the nave is a tablet to the memory of *Richard Tickell, Esq.* grandson of Tickell the poet, and author of several pamphlets, among which was the celebrated political piece called "Anticipation." Mr. Tickell died in 1793.

The rectory of Hampton, which had formerly belonged to the Abbey of St. Waleric, in Picardy, and afterwards to the warden and scholars of Winchester College, was procured, in the way of exchange, by King Henry VIII. in the year 1544. It was subsequently granted, in fee, by James I. to certain individuals; and John Jones, Esq. then proprietor, bequeathed in 1692, the glebe and rectorial tithes to the parish, for specified charitable purposes. The advowson of the vicarage is vested in the crown. Among the vicars occurs Samuel Croxall,\* instituted in 1714, who published an edition of Æsop's fables, dedicated to his pupil, Viscount Sunbury.

Adjoining the Church is a commodious school-room, intended for the gratuitous education of poor children of this parish. The school was founded by Robert Hamond, who died in 1557, and the endowment was greatly enlarged by Mr. Jones, whose charitable bequest to the parish of Hampton is noticed above. The revenues of this school are now valued at more than 150*l.* *per annum.*

On the borders of HAMPTON COURT GREEN, a spacious area so termed in the immediate vicinity of the palace, are many highly-respectable and commodious houses, several of which command, from the back front, a pleasing view over Bushy Park. The lease of a house on this Green was granted, in 1708, to Sir Christopher Wren, who resided here during the latter part of his life.

*Hampton*

\* See a biographical notice of Dr. Croxall in the "Beauties" for South Wales, p. 83—84.

*Hampton-court Bridge*, which communicates with Moulsey on the opposite shore, is a wooden structure, built under the sanction of an act of Parliament obtained in 1750, by James Clarke, Esq. then lessee of the Ferry. The bridge was opened on the 13th of December, 1753.

HAMPTON-WICK, a hamlet within this parish, is situated on the bank of the Thames, in the neighbourhood of Kingston Bridge. This would not appear to be an eligible spot for the retirement of a man of letters, but Sir Richard Steele here built a house of some elegance, which he whimsically denominated the *Hovel*. The dedication prefixed to the fourth volume of the *Tatler* is dated from this "Hovel;" and the Hampton residence of Steele is still further commemorated by an anecdote which is generally received as authentic. It is said that, under the pressure of one of those exigencies with which he, unhappily, was so familiar, he borrowed a thousand pounds of Addison, on the security of this house and its furniture, giving a bond for the repayment of the money at the expiration of a certain period. On the forfeiture of the bond, Addison's attorney proceeded to extremities, and the house and furniture were sold for the benefit of the creditor. The sum for which they were sold afforded a surplus, which Addison remitted to Steele, with a friendly letter in which he professed to have resorted to this apparently-harsh measure for the purpose of arousing him from an indifference to pecuniary matters, that seemed likely to terminate in his utter ruin. It is added that Steele received this admonition with perfect good humour, and met his friend as usual.

Hampton-wick also claims notice for the intrepidity and public spirit evinced by a former inhabitant, whose name was Timothy Bennet. This man moved in a humble station, and was probably supported by some neighbouring persons of more opulence and consequence, in a successful appeal which he made to the laws of the country for a right of free-pas-

sage\* through Bushy-park, or rather through the hare-warren which extends on the north side of the road from Hampton-court to the Wick. There is a mezzotinto portrait of Bennet, with the following inscription: "Timothy Bennet, of Hampton Wick, in Middlesex, shoemaker, aged seventy-five, 1752. This true Briton (unwilling to leave the world worse than he found it) by a vigorous application of the laws of his country in the cause of liberty, obtained a free passage through Bushy Park, which had many years been withheld from the people."

### TEDDINGTON

lies to the north-east of Hampton, on the border of the river Thames, and is about 12 miles distant from London. This place is not noticed in Domesday. When the name occurs in other ancient records it is spelt *Totyngton*, or *Todynton*.† The village has a cleanly, neat aspect, and contains many respectable dwellings. A house, erected in the latter part of the 17th century, was once the residence of Sir Charles Duncombe, Lord Mayor of London (1709), and was afterwards occupied by the Earl of Thanet. This mansion was fitted up in a costly manner, with ceilings painted by Verrio, and carved work executed by Grinling Gibbons.‡

The manor-house of Teddington is situated on the northern side

\* This right had been withheld for some years; and a similar attempt to exclude the public had been made in the time of Oliver Cromwell.

† The name of this place is by many supposed to be derived from the Saxon *Tyd-end-ton*, signifying that the tide here ends, or flows no farther. The correctness of this derivation is certainly rendered probable by local circumstances, although no reference to such a mode of orthography occurs in the earliest records which notice the parish.

‡ Among the writings of Francis Manning (author of two comedies, a volume of poetry, &c.) who resided for many years in this village, is a poem on *Teddington House*, addressed to Sir Charles Duncombe.



side of the village, and is now the property and residence of Edward Fletcher, Esq. A former house on this site is supposed to have been built by the celebrated Lord Buckhurst, whose arms, and the date 1602, were, not many years back, on the chimney piece of one of the principal rooms. No part of the ancient mansion now remains, except some substantial portions of wall, which are worked into the interior of the recent building. The present villa has been much improved under the direction of Mr. Fletcher.

The next seat in the adjacency of the Thames, on pursuing the road towards Twickenham, was lately the residence of J. Walter, Esq. but is at present unoccupied. This is a desirable family dwelling, built after a design of Sir William Chambers.

The parish *Church* of Teddington is a neat and decorous structure, composed at different periods. The chancel, which is formed of chalk and flint, is evidently the more ancient portion, and was probably erected in the latter part of the 14th century; but this division of the church underwent considerable repairs and some alteration when the south aisle was added. The building was augmented by a north aisle in 1753, and in the following year the present tower was erected, chiefly at the expense of Dr. Hales. All the modern parts of the church are formed of brick.

In the chancel is the monument of the eminent lawyer, *Sir Orlando Bridgman*, who died on the 25th of June, 1674. On the east wall of the north aisle is the monument of *Margaret Woffington*, an actress of high repute in the best days of the English stage, the days in which Garrick presided over dramatic affairs. Mrs. Woffington was seized with the indisposition which proved fatal (though she lingered under its pressure for nearly three years) while speaking an epilogue at Covent-Garden theatre. She died in 1760, aged 39 years, and lies buried near the spot on which her monument is placed.

In the vestry is the monument of the philosophic and

worthy *Stephen Hales, D. D.* who was minister of the parish of Teddington for the long term of 51 years. His various publications, all of which tend to the advancement of science and the benefit of mankind, are well known and duly appreciated. His merits as an active minister, and as a member of society in its more retired walks, are still traditionally vivid in the recollection of the inhabitants of this village. Dr. Hales died in 1761. A cenotaph to his memory was placed in Westminster Abbey, at the expense of the Princess-dowager of Wales, to whom he was Clerk of the Closet. On the exterior of the church, at the west end, is a monument to *Henry Flitcroft*, architect, who has been noticed in our account of the parish of Hampstead. The body of *Paul Whitehead*, the poet (except his heart, which was enclosed in a marble urn, and deposited at West-Wycomb) is also buried at this place, but there is not any monument to his memory.

The church of Teddington was formerly considered a chapel appertaining to Staines, and the Abbot of Westminster nominated the Chaplain through many ages. The Benefice is now a donative, or curacy, in the gift of Lord Bradford.

An *almshouse*, comprising five tenements, was built, at the expense of Sir Francis Bridgman, on land given by Matthias Perkins, Esq. then lord of the manor, in the year 1738.

### SUNBURY,

which lies to the west of Hampton, on the bank of the Thames, is distant from London about 16 miles. The name of this place is often written, in ancient records, *Sunnabyri*, or *Sunneberie*, and is composed of the two Saxon words *sunna* the sun, and *byri* a town. In the record termed Domesday the manor occurs under the name of *Suneberie*, and is there described as parcel of the ancient demesnes of the church of St. Peter. "There was land to six ploughs. A priest had half a virgate ;  
and

and there was pasture for the cattle of the village. The whole value was six pounds; in King Edward's time seven pounds."\* This parish, to which belonged a common of considerable extent, has recently experienced great improvement under the operation of an act of Parliament for its enclosure.

In the early part of the last century two urns, supposed to be Celtic, were found in this neighbourhood. They were shewn to the Society of Antiquaries, by Mr. Holmes, in 1725.

SUNBURY presents to the margin of the Thames a long range of fine domestic structures. On the left hand, as the village is entered from Sheperton, is the capacious family-house of Charles Bishop, Esq. At the eastern extremity of the village, is *Sunbury Place*, lately the occasional residence of the Hon. Percy Windham.† This mansion shews four fronts, and has an ornamental pavilion at each corner. The interior is finished with much elegance, and comprises several fine apartments. The grounds are extensive, and the pleasure lawn and plantations are disposed with considerable judgment. The opposite, or Surrey, shore, is here flat, and of no very interesting character; but the water-scenery in the neighbourhood of this mansion is soft and attractive. At a short remove is the handsome residence of Robert Burnet, Esq.

The ornamental dwellings of this splendid village are not confined to the immediate border of the river. The road leading in a northward direction, or towards the common, contains many detached and respectable houses, with good contiguous pleasure-grounds. Such, likewise, occur in several other parts of the parish.

Besides the principal manor of Sunbury, and a manor termed *Cerdentone*, now written *Charlton*, and at this time the property of the Grice family, there is a manorial district mentioned

\* Bawdwen's Trans. of Domesday for Midd. p. 10.

† We present an engraving of this villa. Sunbury Place was recently advertised for sale, by private contract.

tioned in Domesday Book, under the name of *Chenetone*, which requires particular notice. In that record the manor of Chenetone is stated to be held by the Earl of Moreton.\* It answered for five hides. Land to five ploughs. Pasture for the cattle of the village; and eight arpents of vineyard, newly planted.

This manor was afterwards termed *Col Kenyngton*, or Cold Kennington, and is now known by the name of *Kempton*. Robert, Earl of Cornwall and Mortain, was succeeded in his title and estates by his son William, who rebelled against Henry I. and his estates were seized by that King in the year 1104. The manor thus becoming vested in the crown, the manor-house was constituted a royal dwelling, and it so remained until the reign of King Edward III. For the substance of these historical particulars we are indebted to the labours of Mr. Lysons,† in whose work respecting Middlesex occur, likewise, the following observations:—"It is probable, from the name of this manor, that the manor-house had been a royal palace during the reign of the Saxon kings. It must be observed that where Kennington occurs in the date of royal charters, it has hitherto, I believe, been always understood of Kennington, near Lambeth, where also was a palace; for I cannot find that even tradition has preserved the memory of the palace which once stood in Kempton Park, but, on the contrary, supposes the traces of ancient buildings which occur there to have been the remains of a religious house, of whose existence there are no proofs either from history or record."

It would appear likely that the palace which formerly stood on this domain was not occupied by the sovereign after the year 1331, in which year an inquisition of the state of the palace and park was taken, by order of Edward III. The original is extant among the records at the tower, and it describes

\* Robert, Earl of Mortain in Normandy, and of Cornwall in England.

† Middlesex Parishes, p. 270—271.



scribes the palace as having fallen, through neglect, into a state of dangerous dilapidation.\* The custody of the manor was granted by the reigning sovereign to different persons; either for a certain term of years or for life, on condition of their paying an annual valuable consideration, until 1631; when it was granted in fee to Sir Robert Killigrew. After passing through various hands, the manor was inherited by Sir John Chardin Musgrave, Bart. who sold it to the late Edmund Hill, Esq. By Mr. Hill the manor, with other considerable possessions, was bequeathed to the late Mr. Fish, and it is now the property of the widow of that gentleman.

When Mr. Hill purchased this estate the park was thickly adorned by noble and venerable forest-trees. But the admirer of the picturesque will regret that these were considered as timber only. The axe was allowed a wide range; and a sprinkling of wood now alone remains to denote the former grandeur of this once-regal domain. By the same proprietor, as we believe, a lease of the estate was granted to Mr. Rolfe, a builder; which lease was afterwards re-purchased by the late Mr.

\* See a translation of the whole of this very curious document in the work before quoted. We cannot refrain from presenting the following extracts:—"There are dilapidations in the great hall, and in the pantry and buttry at the east end, the expense of repairing which is estimated at 4*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* The great chamber, with the chapel and wardrobe adjoining, are much out of repair, as are the Queen's chamber, with the chapel and wardrobe adjoining. The repairs of the cellar under the Queen's chamber are estimated at 13 shillings. The repairs of the chamber called the *Aleye*, which must have new beams, are calculated at 30*s.* The house called the *Aumerye* is so ruinous that it threatens to fall down. There is wanting in the larder a door with proper fastenings, which may be made for 2 shillings. The repairs of the chamber beyond the gate, with the steps leading to it, are estimated at 100 shillings. The dresser in the great kitchen and hall is quite broken down. The repairs of the farm-house, with the gate next to the granary, are estimated at 10*s.* The repair of the park-wall is estimated at 13*s.* 4*d.* and that of the walls round the manor at 10*s.*" The whole sum judged necessary for the repairs is stated at 47*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

Mr. Fish. The present mansion of Kempton is an imitation of the Gothic style, different parts of which were executed under the direction of both the last named gentlemen. Indeed it is evident that the whole structure was not raised in attention to a single design. The building is extensive, but has on the exterior, all the gloom of the ancient English style, without any of those fascinating graces which were sometimes produced by genius while revelling in entire disdain of rule. Yet ample use is made of what is termed the Gothic;—even the stables and green-house have embattled parapets, and the garden is entered by a pointed and embattled gateway! The interior of the mansion is not yet finished, but many of the rooms have an air of comfort, and are of agreeable proportions.\*

The *Parish Church* of Sunbury is a spacious and respectable brick structure, erected after the design of Mr. Wright, in 1752, on the site of an ancient building, which was taken down in the preceding year. The expense was defrayed by subscription among the inhabitants, aided by a bequest of  
1270l.

\* “Since the above account of Kempton House was written, the “Gothic Greenhouse,” Forcing-houses, &c. have been sold by public auction. At the same time some painted glass in the windows and doors was exposed to sale in a similar manner. It would thus appear that it is not intended to complete the mansion; but we have suffered our article to remain as previously written, from a consideration that it may be the only descriptive notice extant of a costly building that will probably soon be levelled with the ground.

It will be recollected that the late Mr. Hill, Lord of the manor of Kempton, was proprietor of the extensive gunpowder mills on Hounslow-heath, and was also a Turkey-merchant. In the early part of life he moved in a very humble capacity; but by perseverance and frugality he so far improved a series of fortunate opportunities, as to possess, at the time of his death, more than 800,000l. Much the greater part of this property he bequeathed to the late Mr. Fish, and to another person connected with him in business. We believe that the accession to great wealth, after the habits of life were formed to frugality, did not add to the enjoyments of the Devisée who intended to reside in this mansion.

1270]. from Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor. The interior is fitted up in a plain but neat manner, and comprises a chancel, nave, and north aisle. There is not any monument of more than ordinary interest, with the exception of one on the south wall to Lady Jane, sister of Philip, Duke of Wharton, and the last of her noble family. Her ladyship married Robert Coke, Esq. of Longford, in Derbyshire, and died in 1761.

The rectory of Sunbury, and the advowson of the vicarage, are part of the possessions of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, to which body they were assigned by the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, in the year 1222.

The poor of this parish receive the benefit of several charitable bequests, and there are schools for gratuitous education conducted on a liberal scale.

Sunbury gave the title of Viscount to Charles Montague, Earl of Halifax. This title became extinct in 1772.

### SHEPERTON.

This parish lies to the west of Sunbury, and is bounded on the south by the river Thames. The village of Sheperton, which is situated on the bank of the river, is of small extent, and the houses of which it is composed are chiefly of a mean and neglected character. This place is much frequented in the summer-months by parties of anglers.

In the record termed Domesday the name is written *Sceper-tone*,\* and the manor is there said to be held by the abbot of St. Peter (St. Peter's, Westminster) to whom it was either given or confirmed by Edward the Confessor. There was land to seven ploughs, and meadow equal to the same. Pasture for the cattle of the village, and one wear, valued at six shillings and eightpence. A priest had fifteen acres.

This manor was alienated, among several others belonging

to

\* In other ancient records it is written *Scepertune*. It may be observed that *Sceapheard-ton* is the Saxon term for the habitation of Shepherds.

to the church of St. Peter, by Gervase, Abbot of Westminster, a natural son of King Stephen. It has since passed through various hands, and remained for nearly a century with the Beauchamp family.

It appears to have been possessed by John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, at the time of his execution in 1471. At a subsequent period it was vested in the family of Spiller, and is now the property of Dugdale Stratford Dugdale, Esq. of Merevale Hall, in the county of Warwick.

At *Lower Halford*, or *Halliford*, a group of houses within this parish claiming the character of a separate village, are several handsome dwellings, among which are conspicuous the elegant water-side cottage of Thomas Nettleship, Esq. and the residence of Josiah Boydell, Esq. The latter house is seated on a gentle knoll, and is marked by a pleasing air of retirement and tranquillity.

It would appear from the mention of a priest in the Norman Survey that there was a *church* at Sheperton at a very early period; but no marks of remote antiquity are observable in the present structure. At the west end is a small tower, square and embattled, which was rebuilt in the year 1710, at the expense of the Rev. Lewis Atterbury, then rector. The interior is plain, and does not contain any monuments requiring notice.

The benefice constitutes a rectory; and William Grocyn, instituted to this rectory in the year 1504, is supposed by Newcourt\* to have been the celebrated Grocyn, who was the friend of Erasmus, and who was honourably instrumental in rendering the Greek language a fashionable object of study. Lewis Atterbury, brother of the Bishop of Rochester, was rector of Sheperton from the year 1707, till his death in 1731.

Although the village of Sheperton affords little to detain the  
examiner,

\* Repertorium, Vol. I. p. 726.



examiner, there are some neighbouring circumstances productive of interest.

In some small fields, to the north-east of the village, termed the *Wall Closes*, are several artificial inequalities of surface which Gale and Dr. Stukeley conjecture to be the remains of a Roman camp. Mr. Lysons, in his "*Middlesex Parishes*," supposes these to be merely the vestiges of buildings on the site of the old manor-house; and, according to the tradition of the neighbourhood, an ancient mansion assuredly appears to have occupied a portion of the *Wall Closes*. But these earth-works, though much levelled within the last twenty years, would still seem more extensive than the probable site of a manorial dwelling, even allowing it to have possessed the ornamental circumstances of terrace walks. The adjacency of remains, confidently supposed to be Roman, induces us to believe that there may be foundation for the conjecture of Dr. Stukeley in regard to these inequalities of surface; but, it certainly, appears difficult to pursue them through any traces bearing resemblance to the form of a regular encampment.

We were informed, while engaged in enquiries concerning this parish, that on a plain called *Sheperton-range*, about three quarters of a mile towards the west of the village, there have been found, on digging for gravel, fragments of sword-blades and the heads of spears, in a state of extreme decay; but we mention this merely as a local assertion calculated to suggest further enquiry.

On unquestionable authority we are enabled to submit a discovery made in this neighbourhood, which must necessarily be deemed curious. The men employed under the direction of Mr. Bough, in clearing a brook which communicates with the Thames near *Sheperton*, and which is about 90 feet in width, found in the progress of their work a *Canoe*, which would appear to have been constructed in a very remote and rude age. This interesting vestige was discovered in September 1812, and was presented to Josiah Boydell, Esq. of *Halliford*, who has favoured us by

communicating the following particulars. The canoe is obviously hewn out of one solid block of oak, and when perfect the dimensions must have been as follow; the entire length 12 feet; the depth of the sides 20 inches; the width across the top 3 feet 6 inches, in the middle. The sides are one inch and a half thick; the keel, or bottom, is in the middle 15 inches wide and 2 inches thick, but grows narrower as it approaches the ends. Throughout the whole there is not any appearance of a peg, or nail, having been used. At one end was a piece hewn out of the solid wood, and left across the boat, apparently to hold the sides together; and it is supposed that there was a similar piece at the other end, but one end and one side of this curious relic were unfortunately broken before it was inspected by Mr. Boydell.

This canoe was found about twenty yards within the brook, in the part nearest to Sheperton-town, and was lying in a shelving position, buried in a bed of gravel, within two inches of a layer of peat. Above was a mass of gravel, three feet, six inches in depth; and over that were four feet of mud. Within a few yards of the canoe, and beneath an equal mass of gravel, mud, &c. was found a stag's horn, the stem and one of the sharp antlers being perfect, and of the following dimensions: near the root, and above the first antler, five inches and a half diameter; between the second and third antlers four inches and three quarters diameter. Near the above was also found a boar's tusk, supposed of the wild black breed, and perfect, with the exception of the extreme point, where half an inch appears to have been broken off. The width next the mouth is three quarters of an inch, the tusk growing more taper as it proceeds towards the point, and bowing out in the usual manner.

At the distance of about a furlong to the west of Walton-bridge are the celebrated *Coway Stakes*, which are traditionally said to have been placed across the Thames to oppose the passage of Cæsar over this river, when in pursuit of Cassibelanus;

lanus; and many antiquaries have agreed as to the probable connection with fact of such a traditionary assertion. We regret that our limits prevent us from entering, at much length, on an investigation of the arguments adduced by these antiquaries, and by their opponents.

It must first be observed that several writers demur as to whether Cæsar ever did cross the river which we now call the Thames!\* But, presuming that the received opinion be correct, and that the Thamesis of Cæsar be indeed the modern Thames, it is averred that Stakes intended to oppose the landing of an enemy would have been so placed as to line the friendly shore, with their armed points inclining to the adverse bank; whereas, Coway Stakes range directly *across* the river, and therefore could not have obstructed troops attempting to pass the ford.† Those who reject the tradition on the strength of this remark, suppose that the Stakes of Coway were merely intended for a fishing-wear.

We confess that the position of the Stakes appears an insuperable objection to believing that they were meant to oppose the landing of an enemy, intent on passing from the Surrey to the Middlesex shore; but their massive and armed character would appear to be the result of too much labour and cost to allow of our supposing that they are no more than the remains of a wear for fishing. In the "Beauties of England," for Surrey, it is observed that Mr. Bray (a writer not likely to be misled by careless and futile assertion) "was informed by a fisherman, who has lived at Walton, and known the river all his life, that at this place he has weighed up several stakes of the size of his thigh, about six feet long, *shod with iron*; the wood very black, and so hard as to turn an axe."‡

While we leave the probable destination of the Coway

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Stakes

\* See Papers of Mr. Daines Barrington and Dr. Owen, in *Archæologia*, Vol. II.

† Geoffrey of Monmouth says that the stakes were placed to prevent the passage of Cæsar's ships.

‡ *Beauties for Surrey*, p. 211.

Stakes in unavoidable obscurity, we must observe that Camden, Stukeley, and other writers, who argue that Cæsar did pass the Thames in this neighbourhood, have many local circumstances to strengthen their conjecture. On St. George's Hill, at a short distance from the Thames on the Surrey shore, is a camp, called Cæsar's Camp, appearing to be Roman, which comprehends in its area more than thirteen acres, and which probably communicated with a much larger castramentation at Oatlands. We have already observed that Stukeley supposed he had discovered the remains of Roman works at Sheperton; on Greenfield Common he also notices an encampment; and, on Hounslow-beath, in the parish of Harmondsworth, nearly in a line with the presumed march of Cæsar when pursuing Cassibelan, were, until lately, the perfect remains of a camp appearing to be formed by the Romans.\*

#### LALEHAM.

Pursuing the course of the Thames along those banks which form the western and southern borders of this division of Middlesex, we next arrive at this parish, which is bounded by Staines upon the north. Laleham is a village of some extent, and contains many houses of a commodious and very respectable character; but the chief of these are unoccupied, with the exception of a few detached villas near the edge of the water, among which is conspicuous the residence of George Hartwell, Esq. This place is exposed to severe visitations of the river Thames in seasons conducive to an overflow, and owing to that circumstance the main street of the village is formed

\* See an account of the recent demolition of these latter earth-works in our notice of the parish of Harmondsworth. We cannot avoid observing that, in a meadow immediately bordering upon Coway Stakes, on the Middlesex side of the river, there are vestiges of a broad, raised, road, which would appear to have led from a spot near the present bridge of Walton towards Halliford. The road terminates about one hundred yards on the Halliford side of the river, but this cessation may be accounted for by observing that a mill, with large enclosures, occupied, within memory, the space now level.



formed to an inland direction. Thus the village, though seated close to the bank of the river, acquires few picturesque advantages from its situation.

But there are some allusions to an interesting part of ancient story connected with this spot. Dr. Stukeley notices the remains of a Roman castrametation on Greenfield-common, within the parish of Laleham,\* which he supposes to have been the camp in which Cæsar halted after passing the Thames. Dr. Stukeley pursues his supposition to a great extent, and raises several hypotheses on grounds entirely conjectural. If Cæsar crossed the Thames at Coway Stakes it is quite possible, and perhaps probable, that he might form an encampment here, on his march towards Hertfordshire. But every appropriation of the relics to a particular passage of history must needs proceed from an unsatisfactory ingenuity of surmise. Mr. Lysons, carefully examining and measuring these vestiges about the year 1800, observes that "There are two camps, the fosses being very discernible, and the form that of an irregular parallelogram. The dimensions, as measured with a line, are nearly as follows:—north side of the outward camp about 400 feet; south side about 390; east side about 420; west side nearly 500. North side of the inner camp about 245 feet; south side about 230; east side about 285; west side about 290."† In consequence of a recent enclosure of the parish, Greenfield Common is now under the operation of the plough.

Laleham is mentioned in Domesday Book under the name of *Leleham*, and it is said in that record that the Earl of Moreton (Mortain in Normandy) holds in Leleham two hides, which are held under him by the Abbot of Fescamp in Normandy. Robert Blount also is described as holding eight hides of the King, in this parish, which were held under him by "one Estrild, a nun."‡

\* Vide ante, p. 449.

† Middlesex Parishes, p. 197.

‡ Bawdwen's Translation of Domesday for Midd. p. 14, 23.

The *Parish Church* is a low, irregular, structure, built at different periods, the more modern parts, including a tower at the west end, being formed of brick. The interior comprises a double chancel, nave, and north aisle, separated by circular arches with round pillars, which have Norman capitals. Over the communion-table is a large picture, representing the miracle of Christ walking on the sea (St. Matthew, Chap. XIV.) painted and presented by George Henry Harlow, Esq. A. D. 1811. The monumental inscriptions do not contain any thing remarkable, with the exception of that on a stone placed over the remains of the Rev. Dr. Downes, who died in 1798, and is there said to have been one of "his *Magesties* chaplains in ordinary."

The Benefice of Laleham was anciently a vicarage, but this parochial place of divine worship is now deemed a chapel of ease to Staines, and the officiating curate is appointed by the vicar of that parish.

### STAINES.

This market town forms the entrance to the county of Middlesex from the great western road, and is distant from London about sixteen miles. The town chiefly consists of one street, which is of a desirable width, but the domestic buildings rarely quit a mediocrity of character, unless to sink beneath it; and the general aspect of the place is far from being of an attractive description. An air of bustle pervades the more populous parts of the town, and the place derives considerable advantages from its situation on the high western thoroughfare.

The name of this town is evidently derived from the Saxon word *Stana*, a stone, and it is supposed by Camden, and by various subsequent writers, that the appellation alludes to a boundary-stone which marks the extent of the jurisdiction possessed by the city of London over the western part of the river Thames. This stone stands on the margin of the river,  
in

in the vicinity of Staines church, and bears the date of 1280. It was repaired during the mayoralty of Sir Watkin Lewes, in the year 1781, at which time it was placed on a new pedestal, but the ancient site was most scrupulously preserved.

Dr. Stukeley supposes a Roman road, which he terms the *Via Trinobantica*, to have passed through Staines; but we believe that not any relics of Roman antiquity have been found in the neighbourhood, to impart strength to the conjecture. According to the Saxon chronicle an army of Danes, after burning Oxford and perpetrating many other atrocities in the year 1009, passed the river Thames at this town, but in too much haste to commit any serious injury, as they were intent on avoiding an army which was marching from London to oppose them. The next period which furnishes materials for an historical notice of Staines, is that briefly subsequent to the Norman conquest. In the Survey made by order of William the first, the circumstances of property in this place are described in the following manner: "The abbot of St. Peter holds *Stanes* for nineteen hides. There is land to twenty-four ploughs. Eleven hides belong to the demesne, and there are thirteen ploughs therein. The villanes have eleven ploughs. There are three villanes of half a hide each; and four villanes of one hide; and eight villanes of half a virgate each; and thirty-six bordars of three hides; and one villane of one virgate; and four bordars of forty acres; and ten bordars of five acres each; and five cottagers of four acres each; and eight bordars of one virgate; and three cottagers of nine acres; and twelve bondmen; and forty-six burgesses who pay forty shillings a year. There are six mills of sixty-four shillings; and one wear (guort) of six shillings and eight pence, and one wear which pays nothing. Pasture for the cattle of the village. Meadow for twenty-four ploughs, and twenty shillings over and above. Pannage for thirty hogs; and two arpents of vineyard. Four berewicks belong to this manor, and they belonged to it in King Edward's time. Its whole value is thirty-

five pounds; the same when received; in King Edward's time forty pounds. This manor laid and lies in the demesne of the church of St. Peter."

Speed, in his Catalogue of Religious Houses, and Weever, in his Funeral Monuments, assert that there was in this place a priory, founded by Ralph, Lord Stafford; but Newcourt shews that the priory of Stanes alluded to by these writers was really situated at Stone, in Staffordshire; which place, like all others of a similar denomination, was termed *Stane* in ancient records. Until the reign of Henry III. it appears that the whole tract of country between Staines and Hounslow, on the southern side, was subject to forest-laws, and was termed the Forest, or Warren of Staines. This district was disforested and diswarrened in the year 1227.

The *Parish Church* is distant more than one quarter of a mile from the town, on the north-west.\* This is a building of various ages, the whole being in the Gothic or pointed style. Some of the windows evince considerable antiquity, among which is one of the lancet kind, situated in the chancel. A part of the nave has been rebuilt, and the great east window is modernised, and disfigured with wooden frame work. At the west end is a square brick tower, on the south side of which is an inscription, stating that this portion of the structure was raised after a design of Inigo Jones, in the year 1631.† But it may be remarked that the stone bearing this inscription was put up so lately as 1791.

The interior comprises a chancel, nave, and north aisle, divided by pointed arches. In the north aisle is the monument of *Henry Barham, Esq.* (1746) and Elizabeth his widow, (1756).

\* The situation of the church would appear to denote the site of the more ancient town of Staines; in support of which conjecture it may be observed that the boundary-stone, which is supposed to give a name to the town, stands near that building.

† In the *Anecdotes of Painting*, p. 275, Inigo Jones is said to have resided for some time at Staines; but it does not appear that any notice of his residence is preserved in the parish books.



(1756). This monument is formed of a sarcophagus of black marble, placed in front of a marble pyramid, together with medallions of the deceased. On the north wall are the remains of two brackets.

In a small apartment under the staircase leading to the gallery at the west end of the church, is presented the singular and undesirable spectacle of two unburied coffins, containing human bodies. The coffins are covered with crimson velvet, and are otherwise richly embellished. They are placed beside each other on trestles, and bear respectively the following inscriptions :

Jessie Aspasía,  
The Most Excellent  
And Truly Beloved Wife  
of  
Fred. W. Campbell, Esq.  
of Barbreck, N. B.  
and of Woodlands in Surry.  
Died in her 28th year,  
July 11th, 1812.

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Henry  
E. A. Caulfield,  
Esq.  
Died Sept. 8th  
1808.  
Aged 29 years.

As it was necessarily supposed that coffins thus open to inspection would excite much curiosity, a card is preserved at the Sexton's house, which states, in addition to the intelligence conveyed by the above inscriptions, that the deceased lady was daughter of W. T. Caulfield, Esq. of Rahanduff in Ireland, by Jessie, daughter of James, third Lord Ruthven; and that she bore, with tranquil and exemplary patience, a fatal disorder produced by grief on the death of her brother.

The

The remains of that brother, removed from a former place of sepulture, now lie beside her in unburied solemnity. As we understand that this dreary spot is daily visited by the husband of the deceased lady, we suppose that this very peculiar preservation of mouldering human fragments above ground, and without any enclosing monument, is occasioned by his extraordinary sense of regret for the loss he has experienced. Grief, in its wanderings, may furnish an excuse for much eccentricity when the feelings of the mourner alone are implicated; but a spectacle thus awful, open to the public eye, makes humanity shudder, without conveying, as it would appear, any peculiar lesson of moral utility.

A *Guild*, in honour of God and the Virgin Mary, was founded in 1456, by John, Lord Berners, Sir John Wenlock, and several other persons, in the chapel of the Holy Cross in the Church of Staines. This Guild consisted of two wardens and a certain number of brethren and sisters. The lands appertaining to it were valued, in 1548, at 11*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* *per ann.* including 6*s.* 8*d.* for a chamber, called the chantry-priest's chamber.\*

The rectory of Staines, which had been given to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster by King Edward the Confessor, passed, in common with many other rectorial endowments, to lay-hands on the Dissolution of religious houses. The patronage of the vicarge is vested in the crown.

There are, in this place, meeting-houses for the people termed Quakers, for Anabaptists, and for Methodists.

A school for charitable education on the Lancaster principle has lately been established, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions. A convenient building has been erected for this institution.

There is not any manufacture, of a peculiar character, or of a great extent, cultivated at Staines; but there are several large

\* Lysons's Midd. Parishes, p. 246, after Chantry roll in the Augmentation Office.

large flour-mills, worked by means of a minor branch of the river Colne. There are, also, Calico-grounds in this parish. The weekly market is held on the Friday, but is chiefly limited to interchanges dependent on the neighbourhood. The market-house is a mean brick building, at the western end of the town. There are two annual fairs, both of which last for one day only. One of these fairs was granted by Henry III. in the year 1228, to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster. The internal polity of the town is regulated by two Constables and four Headboroughs.

A *bridge* over the Thames at Staines is traced to a period of considerable antiquity. In the year 1262, three oaks out of Windsor-forest were granted by the crown towards its repair; and numerous grants of *pontage*, or a temporary toll to defray the charge of repairs, were made at different times previous to the year 1600.

In 1791, an act of Parliament was obtained for the erecting of a new bridge; under which enactment certain tolls were allowed to be taken, on which the sum expended in raising the structure was charged. In pursuance of this act a stone bridge of three arches was begun in August, 1792, and was opened in March, 1797. But the work was conducted with so little skill that one of the piers shortly gave way, and the bridge was necessarily taken down. A bridge of cast iron was then erected; but, from the continuance of ill-fortune, we are authorized in supposing that the same want of ordinary care and professional ability still remained; for this bridge likewise failed. Having thus tried in vain to render bridges of entire stone and iron as useful to the public as the homely wooden structure erected on a simple plan in a remote age, the builders employed on this occasion were obliged to rest contented with supporting the bridge of cast iron by wooden piles and frame work. We submit a view of this fabric. Staines Bridge, as it is at present seen, was completed in 1807; and it is to be hoped that it will atone, by durability, for its deficiencies in regard to the graces of architecture.

At a short distance from the town, and in the vicinity of the church, is an ancient and commodious house, termed *Duncroft*, the property and occasional residence of Lord Cranstoun.

The parish of Staines is bounded on the west, throughout its whole extent, by the river Thames. In other directions it meets the parishes of Stanwell, Ashford, and Laleham. The river Colne falls into the Thames near Staines church.

At the distance of about two miles from Staines, on the north-east, is the village of

#### STANWELL.

The parish is separated from Buckinghamshire by the river Colne, and, in other directions, is bounded by Bedfont, Staines, and Harmondsworth. A great benefit has accrued to this parochial district from its recent enclosure. The waste land, while it remained open, consisted of more than 500 acres, of which about 350 were situated on Hounslow-heath. The whole is now placed under a system of profitable cultivation.

In the record of Domesday *Stanwelle* is said to be held of the King by Walter Fitzother. It answered for fifteen hides. Two knights had two hides and a half. There were four mills, yielding seventy shillings and four hundred eels, save twenty-five; and three wears, which produced one thousand eels. Meadow for twelve ploughs (or equal to twelve carucates). Pasture for the cattle of the village; and pannage for one hundred hogs. Its whole value was fourteen pounds; when received six pounds.\*

William, the eldest son of the above Walter Fitzother, was warden of Windsor-castle; and in consequence of this appointment he assumed the surname of Windsor. His descendants possessed the manor of Stanwell until the year 1541;† and resided here in the exercise of ancient English hospitality.

In

\* Bawdwen's Trans. of Domesday for Midd. p. 19.

† The 33rd year of Hen. VIII.



In the year 1541, the manor passed from the hands of this family, by a very peculiar and unjustifiable method, if the story generally received be indeed correct. It is said that King Henry VIII. being *advised* to dispose of the lands accruing to the crown in consequence of the dissolution of monasteries, by way of gift or exchange, selected Andrews Lord Windsor for one of the persons with whom he would negotiate a bargain. As a prelude to this treaty, he informed Lord Windsor that he would dine with him at Stanwell; and a splendid entertainment was accordingly prepared, of which he partook. Towards the close of the banquet, the King told his host that he was so well pleased with his place of abode that he was determined on possessing it, though not without an exchange advantageous to the owner. Lord Windsor replied that he hoped his Highness was not in earnest, as Stanwell had been the seat of his ancestors for so many generations; but the King, with a stern countenance, said that "*it must be,*" and commanded him, on his allegiance, to repair to the attorney-general without delay.

His Lordship accordingly waited on that officer; and found, ready prepared, a conveyance of Bordesley Abbey, in the county of Worcester, with its lands and appurtenances, in exchange for the manor on which his family had so long resided. Finding that there was no alternative but that of encountering the displeasure of the King, he conveyed this manor to his Majesty. On which he was directed to quit Stanwell immediately; and this order he likewise obeyed, although he had laid in his Christmas provisions, and had intended to keep that season with wonted hospitality. The provisions he left in the house, saying that, at any rate, they should not find it *bare Stanwell*.\*

In

\* This story is related by Sir William Dugdale, "who had it from the mouth of Thomas Lord Windsor." The deed of Exchange is in the Augmentation Office, and bears date March 14th, 33rd of Henry VIII. It is

In the year 1603, the site of this manor, and the demesne lands, were granted by James I. to Sir Thomas, afterwards Lord Knyvet. The Lady Mary, daughter of King James, was placed under the care of this nobleman at Stanwell, and died here in 1607. The estate was subsequently vested in the Falkland family, and was sold by Lord Falkland, in 1720, to John, Earl of Dunmore. In 1754, it was purchased by John Gibbons, Esq. (afterwards Sir John Gibbons, Bart. and K. B.) and is now the property of his descendant, Sir John Gibbons, Bart. The manor-house, a spacious old building, with good attached grounds, is at present unoccupied.

The *Parish Church* of Stanwell is a pleasing structure, in the Gothic, or English, style of architecture, and is chiefly composed of stone and flint. At the west end is a low square tower, of flint and stone in chequer-work, from which springs a neat, and rather lofty, spire.

The interior is spacious, well-lighted, and much superior in general character to the majority of the village-churches in this county. It comprises a double chancel, nave, and two aisles, divided by pointed arches which rest on massy pillars, some being octagonal and others circular. On the south wall of the chancel are two stone stalls and some traces of a piscina; beyond which, towards the west, extends a range of eight niches, or stalls, which may be supposed to have been intended for the accommodation of the brethren of Chertsey, to whom the rectory of Stanwell was appropriated by Richard de Windsor, about the year 1415.\*

On

probable that the tyrannous injustice of King Henry was somewhat heightened in colouring (though perhaps unconsciously) by Dugdale, who disliked the memory of Henry, on account of his dissolving the monastic houses; and it is observable that, according to the story as told on his authority, Lord Windsor conveyed the manor to his Majesty before Christmas, whereas it is shewn above, that the deed of exchange really bears a date subsequent to that season.

\* See some arguments in support of this conjecture in the work intituled *Ecclesiastical Topography, &c.*

On the north side of the chancel is an altar-tomb, beneath an obtuse Gothic arch, embellished with quatrefoils. On an upright slab of granite stone beneath the arch were formerly brass plates, with effigies of the deceased and his wife, together with an inscription and armorial bearings; but these have long since been torn away. This monument was erected for *Thomas Windsor, Esq.* who died in 1486. He was father of *Andrews*, the first Lord Windsor; and in his will (which is printed in *Collins's Peerage*, and is extremely curious,) he directs that his body shall be buried "on the north side of the quer of the church of our lady of Stanwell, afor the ymage of our lady, wher the sepulture of our Lord stondith; and that there be made a playne tombe of marble of a competent height, to th' entent that yt may ber the blessid body of our Lord and the sepulture at the time of Estræ to stand upon the same."\*

On the same wall is the stately monument of *Thomas, Lord Knyvet*, and Elizabeth his wife, which rises to the height of the chancel. This monument is of veined marble, with columns of the Corinthian order, and is the work of *Nicholas Stone*, who received for executing it the sum of 215*l*.† The effigies of Lord Knyvet and his lady are represented, in the size of life, kneeling before books. On a tablet is an inscription, in Latin, of considerable length, commemorating the descent and virtues of the deceased, both of whom appear, from an inscription on the floor, to have died in the year 1622.

On the floor are several stones from which ancient brasses have been irreverently taken; and here is still a brass, with an inscription in the old English character, to *Richard Thorp*, rector of Stanwell, who died in 1408.

The

\* We have already noticed monuments thus designed for the double purpose of sepulture and religious ceremonials, in our account of the parish-church of Hackney.

† *Anecdotes of Painting*, 4to. edit. p. 169.

The rectory of Stanwell was formerly a sinecure in the patronage of the Windsor family, and the right of presentation to the vicarage was vested in the rector. Richard de Windsor, in the year 1415, exchanged this rectory and advowson for the manor of West Bedfont, with the Abbot and Convent of Chertsey. At about the same time a vicarage was endowed, to which the Abbots of Chertsey presented until the Dissolution, since which period the patronage of the vicarage has remained with the crown. The celebrated Dr. Bruno Ryves, author of the *Mercurius Rusticus* (an account of the oppressions to which the Royalists were subject during the troubled part of the 17th century) was Vicar of this parish. He was deprived during the civil war, but recovered his preferments on the restoration.

There is in this village a school for the charitable instruction of poor children, founded in attention to the will of Thomas Lord Knyvet, whose monument we have noticed in the church. The ancient school-house erected in obedience to his Lordship's testamentary directions, is still remaining.

### BEDFONT.

This is a small village seated on the great western road, and distant from London nearly thirteen miles. It is often called East Bedfont,\* to distinguish it from the hamlet of Bedfont west, in the adjacent parish of Stanwell. The name is written *Bedefunt*, and *Bedefunde*, in the record of Domesday, and the principal manor is there said to be held by Richard, of Walter the son of Other. It was worth in the whole four pounds; when received twenty shillings; in King Edward's time six pounds.

\* Among the common orders of people connected with the traffic of the western-road, the name of this place is usually pronounced *Belfound*, a corruption the more remarkable as it implicates no abbreviation, or increased ease of delivery.



pounds. Another manor at Bedfont, noticed in the same record, is described as lying within the manor of Feltham, and was held by the Earl of Moreton (Mortain in Normandy) who was half-brother to the Conqueror.\* This estate was valued at *5s. per annum*, the same when received; in the reign of Edward the Confessor it was valued at *20s.* The principal manor of Bedfont, and the manor of Hatton, included within the same parochial district, are now the property of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland.

The Parish Church is a small rural structure, but possesses considerable and interesting marks of antiquity. The walls of this building are composed of stone, and the chief doorway, or that within a wooden porch on the south side, is of Saxon architecture, ornamented with a double series of chevron-work. Several windows on the south side are small and lancet-shaped. At the west end is a low wooden spire, of humble construction.

The interior consists of a nave and chancel, which are separated by a round-headed arch, with a moulding of zig-zag. In the south wall of the chancel is one of those small square cavities, or recesses, which so often occur in ancient churches, and which were probably used for depositing books, or sacred articles wanted in the celebration of the mass.

The monuments in this church require but little notice. On the east wall of the chancel is a brass tablet, to the memory of the Rev. John Goodwin, who died in 1752, and Matthew Goodwin, Gent. 1753; placed there by Margaret, daughter of the former person. Attached to the north wall of the nave is a sarcophagus of various-coloured marble, for the wife of Henry Whitfield, D. D. Vicar of this parish, who died in 1795.

PART IV.

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The

\* The name of this Earl often occurs in our allusions to the ancient state of property in Middlesex: and the frequency of its occurrence will create little surprise, when it is recollected that he held no less than 793 English manors.

The southern entrance to the church-yard is rendered an object of notice with many travellers, by two aged yews, which would impart solemnity if suffered to retain their natural gloomy umbrage, spreading like a vegetative pall over the ashes of the village-dead. But the ingenuity of some rural designer has displayed itself in torturing these funereal trees into topiary work, forming an arch of entrance, surmounted by shapes intended to represent two peacocks. Careful periodical trimmings prevent nature from obliterating this distortion; but the date of 1704, which is cut in broad figures on a prominent part of the work, desirably shews the folly to be of no very modern date.

The rectorial tithes of Bedfont are held by a lessee under the Bishop of London. The patronage of the vicarage is vested in that prelate.

## ASHFORD

is noticed in the survey of Domesday by the name of *Exeforde*, and in ancient records subsequent to the great survey by those of *Echeleford* and *Echelesford*, from the ford over the little river Exe, or Echel.

Ashford is a chapelry annexed to Staines; but, with regard to its civil jurisdiction, is a separate parish. The village is situated about a mile to the south of the great western road, and about fourteen miles from London. On Ashford common his Majesty formerly held frequent reviews of cavalry; but the display of military pomp has yielded to the humbler labours of the plough, the whole of the parish being now enclosed.

The manor appears to have been an appendage to Staines, from a very remote period, until the dissolution of religious houses. King Edgar is said to have granted the manor of Staines, with land at *Ecclesford*, to the Abbot and Convent

of Westminster.\* On the surrender of that monastery, this manor (together with Staines) was annexed to the honour of Hampton Court. The manor of Ashford was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1601, to Guy Godolphin and John Smythe, from whom passing through many hands, it was at length devised, by Peter Storer, Esq. who died in 1760, to his sister Martha, wife of William Baker, Esq. in whose family the property is now vested.

The present *Chapel* of Ashford, which is a plain brick building, with a steeple and small spire, was erected in the year 1796, chiefly by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants, but the chancel was rebuilt at the expense of the Lord of the manor. The structure which was then taken down, was an ancient building of brick and stone, the south door being of Saxon architecture with zig-zag mouldings. Among the tombs in the chapel-yard is one to the memory of the *Rev. John Jebb, D. D.* Dean of Cashel (father of the celebrated Dr. John Jebb;) and Anne his relict.

The chapel of Ashford is served by a curate appointed by the vicar of Staines, and is said by Newcourt to be endowed with a house, 28 acres and a half, and two yards, of glebe.† The great tithes are the property of the lord of the manor.

### FELTHAM.

This parish lies about two miles, to the south of the road from London to Staines, and joins Ashford on the east. The name is supposed to be a corruption of *Feldham*, signifying "the Field Village, or Village in a Field." The village of Feltham is chiefly of a rural and humble character, but in the immediate neighbourhood are several dwellings of an ornamental description.

2 K 2

Of

\* Vide, Dart's Antiquities of Westminster.

† Repertorium, Vol. I. p. 735.



Of the manor the following notice is taken in Domesday : " Earl Moreton (Mortain in Normandy) holds the manor of Feltham, taxed at twelve hides. The arable land is ten carucates. There are six hides in demesne, on which is one plough ; three more might be employed. The villanes have eight ploughs. There are fourteen villanes, who hold a virgate each ; five others who have half a virgate each ; and two slaves, or bondmen. There is meadow land equal to ten carucates, and pasture for the cattle of the village. The total value is 6*l.* per annum ; when it came into the Earl's possession it was only 4*l.* but in the reign of King Edward it was 8*l.* Two Thanés were then seized of this manor ; one of them, a vassal of the King, held five hides as a separate manor ; the other, a vassal of Earl Harold, had seven hides as a separate manor also, and could alien to whom he pleased."

These two manors were united under the Earl of Mortain, and became subsequently the property of Hawise, Countess of Rumaze, who gave the conjoined estate to the Hospital of St. Giles, without the bars. By that establishment it was surrendered to King Henry VIII. in 1537, and was afterwards possessed by the families of Cottington and Chamber. The manor became the property of Lord Vere Beauclerk by an intermarriage with the latter family ; from whom it passed to his son, Aubrey, Lord Vere, afterwards Duke of St. Alban's. By this noble family it was sold to the late Mr. Fish. The manor of Feltham is, however, only nominal, and exercises no manorial rights, the whole of this parish being subject to the jurisdiction of the adjacent manor of Kennington.

The former parish church, dedicated to St. Dunstan, is described by Mr. Lysons as " a small structure, consisting of a chancel, nave and a north aisle. It is built of flint and stone chiefly the *lapis compositus*, commonly called the Plumb-pudding stone. At the west end is a wooden tower and spire, almost covered with ivy, issuing from a single stem, eighteen inches



inches in girth."\* This building was taken down, and the present brick edifice erected on its site, about the year 1802. At the west end is a low tower, with an embattled parapet and coping of stone, surmounted by a small spire covered with shingle. The interior consists of a nave and chancel, with a gallery at the west end.

The rectory of Feltham was granted, with the manor, to the hospital of St. Giles; but, on the surrender to the crown, it passed into lay hands, and subsequently, together with the advowson, became the property of Lord Cottington. Both have since passed through the same hands as the manor.

It appears from a survey made by order of the Parliament in 1650, that Job Iggleton, then incumbent of the vicarage, was presented by President Bradshaw, who possessed the estates of Lord Cottington, confiscated for his attachment to the royal cause.

Feltham contains a small Dissenting meeting house, recently established.

## HANWORTH

is a small and rural village on the south-west part of the dreary flat of Hounslow. This parish is bounded by Hampton and Sunbury on the south; and in other directions by Teddington, Isleworth, and Feltham. The term Hanworth appears to be derived from the Saxon words *haen* and *worth*, signifying a small village.

The manor of Hanworth is thus noticed in Domesday:—  
 “Robert holds this manor, which answers for five hides, under Earl Roger (Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel). The land is three carucates. Four ploughs are kept in employ on the demesnes and the villanes lands. One villane holds a

2 K 3

hide;

\* Middlesex Parishes, p. 47. See, also, an account of the ancient church of Feltham in the work intitled Ecclesiastical Topography.

hide; five others have each a virgate; and there are two cot-társ. The meadow land is equal to one carucate, and there is pasture for the cattle of the village. The total annual value is 40s. in the reign of King Edward the Confessor it was 60s. It was then the property of Ulf, a domestic servant of the King."

The manor had, afterwards, many successive proprietors, and appears to have been possessed by the families of Rothwell and Crosby, during a considerable part of the fifteenth century. It subsequently came to the crown, but at what period is uncertain, although it is known that King Henry VIII. presented to the rectory as early as 1519.\* Hanworth now became favoured as a royal residence, and Camden describes it as "a royal, though but small house, so much admired by King Henry VIII. that he made it his chief pleasure-seat." The fondness of Henry for his circumscribed palace of Hanworth failed, however, to preserve him from jealousy at the magnificence with which the voluptuous Wolsey was completing the mansion of Hampton Court; and this growing jealousy the Cardinal thought it prudent to remove, by presenting the cause to his rapacious master.

Henry, towards the end of his reign, settled Hanworth in dower on Queen Katherine Parr, who frequently resided here, after his death, with her last husband, Sir Thomas Seymour, the Lord Admiral. The Princess Elizabeth, with the care of whose education Queen Katherine was entrusted, and who was then in her fifteenth year, resided for a short time at Hanworth, under the protection of the Queen and her ill-chosen husband. We have noticed, in our account of Chelsea,† the suspicions which were entertained respecting the designs of the Lord Admiral on that Princess, and which were made an article of accusation on his impeachment. If he aspired to the crown by means of Elizabeth, and contemplated, for that purpose, the

\* Newcourt's Repertorium, Vol. I. p. 629.

† Vide Ante, p. 47.

the removal of the Queen Dowager, he certainly took most extraordinary means to effect his intention, as the Queen, it appears, was more than a passive spectator of his familiarities with her illustrious ward. As the detail is somewhat curious, and assists in illustrating the manners of the age, we shall insert an extract from the evidence of Katherine Aschyly, a lady attendant on the person of the Princess:—

“ At Hanworth he (the Lord Admiral) would likewise come in the morning unto her Grace; but, as she remembereth, at all times, she was up before, savyng two mornyngs, the which two mornyngs the Quene came with him,” and some romping gambols ensued. “ Another time at Hanworth, in the garden, he wrated with her, and cut her gown in an hundred pieces, beyng black cloth; and when she came up, this examine chid with hir, and hir Grace answered, she could not do withall, for the Quene held her while the Lord Admyrall cut it.”\*

In the first year of Queen Mary, William, Earl of Pembroke was keeper of the wardrobe, and of the “ Park at Hanworth. In 1558, the manor was granted for life to Anne, Duchess of Somerset, widow of the Protector; and it appears to have been leased in 1594, to William Killegrew, for 80 years. In the month of September, 1600, Queen Elizabeth visited the scene of her youthful merriment, and during this visit she sat for her portrait to Cornelius Ketel.†

From 1620 till 1625, Hanworth was occupied by James Viscount Doncaster, afterwards Earl of Carlisle; and, two years subsequent, the manor was granted in fee to Sir Roger Palmer and Alexander Strafford, probably as trustees for Sir Francis Cottington, in whom the property became vested about that time. In 1628, he was created Lord Cottington, of Hanworth. His Lordship appears to have made considerable improvements at this place, which he thus mentions in a letter to Lord Strafford, dated 1629. “ There begins to grow a

2 K 4

brick

\* Heyne's *Burleigh Papers*, &c. p. 99.

† *Anecd. Painting*, p. 118.

brick wall about all the gardens at Hanworth, which, though it be a large extent, yet will be too little for the multitude of pheasants, partridges, and wild-fowl, that are to be bred in it. There is a certain large room made under the new building, with a fountain in it and other rare devices; and the open gallery is all painted by the hand of a second Titian.\* Dainty walks are made abroad, insomuch that the old porter with the long beard is like to have a good revenue by admitting strangers that will come to see these rarities. It will be good entertainment to see the amazement of the barbarous northern folk, who have scarce arrived to see a well cut hedge, when the fame of these rarities shall draw them thither: certainly they will wholly neglect the sight of Hocus's dog, and Hocus himself will confess that calves with five legs, and the puppets themselves, will be nothing in comparison of this sight. My wife is the principal contriver of all this machine, who, with her clothes tucked up, and a staff in her hand, marches from place to place, like an Amazon commanding an army."†

In the month of August, 1635, the Queen and her whole court were entertained at Hanworth by Lord Cottington;‡ and in 1637, he obtained a grant of free warren, and licence to inclose 100 acres within his park. This nobleman was afterwards involved in the unhappy disputes of Charles with his Parliament; in consequence of which his estates were confiscated, and Hanworth became the property of the president Bradshaw. The possessions of Lord Cottington were recovered by his cousin and heir at law (his Lordship having died before the restoration, without issue) who sold the manor of Hanworth, in 1670, to Sir Thomas Chamber. By an intermarriage with the Chamber family, it became the property of Lord Vere Beauclerk, created, in 1750, Baron Vere of Hanworth,

\* This gallery is said by Lord Orford to have been painted by *Cleyn*.

† *Strafford Papers*, Vol. I. p. 51. *Middlesex Parishes*, 95, 96. &c.

‡ *Strafford Papers*, I. p. 463.



worth. From this nobleman it descended to his son, Aubrey, Duke of St. Alban's.

The royal seat of Henry, and the scene of so many festive events, together with the "dainty rarities" created by Lord Cottington and his Amazonian Lady, have now disappeared, the premises being destroyed by fire, on the 26th of March, 1797. It, retained, however, at that period, but little of its ancient form, in consequence of various repairs and alterations. The principal work of art destroyed by the flames was a ceiling painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller; the house containing at the time of the fire, no pictures, except a few portraits which were copies.

The Park of Hanworth is divided by a public road, and the portions thus separated are distinctively called the Great and the Little Park. In the former division, and on part of the site of the ancient edifice, a house of moderate proportions was built by the Duke of St. Alban's, and was purchased of him, together with the manor, by James Ramsay Cuthbert, Esq. the present proprietor. In the garden are some fragments of the ancient palace, consisting chiefly of two kitchen fire places, the great width and capacity of which plainly indicate the hospitality that once reigned throughout the mansion.

In the Small Park the Duke of St. Alban's has a residence, which is seated on a slight elevation and is agreeably shaded by trees.

The ancient *Parish Church* of Hanworth, which is described by Mr. Lysons, in his notice of this place, as "a small Gothic structure of flint and stone, consisting of a chancel and nave, with a low wooden turret at the west end," has been taken down within the last few years, and a new church erected, after a design of the late James Wyatt, Esq. architect. The modern building, which is small and in the English or Gothic style, is in many parts, possessed of considerable beauty. The interior will, perhaps, meet with the most general

neral approbation. An elegant and striking simplicity here prevails. The whole is divided into a chancel and nave, the former being ascended by two steps, and paved with black and white marble. There is no window on the east; but over the communion-table is an altar-piece, with three canopied niches. On each side of the table, a seat, imitating stonework, is attached to the wall. The west window consists of painted glass.

The most distinguished monumental inscription is on a stone in the chancel, to *Aubrey, Duke of St. Alban's*, who died Feb. VI. 1802, aged 62 years.

The Benefice of Hanworth constitutes a rectory, and the advowson is attached to the manor. Adam de Brom, founder of Oriel College, Oxford, was rector of Hanworth in the year 1315.\*

As natives of this parish entitled to biographical notice, may be mentioned several of the family of Killebrew, who attained some celebrity in the reigns of Kings Charles I. and II.

William, son of Sir Robert Killebrew, was baptized here May 28, 1606. He was the eldest son of Sir Robert, and was educated at St. John's College, Oxford. Becoming afterwards Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to King Charles I. he was knighted, and had the command of the troops which guarded the King's person, during the whole of the Civil War. He was Vice Chamberlain to Queen Catherine, after the Restoration, for the long term of 22 years; and, having retired from court, died in 1693. Sir William was author of some dramatic pieces, and of "Detached thoughts on the Instability of human happiness."

This place is also supposed to have given birth to his brother Thomas, in 1611, who followed the fortunes of King Charles II. during his exile, having been page to his royal father.

\* See a notice of Adam de Brom in the "Beauties" for Oxfordshire, p. 188, et seq.

father. Thomas Killegrew gained such an ascendancy over the mind of his youthful master, by the brilliancy of his wit and his convivial talents, aided perhaps by the steadiness of his attachment during misfortune, that, after the Restoration, it is said he was permitted to have access to him, when the first Peers of the realm were denied that privilege; and he would often, through the medium of a jest, convey bold truths to the ear of the dissipated monarch, on the subject of his neglect of state affairs. In 1651, he was sent to Venice, as the King's resident at that state. But, according to Lord Clarendon, he was compelled to leave the Republic on account of the profligacy of his character, after a residence of some time, tending neither to the advantage of his master, nor to his own honour. While at Venice he wrote several plays, to which circumstance, and to the manner of his leaving the Republic, Sir John Denham alludes in some satirical lines.—Thomas Killegrew's plays, being eleven in number, were printed in 1664, in one volume, folio.

Henry, another son of Sir Robert Killegrew, was baptized here, "Feb. 16, 1612-3." Henry Killegrew was Sir Robert's fifth son, and having taken holy orders, proceeded to the degree of D. D. at Christ Church College, Oxford, and was presented to a prebendal stall at Westminster. After suffering many hardships during the interregnum, he recovered his stall, upon the Restoration, and was made almoner to the Duke of York, and Master of the Savoy. In common with his brothers, Dr. Killegrew was a dramatic author, and at the early age of 17 wrote a play called *The Conspiracy*, published in 1638, and republished, with the altered title of *Palantus and Eudora*, in 1653. Dr. Killegrew was father of Mrs. Anne Killegrew, the poetess.

Four sons of Sir Maurice Berkeley, Knt. were natives of this parish. This gentleman married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William, and sister of Sir Robert Killegrew, of Hanworth. It was the unusual fortune of Sir Maurice, to have five sons,  
all

all of whom were knighted. One of them, Sir John, distinguished himself by some important victories in the west of England, particularly at Stratton in Cornwall, as an officer in the royal army; for which latter signal service he was created by the King, Lord Berkeley of Stratton.\* Sir William, another son, was governor of Virginia, and published a History of that Province.

Among the entries of the Cottington family, in the parish register, occurs that of "Charles, son of Sir Francis Cottington, Knight and Baronet, and of the Lady Anne, baptized July 21, 1628; the witnesses being our Sovereign Lord the King, the High and Mighty Prince, George, Duke of Buckingham, and the Lady Marchioness Hamilton."

Adjoining Ashford on the south, and Laleham on the east is the parish of

### LITTLETON,

which comprises about one thousand acres of good arable and grass land. The manorial rights, and the whole property of the parish (with the exception of one tenement) are possessed by Thomas Wood, Esq. whose family procured the manorial parts of the estate, by purchase, in the 18th century.

*Littleton House*, the seat of Mr. Wood, is a spacious brick mansion, locally said to have been erected nearly at the same time with King William's buildings at Hampton Court, and by the same workmen employed on those parts of the royal structure. The situation of this residence is undesirably flat, but the attached grounds are extensive and richly verdurous.

At a short distance from the family-seat, and on a rural and pleasing spot, is the handsome residence of Colonel Wood, son of the above gentleman, and M. P. for Brecknock. This was anciently the manor-house of Littleton.

The *Parish Church* is a respectable building, in the early style

\* *Vide ante*, article Twickenham.



style of English, or Gothic architecture, but the exterior has now a covering of rough-cast. In the chancel occur some lancet-shaped windows. At the west end is a square embattled tower.

The interior is divided into a chancel, nave, and narrow north and south aisles, the latter portions being separated by broad pointed arches, with circular pillars. The chancel is paved with black and white marble. At the eastern end of the south aisle is a recess, now partly blocked up, which was once, probably, furnished with an altar.

There are, also, nearly similar vestiges of an altar at the eastern end of the north aisle, together with the hooks which formerly assisted in supporting an image. The furniture of the church is plain and ancient, the seats being of oak, and not divided into pews.

On the floor of the chancel is a brass, in memory of *Blanche*, wife of *Sir Hugh Vaughan*, who died in 1553. The other funeral inscriptions are not numerous, nor possessed of much interest. On the north side of the church are some buildings appropriated as places of burial for the family of *Wood*, but which have not on the interior any inscription whatever. Over a door on the outside is inscribed :—*Deo & Memoriam Sacrum. M,DCC,VI.*

The benefice of Littleton is a rectory, the advowson of which is the property of Thomas Wood, Esq.

A former rector of this parish (Dr. Harwood, who died in 1744) gave 30*l.* towards the institution of a school for the gratuitous education of poor children. The project appears to have lain dormant for many years; but, in 1787, four gentlemen, two of whom were of the family of Wood, subscribed 50*l.* each, and the whole sum was then funded for the advancement of the original benevolent purpose. From the proceeds of this stock, aided by the charitable assistance of the family which possesses the property of Littleton, a school is established for the instruction of all the poor children of the parish

parish. The school house is a pleasing building, amply convenient, and rendered ornamental by various simple and rural embellishments.

The Middlesex side of the Bridge over the Thames, communicating with Chertsey in Surrey, is situated in this parish. The bridge is a handsome structure of Purbeck-stone, consisting of seven arches, and was built, at the joint expense of the two counties, between the years 1783, and 1785, after the design of James Payne, Esq.

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### THE HUNDRED OF ELTHORNE

is separated from Buckinghamshire by the river Colne, which glides gently along the western side of this district, and fertilizes extensive spreads of meadow and pasture-land. On the south and south-west it meets the hundreds of Spelthorne and Isleworth, whilst those of Gore and Ossulston attach to its eastern limits. This hundred contains two market-towns, *New Brentford* and *Uxbridge*; the former of which is deemed the county-town of Middlesex. The Grand Junction Canal enters Elthorne hundred shortly after quitting the river Thames at Brentford, and passes through some of its richest lands. On the western border it runs, for some distance, nearly parallel with the river Colne; and finally leaves this hundred and the county of Middlesex in the vicinity of Harefield.

### HILLINGDON.

The western border of this extensive parish is watered by the river Colne, which divides it on that side from the county of

of

of Buckingham. The parish of Hillingdon includes, as a hamlet, the market-town of UXBRIDGE. An act of Parliament for enclosing this parochial district was obtained in 1812.

At the time of the Norman Survey the parish of Hillingdon comprised two manors, termed *Coleham* and *Hillendone*, both of which were the property of Roger, Earl of Arundel.\* The manor of *Coleham* is said in the record of Domesday to have answered for eight hides. A priest had one hide. There were two mills, of forty one shillings value ; and the half of a mill which produced five shillings. Likewise one arpent of vineyard. The manor of *Hillendone* answered for four hides. Two foreigners had one hide and a half ; and there was one *wear*, which produced five shillings. This latter manor, which, from the above statement, was evidently of inferior consequence at the time of the Conquest, is since merged in that of Colham.

The manor of Colham was forfeited to the crown by the rebellion of Robert, son of Earl Roger, in the year 1102. It has since passed through many families of distinction. In the 13th century it was the property of William Langespée, Earl of Salisbury. By marriage with the daughter of an Earl of Salisbury the possession passed to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln ; whose daughter conveyed it, in marriage, to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. The estate was afterwards for some time in the family of Le Strange. A daughter of this family married George Lord Stanley, whose eldest son, Thomas Earl of Derby, succeeded to this property, and died at the manor-house of Colham,† in 1521. The manor continued with the  
Derby

\* Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel, was of kin to William the Conqueror, and was highly favoured by him. His possessions, in regard to this county, at the time of the Survey, extended through a great part of Elthorne hundred.

† This ancient building stood, according to Leland, about a mile above the bridge between Longford and Colnbrook. It was taken down many years back.

Derby family till 1637, when it passed by bequest, to George Lord Chandos. In 1669, it was aliened to Sir Robert Vyner, Bart. and, after an intermediate transmission, was purchased, in 1782, by the late Fysh de Burgh, Esq. of West Drayton. The manor of Colham, (from which that of UXBRIDGE was separated in 1669\*) is now the property of — De Burgh, Esq. a minor, grandson of the above Mr. Fysh de Burgh.

The town of Uxbridge, though deemed a hamlet only, and subordinate to Hillingdon in ecclesiastical affairs, forms a feature of such superior importance in the topography of this parish, that we necessarily bestow on it primary attention.

### UXBRIDGE,

the most considerable market-town in the county of Middlesex, is distant from London about fifteen miles on the north-west. The main stream of the river Colne, and several diverging branches of that small river, water the town on the Buckinghamshire side, where the principal channel is crossed by a substantial bridge of brick. Over the Grand Junction Canal, which passes the same division of the town in its progress along the western border of this county towards Harefield, is, likewise, thrown a bridge of a similar description.

The town of Uxbridge consists principally of one long and wide street. The domestic buildings possess great variety of character; the more ancient, which form the majority, are usually below mediocrity, but there are several houses of modern construction which are at once commodious and ornamental. This town derives considerable advantages of trade from its weekly-market, and from the numerous family-seats in its neighbourhood. In addition to these favourable circumstances, the situation of Uxbridge on the road to Oxford, Gloucester,

\* See a notice of the appropriation of the profits of the manor of Uxbridge to charitable uses, in an ensuing page.



Gloucester, and Milford Haven, is productive of much benefit to the inhabitants, while it imparts a constant air of bustle and vivacity to the main thoroughfare. For the accommodation of travellers there are numerous houses of public entertainment, but not any that are conspicuous for capaciousness or elegance.

The name of this place was anciently written *Oxebruge* ;\* and, in subsequent records, *Woxebruge*, or *Woxebrugge*. The mode of orthography at present used appears, however, to have been adopted for several centuries.† The compound term of which this appellation is formed would appear easy of explanation :—the place was noted, in remote ages, for the passage of oxen from the adjacent rich pasture-lands of Buckinghamshire, and a bridge was constructed over the river Colne, at almost as early a period.

In Speed's Catalogue of Religious Houses it is said that a monastery was founded here, dedicated to St. Mary. But he does not record the date of foundation, nor is such a monastic building mentioned by any other writer.

The first distinct notice of the aspect of this town, as to its thoroughfare and buildings, occurs in the itinerary of Leland, who (with reverence to Camden) may be deemed the Father of English Topography. Leland, making notes concerning Uxbridge in the reign of Henry VIII. describes it in the following words :—“ In it is but one long street, but that, for timber, well builded. There is a celebrate market once a week, and a great fayre on the feast-day of St. Michael. There be two wooden bridges at the west end of the towne, and under the more weste goeth the great arme of Colne river. The lesser arme goeth under the other bridge, and each of them serve there a greate mille.”

PART IV.

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\* See Newcourt's Repertorium, Vol. I. p. 647, under article Hillingdon.

† Norden, in his MS. additions to the Spec. Brit. (made in the reign of Elizabeth, or early in that of James I.) styles this place Uxbridge, otherwise *Wexbridge*.

The difference, as to the appearance and character of the place, between the sixteenth century and the present period would thus seem to consist chiefly in the substitution of brick for timber, in regard to the construction of the houses and bridge. Camden describes the place as "a town of no antiquity, full of inns, and stretched out to a great length."

The most memorable historical event connected with the town of Uxbridge, is the unsuccessful treaty which here took place between commissioners appointed by the King on one hand, and by the Parliament on the other, during the civil disturbances of the 17th century.

This treaty commenced under hopeless circumstances. The king assented to it chiefly with a view of manifesting to his own party that he left untried no expedient, which promised however slightly, a peaceful termination of that quarrel of which all the well-designing were weary. The Parliament had recently given its sanction to what was termed *the self-denying Ordinance*, a measure calculated to place the great power of the state in the hands of Cromwell; and it was quite remote from the intentions of the future Protector to permit affairs to arrive at such an amicable conclusion as left any power in the crown, while it was worn by its legitimate possessor.

The Commissioners met in the month of January, 1645; the number being sixteen on the part of the King, among whom were several noblemen of distinction. Twelve commissioners were appointed by the Parliament, the whole of whom were persons of eminence on the popular side of political affairs, and several were noblemen of great consideration. Commissioners from the Parliament of Scotland likewise attended the meeting.

It was very shortly found that no resemblance of rational discussion was to be expected. The demands of the Parliament were so exorbitant that an acquiescence in them would have left the crown quite divested of its due weight in the state, and totally inadequate to the protection of those who had

had adhered to the royal cause during the troubles. It was, indeed, evident that the greater number of the Parliamentary commissioners were not intent on accommodation; and, after passing twenty days in debate, where words were of no value, as it would appear that results were pre-determined on, the commissioners separated, and left, unhappily, the sword to decide each great question.

The rage of party which prevailed in the town of Uxbridge among the followers of the Commissioners, during this unpropitious treaty, is proved by a passage in the "History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars," from which we find that a zealot, Christopher Love by name, preached a violent political sermon at the chapel of Uxbridge, on the market-day, and asserted that the King's Commissioners were come with hearts of blood and that there was as great a distance between the treaty and peace, as between Heaven and hell. The inflammatory language of this man was represented to the Parliamentary Commissioners, who disclaimed any knowledge of him, and he was afterwards reprimanded by the Parliament.\*

The mansion in which the Commissioners met is thus described by Lord Clarendon:—"There was a good house at the end of the town, which was provided for the treaty, where was a fair room in the middle of the house, handsomly dressed up for the Commissioners to sit in; a large square table being placed in the middle with seats for the Commissioners, one side being sufficient for those of either party; and a rail for others who should be thought necessary to be present, which went round. There were many other rooms on either side of this great room, for the Commissioners on either side to retire to, when they thought fit to consult by themselves, and to return again to the publick debate; and there being good  
2 L 2 stairs

\* This Christopher Love some years after was beheaded, by Cromwell's particular prosecution, for being engaged in a plot with the Scots against the army and the Parliament.

stairs at either end of the house, they never went through each others quarters; nor met, but in the great room."

This mansion, which was then the residence of Mr. Carr, and had been formerly a seat of the Bennet family, is still remaining, and is situated at the western extremity of the town of Uxbridge. It has been recently converted into an inn, bearing the sign of the Crown, and has undergone considerable alterations and repairs. The building towards the high road has been newly-fronted, but one entire end, and some inferior portions of the outside, still retain their original character. Two principal rooms remain likewise untouched by innovation. One of these is a spacious apartment, traditionally said to be the room used by the Commissioners; and such is probably the fact, as its capacious dimensions prove its former comparative consequence in the mansion. The sides are lined with panelled wainscotting. The second apartment still remaining entire, is now used as a bed-chamber, and is lined throughout with ancient wainscotting, of a richer character, and in many parts curiously and laboriously carved. The building is, at the present day, locally termed the *Treaty House*.

In regard to the arrangement of lodgings for the Commissioners, it is observed by Lord Clarendon that "Uxbridge being within the enemy's quarters, the King's Commissioners were to have such accommodations as the other thought fit to leave to them, who had been very civil in the distribution, and left one entire side of the town to the King's Commissioners, one house only excepted, which was given to the Earl of Pembroke."

The following particulars relating to a first exchange of ceremonials between these two great parties, and to their familiar habits during the treaty, are extracted from the same noble and valuable writer:—"As soon as the King's Commissioners came to the town, all those of the Parliament came to visit and to welcome them; and, within an hour, those of



the King's returned their visits with usual civilities; each professing great desire and hope that the treaty would produce a good peace. The first visits were altogether, and in one room; the *Scots* being in the same room with the *English*. Each party eat always together, there being two great inns which served very well to that purpose. The Duke of *Richmond*, being Steward of his Majesty's House, kept his table there for all the King's Commissioners; nor was there any restraint from giving and receiving visits apart, as their acquaintance, and inclinations disposed them; in which those of the King's party used their accustomed freedom, as heretofore. But on the other side, there was great wariness and reservedness; and so great a jealousy of each other, that they had no mind to give, or receive visits, to or from their old friends; whom they loved better than their new. Nor would any of them be seen alone with any of the King's Commissioners, but had always one of their companions with them, and sometimes one whom they least trusted. It was observed by the town, and the people that flocked thither, that the King's Commissioners looked as if they were at home and governed the town; and the other as if they were not in their own quarters; and the truth is, they had not that alacrity and serenity of mind, as men use to have who do not believe themselves to be in a fault.

“The King's Commissioners would willingly have performed their devotions in the church, nor was there any restraint upon them from doing so, that is by inhibition from the Parliament, otherwise than that by the Parliament's ordinance (as they called it) the Book of Common Prayer was not permitted to be read, nor the vestures, nor ceremonies of the church to be used. So that the days of devotion were observed in their great room of the inn; whither many of the country, and the train of the Commissioners, and other persons, who came every day from *London*, usually resorted.”\*

\* Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion, &c. 8vo. edit, Vol. IV. p. 577, 8.

In addition to the intelligence conveyed by Lord Clarendon, it may be observed, on the authority of a periodical publication of that time,\* “that the chief inn for the King’s Commissioners was the *Crown*, and for the Parliament the *George*, fair inns near the market.”

The *George Inn* is still remaining, but the interior has lately experienced some alterations, during which the panelled wainscoting, and some old carving, formerly in several rooms, were destroyed. Persons accustomed to modern luxury of entertainment, will find a difficulty in believing that the Parliamentary Commissioners could be “fairly” accommodated in a building of such moderate proportions, and of so rude a character. The *Crown Inn* stood nearly opposite to that known by the sign of the *George*, and was taken down only a few years back.

Although *Uxbridge* was fortunately not the theatre of scenes of bloodshed during the civil war, its peace was disturbed by a repeated visitation of one of the armed powers. The town was garrisoned, though as it would appear only slightly, by the parliamentarians in 1645. But, in the year 1647, the parliamentary army was quartered, in a long and threatening line, through the chief parishes on the north-west side of *Middlesex*. The head-quarters at this time were fixed, for a few days, at *Uxbridge*.† The army was again quartered at *Uxbridge* before the expiration of the same year.

The public buildings in this town are not calculated to excite great interest.—*Uxbridge Chapel* is an irregular structure, chiefly composed of flint and brick. It is in the pointed style of architecture, but quite destitute of the imposing beauty which

\* Perfect Occurrences, Jan. 1645.

† The *Middlesex* parishes in which troops were quartered, at this juncture, were *Riselip*; *Ickenham*, *Hillingdon*; *Cowley*; *Drayton*; *Hammondsworth*; *Stanwell*; and *Staines*. In regard to the head-quarters at *Uxbridge*, it may be remarked that *Cromwell* (then Lieutenant General) lodged at the *Crown Inn*, and *Fleetwood* at an inn known by the sign of the *Chequer*.

which that mode of building is capable of producing. The interior comprises a chancel, nave, and two aisles, divided by pointed arches.

The principal monument is on the north side of the chancel and is erected to the memory of *Dame Leonora Bennet*, who died in 1638. The effigies of the deceased is represented in a semi-recumbent posture; and, in front of the table part of the monument, is a circular piece of sculpture, with an iron grating intended to describe the aperture of a charnel-house. On the floor is the tomb of *Edmund Baker* (1626,) which presents the most ancient funeral inscription contained in this chapel.

It is stated by Newcourt \* that a licence to the inhabitants to bury in their chapel was first granted by Dr. Sandys, Bishop of London, in the year 1576. At the same time permission was given for them to use as a cemetery a plot of ground, bestowed for that purpose by Henry, Earl of Derby, (then Lord of the manor.) This additional place of burial is at some distance from the chapel, and is surrounded by a wall, erected, as is shewn by an inscription over the entrance, at the expense of Mrs. Mary Legie, widow. There is not any monument of more than common interest in this place of sepulture.

It is believed that a chapel existed at Uxbridge as early as the year 1281; but such a building is not mentioned in the instruments of institution to the vicarage of Hillingdon, until 1469. That Uxbridge possessed a chapel prior to the latter date is sufficiently evident; for, in the year 1447, Robert Oliver, and other inhabitants of this town, founded a guild "in the chapel of St. Margaret, at Woxbridge."—There was, likewise, a chantry in this chapel, founded by Sir Walter Shiryngton, and endowed in 1459, with lands and houses, valued, in 1584, at 11l. 4s. 4d. *per annum*.

It is to be regretted that the place of Divine worship according to the established form, in so populous a town, should remain

\* Repertorium, Vol. I. p. 651.

main destitute of a benefice suitably endowed. In consideration of this circumstance, George Townsend, Esq. by will, in 1682, gave in trust certain tenements situated in London, for the purpose of appropriating one moiety of the rents towards the maintenance of a minister to reside in, or near, Uxbridge.

The minister on Mr. Townsend's foundation should officiate as Morning Lecturer. The clergyman at present profiting by this foundation deposes a gentleman to perform the duty, who likewise acts as Afternoon Lecturer at the same chapel, with the aid of a subscription raised by the inhabitants of Uxbridge. --A House was built for the use of the resident Minister, by the inhabitants, in the year 1706, on condition of his instructing six poor boys in reading and writing, or otherwise paying the sum of six pounds *per ann.* to the Churchwardens. This house is let by the present Minister, and six boys are instructed, at his cost, in the parochial school.

There are meeting-houses for Quakers, Presbyterians, and Methodists.

We have observed that the manor of Uxbridge was separated from that of Colham in the year 1669.—George Pitt, Esq. in 1695, conveyed this manor, with the tolls of the market, and all other appurtenances, to certain inhabitants of the town of Uxbridge, for the sum of 550*l.*; and a subsequent deed of trust declared the profits of the manor, market, &c. to be appropriated to charitable purposes. This liberal appropriation of the proceeds is immediately connected with the *Schools for gratuitous education*, of which there are two in this town,\* both  
 much

\* At Hillingdon-end (the eastern extremity of the main street of Uxbridge) a small school for charitable instruction of a peculiar character, has recently been established, chiefly under the patronage of Thomas Clarke, Esq. of Swakeley. A board on the front of the house bears the following inscription, together with some extracts of sacred writ, and some passages from Calvin, Luther, and other writers, which admit of an anti-trinitarian interpretation; "The Hillingdon School for scriptural, or strictly protestant, Christians."



much enlarged in 1809. The school for boys is assisted with fifty guineas annually, by the above means. This sum is aided by voluntary contributions, and two hundred boys receive instruction. In the Girls' school sixty children are partly clothed, and are instructed in reading, writing, and in such useful matters as are deemed likely to assist in rendering them decent and valuable servants. This latter institution is supported by voluntary contributions, aided by the annual sum of twenty guineas from the manorial charity. The Lancaster system of instruction is adopted in each school; and both establishments are accommodated with convenient school-rooms over the market-house.

Independent of the fund for charitable purposes arising from the gift of the manor, there are many liberal bequests for the benefit of the poor of this town.

The building termed the *Market-house* is an extensive and neat brick structure, erected in 1789. The area for the purpose of pitching corn, and for the resort of the farmers and dealers, is desirably spacious. Above are the apartments appropriated to the charity-schools, and many rooms used as depositaries for grain.

The grant of a weekly market at Uxbridge, to be held on Mondays, was procured by Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, in the year 1294. The market is now held on Thursdays, and is one of the most considerable marts for corn in this part of the kingdom.

The Earl of Lincoln obtained, at the same time, a grant of an annual fair on the vigil and festival of St. Michael. A fair is still held, on Michaelmas-day, for the hiring of servants, &c.; and there are three other annual fairs, at which some cattle are sold.

There

Christians." Twenty girls receive instruction in this school, and are likewise charitably clothed. Two little manuals of piety are printed for the use of these *polemic students*: and various passages, supposed to favour the opinions of the patrons, are affixed, in MS. to the walls of the school room.

There are not any manufactures of importance cultivated here ; but there are several corn-mills, on a large scale, and mealing may be said to form the chief trading pursuit of the town. The bread made at Uxbridge has been long famed for its whiteness and delicacy.

The internal polity of this place is regulated by two bailiffs, two constables, and four tithing-men, or headboroughs.—The greater part of the footway through the town is paved with flat stone, under an act of Parliament passed in 1785.

Henry, Lord Paget, was created *Earl of Uxbridge*, in 1744. The title became extinct, on the death of the grandson of that nobleman, in the year 1769 ; but was revived, in 1784, in the person of Henry Bailey, the cousin and heir at law of the deceased, who had assumed the name, and had acceded to the Barony, of Paget. Henry William Bailey—Paget, the son of this Peer, is now Earl of Uxbridge, and has been lately created Marquis of Anglesey, in consequence of gallant military achievements on the Continent.

At a short distance from the town of Uxbridge, on the eastern side of the road leading towards London, is the seat of Richard Henry Cox, Esq. This mansion was erected in the year 1717, by the last Duke of Schomberg, who had resided for several years in an ancient house on the estate. It was afterwards the property and residence of the noble family of Chetwynd, and was purchased, about the year 1785, by the late Marchioness of Rockingham, who passed the evening of a respected life in this retreat. Of the trustees of the Marchioness, the estate was purchased by Josias Du Pre Porcher, Esq. ; who again sold it to Mr. Cox, the present proprietor.

The Mansion is placed on a gentle ascent, and forms a conspicuous and pleasing object from the high road. The grounds are of a considerable extent, and are rendered attractive by soft undulations of surface, and by a fine sprinkling of ornamental wood. A rivulet, connected with the Colne, passes through

through the more level part of the premises, and has been artificially expanded, at some cost and with much correctness of taste.

On the edge of Uxbridge Common,\* and in the immediate vicinity of the town, is the residence of Thomas Harris, Esq. Joint Patentee of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. This is a spacious dwelling, composed of brick, and probably erected in the early part of the 18th century. The Gardens, which are extensive, were originally laid out in straight lines and formal parterres; and much of this unpleasing mode of disposal is still retained; but the present proprietor has bestowed an amusing variety of ornaments on every part of the grounds that was capable of embellishment.—One portion of this decorated domain requires particular notice. A mimic-hermitage, fancifully bedecked with vestiges of marble sculpture, spars, stained glass and with apposite mottoes, opens to an apartment of handsome proportions, hung throughout with Pictures which the admirers of the Histrionic art cannot fail to hold in very precious esteem.—Here is preserved a large and valuable collection of original portraits of the principal theatrical performers, from the date of Garrick, when all on the stage was Nature, to the present period, at which a monotonous, half-singing style of Recitation is so often employed as a substitute for simplicity and truth.—In addition to this interesting series of Portraits there are, in the same garden-saloon, Pictures representing Melpomene and Thalia, and two fine Paintings by Northcote, from scenes in the Tragedy of Richard III.

Within two miles of Uxbridge, on the south-west, is DELAFORD PARK,† the property and residence of Charles Clowes, Esq.

\* For a notice of Harefield Lodge, on this Common, see our account of the Parish of Harefield.

Delaford Park, though close to the border of Middlesex, is situated in the county of Buckingham; but, the drawing from which the annexed engraving is made, having been sent long after the account of Buckinghamshire, forming part of the “*Beauties of England*,” was printed, we have deemed it expedient to notice the Mansion as one of the seats in the vicinity of the town of Uxbridge.

Esq. The ancient Mansion of Delaford, which stood on a low and undesirable spot, was taken down about twenty-five years back, and the Park formerly attached to that seat was then added to the adjacent grounds belonging to Mr. Clowes. The very handsome Mansion which forms the residence of that Gentleman occupies a more elevated site, and was partly built by the late Viscount Kilmorey. The present proprietor has made considerable additions to the house, chiefly under the direction of Mr. James Lewis, after whose designs the south and east fronts were erected. A branch of the River Colne waters the whole of this estate, and the fine undulations of the Park are enriched by much ornamental wood.

HILLINGDON is a village of moderate size, situated on the road to Oxford and Gloucester, at the distance of about thirteen miles and a half from London.

The *Parish Church*, which stands on the side of the high road, is a gothic structure of considerable antiquity, chiefly composed of flint and stone. At the west end is a lofty square tower, with an embattled parapet, and a bell-case of wooden frame-work. The interior is divided into a nave, chancel and two aisles, separated by octangular pillars and pointed arches.

From the monumental erections and tombstones in this church, which are very numerous, we select the following for notice.—On the south side of the chancel is the highly embellished monument of *Sir Edward Carr*, who died in 1635. The effigies of the deceased, and of his Lady (Jane, daughter of Sir Edward Onslow, Knt.) are represented, kneeling before books. Sir Edward is in rich armour, with pointed beard and whiskers. At the front of the monument, on a projecting pedestal, are the effigies of his two daughters, one being in mature life, and the other in early childhood. This monument was repaired in the year 1775, by the Hon. George Onslow.

On the north side of the same division of the church, within the rails of the communion table, is a costly monument of  
marble,



marble, to the memory of *Henry Paget, Earl of Uxbridge*, who died in the family-seat at Drayton, in the year 1743. The effigies of the deceased nobleman is represented in a semi-recumbent posture, and in a Roman habit.

On the east wall is the monument of *Lady Anne Scott*, daughter of the Duke of Buccleugh, who died in 1737.

Over one of the pillars on the south side of the nave is a handsome monument to "*Thomas Lane, Esq.* younger brother of a respectable family many years resident at Cowley Grove, who having gained a fortune by constant application, and unspotted integrity in business, retired, and spent the remainder of his life in doing good." This memorial is ornamented with a medallion of the deceased, supported by an appropriate figure; but the inscription is without any date.

On the floor of the chancel are two well-preserved figures in brass, beneath a double gothic canopy. These represent a Knight in plated armour, bare-headed, with hands elevated in the posture of supplication; and a Lady attired in a veiled head-dress and a mantle and kirtle. The inscription is gone, but this is supposed to be the tomb of *John, Lord le Strange*, and Jane his wife, who was daughter of Richard Woodville, Earl Rivers, and sister of Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV.\* This Lord le Strange died in the year 1476.—On the same floor are some other brasses of less interest; and on the floor of the south aisle are several stones from which brasses have been taken.

In a porch of the south aisle, called *Munsey's Porch*, is a memorial for *William Munsey*, a benefactor to this church, who died in 1655.†

Among those monuments which our limits do not permit us to notice

\* It is known that a tomb was placed for Lord le Strange and his Lady in this church, and the Latin inscription to their memory is preserved in Weever, and has been reprinted in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, in the *Environs of London*, and in "*Ecclesiastical Topography*."

† See two letters, complaining that the tomb-stone of W. Munsey is treated with undue neglect, in the *Gent. Mag.* for 1813.

notice particularly, are several to different members of the *Newdigate* family, long respectably seated in this neighbourhood.

The furniture of the church is plain, but neat. The font is modern, and consists merely of a small but handsome marble basin.

The altar-tombs, and ornamented grave-stones in the churchyard, are unusually numerous, in consequence of the parochial connexion of this place with the populous town of Uxbridge.—The tomb of *John Rich, Esq.* whose name occupies a distinguished place in the annals of the theatrical world, bears the following inscription :

“ Sacred to the memory of John Rich, Esq. who died Nov. 26, 1761, aged 69 years. In him were united the various virtues that could endear him to his family, friends, and acquaintance. Distress never failed to find relief in his bounty, unfortunate merit a refuge in his generosity.”

Mr. Rich, the well-known Patentee of Covent Garden Theatre, is celebrated as the inventor of the English Harlequin, and for his very excellent performance of that character, under the assumed name of *Lun*. His “matchless art and whim,” in the representation of this mute hero, are recorded by Garrick ; and the success of his pantomimic exhibitions was so great as to enable his Theatre to withstand the opposed attractions of the best actors that ever adorned the English stage. The pages of theatrical anecdote afford many instances of his eccentricity as a manager, and in a private capacity ; but it is grateful to recollect, while examining the spot where even “Drolls, complexionally pleasant,” sink into utter and awful sadness, that much real goodness of heart was conspicuous among his various singularities of conduct.

A costly and elegant veined-marble monument, the roof of which is supported by columns of statuary marble, is erected in this cemetery to the memory of a daughter of Mr. Harris,

Patentee of Covent Garden Theatre, with the following inscription:—" Sacred to the Memory of *Eliza Maria Harris*, the beloved daughter of Thomas and Charlotte Harris, who died November 9th, 1802, in the 15th year of her age :

Early, bright, transient, chaste as morning dew,  
She sparkled, was exhal'd, and went to Heav'n !"

Among other tombs in the church-yard is that of Major-General *Rich Russell*, son of Sir John Russell, of Chippenham, Cambridgeshire, and Grandson of Oliver Cromwell, who died in 1735, having been for some years an inhabitant of this village.

From the mention of a Priest, in the record of Domesday, it is probable that a church existed here before the Norman Conquest. In the early part of the 12th century the church of Hillingdon was given to the Abbot and Convent of Evesham, by Brien Fitz-Count. But, in the year 1218, it was appropriated to the Bishopric of Worcester; at which time a vicarage was endowed, the advowson being vested in the Bishops of London, with whom it still remains.

It appears that two chantries were founded in this church, to one of which John Newman and other persons gave a Messuage, with 16 acres of land, and *57s. 4d. per annum*, in the year 1372. The second chantry was founded, according to Newcourt, about the reign of Henry V. for the soul of Walter Rabb, and was valued, in 1548, at the yearly sum of *5l. 3s. 6d.* This income is supposed to have arisen from a mill and sixty-six acres of land, comprised in the manor of Colham.

Samuel Reynardson, Esq. whose former residence in this village will shortly be noticed, gave by will, about the year 1721, the whole of his printed books, for the use of the Vicar of Hillingdon and his successors. His plants, of which he had a curious collection, he directed to be sold, and the money arising from the sale to be employed in building a book-room, attached

tached to the church. Should any surplus remain after the erecting of such a room, he ordered it to be used in purchasing additional books; and he directed the whole to be kept according to the rules prescribed by the act of Parliament for the preservation of parochial libraries. An apartment for the reception of this liberal bequest was built over the vestry.

The books consist chiefly of works in Divinity, Natural History and Medicine; together with some Voyages and Travels, and numerous Historical and Poetical publications. It is said that among them there are several valuable and scarce works; but it would seem probable that this is a mistake, as the library is treated with little respect by those for whose use it was more immediately designed. The books are now in the vestry, in a confused and neglected state; a circumstance to be regretted as they must be liable to great injury, and some future vicar might derive from them amusement, if they are not of a character sufficiently important to convey instruction. We would also submit that a contemptuous treatment of a bequest made with so liberal an intention, is a dangerous and reprehensible precedent. Men of public spirit and philanthropic sentiments may meditate the foundation of parochial libraries, on a more extended and useful plan than this vicarial book-room, but may be discouraged from carrying such projects into effect, if they find that temporary guardians are careless as to the preservation of articles in which they do not possess a real property.

There is a Sunday School in this division of the parish, which at present consists of about forty children.

The Village of Hillingdon contains several substantial and commodious dwellings.—The *Rectory House* is a spacious building, situated at a short distance from the church, towards the south.\* It appears that a mansion on this site was formerly used by the Bishops of Worcester, as an inn, or resting-place, in  
their

\* Norden, in his MS additions, which we have before quoted, says that "the village of Hillingdon standeth very healthfully, and although on a hill, yet the *Parsonage-house* hath been moated about."



their journeys to London.\* The family of Carr held the rectory under the See of Worcester, at the beginning of the 17th century; and it is believed that the present Rectory-house was built by that family, in the year 1604. The lease passed from the family of Carr to that of Clerke in consequence of an intermarriage; and was sold by the executors of Francis Clerke, Esq. to Henry Lord Paget, afterwards Earl of Uxbridge, in 1721. This nobleman bequeathed his interest in the rectorial property to Sir William Irby, afterwards Lord Boston. The house is at present occupied by Thomas Hussey, Esq. who rents it of Lord Boston, the lessee under the Bishop of Worcester.

On the north side of the church is a respectable brick mansion, often termed the *Cedar-house*, from a cedar tree of large dimensions which formerly stood in the garden. This villa was for many years the residence of Samuel Reynardson, Esq. whose liberal bequest of a library for the use of the Vicars of Hillingdon we have already noticed. Mr. Reynardson was a naturalist of some distinction, and it is probable that the cedar which proved so flourishing as to bestow a name on the house to which it appertained, was one of the earliest planted in this country. According to an admeasurement carefully made in 1779, its dimensions were then as follows: height 53 feet; diameter of the horizontal extent of the branches, from east to west, 96 feet; of the same from north to south, 89 feet. The girth of the trunk, close to the ground, was 15 feet 6 inches; at three and a half feet above the ground, 13 feet 6 inches; at seven feet, 12 feet 6 inches; at twelve feet, 14 feet 8 inches; at fourteen and a half feet, just beneath the division of the principal branches, 15 feet 8 inches. The girth of the larger

PART IV.

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branch,

\* The reason assigned, in the endowment of the vicarage of Hillingdon, for the appropriation of that church to the See of Worcester, was, that the Bishop of Worcester being often sent for by the Archbishop and by the King to London, had not, in his way, any inn in this neighbourhood, where, upon unavoidable and pressing occasions, he might sleep and lodge as he ought.—*Environs of London, after Cart. Antiq. in the Muni-ment room at St Paul's. No. 935.*

branch, at a foot and a half from its division, was 12 feet; it then separated into two secondary branches, one of which was 8 feet 6 inches in girth, and the other 7 feet 10 inches. Another principal branch measured, at its division, 10 feet in girth, and spread itself into two arms, each being 5 feet 6 inches in girth.\*

One of the largest branches of this fine tree was torn from the parent-stem by a high wind, in the month of September, 1789; and the whole tree was shortly after cut down.

After the death of Mr. Reynardson the Cedar-house was inhabited by Major General Rich Russell. It is at present the residence of Lacey Primatt, Esq.

We cannot quit the village of Hillingdon without directing the reader's attention to a small, but ancient, Inn, or Public-house, known by the sign of the Red Lion, and situated by the side of the high road, to the west of the church. At this house King Charles I. stopped, when escaping from Oxford to the Scots, in the year 1646. The circumstance is thus related in Dr. Hudson's examination before the committee of Parliament: "After we had passed Uxbridge, at one Mr. Tisdale's house,† a tavern in Hillingdon, we alighted and staid to refresh ourselves between ten and eleven of the clock, and there staid two or three hours, where the King was much perplexed what course to resolve upon, London or northward; about two of the clock we took a guide towards Barnet."

ON HILLINGDON HEATH, a considerable tract of land to the south-east of the village, are several handsome villas, chiefly of a modern date. Norden, in the MS. additions to his *Speculum Britannicæ*, supposes that Hillingdon derives its name from "its situation on a hill, or downe."—The heath affords a sanction to  
this

\* For an account of the dimensions of this celebrated tree we are indebted to Mr Lysons, *Midd. Parishes*, p. 156-7; in which work see many further particulars concerning its measurement and contents.

† It is proved, by the court-rolls of the manor of Colham, that the Red-Lion Public-house was then kept by John Tisdale.

this mode of derivation, as its comparative eminence is sufficiently proved by the extent of prospect which it commands at many points.

On the north side of this district, at a short remove from the village, are several ornamental houses, the most desirable of which is the residence of Thomas Bent, Esq. In the same neighbourhood is *Hillingdon Place*. This seat was erected by the late Admiral Drake, and is now in the occupation of the Miss Fullers.

On the south side of the heath is a square and large mansion, built by the late Peter De Salis, Count of the Holy Roman Empire,\* who resided here for several years. This house stands on an estate called Coomes, alias Little London, and is sometimes termed *Hillingdon Park*; under which latter name it has been recently advertised for sale. The estate comprises about one hundred acres of land, and was formerly possessed by the Walker family, and afterwards by that of Greenwood.

### COWLEY.

This small parish, which contains about 300 acres of very productive land, is entirely surrounded by the parish of Hillingdon. The manor is recognised in the record termed Domesday under the name of *Covelie*, and is there described as parcel of the ancient possessions of Westminster Abbey. In the 13th and 14th centuries, Hubert *Pecche* and his descendants held the estate of Cowley, under the abbot and convent of Westminster, by the rent of 30s. *per annum*; and the manor still retains the name of these ancient possessors, being to this day termed in legal writings the manor of Cowley, otherwise *Cowley-Peachy*. It is at present the property of Edward Hilliard, Esq.

The village of Cowley is distant from Uxbridge about one  
 2 M 2 mile,

\* See some account of the De Salis family in our notice of the Parish of Harlington.

mile, on the south-east, and is composed chiefly of farm dwellings and cottages; but there are, also, several substantial places of residence, among which is conspicuous *Cowley-grove*.\* The house so termed is at the entrance of the village, on the Uxbridge side, and is memorable for having been, as is believed, the residence of Barton Booth, the celebrated tragedian, who was the great hero of the stage between the reigns of Betterton and Quin, and had the honour of first performing the part of Cato, in Addison's fine tragic poem. It was afterwards inhabited for many years by Rich, the Patentee of Covent Garden Theatre, who has been already noticed in our account of the parish of Hillingdon.

The *Parish Church* of Cowley is a small building, containing but little that demands notice. The most ancient funeral inscription is to Walter Pope, Yeoman, who died in 1502.—The eminent tragedian, Barton Booth, was buried here on the 17th of May, 1733; as also was his widow, Mrs. Booth, “of Great Russel Street in London,” on the 21st of Jan. 1773. It will be remembered that this Lady erected a monument to the memory of her deceased husband, in Westminster Abbey, which is ornamented with his bust in medallion, and bears a very elegant and tender inscription.

The benefice of Cowley constitutes a Rectory, the patronage of which has been long annexed to the manor.

#### DRAYTON, or WEST DRAYTON,

is a large irregular village on the western border of this county, and is distant from London about sixteen miles. The parish, which is not enclosed, is separated from Buckinghamshire by the river Colne, and meets, in other directions, the parishes of  
Hillingdon,

\* This house, though forming a part of the village of Cowley, is really situated in the parish of Hillingdon.



Hillingdon, Harlington and Harmondsworth. A considerable quantity of fruit is grown in this neighbourhood.

The name is written *Draitone* in the Norman Survey, and the manor is there stated to belong to the canons of St. Paul. It answered for ten hides. There was a mill rented at thirteen shillings and five-pence; pasture for the cattle of the village; and a stream was rented at thirty-two pence. Its whole annual value is said to be six pounds; the same when received; in King Edward's time eight pounds.\*

In a Survey, bearing date 1181, it is said "that the manor of Drayton was taxed in the time of Henry I. and William the Dean, at ten hides, as it still is. It paid then 5*s.* to the Sheriff; but, since the war, 10*s.*; besides which, it pays 1*l.* for the right of frank-pledge."†

This manor remained in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's until the year 1547, when King Henry VIII. obtained it in exchange for other lands, and granted it to Sir William Paget, afterwards Lord Paget of Beaudesert, and Anne his wife. On the attainder of Thomas Lord Paget, in 1587, the manor was forfeited to the crown, and was granted to Sir Christopher Hatton for life. It was subsequently demised for 21 years to George Carey, afterwards Lord Hunsdon; but, on the death of Thomas Lord Paget, the reversion was granted (in 1597), to William, the son of that nobleman, who shortly recovered, by act of Parliament, the remainder of his father's estates, and the title. From William Lord Paget the manor of Drayton descended to Henry Earl of Uxbridge; on whose death without issue, in 1769, it devolved, in conjunction with the barony of Paget, to Henry Bailey, Esq. his heir at law, who assumed the name of Paget, and was created Earl of Uxbridge in 1784. His Lordship sold this manor in the year 1786 to the late Fysh De Burgh, Esq. and it is now the  
 2 M 3 property

\* Bawdwen's Trans. of Domesday for Midd. p. 8.

† Lysons, after Regist. Decani & Cap. lib. B. fol. 27

property of the widow of that Gentleman, Mrs. Easter De Burgh.

The Paget family erected a spacious mansion on this estate, which was taken down by the Earl of Uxbridge about the year 1750. This mansion stood near the church, and two fine avenues of trees still denote the former stately character of its approaches. The walls which enclosed the gardens are likewise remaining, together with some of the out offices, a massy brick-portal, and a small lodge-house. The site of the mansion is at present occupied, with some attached ground, by a market-gardener.

The residence of Mrs. De Burgh now constitutes the manor-house. This is a commodious dwelling, at a short distance from the church, and was formerly the property of Lord Boston.

An old and spacious brick mansion in this village, now the residence of General Arabin, is sometimes termed *Boroughs*, or *Burroughs*, from the circumstance of a house on this spot having formerly belonged to Sir Thomas Burgh, who was esquire of the body to King Edward IV. This is the site of a small manor belonging to the Bishops of London, which was granted, in the year 1462, to the abovementioned Thomas Burgh, by whom it was aliened in 1476. The manor was given by King Edward VI. to the Bishop of Westminster; and on being surrendered again to the crown in 1550, was granted to the see of London. This small manorial district is now united with the manor of Colham-garden, in the parish of Hillingdon, which is also the property of the Bishops of London. The demesne-lands are held under the bishop, on lives. The mansion was bought, on a sale of the property in lots, by the late Earl Ferrers, of whose family it was purchased by the present proprietor.

This is a residence of the dull, secluded, character favourable to traditional story. Many a marvellous tale is accordingly told respecting its hall, its chambers, and the pensive, shaded,  
walks

walks of the attached grounds. Among these stories it may be mentioned, as the most remarkable, that not a few rustic neighbours believe the mansion of Burroughs to have been an occasional residence of Oliver Cromwell, and that the body of the Protector was privately conveyed to this place, when threatened with disgraceful exposure, and was re-buried beneath the paving of the hall!

The *Parish Church* of Drayton is an ancient, Gothic, structure composed of flint and stone, and is much injured by the wear of years. At the west end is a square embattled tower.

The interior is divided into a chancel, nave, and two aisles. Beneath the chancel is a spacious burial-vault belonging to the Paget family.

On the north wall of the chancel is a handsome monument, with various sculptural ornaments, by Bacon, Junr. to *Fysh de Burgh, Esq.* sometime lord of the manor of Drayton, who died Jan. 14th, 1800, aged 63.

On the same wall, and contiguous to the above, is a very delicate monument, enriched with a figure of faith, in alto relievo, by the same statuary, to the memory of *Catherine De Burgh*, who died Sept. 12th, 1809, in the forty-first year of her age.

On the south wall of the same division of the church is a monument to another of this family, *Fysh de Burgh, Esq.* Lieutenant in the Guards (son of the late *Fysh De Burgh, Esq.* lord of this manor) who died on the 23rd. of Jan. 1793, aged 26. This monument is the work of J. Bacon, R. A.

On the floor are brasses to *Richard Roos*, citizen of London (1406.) *Robert Machell, Gent.* a retainer to the Lord Paget (1557), and *John Goode*, an eminent physician (1581).

The furniture of this church is plain and ancient, the pews being of oak, and without doors. The font has marks of great antiquity, and is, perhaps, the most curious now remaining in the county of Middlesex. It is of an octangular form, and of the large sort used for entire immersion. The stone-work

surrounding the basin is divided into compartments, embellished with sculptural representations of the crucifixion; our lady of pity; a sculptor at work on foliage; and angels sustaining plain shields. At each corner of the base is a figure of grotesque and unpleasing form.—It is to be regretted that the plasterers were suffered, in a former repair of the church, to cover this curious work with a thick coat of white-wash; and it may, likewise, be observed that no care is taken to strengthen and preserve it from the inroads of time, which threaten to effect a serious injury.

The Church-yard now used as a place of burial for the parish of Drayton, is at some distance from the church, and in the vicinity of the present manor-house. This singularity of situation proceeds from the wish of Sir William Paget, who, in the year 1550, procured an act of Parliament enabling him to exchange one acre of ground, forming the present parochial cemetery, for the ancient place of burial, which he enclosed within his garden-wall.

The improper rectory of Drayton has uniformly been held with the manor. The vicarage was consolidated with that of Harmondsworth, in the year 1755.\*

There is, in this parish, a small-meeting-house for Dissenters.

## HAYES.

The parish of Hayes adjoins Hillingdon on the west, and is distant about twelve miles from Tybourn turnpike. This parochial district comprises the hamlets of *Botwell*, *Yeading*, *Hayes end*, and *Wood-end*.

The manor of Hayes was long possessed by the church of Canterbury, to which it was bequeathed in the year 830. At the time of the Norman Survey it was in the hands of Archbishop

\* Vide Article Harmondsworth.



bishop Lanfranc. This manor underwent the customary fate of property near the metropolis, in regard to its deviations from lineal descent, and passed through the possession of the same proprietors as that of Harrow, until the year 1613. At that period it was conveyed by Dudley, Lord North, to John and Richard Page; and, after several intermediate transmissions, was purchased in 1793, by the Earl of Jersey.

Some interest is thrown over the early annals of this district, from the circumstance of the manor-house having been occasionally occupied as a residence by the Archbishops of Canterbury. It appears that, in the year 1095, during one of those differences which so frequently occurred in the dark, unlettered ages, between a jealous monarch and the powerful metropolitan, Anselm, then Archbishop, was commanded by King William Rufus to remove from Mortlake, where he was celebrating the festivities attendant on Whitsuntide, to his residence at this place, for his more easy communication with the King, who at that time held his court at Windsor. During this compulsory residence at Hayes, the Archbishop was attended by the majority of the English prelates, who unavailingly supplicated his submission to the terms prescribed by the monarch. A transient reconciliation, however, afterwards took place between these two great parties.

The village of Hayes occupies a flat site, but is marked by an agreeable air of retirement, and comprises many residences which rise far above mediocrity of character. Of these perhaps the most pleasing is *Hayes Park*, the seat of the honourable Mr. Justice Heath, which, though, of moderate extent, acquires a title to notice from the tasteful proportions in which are distributed the ornamental appendages of wood and water. To this estate is annexed a manor subservient to that of Hayes, and called the manor of Hayes and Park-hall.

On the north side of the high road, which intersects this parish, is the commodious and respectable residence of Robert

Willis Blencowe, Esq. a brick house, covered with cement, and much improved by the present proprietor.

The *Parish Church* of Hayes is an interesting and venerable structure, evidently the work of different ages. A portion of the exterior walls, which are chiefly composed of flint, is embattled, with a square tower of the same material at the west end. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, divided by rows of pointed arches, supported by octagonal pillars. The south wall of the chancel exhibits some allusions to Romish ceremony, consisting of two stalls, whose pointed arches bear evident reference to the earliest Gothic style. Here are, also, some remains of the Piscina, with the drain entire; and another niche intended for some further ceremonial of the Romish church. The windows are of varied character, some being lancet shaped, but the chief part of the structure appears to have been erected in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Brackets, of various character, form the adornments of the upper portions of some of the windows. The roof of the south aisle is flat, and the fret work exhibits the cognizances of England and Arragon. The timber roofs of other parts of the church have various devices carved on their joints. The font, which is of considerable antiquity, is of a circular form, ornamented with wreaths of foliage, and supported by round pillars. Over the Communion-table is a picture of the Adoration of the Shepherds, presented to the parish in 1726, by James Jenyns, Esq. then lord of the manor. An organ was placed in this church, by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of the parish, in the year 1812.

There are various funeral-memorials that claim attention, from which we select the following, as most worthy of notice.

Against the north wall of the chancel is a monument, elaborately ornamented, to the memory of *Sir Edward Fenner*, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, who died in 1611.

The effigies of the deceased is represented, as large as the life, and coloured after the fashion of that period, lying beneath an arch supported by columns of the Corinthian order, and profusely adorned with roses and other devices, together with the arms of Fenner. Near the above, is a mural monument, comprising a three quarter effigies of a man in armour, with a ruff and whiskers, one hand holding a truncheon, the other resting on a helmet. The tablet containing the inscription to this monument was removed many years since; but, from the circumstance of the arms being the same as those on the tomb of Sir Edward Fenner, Mr. Lysons supposes it to be that of Edward Fenner, Esq. son of Sir Edward, who survived him only three years, and was buried at Hayes. The high chancel contains the tombs of several of the *Jenyns* family, lords of the manor; and in the lower chancel is that of *Robert Burgeys*, Rector of Hayes, with the date 1421. In the south aisle is the table-monument of *Thomas Highgate, Esq.* Justice of Peace, who died in 1576, on which are brasses of the deceased, his wife and nine children.

The north aisle contains a tablet to the memory of *Walter Grene, Esq.* who died in 14—: with the effigies of the deceased in armour, a griffin beneath his feet. The east end of this aisle belongs to the estate of Hayes Park, and it appears probable that it has been a chapel founded by Walter Grene, who possessed that property. This aisle also contains monuments to the families of *Blencowe* and *Brigenshaw*.

Over the font is a mural tablet, with a Latin inscription, to the memory of *Robert Freeman, M. D.* who died in 1807.

The church of Hayes has two benefices, a rectory and a vicarage, although the former has been long considered a sinecure. The patronage of the rectory was annexed to the manor until the year 1777, at which time they were separated. It is customary for the rector, immediately on his presentation, to grant a beneficial lease of the great tithes, glebe, &c. to the patron for three lives, and by virtue of this lease, which re-

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quires the confirmation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the same patron presents to both.

This church numbers among its former ministers several who claim the notice of the biographer. Robert Wright, who was Rector in 1601, was the first warden of Wadham College, Oxford, which appointment he resigned in consequence of the ordinance prohibiting the Warden from marrying. He was afterwards promoted to the see of Bristol, and was subsequently translated to that of Litchfield and Coventry. Wright was one of the ten Bishops committed to the tower in 1641. On his enlargement, after a duration of 18 weeks, he retired to Ecclesball Castle, the episcopal seat, which then contained a garrison for the King, and here he died, during the siege of the castle by the Parliamentary troops under Sir William Brereton.

In 1623, Patrick Young was instituted to the rectory. He was author of a translation, with notes, of Clement's Epistle to the Romans, and editor of some other works. He was successively librarian to Kings James I. and Charles I. and was considered one of the most eminent Greek scholars of his age.

An incumbent of a different character possessed the vicarage of Hayes, in 1529, in the person of Henry Gold, an accomplice of Elizabeth Barton, the "Holy Maid of Kent," for which circumstance of connexion he suffered Death, in 1534.

In this parish there is a Charity School for girls, in which 52 children receive education, and are assisted with clothes. There is, also, a Sunday School for boys. Among the charitable bequests it may be noticed that four persons from the parish of Hayes, like that of Chelsea,\* receive the benefit of admission into Lady Ann Dacre's Hospital in Tothill Fields. The name of Thomas Triplet, D. D. who is styled by Anthony Wood, a great Wit, a good Grecian, and a Poet, appears as a benefactor of 15*l.* per annum, for apprenticing poor children of this parish.

Hayes

\* Vide Ante, p. 87.



Hayes contains a small meeting-house for Methodists. The whole of the parish is now enclosed.

### ICKENHAM,

called in ancient records *Ticheham*, and *Tykenham*, adjoins Hayes on the north.

In the notice of the landed property of this parish, in Domesday, it is said "that three Knights and one Englishman held the manor, of Earl Roger. It answered for nine hides and a half. Land to six ploughs; pasture for the cattle of the village; pannage for two hundred hogs," &c. It is also observed in the Record of Domesday that "the whole of this land now lies in *Coleham* (Colham) where it was not in King Edward's time."\*

The manor of Ickenham has been subject to less frequent family alienations, than is usual with property near the metropolis. It was conveyed in 1348, to John de Charlton, citizen and mercer, for life, with remainder to Nicholas Shordiche, Ivetta his wife, and their heirs, by John, son and heir of William de Brock. In the ancient family of Shordich it has since continued, being now possessed by ——— Shordich, Esq.

The most interesting feature of this parish is *Swakeley House*, the seat of Thomas Clarke, Esq. In the latter part of the 16th century a portion of the manor of Swakeley was possessed by the family of Brocas; and Norden, speaking of Swakeley in 1596, mentions it as "some time a house of the Brockeyes, now Sir Thomas Sherleye's."† The manor became the property, in 1629, of Edmund, afterwards Sir Edmund Wright, Alderman of London; by whom the present mansion

\* Bawdwen's Translation of Domesday for Midd. p. 14.

† Speculum Britannicæ, p. 39.

mansion probably was erected in the year 1638; that date, with the initials E. W. appearing on the leaden pipes, in different parts of the building. Sir Edmund was made Lord Mayor of London in 1641, after the removal from that office, by the Parliament, of Sir William Acton. The mansion subsequently became the residence and property of Sir William Harrington, one of the Judges who sat on the trial of King Charles I. and who, on the Restoration, escaped the fate of his associates, by flight. It afterwards passed to Sir Robert Vyner, Lord Mayor of London, whose familiar and facetious conduct on the entertainment of King Charles II. at Guildhall, is so generally known. Swakeley House was purchased by the father of the present proprietor, in 1750.

This mansion, which is a square substantial building, with two wings slightly projecting, is composed of brick, with stone coigns, window cases and finishings. In the upper story is a range of scroll-work pediments. The entrance is through a porch in a square central turret, which opens into a hall paved with black and white stone. At the end nearest the door of entrance is a handsome carved screen, surmounted by a bust of Charles I. a lion guardant on either side. On the reverse of the screen is a bust, probably designed for Charles II. also guarded by lions. A staircase of oak, with the sides and ceiling painted, leads to a suite of apartments in which, as in other rooms of this desirable mansion, capacious and well proportioned dimensions are pleasingly blended with an air of domestic comfort. The grounds appertaining to the house are rather flat, but are agreeably wooded with venerable timber, and are adorned with recent plantations. Considerable remains of a more ancient fabric, probably that mentioned by Norden, are frequently discovered on the premises; and from these vestiges it appears that the former mansion occupied a site nearer to a small spread of water, which ornaments the grounds in the front of the present house.

The village of Ickenham is of a rural, tranquil, character,

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the neat and cleanly houses being scattered in a manner conducive to the picturesque; and in general they possess that air of retired comfort which imparts so potent a charm to village scenery. Near the entrance is a handsome modern house, the residence of the Rector; and adjoining the church stands the manor house of Ickenham, now unoccupied.

The *Church* is a small, Gothic building, depending for interest on the simplicity of its construction. The more ancient part is towards the south, and is composed of flint and stone. At the west end is a small wooden turret, with a humble spire of the same material. The interior is small, and is fitted up in a homely and rustic manner.—In the chancel is a stone, with several brasses, now almost concealed by a pew; and near it is a tomb, with figures in brass of the deceased and his wife, commemorative of *Edmund Shordich*, 1584. The church contains, likewise, several other monuments to the family of Shordich. Against the west wall is a mural tablet, executed by Banks, to the memory of *John George Clarke, Esq.* Barrister at Law, who died in 1800, aged 25. The figure of religion is here represented, with a book in one hand, the other resting on a coffin partially hidden by a pall. In the church-yard is the monument of *John Crosier, Esq.* who died in 1801, aged 80.

The patronage of the Rectory of Ickenham had been immemorably annexed to the manor, until it was purchased by Thomas Clarke, Esq. in 1743.

A School, containing five boys, and seventeen girls, is supported, on the Lancaster plan, at the expense of Mr. Clarke, of Swakeley House. The children are clothed by the liberality of the founder.

A branch of the noble family of Hastings formerly resided in this parish,\* and it appears that here “Katherine, the dowgter of

\* Sir Edward, created in 1588, Lord Hastings of Loughborough, younger brother of Francis, Lord Hastings, lived here in 1560, and 1561.—Mr. Lysons conjectures (*Middlesex Parishes*, p.195.) that he resided at Swakeley; but there does not appear to be any proof of his occupying that seat.

of the Lord Hastings and the Lady his wyff, was borne, the Saterday before our Lady-day th' assumption, being the 11 day of August, and was christened the 20 of August, the Godmother Quene Kateryn, by her *debite*, beyng her syster, one Mr. Harberd's wiff; the other Godmother the Lady Margaret Dugles, the Kyng's nece, and the Godfather the Lord Russell, beyng the Lorde Prive Seale, by hys *debite*, Master Francis Russell, hys son and heyre, 1542." This daughter of Francis Lord Hastings, afterwards Earl of Huntingdon, whose baptism is thus curiously recorded, was married to Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln. Anne Parr, daughter of the Marquis of Northampton, and wife of William Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, is the Personage described as "one Mr. Harberd's wiff."

At a cottage in this village resided for many years, Roger Crab, a singular fanatic, whom we have formerly had occasion to notice in regard to his burial at Stepney,\* and of whom there is a very curious account in a Pamphlet, now become scarce, intituled "The English Hermit, or the Wonder of the Age; 1655."

The extensive parish of

## HAREFIELD

occupies the north-west angle of this county, having its boundaries formed by the river Colne on the west, and by the parishes of Ickenham and Riselip on the east. The Grand Junction Canal passes through a large tract of low land on the west side of the parish, one-part of which is called Harefield-moor, and another Cow-moor.

The manor is termed *Herefelle*† in the Norman Survey, and is

\* Vide Ante, p. 169.

† Literally meaning, in Saxon, the *Hare Field*.



is there said to be held by Richard, son of Gilbert, (of Gilbert, Earl of Briou). It answered for five hides, and there was land to the same number of ploughs. A priest had one virgate. There were two mills, valued at fifteen shillings; and four fish-ponds produced one thousand eels. Meadow for one plough; pasture for the cattle of the village; and pannage for one thousand, two hundred hogs. The whole value was stated, by those who made the returns under the direction of the Conqueror, at twelve pounds; when received eight pounds. In the time of King Edward the Confessor the value was fourteen pounds.

From the above-named Richard, son of Earl Gilbert, the manor is believed to have descended to Alice de Clare, whose gift of some lands in this parish to the knights-hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem will shortly be noticed.

In the year 1284, Roger de Bacheworth was possessed of this lordship, subject to a small quit-rent to the honour of Clare;\* and it was then said that his ancestors had enjoyed the property "from time immemorial." In 1315, Sir Richard de Bacheworth granted the manor to Simon de Swanland, who married his niece; and it appears that this Sir Richard afterwards entered the fraternity of Knights Hospitallers, and that his wife took the veil. Joanna, the only daughter of Sir Simon de Swanland, conveyed the manor of Harefield, in marriage, to John Newdegate, who was afterwards knighted, and served under King Edward III. in the wars against France. With the family of Newdegate the property continued until the year 1585, when John Newdegate, Esq. exchanged this manor for that of Arbury, in Warwickshire, with Sir Edmund Anderson, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. By Sir Edmund Anderson, Harefield was sold, in 1601, to Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, his wife, Alice

PART IV.

2 N

Countess

\* The Honour of Clare has been long vested in the duchy of Lancaster, and this quit rent was regularly paid, until the year 1790, when the late Sir Roger Newdigate obtained a release, under the Great Seal of the duchy.

Countess Dowager of Derby, and the three ladies Stanley, her daughters. Lady Anne Stanley, the eldest daughter, married Grey, Lord Chandos; and, after his death, remarried with the Earl of Castlehaven. On her decease, George, Lord Chandos, her eldest son, inherited the manor.

This Lord Chandos died in 1655, and bequeathed the Harefield property to his widow, who remarried, first with Sir William Sedley, Bart. and secondly, on the decease of Sir William, with George Pitt, Esq. By this latter husband (in whom and his heirs she had vested all her estates) the manors of Harefield, and *Morehall*, were sold to Sir Richard Newdigate, Bart. Serjeant at Law, and grandson of John Newdegate, who had exchanged the estate with Sir Edmund Anderson. With the ancient and respectable family of Newdigate they have continued to the present time, being now the property of Charles Newdigate Newdegate, Esq. Thus has the manor of Harefield descended by intermarriages and a regular succession, with only a temporary interruption, through the three families of Bacheworth, Swanland, and Newdegate, from the earliest period of legal recollection to the present date; a circumstance which we are sufficiently warranted in representing as curious in regard to this county, since Mr. Lysons mentions it\* as “the only instance in which he has traced such remote possession in Middlesex.”

It appears that there was formerly a priory of Knights Hospitallers at Harefield, which is supposed to have been a cell to the priory of St. John, Clerkenwell, although the period of its foundation is not ascertained. To this priory was given, by a deed which is without date, certain lands in this parish, by Alice de Clare. The property thus bestowed, afterwards acquired the appellation of the *manor of Moor Hall*, or *More Hall*. On the abolition of the order of Knights Hospitallers, this manor was granted by King Henry VIII. in the 34th year of his reign, to Robert Tyrwhitt, Esq.; by whom it was speedily

\* Middlesex Parishes, article Harefield.

ly conveyed to John Newdegate, Esq. and John his son ; and it has since remained annexed to the manor of Harefield. The site of the monastery is now a farm-house, but the ancient chapel, as to its exterior character, is still entire. This building is chiefly composed of flint, with a mixture of stone, and exhibits in its general outline the style of architecture prevailing in the 12th century. On one side and at both the ends are remains of long and narrow, pointed, windows, now blocked up. On the north side is a stone window-case of wider dimensions, also pointed. This structure is now used as a stall for cattle belonging to the adjoining farm house, which also bears marks of some antiquity, and is evidently composed of the materials of the former habitation of the Knights-hospitaliers.

The parish of Harefield comprises a district naturally attractive from soft and gentle undulations of surface ; while that great essential of the picturesque, luxuriant umbrage,\* imparts a powerful charm to many of its recesses. The chief assemblage of houses forms a long and straggling village of a rural aspect, placed on rising ground, and commanding at several points, inviting views of the surrounding country. As an unpleasing feature of this village it may, however, be remarked that the inhabitants would appear to be deficient in that simplicity of manners which bestows so animating and satisfactory a grace on rural scenery ; a circumstance that may, perhaps, be in some measure attributed to the adjacency of the very extensive manufactory which will shortly claim our notice. The village of Harefield is distant from Uxbridge about three miles.

Among the most interesting seats which adorn this pa-

2 N 2

rochial

\* The soil on the south and east parts of this district is particularly favourable to the growth of elms. The botanist will meet, in this neighbourhood, with many subjects to reward his industry of examination. Mr. Blackstone published, in the year 1737, an account of Indigenous Plants growing in and near the Parish of Harefield, under the title of *Fasciculus plantarum circa Harefield nascentium*.

rochial division of the county, must be mentioned **BREAK-SPEARS**, the property and residence of Mrs. Partridge, relict of John Partridge, Esq. a mansion acquiring, perhaps, an additional claim to attention from the antiquity of its name, which, according to Camden, proceeds from the family that numbered among its descendants Pope Adrian, the only native of England who has occupied the Papal chair. It appears that a lease was granted, in the year 1371, by William Swansford, of a house and lands in this parish, to William Brekspere, which, in the fifteenth century, passed to the family of Ashby, who resided at Harefield in 1474. The lady who now possesses the property is the daughter and sole heir of the late Robert Ashby, Esq. the male line of that family being extinct.

The mansion is of a plain, but highly respectable character, and is indebted to the irregularity of surface which characterises the surrounding country, for much of the beauty that distinguishes its situation. The attached grounds are not extensive, but, by a happy union of objects, a fine stretch of woodland, that forms a conspicuous feature of the neighbouring scenery, appears to constitute a portion of the home domain. In the windows of the hall is some painted glass, containing arms, with the dates of 1569, and of other periods briefly subsequent. The chimney pieces of several rooms are carved, one being ornamented with armorial bearings, and the initials B. Y. on either side of a tree, with the subjoined motto, "*Qui voluit et Potuit Fecit.*" The chief parts of this mansion appear to have been rebuilt in the 17th century.

**HAREFIELD PARK**, sometimes called Belhamonds, or Belhacketts, is the property of George Cooke, Esq. a general in the army; and is now in the occupation of Captain Stewart. The latter names of this property are probably derived from the families of Hamond and Hackett, who appear, by ancient deeds, to have been proprietors of land at Harefield. The house is a square, substantial, structure of brick, seated on a



gently swelling hill and commanding rich and varied views, the intermediate vale being fertilized by the waters of the Colne. The grounds appertaining to the house are of an agreeable character, and are shaded by some venerable trees. This house was much enlarged, if not entirely rebuilt, by Sir George Cooke, Prothonotary of the court of Common Pleas, who represented, for some time, the county of Middlesex in Parliament, and was the first of his family who resided at Harefield.

At a short remove from Harefield Park, and on the margin of the river Colne, are the very extensive *Copper Works* of Robert George Spedding, Esq. erected in the year 1803, which claim superiority over most establishments of a similar nature. The copper is conveyed hither, in cakes and bowls, from the smelting works at Neath Abbey, in Glamorganshire, and is converted into sheets, bottoms, bolts, bars, &c. From this manufactory the royal navy has been, for many years, largely supplied with sheeting and bolts. At these works, we are informed, have been usually manufactured from 25 to 30 tons weekly; and they are capable of being carried to a much greater extent. The works are constructed with water wheels, supplied by the contiguous river. Adjoining the premises is the handsome residence of the proprietor.

Near the Copper Works, on a portion of the estate of Gen. Cooke, are considerable chalk pits and lime kilns, belonging to W. Hodder, and Co. In digging for chalk there have been found, at different times, some curious extraneous fossils.

The *Parish Church*, which is approached from the village through a wide avenue of aged elms, is a structure of moderate size, in the Gothic or English style of architecture, with a brick tower of low and weighty proportions at the west end. The building is chiefly composed of flint and stone; and the *Brakenbury Chapel*, which forms the south side, or aisle, of the church, is constructed of alternate dice work, or diversified

compartments, of those materials. This latter building obtains its name from the circumstance of having formerly belonged to an estate held by Thomas de Brakenburgh, and sometimes erroneously called the manor of Brakynburgh, which estate passed with the manor of Harefield into the possession of the Newdigate family.

The interior of the church is divided into a chancel, nave, and two aisles, comprising the attached chapel on the south. The chancel is now considerably elevated above the nave, and is ascended by six steps. The furniture is of a plain but respectable character. The pews on the north side of the nave are of ancient oak, and without doors.

The Brakenbury Chapel is the ancient burial place of the Newdigates, and contains numerous monuments to distinguished members of that family. In the north east corner is an altar tomb of granite, to the memory of *John Newdegate, Esq.* Serjeant at Law, who died in 1528; and *Amphilicia*, his wife, who died in 1544; with figures of the deceased, in brass.

On the east wall is a monument, bearing a long Latin inscription, to the memory of *Sir Richard Newdegate, Bart.* who died 14 Oct. 1678. This eminent person claims more than the passing regard of the observer. It was his fortune to attain the first walk of his profession at a period when his country was torn by civil faction; and he had acquired the dignity of a Serjeant at Law, when the ill-fated King Charles was led to the scaffold. The weight and talents of Serjeant Newdegate were well known to Cromwell, and he was summoned, together with Serjeants Pepys and Wyndham, to attend the Protector at a time when all the Judges placed on the bench by the King had been removed, in consequence of their attachment to the royal cause. Cromwell, with that finished policy which distinguished so many of his actions, informed Serjeant Newdegate and his companions that he had resolved to govern by the laws of the land, and to make them judges; but they,  
with

with a degree of resolution that indicated at such a juncture no common firmness of mind, declined acting under his commission. Upon which the Protector exclaimed, in wrath, "If you Gentlemen of the red *robe* will not execute the law, my red *coats* shall." The firmness which could withstand the apprehension of personal danger, yielded to the impulse of patriotic feelings; and to save their country from such dispensers of its laws, they immediately cried out, "Make us Judges; we will with pleasure be Judges!"

These distinguished lawyers were accordingly placed on the juridical bench, June 2, 1654, the great and learned Sir Matthew Hale, who appears to have honoured Serjeant Newdegate with particular friendship, having previously accepted a similar dignity.

An unbending independence of mind continued, however, to be the ruling principle of this eminent man; for in the same year, he declared, on the trial of Colonel Halsey and other cavaliers at York, that although it was high treason to levy war against the King, he knew of no law which afforded the same security to a Lord Protector; and, consequently, directed the jury to acquit the prisoners. This proceeding could not fail to provoke the indignation of Cromwell, and he was accordingly displaced in 1655, when he returned to the bar, to reap the profits of a profession, honourable indeed, when supported by such integrity and manly independence of sentiment! When the nation submitted to the temporary sway of Richard Cromwell, he was replaced on the Bench, and made Chief Justice of the King's, then called the Upper Bench, where he continued for a short time subsequent to the Restoration.

He was, some years afterwards, introduced to the King, by Lord Grandison, the Duke of Ormond, and Colonel Halsey, to the latter of whom he had performed such an essential service, and was created a Baronet, July 17, 1677; on which

occasion the patent contained an honourable testimony to his services, and the usual fees were remitted.\*

The west wall of the Brakenbury Chapel contains a mural tablet to the memory of *Diana*, daughter of Benedict *Ball*, Esq. of Padmore, in the Isle of Wight, by his wife, Mary Stephens (grand daughter of the second Sir Richard Newdigate) who died in 1765, aged eighteen. This monument is conspicuous for an elegant simplicity of design; the device exhibiting a drooping lily, with the stem broken.

The chancel also contains many memorials of the Newdigate family. Against the east wall, and on the north side of the communion table, is a handsome monument, in memory of *Sir Richard Newdigate, Bart.* (eldest son to the first baronet of that name) who died in 1710; and Mary his wife (daughter of Sir Edward Bagot, Bart.) who died in 1692. The effigies of Lady Newdigate is represented, reclining beneath a canopy, in a semi-recumbent posture, loosely attired in a simple vesture. This monument is the work of Grinling Gibbons.

The north wall exhibits many tablets to different branches of the same family.

On the south wall is an altar tomb, surmounted by an obtuse groined arch, in memory of *John Newdegate Esq.* who died in 1545, and *Anne* his wife, with erect effigies, in brass, of the deceased and their eight sons and five daughters. On the same wall are mural tablets to the memory of *Sophia*, daughter of Edward Conyers, Esq. and wife of Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. (1774.) and to *Hester*, his second wife, who died Sept. 30, 1800. Here, also, as it is tenderly said in the inscription on his monument, lies, placed "by his desire among the remains of those he loved," *Sir Roger Newdigate*, the last Baronet of his ancient family; who died Nov. 25, 1806, aged 87.

Sir Roger was born May 30, 1719, and received his education

\* Nichols's Hist. of Hinckley and Witherley, p. 1024, and Whitlock's Memorials.



tion at the University of Oxford. He imbibed at an early period a taste for the polite arts, which he improved by a repeated inspection of those monuments of ancient genius and modern refinement which form the boast of Italy. Pursuits, so liberal in their nature, and so honourable to his judgment, were cultivated without depriving Sir Roger of that bland simplicity of manners which formed a characteristic trait of the ancient gentry of his country, while his surviving friends bear testimony to his possessing the genuine urbanity which springs from benevolence of mind. He was long a representative in Parliament of the University of Oxford; and was, in many respects, a benefactor to that seat of learning, the scene of his youthful studies. Among other proofs of his attachment, he founded an annual prize for the best composition, in English verse, "On the study of Ancient Sculpture, Painting, and Architecture." Having performed, with exemplary fidelity, the various duties of a senator and a magistrate, the latter of which he was called upon to exercise on many arduous occasions; and having given abundant proofs of the excellence of his heart and the correctness of his taste, he died, full of years and honour, at his seat at Arbury, in Warwickshire.\*

The monument of *Alice, Countess Dowager of Derby*, who died in 1637, occupies the south east corner of the chancel. This lady was the daughter of Sir John Spencer of Althorpe (from whom the Duke of Marlborough and Earl Spencer claim descent) and was first married to Ferdinando, Earl of Derby, who met his death by poison, in 1594; leaving three daughters. After a widowhood of six years the Countess entered again into the marriage state with Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, afterwards created Lord Ellesmere, and Viscount Brackley; which marriage is thus noticed by Rowland Whyte, in a letter to Sir Robert Sidney, dated October 24, 1600:

\* See some biographical particulars concerning Sir Roger Newdigate in the "Beauties" for Warwickshire, p. 65; and for an extended account see Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. 77, p. 633—705.

24, 1600 :—“ Upon Tuesday morning my Lord Keeper married the Contess Dowager of Darby, which is made knowen to the Queen, but how she takes it I do not heare. Yt is given out that his sonne, Mr. John Egerton, shall marry her second daughter, and that the young Lord Hastings shall marry her third daughter.”\* On the occasion of the marriage of the Countess with Sir Thomas Egerton, Harrington wrote some complimentary verses.†

The monument is of a costly description, and is gorgeously decorated with drapery and heraldic ornaments. The effigies of the Countess, in a dress of state, but with dishevelled hair, reposes beneath a canopy of lofty proportions; while the lower compartment, which is level with the floor of the chancel, presents the kneeling effigies of her three daughters. An inscription on this monument states that Sir Thomas Egerton had, by his first wife, an only daughter, who was mother of Juliana, Lady Newdegate.

In the eastern part of the north aisle, are several monuments to the family of *Ashby*, of Breakspears. A mural tablet on the north wall, bearing the effigies of a man in armour, kneeling at a fald stool, beneath a canopy, preserves the memory of *Sir Robert Ashby, Knt.* who died in 1617; and near the above is a tablet, also mural, to *Sir Francis Ashby, Knt.* and *Bart.* who died in 1623, aged 31. *Sir Francis* and his wife are represented kneeling before books, at a desk. In a lower compartment are five kneeling figures, probably intended for the effigies

\* Sidney Papers, Vol. II. p. 219. It appears that both these marriages took place. Lady Anne Stanley, the eldest daughter of the Countess, was married, first to Grey, Lord Chandos; and, after his decease, to Mervin, Earl of Castlehaven, who was beheaded on Tower Hill, in 1631. The Countess of Castlehaven was interred at Harefield, October 11, 1647.

† Mr. Lysons (*Middlesex Parishes*, p. 123) mentions a very rare engraved portrait of the Countess of Derby, of which only two copies are known to exist, the one being in the collection of the Marquis of Bute, and the other possessed by himself. It has no Engraver's name.

effigies of his father and four brothers, Sir Francis having left issue only one daughter.

The west wall of the passage between this aisle and the nave, contains a monument to the memory of *John Prichett, Bishop of Gloucester*, who died in 1680. He was promoted to the see of Gloucester in 1672, after having been curate of this parish for nearly thirty years, and was the son of Walter Prichett, Gent. lord of the manor of Cowley Hall, in the parish of Hillingdon.

On the exterior north wall of the church is a tablet, placed there by Mr. Ashby, in memory of his faithful servant, *Robert Mossendew*, who died in 1744. The figures of a game keeper and a dog are represented, in bas relief, with a long poetical inscription, in the concluding lines of which the merits of the deceased are thus summed up:

“ This servant in an honest way,  
In all his actions copied Tray.” !

Among the fantastical productions which too frequently disfigure Christian cemeteries, perhaps that is not the least objectionable that praises a man for his imitation of a dog.

The Church of Harefield was given, at an early period, by Beatrice de Bollers, relict of Baldwin Fitz-Geoffrey, to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. Shortly after the dissolution of religious houses, the rectory and advowson passed into the Newdigate family, and have since been united to the manor. This parish is exempted from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London, and visitations are occasionally held at Harefield, by a Chancellor appointed by the lord of the manor. The present chancellor is Sir William Scott.

Near the church stood until lately, HAREFIELD PLACE, the ancient seat of the Newdigate family, and successively tenanted by several distinguished personages, whose occupancy

has thrown an air of interest over the site. After forming the principal residence of the ancient and respectable family of Newdegate for a long series of years, Harefield Place passed with the manor, on its exchange by John Newdegate, Esq. in the year 1585, for that of Arbury in Warwickshire, to Sir Edward Anderson, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Sir Edward, after having occupied the house for some years, sold it, in 1601, to Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, his wife, the Countess Dowager of Derby, and her three daughters, the Ladies Stanley. Harefield was honoured with a visit from Queen Elizabeth, in August 1601. The splendour and pageantry with which the Queen was usually welcomed to the seats of her nobility are well known; and her reception at this house was not deficient in any circumstance of loyal respect, or in the display of grateful magnificence. The regal cavalcade was first saluted at a Farm-house, considerably in advance of the mansion, where a number of allegorical persons, the well-trained actors of the hour, addressed her Highness in a profusion of those complimentary speeches to which the royal ear was accustomed on such occasions. The Queen was thence conducted to the mansion, through a long avenue of lofty elms; and the avenue through which she passed has, ever since, retained the appellation of "the Queen's Walk." In the house a variety of festivities awaited her. Among the entertainments presented was a lottery, which contained, as prizes, looking-glasses; gloves; knives; girdles; garters, &c. accompanied by metrical mottoes. The lots were delivered by "a mariner, with a box under his arm," who made a suitable address to "the faire Ladies" that graced the festive Hall.\* It appears that the Queen

\* Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, year 1601. Sir Roger Newdegate was once possessed of a MS. account of this visit, containing the speeches, &c. which, after having been many years missing, was found, not long before Sir Roger's death, in a volume of Strype's Annals, and a transcript



Queen paid a second visit to Harefield Place, in August, 1602.\*

When the Countess of Derby became a second time a widow, by the death of the Lord Keeper, then Viscount Brackley, in 1617, she made Harefield Place her principal residence; and another festivity celebrated within its walls, has stamped a classic interest on the spot, by calling in the aid of Milton's pen. It will be remembered that Milton went to reside with his father at Horton, in Buckinghamshire, in the year 1632; and it is probable that he was, shortly after, requested to prepare a Mask for the entertainment of the noble family then residing at Harefield. On this occasion he produced his *Arcades*, which was here performed by "some noble persons of the Countess's family." These persons are supposed to have been the children of the Earl of Bridgewater, (son to the Lord Keeper Egerton) who had married Lady Frances Stanley, the second daughter of the Countess; and it is probable that *Arcades* was represented in the year previous to the appearance of *Comus*, which was performed by the same noble persons, in 1634, at Ludlow Castle, before the Earl of Bridgewater, then President of Wales.† From the mask of *Arcades*, which is short,

script of it was then made; but both the original and copy have since been again mislaid. *Genl. Mag.* for Jan. 1815. The farm at which the Queen was first welcomed, is now called Dew's Farm. Four of the trees forming the avenue to the house are yet standing, and the rest have not been long cut down. *Lysons, Midd. Parishes, Vol. II. p. 108.*

\* In Queen Elizabeth's Progresses (year 1602, p. 38, 39.) is "a speeche delivered to her Matie, at her departure from Harvile, the L. Keeper's House, 1 Auguste, 1602." Among the MSS. that once belonged to the Lord Keeper Egerton, and which are now in the possession of the Marquis of Stafford, there is a curious illustration of domestic manners, comprising three folio sheets, in an "Account of disbursements for Harefield, where the Lord Keeper Egerton and the Countess of Derby resided, in 1602." Todd's Edit. of Milton, Vol. VI. p. 148.

† Vide Todd's Edit. Milton's works, Vol. VI. 147-8; and Warton's Edit. of Milton's Juvenile Poems.

short, and suited to juvenile years, it appears that the Countess sat in a chair of state, as the "Rural Queen" of the entertainments, when a pastoral band entered and chanted a song, of which the following is one stanza :

Mark, what radiant state she spreads,  
 In circle round her shining throne,  
 Shooting her beams like silver threads ;  
 This, this is she alone,  
 Sitting like a goddess bright,  
 In the centre of her light.

The Genius of the Wood then appeared, and concluded an address by thus exhorting the mimic band :

Attend ye toward her glittering state ;  
 Where ye may all, that are of noble stem,  
 Approach, and kiss her sacred vesture's hem.\*

On the death of the Countess of Derby, in the year 1637, Harefield Place became the residence of George, Lord Chandos, son of Grey, Lord Chandos, and Lady Anne Stanley, the eldest daughter of the Countess. This nobleman distinguished himself

\* Warton observes (Edit. Milton's Juvenile Poems) that it is evident the actors were not of common rank, from the lines used by the Genius at the commencement of his address ;

Stay, gentle swains, for though in this disguise,  
 I see bright honour sparkle through your eyes.

But it would appear, from the concluding lines quoted above, that some of the performers were *not* of " noble stem."

It is the enviable fortune of the Countess of Derby to have her name conveyed to posterity by three Poets ; for, in addition to the lines of Harrington on her marriage, and the Arcades of Milton, she was celebrated by Spenser, under the poetical name of Amaryllis, in his " Colin Clouts come home again," written about the year 1595.

himself as an active adherent of the royal cause in the unhappy disputes between Charles and his Parliament, and was exposed to imminent danger at the Battle of Newbury, having three horses shot under him. When the great national struggle ended in the complete discomfiture of the royal party, Lord Chandos was compelled to pay a heavy composition for his estates; upon which he retired to Harefield, and passed the remainder of his life in the utmost privacy. During this seclusion, Dr. John Conant, a Divine of some celebrity, was his domestic Chaplain, and assembled a numerous congregation to a voluntary lecture preached by him, on week days, at Uxbridge.\* Lord Chandos died in February, 1655, having bequeathed his estate at Harefield to his widow, Jane, Lady Chandos, who, in the month of October following, was married to Sir William Sedley, Bart. and, about the year 1660, Harefield Place was unfortunately burnt to the ground. The fire is traditionally referred to the carelessness of the witty and accomplished Sir Charles Sedley, who is reported to have been reading in bed.

This tradition is not altogether destitute of an air of probability; for although Sir William Sedley died in 1656, and his widow had, in the mean time, taken a third husband, George Pitt, Esq. yet it is by no means unlikely that the gay and careless Sir Charles might, in 1660, be at Harefield, on a visit to his sister-in-law.

The estate of Harefield, which had thus been for some time estranged from the Newdigate family, returned into its ancient channel, in the person of Sir Richard Newdigate, Bart. who repurchased the property of Mr. Pitt and his trustees, in 1675. The fabric of which we have to lament the recent demolition, was raised by this Sir Richard, and became for many years the residence of his widow. Sir Roger Newdigate also resided here for some time; and during his occupancy he was (in 1743) chosen a Representative of the county of Middlesex in Parliament. Having, afterwards, fixed his principal residence at  
Arbury

\* Biograph. Brit. new edit. Vol. IV.

Arbury, in Warwickshire, Sir Roger sold Harefield Place, disjoined from the manor, to John Truesdale, Esq. from whose executors it was purchased, in 1780, by William Baynes, Esq. whose son, Christopher, was created a Baronet, by the title of Sir Christopher Baynes, of *Harefield Place*.

Charles Newdigate Newdegate, Esq. who inherited the Middlesex estates of the late Sir Roger, repurchased Harefield Place from Sir Christopher Baynes, and has taken down the mansion, having chosen for his residence a seat in the close vicinity, which will speedily claim our notice. The site of the more ancient structure is still to be traced, at a short remove from the foundations of the Fabric recently destroyed, which was formed by uniting the two Lodges with an intermediate range of building.\* This latter mansion was not possessed of much architectural beauty. The view which we present, exhibits the state in which it appeared immediately before its demolition.†

HAREFIELD LODGE, the seat of Charles Newdigate Newdegate, Esq. is situated near the southern extremity of this parish, at a short distance from the town of Uxbridge. This is a handsome modern villa, composed of brick, and chiefly built by the late Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. The house is seated on a fine elevation, commanding extensive and rich views over the surrounding country, in which Windsor Castle and its attached Forest are prominent objects.

A set of Alms-houses, for six poor widows, was built at Harefield by Alice, Countess of Derby, and endowed with *5l. per annum*

\* Mr. Warton (Edit. Milton's Juvenile Poems) speaking of Harefield Place, as connected with Milton's Arcades, says "I viewed this house a few years ago, when it was, for the most part, remaining in its original state." Mr. Warton was, possibly, led into this error, from the circumstance of the house having been rebuilt in a style corresponding with the two Lodges of the ancient mansion, which formed portions of it.

† Evelyn, in his Sylva, mentions a silver fir planted at Harefield Place, in 1605, at two years growth, which in 1679 had attained an extraordinary size, being eighty-one feet high, and measuring thirteen feet in the girth. Several fine firs are still remaining on the premises.



*annum* each, and *l.* for repairs. It would seem that this latter sum is insufficient for the intended purpose, as the building is now in a very dilapidated state.

A commodious school room was built in 1813, chiefly by subscription, for all the poor children of the parish, who receive education on paying a very small periodical sum.

### RISELIP, or RUISLIP.

This parish, which includes the village of *Eastcot*, as a Hamlet, is bounded by Harefield on the north-west, and on the north meets the parish of Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire. The whole of this parochial district has been recently enclosed, under the operation of an Act of Parliament obtained for that purpose.

The name has been variously written at different periods. In several ancient records it occurs as Rouslep, Rushellype,\* and Ruslip. Each of these modes of orthography appears to arise merely from a broad pronunciation of the word *Rislepe*, by which name the place is recognised in the Record of Domesday.—In that survey, which furnishes the earliest document towards the annals of the village, it is said that Rislepe answered for thirty hides. Land to twenty ploughs. Eleven hides were in the demesne, and there were three ploughs therein. There were twelve ploughs among the freemen and villanes, and five more might be made. A priest had half a hide; and there was pasture for the cattle of the village. There was a park of wild beasts of the forest (*Ferarum Silvaticarum.*) Also, pannage for one thousand and five hundred hogs; and twenty pence. Its whole value was stated at twenty pounds; when received twelve pounds; in King Edward's time thirty pounds.†

Ernulf de Hesding, who then held the manor, bestowed it on

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the

\* Newcourt's Repertorium, p. 723.

† Bawdwen's Translation of Domesday for Middlesex, p. 18-19.

the Abbot and Convent of Bec, in Normandy. By that association a religious house, acting as a cell to the abbey of Bec, was accordingly erected in Riselip. It appears, however, that the residence of the monks in this village was of short duration, and the deserted building, together with the manor of Riselip, became parcel of the Priory of Okeburn, in Wiltshire, which was a superior cell to the same foreign abbey.

We have often had occasion to mention the penalties to which the possessions of the alien priories were subject. On a general seizure of such property, in the reign of Henry IV. the priory of Okeburn, with all its appendages, was granted by the King to his third son, John Duke of Bedford, for life. King Henry the Sixth bestowed the manor of Riselip on John Somerset during life; and in the year 1442, the same King granted the estate in perpetuity, after the death of Somerset, to the University of Cambridge. By King Edward IV. the manor was appropriated to the benefit of the Provost and Fellows of King's College, in that University; with which society it still remains.

The moiety of an inferior manor in this parish, termed Southcote, was part of the extensive possessions of Alice Perrers, whose name so often occurs to the discredit of the latter years of King Edward the Third.

The VILLAGE OF RISELIP is of a rural character, and several of the farm-dwellings are conspicuous for an air of neatness and comfort. There are, also, some few houses sufficiently capacious for the accommodation of retired gentility. The scenery in the neighbourhood is equally tranquil and pleasing. Towards the north-east is a fine expanse of woodland, which is said by Mr. Middleton to comprise, on the whole, not less than two thousand acres.\*

The Hamlet of EASTCOT, often termed Ascot, is distant from Riselip about one mile, on the road towards Pinner, and is deeply

\* Agricultural Survey, p. 342.

deeply retired and rural in its prevailing features, but contains, in its immediate vicinity, the following ornamental villas which require notice.

HIGH GROVE, the residence of John Humphrey Babb, Esq. is entitled to the appellation by which it is known, from the circumstances of its site and the umbrageous character of the attached grounds. The house is placed on a considerable rise of land, and commands agreeable, prospects. The pleasure-gardens are rich in wood of a handsome and mature growth, through which are formed several walks, preserved with much care, and calculated to display the home-scenery to great advantage. The premises comprise, in the whole, about fifty acres.

Near the entrance of the hamlet is the residence of Ralph Deane, Esq. This is the ancient seat of the Hawtrey family, once of great note in the parish of Riselip, and for a long term of years lessees of the rectory. The mansion was lately the property and residence of Mrs. Rogers, from whom it descended to the present proprietor. Mr. Deane has much altered and modernised this ancient dwelling, probably with advantage to the interior. Among some family portraits preserved here is that of Ralph Hawtrey, Esq. who died at the age of ninety-nine.

At a short distance from the above is the seat of George Woodroffe, Esq. which was in the possession of Sir Thomas Franklyn, in the early part of the 18th century. The house occupies a low site, but is a commodious family dwelling, with extensive and desirable grounds.

The *Parish Church* of Riselip is a spacious and substantial gothic structure, chiefly composed of flint, and remarkable for the circumstance of retaining its original uniformity of character through the wear and casualties of many ages. It is probable that this church was erected in the latter part of the 14th century. The windows are of the broad pointed kind usual at that era, and are divided into different numbers of lights by

stone mullions. At the west end rises a massy square tower of flint, and an embattled parapet ranges along the tower and the whole of the building.

The interior is of ample proportions, and is divided into a chancel, nave, and two aisles. The chancel is separated from the floor of the nave by two low and ancient carved oaken doors; and above by a pointed arch, formerly affording a place for the rood-loft, the vacancy occasioned by the removal of which is now supplied by the customary substitute, the King's arms. Between the nave and the aisles are rows of pointed arches, sustained by pillars alternately round and octangular.

The ceiling of the nave and aisles is of oak, divided into compartments, and moderately ornamented with carving. The seats in the nave are of the ancient kind, formed of oak, without doors; and each pew, or division, has but one seat, which faces the altar.

The basin of the font is of the large kind designed for entire immersion, and is placed in a square bed of stone work, supported by a circular pillar; but the whole is now much mutilated and defaced.

On the floor of the chancel are numerous tomb-stones, with inscriptions to different members of the *Hawtrey* family, whose former seat at Eastcote we have noticed. The most ancient of these is to *John Hawtrey, Esq.* who died in 1593, and contains the effigies, in brass, of the deceased and his wife. Another stone commemorates *John Hawtrey*, "who made the royal Oratory at Cambridge, his grave and monument;" he died in 1674.

Here is, likewise, the gravestone of *George Rogers, M. D.* who married into the *Hawtrey* family, and died in 1697. Dr. Rogers was a man of great professional eminence, and was President of the College of Physicians, in 1689. Waller addressed to him some verses on the occasion of his taking the degree of Doctor of Physic at Padua, in 1664, which are reprinted in *Dodsley's Collection*. In that work it is observed, in a note,

"That



“That this little poem was, among several others on the same occasion, printed by Dr. Rogers with his Inaugural Exercise at Padua; and afterwards in the same manner republished by him at London, together with his Harveian Oration before the College of Physicians, in the year 1682, while Mr. Waller was yet living.”

There are several figures in brass on the floor of the nave: and in this, and other parts of the church, are stones retaining the impressions of brasses which have been removed.

On the north wall of the chancel is the monument of *Ralph Hawtrey, Esq.* Deputy-Lieutenant of the County, who died in 1638, and Mary his wife, who died in 1647. The busts of the deceased are placed in circular niches above the inscription. This monument is the work of “Johannes et Matthias Christmas, fratres.” On the same wall is a tablet of a weighty character, profusely ornamented with escutcheons, wreaths, &c. to the memory of *Mrs. Jane Clitherow*, daughter of John Hawtrey, Esq. who died in 1659, at the age of 23. In the north-west corner, near the pulpit, is the highly ornamented monument of *Thomas Bright*, “15 years faithful pastor of this parish,” who died in 1673, aged 63.

On the south wall of the chancel is a mural tablet, with sculptured angels supporting drapery. On the tablet is the following inscription:—“To the memory of Lady Mary Banckes, the only daughter of Ralph Hawtrey, of Riselip, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. the wife and widow of the Honourable Sir John Banckes, Knt. late Lord Chief Justice of his late Majesty’s Court of Common Pleas, and of the Privy Council to his late Majesty King Charles I. of blessed memory; who having had the honour to have borne with a constancy and courage above her sex, a noble proportion of the late calamities, and the happiness to have outlived them so far as to have seen the restitution of the government, with great peace of mind laid down her most desired life, the 11th day of April, 1661. Sir Ralph Banckes, her son and heir, hath dedicated this. She had

four sons—1. Sir Ralph. 2. Jerom: 3. Charles. 4. William (since dead without issue); and six daughters.”

The lady thus commemorated has obtained a distinguished name in the annals of her country, for the gallantry with which she conducted the defence of Corfe Castle, in Dorsetshire, against a detachment of the Parliamentary army, in the civil war of the 17th century.—The Lord Chief Justice Banckes repaired to the King, then at York, in Easter-term, 1642; and his lady, with her children and servants, retired to Corfe Castle, where they remained undisturbed till the month of May in the following year, when a small division of the troops in the service of the Parliament endeavoured to gain possession of this fastness. The castle contained but four pieces of cannon, the largest of which was only a three-pounder; and was ill-supplied with victuals and ammunition. Yet, with the slender aid of five men *and her maid-servants*, Lady Banckes mounted the cannon and defied the assailants.

She summoned help by beat of drum; and many of her tenants and friends speedily came to her assistance; but the enemy was in possession of all the towns on the adjacent sea-coast, and the small garrison of this loyal castle was so much distressed for want of provisions and stores, that Lady Banckes judged it expedient to hold out terms of accommodation, and offered to surrender her cannon, if she and her family might be permitted to remain unmolested.

When the Castle was divested of its guns, the enemy, with a strange want of consideration, deemed it of little consequence, and neglected to hold a guard over the actions of those who resided within its walls. Lady Banckes profited by this remissness, and collected many stores, with silent care. She had shortly an opportunity of procuring some military aid, under the command of Captain Laurence; and, although the garrison was but small, she then avowed her intention of maintaining the castle in a state of loyal defence.

The enemy were repulsed in several attacks. In the most

formidable of these they endeavoured to carry the castle by storm, on which occasion Lady Banckes, her daughters, and the female servants, assisted by five soldiers, defended the upper ward, and heaped stones and hot embers on the heads of those who mounted the ladders. The assailants were completely repulsed, and one hundred of their party were killed and wounded in the course of the siege.

The spot rendered sacred to the ashes of a female thus distinguished for loyalty and heroism, can never be viewed with indifference; and it is presumed that few readers will deem the above account of her exploits ill-placed, or of too extended a character.\*

The Rectory of Riselip, which had been appropriated to the Priory of Okeburn, was given (as far as regarded his individual interest) by John, Duke of Bedford, to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The property was afterwards granted in perpetuity, to the same body, by the crown; and the Dean and Chapter continue, accordingly, to be impropiators of the rectory, and are also patrons of the vicarage.

Schools for the gratuitous education of fifty poor children of this parish have been recently established by Thomas Clarke, Esq. of Swakeley House. With the aid of subscriptions from other liberal individuals, the children are partly clothed.

Riselip is one among the numerous Middlesex parishes, comparatively remote from the metropolis, in which there is not any house of meeting for dissenters from the established church.

## NORTHALL.

This parish lies to the north of Greenford, and is bounded by that of Harrow on the east. In ancient records the name of

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\* Many further particulars concerning the brave defence of Corfe Castle by Lady Banckes are contained in the "Beauties of England" for Dorsetshire, p. 396-399; and in Hutchins's Dorset, Vol. I. p. 284, 2d edit.



the village is generally written as above, but Norden\* terms this place *Northolt*, and derives the latter syllable from the "German *holt*, signifying a wood." In those manuscript additions to his work, which we have often quoted, he observes that the parish, "in tyme past, hath been very well wooded." The mode of orthography adopted by Norden is frequently used at the present day.

This parish, throughout the whole of its limits, retains a rustic and secluded character; a circumstance to be attributed to the extreme badness of the roads, and the want of spring-water. The soil is a deep clay, and materials for mending the roads are procured with great difficulty; whilst the springs lie at a depth beyond the reach of ordinary labour.† This tract of country is not possessed of sufficient picturesque attractions to counterbalance such prominent inconveniencies.

Northall is mentioned in Domesday book under the name of *Northala*, and is there said to be held by Geoffry de Mandeville. As a priest is stated in that record to hold half a hide of land, it is evident that this parochial district then possessed a church,

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\* Spec. Brit. p. 37.

† In the Environs of London, &c. (Vol. II. p. 583.) is the following account of a well sunk in the court adjoining the vicarage-house, in the year 1791. The article is curious, as it exhibits the different strata of earth in this part of the county, to the depth of 164 feet below the surface:—"The workmen first dug through a bed of solid blue clay 60 feet in depth; under which was a stratum of rough porous stone, about a foot thick. To this succeeded a second stratum of clay (differing a little from the former in colour) 29 feet in depth; then a stratum of fine grey sand intermixed with extraneous fossils, as oyster-shells, bivalves, &c. This stratum continued for 23 feet; and was succeeded by another of clay, of a red or ferruginous colour; less firm in its consistence than that which had occurred before; and intermixed now and then with gravel and stones of a considerable size. After digging through this stratum for 51 feet (at the depth of 164 feet from the surface,) water was found; which on the removal of the stone which lay immediately over the spring, burst up with such force, and in such abundance, that the workmen immediately made the signal to be drawn up."



In corroboration of the assertion of Norden, as to this parish being formerly well-wooded, it is recorded in Domesday that there was "pannage for two hundred hogs."

The manor passed, by marriage, from a descendant of the Mandevilles to the family of le Boteler, with whom it remained till the year 1339. After various transmissions it was purchased in the 18th century, by the Child family, and passed, with other extensive and valuable estates in this county, to the Earl of Jersey, on his marriage with Lady Sarah Child, daughter of the Earl of Westmorland, and grand-daughter of the late Robert Child, Esq.\*

The *Church* is a small building, divided into a nave and chancel, and appears to have been principally re-edified in the early part of the 15th century. This rural structure has been lately repaired at a considerable expense.

The most ancient funeral record is a brass to *Henry Rowdell, Esq.* (1452.) Within the rails of the communion-table is the gravestone, with an inscription in Latin, of *Samuel Lisle*, Bishop of Norwich, who died in 1749.

In the church-yard is buried *Stephen Charles Triboude Demainbray*, LL. D. who died in 1782, "on the day in which he entered into his seventy-third year." Dr. Demainbray was distinguished for his superior knowledge in experimental philosophy and natural history, on which subjects he read private lectures to their present Majesties. In 1768, he was appointed Astronomer to the Royal Observatory at Richmond.

The church of Northall, with the advowson, was given by Geoffry de Mandeville to the monastery founded by him at Walden in Essex. In the reign of Henry III. the abbot and convent of Walden relinquished the patronage of this benefice to the Bishop of London and his successors. The vicarage has, from a period beyond record, been endowed with the great tithes, subject to an annual acknowledgment of four pounds only

to

\* Vide, Article Osterley Park.

to the Bishop of London as rector, and is, therefore, of considerable value.

Among the vicars occur William Piers, or Pierse, collated in 1611, who was afterwards successively Bishop of Peterborough and of Bath and Wells; and Dr. Samuel Lisle (whose monumental inscription in the church we have noticed.) Dr. Lisle was promoted to the Bishopric of St. Asaph in 1743, and was translated to Norwich in 1748.

### GREENFORD MAGNA.

Greenford, or, as this place is called in the charter of confirmation of Edward the Confessor, and in the survey of Domesday, *Greneforde*, probably acquires its name from the ford over the River Brent, which waters the parish on the south-east. This parish is, however, said by Newcourt,\* to have been sometimes called in old records, *Grenefeld*, and also *Gernford*.

The chief assemblage of houses, which forms a village of a long and straggling character, containing some substantial and respectable residences, is situated about a mile from the Uxbridge road, and is distant rather more than nine miles from Tybourn-turnpike. The parish adjoins Northall on the south of that district, and contains about two thousand acres of land, the whole of which is enclosed.

The manor of Greenford Magna, was given to Westminster Abbey by King Ethelred. In the Norman survey it is said that the Abbot of St. Peter holds *Greneforde* for eleven hides and a half. There was pannage for three hundred hogs, and pasture for the cattle of the village. The whole value was seven pounds; in the time of King Edward the Confessor, ten pounds.

Upon the dissolution of religious houses, this property was made part of the revenues of the ephemeral bishopric of Westminster;

\* Repertorium, p. 614.

minster; but was surrendered to the crown in 1550, by Thomas Thirlby, the only Bishop of that see; and was, in the same year, granted to the Bishop of London and his successors. It has been invariably customary, for the Bishop to grant leases of the demesne lands in Greenford, and the adjoining parish of Hanwele, divided into two portions. A modern brick building, the residence of John Harper, Esq. situated near Greenford church, is termed the manor-house.

The *Parish Church* is a small building appearing to have been erected in the 14th century, with a low wooden turret and spire at the west end. The interior consists of a nave and chancel, separated by a pointed arch, over which is placed the royal arms.

The windows of the chancel contain some fragments of painted glass representing armorial bearings, figures of saints, &c. On the north wall, within the rails of the communion table, is a mural tablet, with two kneeling figures, commemorating *Michael Gardner*, a former rector of this parish, who died August 22, 1630, and Margaret his wife. The floor of the chancel contains several inscriptions to the *Castell* family.

On a pillar at the south-west corner of the chancel is a tablet of wood, covered with vellum, on which is a long inscription in prose and verse to the memory of Anne and James, children of Edward Terry, rector of Greenford. The former died in 1634, and the latter in 1643.

On the east wall of the nave is a mural tablet, with a Latin inscription, to *Bridget, wife of Simon Coston*, who died in 1637, aged 34. A niche in the upper compartment of this monument contains the three quarter effigies of a man, in mourning attitude and habiliments. Immediately beneath are the kneeling figures of the deceased and her five daughters. On the south wall, near this monument, is a long inscription, in Latin verse, on gilded brass, commemorative of the same person.

In different parts of the church are brasses to two former rectors; *Thomas Symons*, who resigned this benefice accord-

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ing to Newcourt,\* in 1518; and *Richard Thornton*, who died in 1544.

The rectory and advowson of Greenford, in conjunction with the manor, were possessed at an early period by the Abbey of Saint Peter, Westminster. On the subsequent grant of the manor to the see of London, they became the property of Sir Thomas Wroth, of Durance. On their last alienation they were purchased, in 1725, by the Provost and scholars of King's College, Cambridge.

As a distinguished incumbent of the benefice of Greenford may be noticed *Edward Terry*, collated in 1629; whose name we have mentioned in our account of the monuments in the church.

Mr. Terry was born at Leith, near Penshurst in Kent, and received the rudiments of education in the free school of Rochester. In 1607, he entered of Christ Church College, Oxford; and in the following year was elected a student of that society. He applied with singular diligence to the study of Logic and Philosophy, and took the degree of Master of Arts in 1614. In the following year he accompanied some merchants to the East Indies, and on his arrival there was sent for by Sir Thomas Roe, then Ambassador to the Great Mogul, with whom he resided as Chaplain for more than two years at the court of that Emperor. On his return to England he retired to his college; and, after some time passed at Oxford, became rector of this parish. He is said by Anthony Wood to have been "an ingenious and polite man, of a pious and exemplary conversation, and much respected by the neighbourhood where he lived." During his residence at Greenford, the benefice of which parish he enjoyed more than 30 years, he published several works, among which was "A character of King Charles II." printed in Quarto, 1660. He died Oct. 8, 1660, and was buried in the chancel of Greenford church.†

Thirty

\* Repertorium, p. 615.

† Newcourt's Rep. p. 615, and Ath; Oxon; Vol. II. p. 164.



Thirty poor children are gratuitously instructed at Greenford, chiefly by means of funds arising from an endowment of the Rev. Edward Betham, a former rector of this parish.

### GREENFORD PARVA, or PERIVALE.

This rustic and deeply-secluded parish, which contains five dwellings only, adjoins Greenford Magna on the east. It is now generally known by the name of *Perivale*, although that appellation cannot be traced to a more remote period than the 16th century. Norden supposes that the term alludes to the salubrity of the vale in which the village is situated, and calls it "Peryvale, more truly Purevale;" but Mr. Lysons,\* with greater appearance of probability, believes the name to be a corruption of the adjunct Parva, which this parish long since received, to distinguish it from the more extensive neighbouring district, likewise termed Greenford.

When the record of Domesday was formed, Gulbert held in Greneford three hides of Geoffry (de Mandeville.) There was land to one plough and a half; but land for one plough only was used. Pannage for forty hogs. The value of the land was stated at twenty shillings; when received ten shillings; in King Edward's time forty shillings. Two Sokemen held this land; one was a canon of St. Paul's; the other was a vassal of Asgar's, the master of the horse. In the same village Ansgot held half a hide of Geoffry de Mandeville; and Ælveve, the wife of Wateman, held half a hide of the King.†

The subsequent history of this little district, until the reign of the second Edward, has not been ascertained. The manor of Cornhull, Cornhill, or Greenford Parva, with the advowson of the church, was surrendered to King Edward II. in exchange for the churches of Cestreton and Worsfield, in Warwickshire,

\* Middlesex Parishes, p. 290.

† Pawdwen's Trans. of Domesday for Middlesex, p. 17, 26.

wickshire, by Walter de Langton, Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield. The King granted it, shortly afterwards, to Henry de Beaumont, by whose descendants it was alienated, in 1387, to Thomas Charleton. After this period it successively became the property of various families, and was purchased in 1767, by Richard Lateward, Esq. Mr. Lateward died in 1777, bequeathing this manor to John Schrieber, Esq. who afterwards took the name of Lateward.

The *Parish Church* is small, but has marks of considerable antiquity. This building is chiefly composed of flint and stone, with a square wooden tower and low turret at the west end. The interior is divided into a chancel and nave. In the windows of the former division are some fragments of painted glass, a portion of which contains the figures of St. Matthew and St. John. In the same part of the church are several monuments of the families of *Lane, Harrison, and Millet*, formerly lords of the manor. On the south wall is a tablet to the memory of *Richard Lateward, Esq.* who died Dec. 20, 1777, aged 71; and to Anne his wife, who died in 1779. A tablet on the same wall commemorates *Lane Harrison, Esq.* who died in 1740, aged 26, and is ornamented with an angel in a mourning attitude, supporting the family arms.

On the floor of the nave is a stone, in memory of *Henry Myllet*, (1500) with small effigies in brass of himself, two wives, and fifteen children.

In this Church, or in the adjoining cemetery, is interred, but without any suitable memorial, *George Augustus Elliot*, who died July, 1753. He was the eldest son of the late Lord Heathfield, whose gallant defence of Gibraltar will long be remembered, with grateful admiration. Here, also, was buried, in the year 1765, *Philip Fletcher*, Dean of Kildare, brother to the Bishop of Kildare, and author of a poem, intituled "Truth at Court," which obtained considerable notice in the early part of the present reign. Dr. Fletcher likewise wrote a poem, called

called "Nature and Fortune," published in Dodsley's collection.

The rectory and advowson of Greenford Parva have been invariably annexed to the manor.

### HANWELL,

The parish of Hanwell adjoins Greenford Magna on the north. It is bounded in other directions by New Brentford, Ealing, Northall, Hayes, and Heston. This parochial division contains about 1200 acres of land, the whole of which has been enclosed by authority of the act of Parliament for enclosing Greenford. The parish of West Twyford insulates fifty-four acres belonging to Hanwell.

The manor was given at a very early period to Westminster Abbey. In the Survey of Domesday the name is written *Hanewelle* and the manor is there said to answer for eight hides. There was a mill of two shillings and two pence; pannage for fifty hogs, &c. The whole value is stated at one hundred and ten shillings. In King Edward's time it was worth seven pounds.

In all subsequent periods, the transmissions of property in regard to this manor have invariably accompanied those of Greenford Magna.

The *Parish Church* is a neat, modern, structure of brick, having been rebuilt at an expense of nearly 2000*l.* raised chiefly by subscription, in the year 1782. Its form is nearly square, with a turret and cupola at the west end. The interior comprises two side aisles, and has a neat gallery on the west, in which a small organ has been recently placed by private subscription.

On the north side of the altar, is a painted window, by Eg-ginton; and the whole of the windows contain some panes of painted glass. Near the font is a neat mural tablet, with a  
 Latia

Latin inscription of much elegance, in memory of *Frederick Commerell, Esq.* who died in 1798, aged 82. Another monument, consisting of an urn, supported by fluted columns, commemorates *Margaretta Emma, Lady Orde*, (wife of Admiral Sir John Orde, Bart.) who died in 1790. A third tablet preserves the memory of *Mrs. Ann Græme*, widow of the late Henry Græme, Esq. who died Jan. 2, 1812; and the inscription states that it was placed there by her only child, Ann, wife of Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Bart.

In the vaults, or catacombs, which form the sub-structure of this church are deposited the remains of *Jonas Hanway*, the well known promoter of the Marine Society and of various other establishments of public utility. No monument marks the place of his sepulture.

The church yard contains a monument to the memory of *Thomas Anguish, Esq.* Master in Chancery, and F. R. A. S. who died in 1785, with a Latin inscription from the pen of Dr. Glasse, a former distinguished rector of Hanwell.

We cannot quit this spot without observing that an elm tree, standing on the southern side of the church-yard, experienced considerable injury from the effect of lightning, during divine service on Whitsunday, May 12th, 1799. "The electrical cloud, which came in a north westerly direction, was evidently only a few yards above the surface of the ground, as the part of the tree which met the storm in its course, was not by several feet so high as the adjoining cupola of the church. The ball of fire, after making a deeply-indented furrow in the tree, and scattering the bark in various directions, scooped out a considerable portion of the foot path, in a circular cavity at the foot of the tree." It appears that "no less than eight trees in the neighbourhood felt the effect of the lightning; one of them, a large and solid oak, was rifted, as it would seem by a vertical shock, in a form resembling the open petals of a tulip. A fragment of the timber, weighing upwards of 50 pounds,



was torn from the centre, and thrown to the distance of more than 50 feet from the mutilated trunk.”\*

The advowson of the rectory has been uniformly annexed to the manor.

The most desirable part of the VILLAGE OF HANWELL is placed on a gentle rise in the neighbourhood of the church, and is of a cheerful and pleasing character, surrounded by agreeable scenery, which is bounded towards the south by the woods of Richmond and Petersham, and the more distant Surrey hills.

This parish contains many houses of a very respectable character. Among these may be noticed, the residence at *Hanwell Park*; which, though not large, is agreeably situated within grounds of considerable extent. This house was once inhabited by Sir Archibald Macdonald, late Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and is now the property of Thomas Willan, Esq. Near Hanwell Park stands the substantial residence of Edmund Henry Lushington, Esq.

The *Parsonage House* is finely situated near the church, and commands truly pleasing views over a rich valley, through which the little river Brent pursues a meandrous course. The high-road to Uxbridge crosses the Brent by a brick bridge of four arches.

George Henry Glasse, an eminent classical scholar, whose facility in writing Greek verses has been much praised, was some time rector of Hanwell. He was collated to this living on the resignation of his father, Samuel Glasse, D. D. in 1785. Mr. Glasse published translations into Greek verse, of Mason's *Caractacus*, and Milton's *Samson Agonistes*. He was, also, the author of *Contemplations on Sacred History*, in four volumes

PART IV.

2 P

12mo.;

\* Vide an account in the *Gent. Mag.* for 1800, p. 305, communicated by the late Mr. J. P. Malcolm, which is accompanied by a plate representing the elm as it appeared after the storm.

12mo.; and was a frequent contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine, under the signature E. E. A.

The following curious entry occurs in the register of this parish :—“ Thomas, <sup>daughter</sup><sub>son</sub> of Thomas Messenger and Elizabeth his wife, was born and baptized, Oct. 24, 1731 ;” to which is added, in the margin, “ by the midwife at the font, called a boy, and named by the godfather, Thomas, but proved a girl.”

Hanwell contains a Charity School, in which 27 boys and 30 girls receive instruction. This establishment is partly supported by a bequest of 30*l.* *per annum*, made for that purpose by Mr. William Hobbayne. The deficiency is supplied by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants. The system introduced by Dr. Bell has been lately adopted in this school.

## NEW BRENTFORD

forms the western, and probably the more ancient, part of the town known by the general name of Brentford.\* This is deemed the county-town, as the elections for Middlesex are now held in this place;† but there is not any town-hall; nor have the inhabitants any incorporated association, or peculiar privileges.

Brentford is seated on the great western-road, at the distance of seven miles from London, and derives much bustle, and considerable advantages of trade from its situation on so important a thoroughfare. The name of this town is evidently derived

\* We have already noticed the eastern part of this town, or that termed Old Brentford, in our account of Ealing, it being considered a hamlet of that parish.

† In our notice of Hampstead, we have remarked that the elections for Middlesex were formerly held on Hampstead-heat.

derived from the river *Brent*, which rises in Hertfordshire, and, after making a tortuous progress through the central parts of Middlesex, here falls into the Thames. In ancient records, the name is written *Brayneford*, or *Brainford*, and not unfrequently with the term *West*, or *Great*, prefixed.

The town is first noticed in History as the theatre of a conflict between Edmund Ironside and the Danes, in the year 1016. The Saxon Chronicle relates that King Edmund, when he had compelled the Danish invaders to raise the siege of London, followed them to Brentford, where he obtained a victory, and destroyed great numbers. In pursuit of the same enemy, Edmund Ironside afterwards forded the Thames in this neighbourhood at low water,\* and obtained considerable advantages over the Danes in the county of Kent.

Brentford next occurs in history as connected with a scene of dignified celebration. A chapter of the garter was held in the Lion Inn, at this town, in the year 1445.—Passing from grandeur to gloom, by one of those quick vicissitudes inevitable with the page of topography, we have next to observe that, on the 14th of July, 1558, six persons suffered death at the stake in this place, in consequence of maintaining religious opinions different from those of the existing government.

The town of Brentford had its share in the calamities produced by the civil war of the 17th century. On the 12th of November, 1642, a battle was fought here, between some of the royal troops and several regiments in the service of the Parliament. This does not appear to have been an action of much importance, except as to its occurring at a period when the military ascendancy of the parties was dubious, joined with the circumstance of its taking place so near to the metropolis. The affair, as usual, was represented in very different colours as interest or partiality prompted; but it would seem to be

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evident,

\* Bishop Gibson observes that, at the time of his writing, there was not, at "low ebb, above three foot water in the Thames at Old Brentford." Additions to Camden for Middlesex, p. 327.

evident, from an examination of the dissimilar statements, that the King's forces obtained a triumph over their immediate opponents, although compelled to retire, without much deliberation, by the approach of a fresh power from London.

The following account of this battle has been printed in the "Environs of London," from a MS. letter in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. The letter was written to a relation, by an officer in the royal army, three days after the engagement, and is so curious a document that we present an extract, instead of abridging, and comparing, for the information of the reader, the different accounts prepared at the period by party-writers intent on misrepresentation:—"On Saturday very early, we marched from Ashford, and at Hounslow Heath all the King's foote met, expecting a battaile, but none offered: on still we went to Hounslow towne, thence to Brainforde, where unexpectedly we were encountered by two or three regiments of their's, who had made some small barricadoes at the end of the first towne called New Brainford. The van of our army being about 1000 musketiers, answered their shot soe bitterly, that within an hour or lesse they forsooke their worke in that place, and fled up to another which they had raised betwixt the two townes, from whence, and a brick house by with two small ordinance, they gave us a hot and long shower of bullets. My Colonel's (Sir Edward Fitton's) regiment was the sixth that was brought to assault, after five others had all discharged, whose happy honour it was (assisted by God, and a new piece of canon newly come up) to drive them from that worke too, where it was an heart breaking object to hear and see the miserable deaths of many goodly men: we slew a lieutenant colonel, 3 serjeant majors, some captains, and other officers and soldiers there, about 30 or 40 of them, and took 400 prisoners. But what was most pitiful was, to see how many poore men ended and lost their lives, striving to save them; for they run into the Thames, and about 200 of them, as we might judge, were there drowned by themselves,



selves, and so were guilty of their own deaths ; for had they stayed, and yielded up themselves, the King's mercy is so gracious, that he had spared them all. We took there 6 or 8 colours, alsoe their twoe pieces of ordonance, and all this with a very small losse, God be praised ; for believe me, I cannot understand that we lost 16 men. Then we thinking all had been done for that night, two of our regiments passed up through the old towne to make good the entrance, but they were again encountered by a fresh onset, which scattered like the rest after a short conflict fled away towards Hammersmith, and we were left masters of the townes. That night most lay in the cold fields. Next morning early we were startled a fresh by the loud music of some cannon, which proved to be but some 14 barges of theirs, who, with 13 ordinance, and 600 men, attempted very indiscreetly to pass up the river from Kingston on Thames, by the town, where we lay, for London ; but being discovered, what from the bancke and from Sionhouse, (the Earl of Northumberland's), where we had placed some four musketeers within two or three howers space, we sunk four or five of their vessels with the canons in them, took the rest, and eight pieces in them, for our breakfast ; after which, within two hours, we could descry a great army marching downe upon us from London, whoe came up within musket shot of us : but the king finding his men wearie, and being satisfied with what he had done before for that tyme, and havinge no convenient place for his horse (which is the greatest pillar of his army) to fight, very wisely drew off his men by degrees, and, unperceived by them, left the towne naked ; some of his horse dragoons keeping them deceived till the foot were all gone, and then they galloped in the rear after ; which the enemy perceiving, played on their back with their canon, but with no harm or successe at all."

The movement which led to the battle of Brentford may, with confidence, be attributed to the enterprising spirit of Prince Rupert, whose genius was precisely suited to such bold

and unexpected advances. We cannot, perhaps, place implicit reliance on the allegation of persons claiming recompense for injuries sustained during such party-conflicts; and, indeed, it might sometimes be difficult to ascertain from which side the grievance arises, but it is certain that the inhabitants of Brentford preferred to the Commons; heavy complaints against the King's forces. The Parliament, of course, took the matter into deep consideration, and the different ministers of the county were directed to solicit, upon a fast-day then appointed, contributions in aid of the sufferers.

Several skirmishes took place near this town in 1647, at which time the Parliamentary army was mustered on Hounslow-heath, and the guards were quartered at Brentford.

As an occurrence not altogether unworthy of remark in the annals of this place, it may be observed that Brentford suffered much injury from a violent storm, in the year 1682. The sudden flood occasioned by the tempest was so great, that the whole place was laid under water. Boats were rowed up and down the streets, and several houses were carried away by the force of the torrent.

The grants of a weekly market at Brentford, and of an annual fair, were obtained in the reign of King Edward I. by the prioress of St. Helen's, who then possessed the manor of Bordeston. After the dissolution of monastic establishments, the profits of the market and fair were held under the crown, until 1610, in which year King James I. granted them in fee to James Hawley, Esq. (whose family had been lessees under the priory) subject to a small reserved rent. By Mr. Hawley they were sold to Valentine Saunders, who obtained a fresh patent from the crown, empowering him to hold two annual fairs, in addition to the weekly market. The property has since passed through various private hands, having once, in the course of this succession, returned to the family who were the ancient lessees under the priory of St. Helen's.

The market-house is a mean and inconvenient building,  
situated

situated in the front of an area termed the Butts, in which place is erected the Booth for receiving votes during the elections for the County of Middlesex. Only little corn is sold at this market, as the town of Uxbridge constitutes the great Mart for the western divisions of Middlesex. Poultry, fruit, and other articles forming the minor produce of the farm and the market-garden, are brought in considerable quantities and find a ready sale.

In regard to ecclesiastical affairs, Brentford has been, from time beyond record, subordinate to the neighbouring parish of Hanwell.—The *Chapel* stands near the centre of the town, and is not a building of any prominent interest.\* At the west end is a square tower of soft white stone, appearing to have been erected in the 15th century. The body of the structure was rebuilt with brick in the year 1764, at the expense of about 2450*l.* a great part of which sum was raised by voluntary subscriptions. The new building is of a dull and homely character.

The interior is fitted up in a plain, but neat manner, with galleries on three sides, and over the gallery at the west is placed an organ.

Weever mentions several monumental inscriptions of some antiquity, which probably were destroyed when the church was rebuilt. The most ancient now remaining is on a brass plate affixed to the west wall, on the south of the font, and commemorates *Henry Redman*,† chief mason of the King's works, who

2 P 4

died

\* It is uncertain at what period a chapel was founded at Brentford. Dugdale says Maurice de Berkeley, who died in 1189, and is believed to have been buried at Brentford, was a great benefactor towards the building of a chapel here. Probably this was the earliest religious structure erected at Brentford. The first instance mentioned by Newcourt of a person instituted to the church of Hanwell, with the chapel of Brentford annexed, is that of John de Thoryndon, in 1335.

† He bequeathed the George Inn, and some other premises in Brentford, to the parish for charitable purposes, and for the augmentation of the "parish Priest's wages."

died in 1528.—On the same wall, to the north of the font, is an escutcheon, with the Berkeley arms cut in stone, which stood over the porch of the old church, and now bears the following inscription:—" This coat armorial of the noble House of Berkeley (whose ancestor Maurice de Berkeley was interred, Anno Dom : MCLXXXIX in Brentford Chapel, to the building of which he had been a great contributor,) was, on re-building the same Anno Dom : MDCCLXIV here preserved, to perpetuate the memorial of so antient a benefactor."

The font is placed in a recess at the west end of the church, and is of the ancient large kind designed for the entire immersion of the infant in the performance of the baptismal ceremony.

In the chancel are several monuments of the Clitherow family, long connected with this county. On the east wall is a handsome monument, by Flaxman, to the memory of *William Howell Ewin*, LL. D. (1804) and his sister, *Sarah Howell* (1808.) This monument is enriched by figures of Faith and Hope, designed with exquisite simplicity, and executed in a manner that must reflect credit on the age which produced them as specimens of monumental sculpture.

On the upper part of the same wall is a monument, with figures of the deceased and of a female kneeling before open books, to the memory of *John Middleton, Esq.* who died in 1624, in the fortieth year of his age.

On a flat stone in the nave is an inscription to *Mr. John Horne*, late of Newport Street, Westminster, who died in 1766. His grand-daughter, Anne, wife of the Rev. Charles Crane, M. A. " caused this memorial to be restored in the year 1812." —The deceased was father of the celebrated John Horne Tooke.

*William Noy*, Attorney-General to King Charles I. was buried in the chancel of this chapel, on the 11th of August, 1634. A brass plate, with an inscription, was placed over his grave, but was soon after defaced. It will be recollected that this



this law-officer of the ill-advised Charles was the man who prepared the writ for the objectionable tax termed ship-money, which he had likewise the temerity to bring forwards, so much to the injury of his Royal Master. It appears that he resided for some time in the parish of New Brentford.\*

Among numerous persons interred in the adjacent cemetery the most conspicuous are *Luke Sparks*, the comedian (1769), and *Henry Giffard*, an actor of more celebrity, who was proprietor of the Theatre in Goodman's-fields, when Garrick commenced his brilliant career on those boards. He died in 1772, having retired from the stage for some years, during which he resided near Brentford. Mr. Sparks likewise passed the decline of life in this neighbourhood.

We have observed that this parochial place of Divine Worship is deemed a chapel of ease to Hanwell. The rector of Hanwell is instituted to both places, and has the nomination of the curate of Brentford. Queen Anne's bounty has been twice obtained for the curacy.

The learned and acute, but eccentric and querulous, John Horne Tooke was appointed curate of New Brentford in the year 1760, and the income arising from the cure was enjoyed by him for eleven years. Visits to France, and political speculations, engrossed much of his time during these years of ecclesiastical

\* Servile to his superiors, and haughty to those beneath him, Noy moved through life with the dislike of the public, and found no consolation in his retired hours. The following curious particulars concerning his will, and the successors to his property, are stated in the "Environs of London" (Vol. II. p. 34-35) on the authority of Anthony Wood, Howell, &c.—"By will he left 100 marks per annum to his son Humphrey, and the remainder of his fortune to his elder son Edward, *to be by him squandered, as he hoped no better from him.* This Edward, about two years afterwards, was killed in a duel in France by Captain Byron; had he lived longer, he might, perhaps, have proved the justice of his father's opinion; but, in consequence of his premature decease, the paternal estates in Cornwall devolved to the younger son, Humphrey, who being as great a spendthrift as his brother, was obliged to sell them, not long afterwards, to relieve himself from incumbrances."

clesiastical engagement; but the author of his *Life* asserts \* that, “during his residence at Brentford he seems to have laboured to prove useful to his parishioners and all around him. His sermons were plain, perspicuous, and practical discourses, tending to remind his audience of their duties to God, their neighbours, and themselves. Chiefly intent on producing beneficial results, he never extended his researches beyond the truths contained in the Scriptures, and the received opinions of the Anglican Church.”

The same writer adds that “Mr. Horne had no sooner obtained his living than he determined to administer every possible comfort to the poor of the populous neighbourhood by which he was surrounded. He was regular in his attention to the sick, a circumstance accompanied with a double portion of consolation. Not content with praying with those who desired it, he actually studied the healing art, for the express purpose of relieving the complaints of such as were unable to pay for the assistance of an apothecary.”

In the year 1773, Mr. Horne, equally marked throughout life by eccentricity of character and singularity of fortune, resigned his church-preferment, and resumed the study of the law, which had formed one of his early pursuits.—It may to some be interesting to observe that the author of the “*Diversions of Purley*” now retired to a cottage, in the immediate vicinity of his former residence (a cottage situated in Windmill Lane) where he enjoyed a peaceful season of study and reflection. Here, when fatigued by the learned labours of Coke, he sought relaxation in a renewal of philological pursuits, and laid the foundation of that estimable work on the English language, which is, perhaps, his safest passport to the unalloyed approbation of posterity.

It appears, from the accompt-books of the chapel-wardens of Brentford, that the money wanted for the assistance of the poor, and for other parochial purposes, was raised, in the early part of the

\* Vide *Memoir of John Horne Tooke*, by Alexander Stephens, Esq.

the 17th century, by means of collections at the celebration of certain periodical public sports and diversions. In the preamble to some resolutions of vestry, made in the year 1621, it is observed "that the inhabitants had for many years been accustomed to have meetings at Whitsontide, in their church-house and other places, in friendly manner, to eat and drink together, and liberally to spend their monies, to the end neighbourly society might be maintained; and also a common stock raised for the repairs of the church, maintaining of Orphans, placing poor children in service, and defraying other charges."

The following, among many curious entries in the account-books, refer to these eleemosynary celebrations:

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1621, paid to her that was lady at Whitsontide by consent...	0	5	0
Goodwife Ansell for the pigeon holes.....	0	1	6
paid for the games.....	1	1	0
1623, received for the maypole.....	1	4	0
1628, paid for a drumbe, stickes, and case.....	0	16	0
for two heads for the drumbe.....	0	2	8
1629, received of Robert Bricklye for the use of our games..	0	2	0
of the said R. B. for a silver bar which was lost at Elyng .....	0	3	6
1634, paid for the silver games.....	0	11	8
1643, paid to Thomas Powel for pigeon holes.....	0	2	9

The profits arising from the "Whitsontide ale," in the year 1624, are thus stated:

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Cleared by the pigeon holes.....	4	19	0
by Hocking.....	7	3	7
by riffeling.....	2	0	0
by victualling.....	8	0	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	22	2	9
		Among	

Among curious miscellaneous entries in these acco<sup>m</sup>pt-books the following may be noticed :

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1621, Paid for a beast for the parish use.....	2	6	8
1633, given to a Knts. son in Devonshire, being out of meanes.....	0	0	6
paid for a book of Sporting allowed on Sundaies.....	0	0	6
1634, paid Robert Warden, the constable, which he dis- bursed for conveying away the Witches.....	0	11	0
1688, paid for a declaration of liberty of conscience.....	0	1	0
for a form of prayer for the Dutch not landing.....	0	1	0

Immediately after this latter item, expressive of dislike for the Prince of Orange, there is an entry of one shilling "paid for a thanksgiving for deliverance from Popery."

There is, in this town, one meeting-house for the class of Dissenters termed Anabaptists.

A Charity-school was established by subscription in the year 1703; and a school-house was built nearly at the same time. This institution was favoured with several permanent benefactions, and has long afforded education and clothing to twenty-three boys and thirteen girls. The system of gratuitous instruction has lately been extended, with judicious and philanthropic ardour. In the present year (1815) a spacious new school-room has been erected by subscription, intended for the education of two hundred poor boys of this parish; of old Brentford; and of Brentford-end. The Madras, or national mode of instruction is adopted, and promises to be attended with truly beneficial effects.

Over the River Brent, which passes along the western border of this town in its course towards the Thames, is a bridge of considerable antiquity. A grant of aid towards the repairs of this structure, in the 9th year of Edward I. allows a toll to be taken upon all cattle and merchandize, for the term of three years.



years. *Jews* and *Jewesses*, passing on horseback, were to pay one penny; if on foot to pay one halfpenny. All other persons were permitted to pass freely. Grants of toll for a limited term, in aid of repairs, occur, likewise, in the records of the reign of Edward the Third.

This Bridge, though probably sufficient for the accommodation of passengers in the ages briefly subsequent to its erection, has been found dangerously narrow and inconvenient to the increased traffic of the great western thoroughfare in late years. It has been recently repaired and widened, at a considerable expense, but is still incommodious and unworthy of its situation. — The Grand Junction Canal unites at this place with the River Brent; and its waters flow through the same channel in a progress towards the Thames. On the western side of the Canal is a wharf, constructed by the Grand Junction Company.

The Parish of New Brentford contains but one *Manor*, which is named *Bordeston*, or *Burston* (often called *Boston*) and is immediately connected with a respectable residence in the vicinity of the town. This manor was formerly possessed by the Prioress of St. Helen's, near Bishopsgate. After the dissolution of Monastic-houses it was granted by King Edward VI. to Edward, Duke of Somerset, founder of the noble mansion of Syon. On the attainder of the Duke of Somerset, the estate reverted to the crown, and was afterwards given by Queen Elizabeth to Robert, Earl of Leicester, by whom it was shortly sold to Sir Thomas Gresham. It descended, by inheritance, to Sir William Reade (son of Lady Gresham by a former husband) who died in 1621, and bequeathed the manor to his widow, for life, with remainder to his grandchildren, the daughters of Sir Michael Stanhope. The property, thus subject to division, afterwards centred in John Gouldsmith, Esq. after whose death, in 1770, it was purchased by James Clittherow, Esq. an eminent merchant in London, whose descendants have ever since resided on the estate. The present proprietor

and resident is James Clitherow, Esq. Colonel in the Middlesex militia.

*Boston-House*, the manorial residence of Colonel Clitherow, is distant about one mile from the town of Brentford, towards the north, and is a substantial family-seat, partly built by Lady Reade in the year 1622, and enlarged in the year 1671, by James Clitherow, Esq. The grounds are ornamental, and well shaded with wood. In the plantations are some cedars of considerable beauty.

On the same side of Brentford are several respectable villas, of less consideration than the above, but more agreeably situated than would be supposed probable by the person who forms an opinion of this neighbourhood from a cursory notice of the dirty and tumultuous main street of the town. The south side of this noisy place of passage and traffic, is, likewise, far from being destitute of circumstances naturally conducive to beauty. The bank on which the town is placed inclines, in a pleasing slope, towards the river Thames, and might have been rendered picturesque and attractive, with only few touches of art, under more favourable circumstances of building and population.—On the opposite shore the palace founded by his present Majesty, which yet remains unfinished, lifts its cluster of gothic towers from a flat and pensive, but richly-verdurous extent of decorated scenery.

Patrick Ruthen, Earl of Forth in Scotland, a brave and persevering general in the royal army, was created *Earl of Brentford* by King Charles I. in the year 1644, as a reward for his services in the battle at this place, two years before.\* The title

\* This nobleman had served in Germany at an early period of life, and evinced great courage, and equal skill, in the field, upon numerous occasions in the civil war between Charles and the Parliament, throughout the whole of which he bore an active command. We are willing to believe that in the following character of the Earl, from the pen of Lord Clarendon, the unfavourable parts are overcharged, from some unconscious motive of party or personal

title became extinct on his death, in 1651, but was revived by King William III. in 1689, in the person of Frederic, Marshal de Schomberg, who came over with that Prince at the Revolution, and was, shortly after the date of his elevation to this earldom, created an English Duke. Meinhard, the son of this nobleman, whose residence at Little Hillingdon we have noticed in a previous page, died in the year 1719, and was the last Duke Schomberg and Earl of Brentford.

### NORWOOD,

a parish of considerable extent, joins Cranford towards the south, and Hayes on the north-west. The Grand Junction Canal passes along the whole southern part of this district, and receives the waters of the Paddington Cut at Bull Bridge, where a commodious wharf has been constructed for the accommodation of the extensive trade carried on by means of these canals.

In the close vicinity of Norwood, on the bank of the Grand Junction Canal, is a manufactory of oil of vitriol, belonging to Mr. Dobbs, who has the reputation of conducting the manufacture on scientific principles, and of producing, in consequence, very superior vitriol, and other articles connected with that trade.

On the same bank, at a short distance from the vitriol manufactory towards the west, a large depot for gunpowder, &c. is

now

personal animosity :—“ The General, (now created Earl of Brentford) had been, without doubt, a very good officer, and had great experience ; and was still a man of unquestionable courage and integrity ; yet he was now much decayed in his parts, and, with the long continued custom of immoderate drinking, dozed in his understanding, which had been never quick and vigorous ; he having been always illiterate to the greatest degree that can be imagined.”

now in an advanced stage of progress, under the direction of government.\*

Norwood is subject, as to ecclesiastical affairs, to the neighbouring parish of Hayes; but, in every other respect, it has independent parochial privileges. This parish comprises *Southall* as a hamlet.

The manor of Norwood is not mentioned in the record termed *Domesday*, but probably was included in the return for Hayes contained in that Survey. It was held under the Archbishop of Canterbury, by Edward Cheseman, Esq. who died in 1710; and subsequently passed through the families of Chamberlayne; Lord Dacre; Awsiter; and Child. The manor is now the property of the Earl of Jersey, in right of his wife, daughter of the Earl of Westmorland, and grand-daughter of Robert Child, Esq.

The principal part of the village of Norwood consists of houses constructed on the borders of *The Green*. On this agreeable spot is a considerable neighbourhood of respectable villas, nearly all of which are of an ornamental character, and many possess extensive and finely cultivated tracts of garden ground.

*SOUTHALL* is a small village, seated on the high-road to Uxbridge, and chiefly dependant on its weekly market and two annual fairs, which were granted in 1698, by King William III. to Francis Merick, Esq. whose family resided in this parish for many years. A lease of this charter was purchased by Mr. William Welch in the year 1805, at which time there were weekly markets of some consequence for the shew of cattle at Beaconsfield, Hayes, Hounslow, and Knightsbridge. Mr. Welch, immediately on acquiring possession of his lease, constructed a market-place at Southall, peculiarly well-adapted

\* This military depot, and the manufactory belonging to Mr. Dobbs, are situated in the parish of Heston, but are noticed in the present page on account of their proximity to the village of Norwood.



ed for shewing cattle and accommodating the dealers. He has also, in other respects, acted with so much spirit and judgment that the neighbouring markets are now almost discontinued, while this at Southall is become inferior only to Smithfield in regard to the sale of fat cattle in Middlesex.

At *Southall Green* is an ancient house, now unoccupied, which was long the residence of the Awsiter family, formerly of much local importance, and lords of the manor of Norwood. Nearly opposite to this decaying structure is the country residence of Mr. Thomas Parker, a trader of London, on which the proprietor, who has made a considerable purchase of land in this parish, is annually bestowing considerable improvements.

The *Chapel* of Norwood is a small and rural structure, rendered trim by white-wash and plaster, but evidently built at different remote periods. In the chancel, which appears to be the more ancient part, are several narrow windows of the lancet-shape. A humble wooden spire rises from the west end.

The interior consists of a chancel, nave, and small north aisle, each division being furnished with rustic simplicity. On the south side of the chancel are three small cavities, or recesses, designed for the reception of sacred utensils. On the north side is an altar tomb, beneath an obtuse arch. There is not any inscription on this monument, but the arms shew it to be intended for the memorial of *Robert Cheseman, Esq.* who died in 1547. At a small distance from the above is the monument of *John Merick, Esq.* who died in 1749. The effigies of the deceased is represented, as large as life, in a semi-recumbent posture, on a sarcophagus.

The font, which is large and designed for entire immersion, is of an octangular form, and ornamented with quatrefoils.

Norwood Chapel, as we have already intimated, is deemed an appendage to Hayes. The vicar of that place appoints

the minister, who receives a stipend from the great tithes, augmented by Queen Anne's bounty.

A small portion of land, and some cottages, were bequeathed by Francis Courtney, in 1706, for the purpose of charitably educating poor children in this parish, "till the World's end." In the year 1772, Elisha Biscoe, Esq. bequeathed the sum of 3500*l.* for the educating and clothing of 30 boys and 10 girls, belonging to the parishes of Norwood, Heston, and Hayes. The school-house of Norwood is a small building, erected in 1767. Twenty-eight boys and twelve girls are clothed and instructed, but the modern improvements in useful education have not been adopted in this parish.

On Norwood Green is a small range of almshouses, comprising four dwellings, erected, according to an inscription on the front, "at the expense of Mr. John Robins, of Norwood Green, in the year 1815." But such a statement would seem to imply more generosity than was really exercised by Mr. Robins on this occasion. It appears that some tenements, appropriated to the reception of the poor, formerly stood on a piece of waste land immediately contiguous to the premises belonging to that gentleman; and he, wishing to remove this *nuisance*, and to improve his estate, erected the present building in the way of exchange with the parish for the former tenements.

There is not any Dissenting meeting-house in the parish of Norwood.

### CRANFORD

is situated on the borders of the river Crane, which small stream evidently imparts a name to this parish. Over that part of the river which was *forded* in ancient times, is now a brick bridge, forming a continuation of the high Bath road. The parish is not enclosed, and consists of about 500 acres of land, the greater proportion of which is in arable cultivation.

The

The village contains several ornamental and rather spacious dwellings, and is approached from the Bath road through a long and pleasing avenue of oaks.

This place is noticed in the record of Domesday, and is there termed *Cranforde*. The manor answered for five hides. A priest had one virgate. The whole value is stated at sixty shillings; when received forty shillings; in King Edward's time the value was one hundred shillings.\*

The manor of Cranford was afterwards divided; and the separate manorial districts were distinguished by the names of Cranford St. John, and Cranford le mote. The first of these was for some time possessed by the Knights-templars; and, after the abolition of that order, was vested in the Knights-hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. The manor of Cranford-le-mote was long the property of the abbot and convent of Thame, in Oxfordshire. On the dissolution of religious houses, both these manors were granted by King Henry VIII. to Henry Lord Windsor; and, after several intermediate transmissions, were purchased of the co-heirs of Sir Roger Aston, in the year 1618, by Elizabeth, Lady Berkeley, for the sum of seven thousand pounds.† They have ever since remained in the possession of the Berkeley family.

The mansion on this estate is the manor-house of *Cranford St. John*, and like most old manorial dwellings, is situated near the church. The present building is of moderate proportions, and consists merely of additions made to an ancient structure, since taken down, by James Earl of Berkeley, Vice Admiral of Great Britain. This villa has no pretensions to architectural beauty, and would not appear to be calculated for any other than the occasional residence, or retreat, of a noble family. To the protection of this roof are trusted several valuable portraits of the ancient family of Berkeley.

\* Bawdwen's Trans. of Domes. for Middlesex, p. 24.

† Middlesex Parishes, p. 21.

Berkeley, relict of the late Earl Frederick Augustus, at present resides in the mansion.\*

The grounds attached to Cranford Lodge are flat, but extensive and well-wooded. The late Earl of Berkeley preserved game in this neighbourhood with scrupulous care; and the great pains which he bestowed are quite sufficiently rewarded. Pheasants, the "rich-plumed spoil of the woodland Gunner," enliven every recess of the home-domain, and seek their food, in swarms, upon the green-sward, with all the confidence and serenity of domestic fowl.

The manor-house of *Cranford le Mote* occupied a moated site, at a short distance from the church on the north-east. The ancient building on this spot, which was the residence of Sir William Fleetwood, receiver of the Court of Wards, about the commencement of the 17th century, was taken down in the year 1780.

The *Parish Church* of Cranford is a small irregular building, quite destitute of beauty, and deficient in that rustic simplicity of character which often atones for the want of architectural symmetry. The chancel has marks of some antiquity; but the nave was rebuilt with brick, in a dull plain style, chiefly at the expense of Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Berkley, in the year 1716. At the west end of the church is a square tower, composed, in its more ancient part, of flint and stone, but rebuilt towards the top with brick.

The interior consists of a nave and chancel, and is of a very  
homely

\* The Countess of Berkeley refused us permission to view the interior of Cranford Lodge, but we are informed that, in addition to family-pictures, there are original portraits of Fuller the historian; Dr. Harvey; Dean Swift; Sir William Temple; and several other persons of public interest.

It may not be obtrusive to observe, in this place, that the residence of Lady Berkeley is the only mansion appertaining to nobility, in the County of Middlesex, to which we have been denied admission for the purpose of making such remarks as might assist in rendering our topographical undertaking satisfactory to the public.



homely character, but contains several funeral memorials which require particular notice.

On the north side of the chancel, and rising to the height of the building, is the monument of *Sir Roger Aston, Knt.* who died in the year 1612. This monument is crowded with figures, coloured in the fashion of the time, and of a larger size than is usual where the persons represented are so numerous. Beneath a semi-circular arch in the central compartment, are the figures of Sir Roger Aston and his two wives (Mary Stuart, daughter of Lord Ochiltree, a Scottish Baron related to King James I.; and Cordelia, daughter of Sir John Stanhope) kneeling, with their hands folded in supplication. Close to Sir Roger is placed the effigies of his son by his last lady, who died at an infantile age; and in each of the two lateral compartments of the monument are the kneeling figures of two of his daughters by his first lady, Mary Stuart, daughter of Lord Ochiltree. The arms of Aston, with several impalements, are introduced in different parts of the monument, together with a narrative-inscription of considerable length.

Contiguous to the above is a mural tablet of black marble, in a frame of alabaster, with the following inscription to the memory of the celebrated *Dr. Thomas Fuller*:—"Hic jacet Thomas Fuller, é collegio Sydneiano in academiâ Cantabrigiense, S. S. T. D. hujus ecclesiæ rector; ingenii acumine, memoriæ felicitate, morum probitate, omnigenâ, doctrinâ, (historiâ præsertim,) uti varia ejus summâ æquanimittate composita testantur, celeberrimus. Qui dum viros Angliæ illustres opere posthumo immortalitati consecrare meditatus est, ipse immortalitatem est consecutus, Aug. 15, 1661."

This learned and excellent divine, the well-known Author of the "Church History of Britain," the "Worthies of England," and many other curious and extensive works, was warmly patronised by George Lord Berkeley, in whose family he was chaplain. By that nobleman he was presented to the rectory of Cranford, in the year 1657-8. He died at his lodg-

ings in Covent Garden, and his funeral was conducted under the immediate direction of Lord Berkeley, who defrayed all expenses incidental to the solemnity.\* It is observed in the *Biographia Britannica* that "he was most reverently attended to his grave by at least two hundred of the clergy. Dr. Thomas Hardy, Dean of Rochester, preached his funeral sermon."

Near the monument of Dr. Fuller is a mural tablet, with drapery sustained by boy-angels, sacred to *Sir Charles Scarborough, Knt. M. D.* with an inscription, partly Latin, and in the other part English, stating the honourable employments and merits of the deceased, who "by no violent distemper, but by a gentle and easy decay, departed this life in the 79th year of his age, Feb. 26, 1693." The monument was erected by Lady Scarborough, his relict.

Sir Charles Scarborough was a man of great scientific attainments, and at an early period of life read lectures in the mathematics at Cambridge, in conjunction with the worthy and eminent Seth Ward. After taking his degree as Doctor of Physic, he settled in London, where he read lectures of Anatomy at Surgeons' Hall. In the year 1669, he was knighted, and appointed physician to the King. He was author of *A Treatise on Trigonometry*; *A Translation of Euclid in folio*; a compendium of Lily's Grammar; and an elegy on Cowley, the poet.

On the south wall of the chancel are several monuments of the Berkeley family. The most conspicuous of these is within the rails enclosing the communion-table, and commemorates *Elizabeth, relict of Sir Thomas Berkeley, K. B.* and daughter  
and

\* On examining the Register of Cranford we found the following entry respecting the date of his burial:—"Tho. Fuller, D. D. his Majesties Chaplain, Prebend of Salisbury, and Minister of this parish of Cranford, was buried in the chancell, August 17, 1661."

For a succinct biographical notice of Dr. Fuller see the "Beauties of England" for Northamptonshire, under the article Aldwinkle, St. Peter's, in Huxloe hundred; of which place he was a native.

and heir of George Lord Hunsdon, who died in 1635. The recumbent effigies of the deceased, in alto relievo of white marble, is placed on a black slab over an altar-tomb. This piece of sculpture is executed with impressive and affecting simplicity. The whole form is evidently sunk into the awful quiescence of death, and is enwrapped in its burial-garment. The right hand is placed on the heart, as if to express the last throes of mortal suffering, or to indicate that the affections there cherished expired only with the final pang.

*George, Lord Berkeley*, son of the above lady, lies buried near her. He died on the 10th of August, 1658; and it is said in his epitaph that, "besides the nobility of his birth and the experience he acquired by foreign travels, he was very eminent for the great candour and ingenuity of his disposition, his singular bounty and affability to his inferiors, and his readiness, had it been in his power, to have obliged all mankind."

*George, the first Earl of Berkeley*, has a contiguous monument. He died on the 14th of October, 1698, aged 71.

On the north wall of the nave is a large monument of veined marble, to the memory of *William Smythe, Esq.* who married Elizabeth, daughter of George Earl of Berkeley, and died in 1720. This monument is ornamented with a good bust in medallion of the deceased, to which two boy-angels direct the attention.

Among several tomb-stones on the floor of the chancel is that of *Nicholas Bownell* (1581) with his effigies in brass.

There are not any interments of more than usual interest in the church-yard, but we cannot avoid observing that this place of homely burial is in an unseemly state of neglect and disorder. The few rails, or head-boards, intended to preserve the memory of the village-dead, are dilapidated; and the cemetery is disfigured in every direction with tall and coarse weeds, withering through age. This is the more surprising, as the church-yard so closely borders on a noble residence.

The benefice of Cranford is a rectory, and the patronage

has been uniformly vested in the lord of the manor of Cranford St. John.

We have already noticed Dr. Fuller as a rector of this church. He was succeeded in the living by the very eminent John Wilkins, afterwards Bishop of Chester. Dr. Wilkins married the sister of Oliver Cromwell, and was preferred to the warden-ship of Wadham College, Oxford, during the usurpation. But he wisely attended to philosophy and mathematics, in contempt of the politics of the day; and, in the midst of public ferment, was among the few who cherished the genuine interests of learning in the neglected recesses of the University. Those meetings of men of science which led to the foundation of the Royal Society were held at his College;\* and he was one of the first council of that meritorious establishment. His zeal for the advancement of useful learning was rewarded by the esteem of all parties. Lord Berkeley, a distinguished loyalist, bestowed on him this rectory; and, in 1668, he was promoted, by royal favour, to the Bishopric of Chester. He died in 1672, leaving many public proofs of his literary talent and industry, of which the following are the principal: Discourses concerning the World in the Moon, and a new Planet; An Essay towards a real Character and a philosophical Language; Discourses on the Gift of Preaching; on the Beauty of Providence; on the Gift of Prayer; and on the Principles and Duties of Natural Religion.

Among the entries in the register of this parish is that of the baptism of Georgiana Augusta, daughter of Augustus Earl of Berkeley, and Elizabeth; which took place on the 14th of October, 1749. His present Majesty and the Princess Augusta, in person, and the Countess of Middlesex, were Sponsors.

### HARLINGTON

is a village of considerable extent, but of a quiet rural cha-

\* Vide "BEAUTIES" for Oxfordshire, p. 227.



racter, distant about fourteen miles from London, and situated less than one mile from the Bath road, on the northern side of that great thoroughfare. The name of this place is written *Herdington*, or *Hardyngton*, in many ancient deeds. In the record of Domesday it is written *Herdintone*, and the manor is there said to be held by Alured and Olaf of Earl Roger. There was land to six ploughs. A priest had half a hide, and there was meadow sufficient for two ploughs. The whole value is stated in the record to be "one hundred shillings, the same when received; in King Edward's time eight pounds."\*

This principal manor appears to have been divided into two at a very early period; and both are now the property of the Berkeley family. The manor termed *Hardington*, *Harlington*, or *Lovells*, after passing through the possession of various persons, among whom occur the Harpedens (originally of Harpsden in Oxfordshire); the Lovells (from whom one of its names is derived); and the celebrated Henry Viscount Bolingbroke; was purchased of the Earl of Uxbridge by the late Earl of Berkeley. The manor of *Harlington cum Shepiston*, came into the Berkeley family in the 17th century, by an intermarriage of George Lord Berkeley with a daughter of Sir Michael Stanhope.

There is, likewise, in this parish a manor of small extent, which is noticed in the Norman Survey under the name of *Dallega*, and is there said to have answered for three hides; meadow for six oxen; pasture for the cattle of the village; pannage for fifteen hogs, &c. "This manor," adds the record of Domesday, "lies in *Coleham* (*Colham*) where it was not in King Edward's time." The manor thus noticed is now termed *Dalley*, or *Dawley*, and was for some years possessed by Henry Viscount Bolingbroke. That distinguished nobleman resided in the mansion on the *Dawley* estate at a memorable period of his chequered life,—the time of his compulsory estrange-

ment

\* Bawdwen's Trans. of Domesday for Middlesex, p. 13.

† Middlesex Parishes, p. 127.

ment from public affairs and from the gay world. He was now, to use his own figurative language, “in a hermitage, where no man came but for the sake of the hermit; for here he found that the insects, which used to hum and buz about him in the sunshine, fled to men of more prosperous fortune, and forsook him, when in the shade.”

He was happy in possessing a mind formed for the world at large, and not dependent on the contingencies of court-favour; though it is to be regretted that the poetical warmth of his imagination often led him, in his retired as well as in his busy hours, to flights of dangerous mental indulgence. A temper so ardent could never find a semblance of repose, but in extremes. With him a country retirement must be either a hermitage or a farm. Disdainful of the moderate tranquillity attainable by the country-gentleman, his Lordship insisted on his mansion at Dawley being termed a rustic retreat, and he caused the hall to be painted with representations of rural implements, and over the door he placed this inscription:

“*Satis beatus ruris honoribus.*”

In the valuable collection of letters between Pope and his friends, is one from Pope to Dean Swift, comprising the following passages connected with the mansion of Dawley: “I now hold the pen for my Lord Bolingbroke, who is reading your letter between two hay-cocks; but his attention is somewhat diverted by casting his eyes on the clouds, not in admiration of what you say, but for fear of a shower. He is pleased with your placing him in the triumvirate, between yourself and me; though he says that he doubts he shall fare like Lepidus, while one of us runs away with all the power like Augustus, and another with all the pleasures, like Anthony. It is upon a foresight of this, that he has fitted up his farm.—Now his Lordship is run after his cart, I have a moment left to myself to tell you, that I overheard him yesterday agree with a painter for 200*l.* to paint his coun-

try-hall with trophies of rakes, spades, prongs, &c. and other ornaments, merely to countenance his calling this place a farm."

The mansion in which Lord Bolingbroke lived had long been a seat of the Bennet family, and was a fine and spacious residence. It was taken down, as we are informed by those who remember the structure, about forty years back. From a portion of the out-offices is formed a commodious farm-house, which is now the only building on the estate.

The *Parish Church* of Harlington is an ancient gothic structure, with a square tower composed of flint and stone and strengthened by graduated buttresses. On the south is a doorway of Saxon architecture; and as there are but few vestiges of that interesting style now remaining in Middlesex, we have deemed it desirable to insert a view of this ancient doorway. The inner member is very broad, and formed of duplicated zig-zags. The second member has a series of cats' heads, the tongues being fancifully carved, and turned over a moulding, corded and beaded. The pillars which support the arch are of modern brick, but the capitals are Saxon, and are dissimilar and much embellished. This entrance to the church is sheltered by a porch of ancient wooden frame-work.

The interior consists of a chancel and nave. On the north wall of the chancel is a monument, with a Gothic obtuse arch, to the memory of *Gregory Lovell, Esq.* who died in 1545. On a brass plate beneath the arch is represented the effigies of the deceased.

On the same wall is the monument of *Dr. Trapp*, with the following inscription, which will, probably, be more admired for goodness of intention than for poetical merit;

"Near this place are deposited the remains of Joseph Trapp, D. D. late rector of this parish, who departed this life Nov. 22, A. D. 1747, æt. suæ 67.

Death, judgment, heaven, and hell, think, Christian think,  
You stand on vast eternity's dread brink;

Faith and repentance, piety and prayer,  
 Despise this world, the next be all your care.  
 Thus while my tomb the solemn silence breaks,  
 And to the eye this cold dumb marble speaks,  
 Tho' dead I preach ; if e'er with ill success,  
 Living I strove th' important truth to press,  
 Your precious, your immortal souls to save ;  
 Hear me, at least, Oh ! hear me from my grave."

Dr. Trapp, who was a native of Cherrington in Gloucestershire, was presented to the rectory of Harlington in 1733. His want of poetical ability, as exemplified in his attempts to translate Virgil and Milton, is recorded in some severe epigrams. His failure as a poet was the more remarkable, as the lectures which he delivered, as Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, displayed much elegance of style and sound critical knowledge.

On the south wall of the chancel is the monument of *Sir John Bennet*, K. B. *Lord Ossulston*,\* with busts of himself and his two wives.

A monument lately erected at Harlington to several persons of the family of *De Salis*, "Counts of the Holy Roman Empire, of the junior branch of Soglio," contains a very long narrative-inscription. As this family has resided for some years in the county of Middlesex, and either is now, or was lately, † possessed of some manorial property in Elthorne Hundred, it may not be undesirable to mention the principal persons commemorated in this inscription :

*Jerome*, Count *De Salis*, sometime Envoy Extraordinary from his Majesty, King George II. to the Grisons Republic (son and heir of Peter, Count De Salis, theretofore Envoy from the said Republic to Queen Anne, and afterwards to the States General of Holland) born July 8, 1709, naturalized in England by  
 act

\* According to the epitaph on this monument, Lord Ossulston died in 1686 : but it appears from the parish-register that he died in 1694-5.

† See some notice of property in Middlesex belonging to the De Salis family, in our account of the parish of Hillingdon.



act of Parliament, Anno. 1730; died on the 9th of August, 1794; and was here interred on the 18th of the said month.

*Mary, Countess De Salis*, (wife of the before named Jerome, Count De Salis,) eldest daughter of the Right Honourable Charles Fane, Viscount Fane, and Baron of Loughuyre in Ireland, died 31st of March, 1785; and was here interred on the 7th of April following.

*Peter, Count De Salis*, (second, but eldest surviving son, and heir of the said Jerome and Mary, Count and Countess De Salis) born in London, June 28, 1738; a captain in the British service; Podesta, and several times Landammann of the valley of Pregell in the Grisons territories; and, from 1771 until 1773, Governor and Captain General of the Valetine belonging to the Grisons Republic. He died on the 19th of November, 1807. By his first wife, Elizabeth, Countess De Salis, and by his second wife, Ann, Countess De Salis, (both buried at Soglio in the Grisons) he had no surviving issue: but by his third wife, Ann, Countess De Salis, daughter of John De Salis, Podesta of Pregell, &c. he left two sons; viz. Jerome, now Count De Salis; and John, Count De Salis, Chamberlain to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

The *Rev. Henry Jerome, Count De Salis*, (uncle of Jerome, now Count De Salis) Doctor of Divinity, Rector of the parochial churches of St. Antholine, or St. Anthony, and St. John the Baptist, in the city of London, Vicar of Wingfield in the county of Buckingham, and one of the chaplains in ordinary to his present Majesty. He died on the 2nd of May, 1809.

The benefice of Harlington constitutes a rectory, situated in the diocese of London and in the archdeaconry of Middlesex.

A meeting-house for dissenters has been lately erected in this parish.

Sir Henry Bennet, principal Secretary of State to Charles II. was created, in the year 1664, Baron Arlington, of *Arlington*, in Middlesex; and, in 1672, he was made Earl of *Arlington*.

*lington*. In these creations it is curious that the initial letter of the word Harlington is dropped, though it has been uniformly preserved in all parochial writings.—Both titles merged in that of Grafton, in consequence of the intermarriage of the first Duke of Grafton with Lady Isabella, only daughter and heir of the Earl of Arlington.

### HARMONDSWORTH.

This parish lies to the west of Harlington, and is separated from Buckinghamshire by a branch of the river Colne. It comprises, as hamlets, *Sipson*, and the larger part of *Longford*; but the southern side of the latter place is in the parish of Stanwell.—The whole of this parochial district has an undesirable flatness of surface, and is intersected by several small rivers, or streams, which creep in dull obscurity, without imparting to any spot an attractive portion of the picturesque.

The name of this place, (which is familiarly pronounced *Harmsworth*,) is written *Hermodesworde* in Domesday, and it is stated in that record that the Abbot of the Holy Trinity at Rouen\* held the principal manor, of the King. It answered for thirty hides, and there was land to twenty ploughs. There were three mills, paying sixty shillings and 500 eels. The fish-ponds produced 1000 eels; and there was one arpent of vineyard. The whole value is stated at twenty pounds; when received twelve pounds; in King Edward's time twenty-five pounds.

This manor shared the fate of many other possessions of the alien priories, and was seized by King Edward III. in the year 1340. The arable land belonging to the demesne was then valued at 4*d.* an acre; the meadow at 8*d.* and the pasture at 2*d.*

There

\* Tanner says that there was here a priory of the Benedictine order, which was a cell to the abbey of the Holy Trinity at Rouen; but no traces of such a priory have been discovered in ancient records.

There were two water-mills, one for corn, let at 18*s.* *per ann.* the other for malt, at 8*s.*\*—The manor was afterwards conveyed to William of Wickham, who settled it upon the collegiate establishment of his foundation; but it was again obtained by the crown, in exchange for other possessions, in the reign of Henry VIII. By Edward VI. it was granted to Sir William Paget, from whom it descended to the present noble possessor, the Marquis of Anglesey.—As a manorial custom, of a character not very frequent, it may be observed that tenants have a right of fishery in all the rivers and common waters within the manor, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.—It is probable that the ancient manor-house occupied the site of a farm-dwelling near the church, which claims notice as there is, in the attached yard, a barn of remarkably large dimensions, it being 191 feet in length, and 38 feet in breadth.

The small hamlet of LONGFORD is seated on a branch of the river Colne, and consists chiefly of mean houses, several of which appear to have been built early in the 17th century, or perhaps before that date. Attached to some of these buildings are rather extensive orchards, but of ancient standing and in a neglected state. From the sheltered character of the spot we may *suppose* that here was situated the arpent of *vineyard* noticed in the Norman record. But it will be recollected that much uncertainty of opinion prevails, as to the nature of the plantation so frequently mentioned in Domesday by that name.

HEATH-ROW is situated to the south of the Bath road, on the margin of Hounslow-heath. At a short distance from this place, towards the east, were, until lately, the remains of an ancient camp, supposed to be Roman.† The vestiges were about 300 feet square, and the encampment was defended by a single trench only. The parish of Harmondsworth has been recently

\* Vide Middlesex parishes, after Esch. 14. Edw. III.

† Dr. Stukeley conjectures that this camp was formed by Cæsar, after he had crossed the Thames, and during his progress towards Hertfordshire. A view of the camp is inserted in the *Itinerarium Curiosum*.

recently enclosed by act of Parliament, and the plough has thrown into furrows the castrametation raised by the Romans in pride of military art.—The share of Hounslow-heath claimed but this parish, on the late enclosure, was 940 acres.

The village of Harmondsworth consists chiefly of scattered rural dwellings, many of which are in that ancient and simple mode of construction so favourable to the picturesque. The few houses of a more capacious character are ill-placed, and have but little claim on notice.

The *Parish Church* has marks of considerable antiquity. The body of this structure is composed of stone and flint. At the west end is a square brick tower, on which was bestowed, in an age long past, a coating of mortar and pebbles. On the north side are several narrow windows, of very early Gothic; and the south door is Saxon, but is not a richly-worked specimen of that style of architecture. The inner moulding is a torus, over which is a range of birds' heads, the beaks being thrown over the torus-band. The outward member is of chevron-work.

The interior, which is spacious and light, is chiefly divided into a chancel, nave, and two aisles; but the chancel has also a north aisle, which appears to have formerly been provided with an altar. There are, also, in this aisle the remains of a niche, probably intended to contain sacred articles connected with the eucharist. The ceiling of the same aisle was originally of carved rafter-work.

On the south side of the chancel are three stalls, or seats, now blocked up; and a piscina. The nave is divided from the aisles by pointed arches, supported by short and massy circular pillars. The furniture of the church is of a rustic character, and many of the pews are of ancient oak, without the modern accommodation of doors.—There are not, in this church, any monuments of more than common interest.

The Rectory of Harmondsworth was possessed, in conjunction with the manor, by the abbot and convent of the Holy Trinity at Rouen. By King Henry VIII. the rectory was first separated



separated from the manor, in 1544. It has since passed through various hands, and is now the property of George Byng, Esq. one of the representatives in Parliament for the county of Middlesex. The vicarage was consolidated with that of Drayton in the year 1755.

### THE HUNDRED OF GORE

joins that of Elthorne on the west, and is bounded on the north by Hertfordshire; an incursive branch of which county likewise penetrates Middlesex from the same quarter, and divides the eastern part of this Hundred from the Hundred of Edmonton. On the south it attaches to the populous Hundred of Ossulston.—This district affords vestiges of Roman antiquity. The *Watling Street* is believed to have passed near Hendon and Edgware, in its progress towards St. Alban's (*Verulamium*.) Near Brockley-hill is supposed to have stood the ancient city of *Sulloniacæ*; and numerous Roman coins, and other relics, have been found in that neighbourhood.

This Hundred abounds in elevations, which impart an agreeable air of variety, and are favourable to picturesque effect.—Edgware, comprised in this division of the county, is nominally a market-town.

### STANMORE MAGNA

lies at the northern verge of Middlesex, on the border of Hertfordshire, and is termed *Stanmore* (a word signifying the boundary-mark, or stone, in the record of Domesday. The addition of *Magna* was evidently intended to distinguish this from the adjoining parish, now called *Stanmore Parva*, or *Whitchurch*; but it would appear that both districts formed one parish only, at the time of the Norman survey, though the period

at which they were divided is not ascertained.—Stanmore Magna is supposed to contain about 1400 acres of land: much the greater proportion of which is in meadow and pasture; and nearly 250 acres still lie in common.

Many interesting remains of the Romans have been found in this neighbourhood; and Camden, Dr. Stukeley, and several other writers suppose the ancient city of Sullōniacæ to have stood near Brockley Hill, in the north-east division of this parish, about a mile south of Elstree, a village on the border of Hertfordshire. Reynolds, in his Edition of the Itinerary of Antoninus, does not hesitate to describe the site of Sulloniacæ to Brockley Hill; and, after mentioning the numerous vestiges of Roman habitation discovered here, observes, “that no evidence is wanting on the subject, but to shew that the distance is agreeable to the numerals.” The distance between the presumed site of this city and *Verulamium* is estimated, according to Mr. Reynolds, at nine miles and one quarter.

Roman antiquities, consisting chiefly of coins, urns, rings, and Roman bricks, have assuredly been found in large quantities in the neighbourhood.\* Such discoveries have given rise to the following proverbial couplet:

No heart can think, nor tongue can tell,  
What lies between Brockley-hill and Pennywell.

As a classical memorial of the city which is supposed to have formerly occupied the adjacent tract of ground, an obelisk, with an inscription in Latin on each of the four sides, was erected some years back by Mr. Sharpe, Secretary to the Duke of Chandos, who then resided at Brockley-hill, in a house which will

\* Among the numerous articles publicly noticed as having been found here, may be mentioned two small antique bronzes; the one representing a Lion and the other the head of an Apollo. These were discovered on the estate of Mr. West, near Brockley-hill. Drawings of both are preserved in the Library at Strawberry-hill.

will be noticed in our account of the parish of Edgware. This obelisk stands at the distance of about one quarter of a mile from the high-road, on the north-west, but is now in a state of dilapidation and decay.

While pausing on this spot, and re-peopling, in imagination, the neighbourhood with the beings of long-past days, it is impossible to avoid some cursory remarks on the state of the Middlesex districts north of London, when the Watling Street, (asserted by Norden to have passed over Brockley-hill,) was trodden by armed bands of Romans; especially as the same rugged features are said to have prevailed even through many of those succeeding centuries in which we notice the residence of particular families in this portion of the county, as connected with the local narration of descents in manorial property.

It is sufficiently evident that this tract of country was then one thick wood, with the exception of occasional spots cleared for habitation, and independent of the military works effected by the judicious and persevering Roman Invaders. The long continuance of this wild and dangerous range of wood is thought to be satisfactorily proved by various writers.—Matthew Paris, in his life of the 12th Abbot of St. Alban's, describes the woods contiguous to the Watling Street between London and St. Alban's as almost of an impenetrable character, and so much infested by outlaws and by beasts of prey, that the numerous pilgrims who travelled along the Roman road for the purpose of devotional exercises at the shrine of Albanus, were exposed to very imminent danger.

This dreary tract of infested woodland was afterwards denominated the *Forest of Middlesex*. Fitz-Stephen, whose survey of London was written between the years 1170, and 1182, says that, "beyond the suburbs of the city, which afford corn-fields, pastures, and delightful meadows, an immense forest extends itself, beautified with woods and groves, and full of the lairs and coverts of beasts and game; stags, bucks, boars and wild bulls."—In this Forest the citizens of London had a right

of free chace, which was confirmed by several royal charters. The Forest of Middlesex was disafforested in the year 1218; but considerable tracts of the ancient wood remained in much later ages. The hearths of the increasing metropolis rapidly aided the agriculturist in clearing the soil, when the restriction of the Forest laws was removed; and it appears that in the 16th century only little of this once "impenetrable" and extensive spread of wood was remaining. We have observed, in a previous page, that scarcely any relic now exists, except a few acres enclosed within the premises of Lord Mansfield, near Hampstead.

The above account conveys a gloomy idea of the northern part of Middlesex in the early ages. But, assuredly, those who wrote concerning this county, in centuries shortly following the period of the Norman conquest, have spoken too much in general terms, and have formed their notions of its aspect and circumstances from a transient and partial survey. The invaluable Record of Domesday is the safest guide for the historian of those dark ages. On investigating that source of intelligence, we find that although the woods were probably of a predominating extent, from the frequent and large mention of *Pannage*, yet that much, even of this portion of the county, was in arable cultivation, and a fair proportion used for meadow-land or for the purpose of pasturage.

In support of this remark, we proceed to notice the entry in Domesday Book respecting the state of property in the parish under consideration: "*Stanmore* is held by the Earl of Moreton. It answered for nine hides and a half. There is land to seven ploughs. In the demesne are six hides and a half, and there are two ploughs therein, and another may be made. The villanes have one plough and a half; and two ploughs and a half might be made. A priest has half a hide there; and there are four villanes of one virgate each; and other two of one virgate; and three cottagers of ten acres; and other three of



one acre. Pasture for the cattle of the village. Pannage for eight hundred hogs; and for herbage twelve pence.”\*

The estate which was thus given by the Conqueror to the Earl of Moreton (his half-brother) was wrested from the hands of the succeeding Earl by King Henry I. This manor was in the hands of the crown in 1221, and was shortly afterwards given to the abbey of St. Alban's, under which it was held until the year 1361, by the family of Francis. It was then given, subject to an annual rent to that abbey, to the Priory and Convent of St. Bartholemew in Smithfield. After the dissolution of religious houses it passed through the possession of various persons, among whom was Sir Peter Gambo, a Spaniard, who was murdered near St. Sepulchre's Church, London, on the 17th of January, 1550, by a Fleming named Gavaro. King James I. granted the estate in fee to Sir Thomas Lake, whose name will again occur in our notice of Stanmore Parva. It subsequently underwent various transmissions, and is now vested in the Marquis of Buckingham, in right of his wife, the daughter and heir of the last Duke of Chandos.

Stanmore is a village of considerable extent, chiefly consisting of houses placed on the borders of the road to St. Alban's; but there are, also, many eligible and substantial dwellings in a track diverging from the main thoroughfare on the west, and leading towards the church.

The residences which appear most desirable from situation are on *Stanmore-hill*, a gentle elevation at the northern part of the village. Here is a large and commodious brick house, lately in the tenancy of John Hume, Esq. and now unoccupied. A building on this site was inhabited by Dr. Parr when he quitted Harrow; and here he received pupils, several of whom are distinguished for classical attainments. On the opposite side of the village, and on the edge of the large extent of Common land which includes Bushey-heath, is the residence of Mrs. Hemming. This is a dull and graceless building, quite destitute

\* Bawdwen's Trans. of Domesday for Middlesex, p. 16.

of exterior ornament, but was constructed by the magnificent Duke of Chandos as a Pavilion, or Banqueting-house, attached to a bowling-green which he strangely formed on this spot, in neglect of situations which would appear more eligible from their contiguity to the mansion of Canons. Towards the descent of the hill is a handsome villa, now the property and residence of Colonel Roberts, lately in the occupation of James Forbes, Esq. F. R. S. and author of "Oriental Memoirs," who placed in the gardens some curious specimens of Hindoo Sculpture. Adjoining the above is a very pleasing residence, the property of the Rev. Edmund Dwyer.

At a short distance from the village, towards the west, is *Stanmore House*,\* the elegant seat of the Countess of Aylesford. This mansion is situated in an extensive park, rendered attractive by fine undulations of surface and rich screens of wood. Several beautiful swells in this domain command prospects nearly unrivalled, as to extent and variety, in the county of Middlesex. On a hill within the park, termed Belmont, is a summer-house which is a conspicuous object from several neighbouring points, but which appears to be neglected and decaying.

Stanmore-house was for many years the residence of G. H. Drummond, Esq. who has other considerable property in this parish. Mr. Drummond preserved here a large and valuable collection of original portraits, bequeathed to the Hon. Mrs. Drummond by the Duke of St. Alban's; but these are now removed to his seat in Scotland. Lord Castlereagh occupied this mansion for a short period.

A villa termed *The Grove*, now the residence of Charles Poole, Esq. was formerly in the occupation of Aaron Capadoce, a Jew, who died here in 1782, being then, as it was believed, one hundred and five years of age. His successor in the occupancy of the Grove-house was Mr. Fierville, a native of Germany, whose enthusiastic admiration of Rousseau led him to  
erect

\* A view of which building is annexed.

erect a tomb and to form an island on these premises, in imitation of the tomb and the *Isle des Peupliers* at *Ermenonville*.

From the mention of a Priest in the Record of Domesday, there is fair reason for supposing that a *Church* existed here as early as the Saxon ages. In the 17th century the ancient parish church of Stanmore, being, according to Newcourt, "too remote from the village, and very ruinous," was entirely taken down, and a new structure erected on a spot more convenient for the parishioners. The present church was built at the sole expense of Sir John Wolstenholme, Knt. who is said by Newcourt to "have been nursed at this parish." The building was consecrated by Archbishop Laud, on the 17th of July 1632; and it is memorable that this act of consecration contributed towards one of the accusations afterwards preferred against him with fatal success.\*

Stanmore Church is built of red brick, and is of a plain but neat and pleasing character. At the west end is a square embattled tower, richly enveloped in a profusion of ivy. The porch was designed by Nicholas Stone, who received thirty pounds for work done at this part of the building.†

The interior is divided into a chancel and nave, with a gallery at the west end and on each side. The east window is filled with stained glass, of gaudy colours, and by no means eminent for beauty.

On the north side of the communion-table is the monument of *Sir John Wolstenholme*, founder of the church, who died in 1639. This is the work of Nicholas Stone, who received for it the sum of 200*l.*‡ The effigies of the deceased is represent-

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\* The extending of the ceremony of consecration, to *Chapels*, was made one of the charges against the Archbishop, and this structure was perversely termed a chapel by the æcuser. In reply, Laud admitted the consecration, but observed that the edifice "was a Parish Church, built by Sir John *Wersentham*, in the place where he was born, and in the diocese of himself."—*State Trials*, article Archbishop Laud.

† *Anecdotes of Painting*, p. 168.

‡ *Ibid.*

ed lying upon a mattress. Above is a large slab of black marble, bearing an inscription to his memory, and sustained by four pillars.

The monument of *John Wolstenholme, Esq.* grandson of the above Sir John, is of a weighty and elaborate character. The figure of the deceased is extended, as a corpse, on a mattress; and that of his wife is placed in a reclining position, as a mourner.

There are, likewise, inscriptions to other branches of the family of Wolstenholme\* on the floor of the chancel. On the north wall, over a gallery belonging to the Marquis of Abercorn, is a large tablet of white marble, with a long inscription to the memory of *Catherine, Marchioness of Abercorn*, first wife of the present Marquis, and daughter of Sir Joseph Copley, Bart. She died in 1791, in her 33rd year.

The church-yard, which is gratefully shaded by many lofty elms, contains among other tombs, one "dedicated, in pious regard, to the memory of *Daniel Draper, Esq.* who departed this life March 20th, 1805, in the 77th year of his age." The person thus commemorated was husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Draper . . . . the *Eliza* of *Sterne's* romantic enthusiasm. In the prefatory statement to the letters from Yorick to Eliza, Mr. Draper is said "to have been a Counsellor at Bombay, and sometime chief of the English factory at Surat." He had resided in St. James's Street, London, for many years previous to his death.

*Charles Hart*, a celebrated tragedian of the 17th century, was interred at Stanmore, on the 20th of August, 1683; but the precise spot of his sepulture is not to be ascertained.

The

\* The respectable family of Wolstenholme was connected with Stanmore through several descents. Sir John Wolstenholme, Kut. founder of the church, was one of the farmers of the customs in the reign of Charles I. His son, likewise Sir John, was created a baronet in 1664, and suffered great losses during the civil war, but was appointed a farmer of the customs, and was otherwise much noticed, on the Restoration.



The ancient church of this parish stood at the distance of about one quarter of a mile to the south of the present building. The site of the now-desecrated church-yard is shewn by a single monument, which is inscribed to the memory of "Baptist Willoughby, Gent. 50 years incumbent of this parish," who died in 1610.

The benefice of Stanmore constitutes a rectory, the patronage of which was annexed to the manor until the year 1663. The advowson is now the property of G. H. Drummond, Esq.

John Boyle, brother of the first Earl of Corke, and afterwards Archbishop of Tuam, was rector of Stanmore for several years.

There is not any place of meeting for Dissenters in this parish.

#### STANMORE PARVA, or WHITCHURCH,

adjoins the preceding parish on the south. The term Parva, which is used to distinguish it from the neighbouring parish of Stanmore Magna, would appear to arise from its comparative small share of population; as, in point of extent, it is superior. This district comprises 1500 acres of land, of which the greater part is meadow and pasture of a good quality.

We have observed that it is probable both these parishes were united at the time of the Norman Survey. In the record then made it is stated that Roger de Rames held, *in Stanmere*, nine hides and a half. There was land to seven ploughs; pannage for eight hundred hogs; pasture for the cattle of the village, &c.\* This subordinate manor in Stanmore remained, through several descents, with the powerful family of Rames or Reymes, whose extensive possessions in the County of Essex constituted a barony; and it was afterwards bestowed on the priory of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield. On the dissolution

\* Pawdwen's Trans. of Domesday for Middlesex, p. 24.

lution of monastic establishments the estate was granted, under the name of the Manors of Canons, and Wimborough in Whitchurch, to Hugh Losse, Esq.\*

In the year 1604, Sir Hugh Losse sold these manors to Sir Thomas Lake, afterwards Secretary of State ; a man not more conspicuous for honourable employments than for genuine worth. In early life he had been amanuensis to Sir Francis Walsingham, and was recommended by that able statesman to the notice of Queen Elizabeth, who appointed him Clerk of the Signet. By King James I. he was made, in the year 1616 a principal Secretary of State, and appears to have conducted himself in this high station with equal integrity and talent, but was unhappily involved by his wife in a quarrel with the Countess Dowager of Exeter. Through the influence of the offended party he was not only dismissed from his office, but was imprisoned in the Tower, and was fined the sum of 15,000*l*. It has been said that the King advised him to " give up " his wife and daughter, the chief agents in this disastrous quarrel ; on which he observed that he could bear ill-fortune with patience, but that he could not cease to be a husband and a father. Sir Thomas died at Canons, in the year 1630. His descendant, General Lake, who performed distinguished military services in India, was raised to the English peerage by the title of Baron Lake, in 1804 ; and was created a Viscount in 1807.

The manor of Canons remained in the Lake family till the marriage of James Brydges, afterwards Duke of Chandos, with Mary, the daughter of Sir Thomas Lake, grandson of the above Sir Thomas. In consequence of a marriage with the

\* *Environs of London*, Vol. II. p. 671. In a note to the same page Mr. Lysons observes that " it is probable an ancient house on the Whitchurch side of Edgware, now an inn known by the sign of the Chandos arms, was the man-ion belonging to this estate. Over the chimney of a bedchamber are the arms of Losse, with the initials R. L. (Robert Losse) and the date 1557."

the Lady Anne Elizabeth, only child of the last Duke of Chandos, the manor is now the property of the Marquis of Buckingham.

The era in which the manorial rights of Canons passed to James Brydges, Duke of Chandos, is memorable in the annals of the estate. This Nobleman was paymaster of the forces during Queen Anne's war, and having accumulated very large sums of money he determined on building two magnificent houses, and on living in a style of costly parade, which even the more ancient ducal nobility of the realm did not deem essential to the support of their dignity. He fixed the site of his London residence in Cavendish Square, and the building was commenced with much grandeur of preparation, but was never completed. His country palace was the favourite object of his attention, and the spot he first selected for its foundation was a little to the north of the town of Brentford, near the present seat of the Duke of Marlborough, then the residence of the Earl of Holderness. He shortly relinquished the intention of raising a new palace in the neighbourhood of the massy and commanding pile of Syon, and removed his workmen to Canons, where he employed a large portion of his wealth in erecting an edifice which was the wonder of the existing age for its splendour, and was, in an equal degree, the wonder of the age succeeding, on account of its abrupt declension and premature ruin.

This mansion was unhappy in meeting with the praise of poets whose strains were as short-lived as their theme, and with the satirical remarks of a poetical writer whose verse is calculated to survive the firmest building of stone. Very little, however, as to detail, occurs concerning it in the page of prosaic topography. It appears that three architects were employed in the building; Gibbs; James, of Greenwich; and Sheppard, who designed the theatres of Goodman's Fields and Covent Garden. Vertue describes it as "a noble square pile, all of stone; the four sides almost alike, with statues on

the front : within was a small square of brick, not handsome ; the out offices of brick and stone, very convenient and well disposed ; the hall richly adorned with marble statues, busts, &c. ; the ceiling of the staircase by Thornhill, the grand apartments finely adorned with paintings, sculpture, and furniture."

In the " Gentleman's Tour through Great Britain," this is said to have been " one of the most magnificent palaces in England, built with a profusion of expense, and so well furnished within, that it had hardly its equal. The plastering and gilding were done by the famous *Pargotti*, an Italian. The great *Salon*, or Hall, was painted by *Paolucci*. The pillars supporting the building were all of marble ; the great staircase was extremely fine, and the steps were of marble, every step being of one whole piece, about 23 feet in length.

" The avenue was spacious and majestic, and as it gave you the view of two fronts, joined, as it were, in one, the distance not admitting you to see the angle, which was in the centre ; so you were agreeably drawn in, to think the front of the house almost twice as large as it was.

" And yet, when you came nearer, you were again surprised by seeing the winding passage opening, as it were, a new front to the eye, of near 120 feet wide, which you had not seen before ; so that you were lost awhile in looking near at hand for what you so plainly saw a great way off."\*

The building appeared to be designed for posterity, as the walls were " twelve feet thick below, and nine feet above." The whole expense of the structure, including the arrangement of the grounds, is stated at 250,000l. †

Dr. Blackwell, author of a Treatise on Agriculture, was employed in the disposal of the gardens and pleasure-grounds ; but the bad taste of the age prevailed in every particular subject to his interference. Formal avenues, equally formal sheets  
of

\* Gent's Tour through Great Britain, Vol. II. p. 164-5.

† Gough's additions to Camden, article Canons.



of water, together with numerous statues and urns, were here placed in temporary triumph over the simplicity of nature.

The magnificence of the Duke's establishment was suited to the vast size and superb character of his mansion. It is said that he affected the style of a sovereign prince. He mimicked the royal custom of dining in public, and flourishes of music announced each change of dishes. When he repaired to chapel, he was attended by a military guard.

This love of pomp did not fail to draw forth many satirical observations from the witty and the envious. At the head of those who indulged in sarcastic remarks was Alexander Pope, and his verses have condemned to lasting derision that weak fondness for show which would otherwise, in all probability, have been forgotten when the building, which was the great theatre of the Duke's harmless vanity, was levelled with the ground.

The character of Timon, in Pope's satire on False Taste,\* is generally believed to be intended for the Duke of Chandos. Pope denied the truth of such an application, in a letter written by him to Aaron Hill; and, in the Prologue to the Satires, he poetically mentions, as the most severe enemy of an honest muse, that fop

“ Who has the vanity to call you friend,  
Yet wants the honour, injur'd, to defend;  
Who tells whate'er you think, whate'er you say,  
And, if he lie not, must at least betray:  
*Who to the Dean and silver bell can swear,  
And sees at Canons what was never there.*”

But the public would not give credit to either the prose or the poetry of Pope, when opposed to the palpable similitudes of circumstance contained in the satire; and as the Duke was highly

\* Moral Essays, Epistle IV. addressed to Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington.

highly respected for genuine worth of heart, and was said to have presented the poet with the sum of one thousand pounds, as a tribute to his extraordinary literary merits, considerable indignation was excited by the presumed libel.

In the life of Pope by Dr. Johnson it is further observed on this subject that "The receipt of the thousand pounds Pope publicly denied; but, from the reproach which the attack on a character so amiable brought upon him, he tried all means of escaping. The name of Cleland was again employed in an apology, by which no man was satisfied; and he was at last reduced to shelter his temerity behind dissimulation, and endeavour to make that disbelieved which he never had confidence openly to deny. He wrote an exculpatory letter to the Duke, which was answered with great magnanimity, as by a man who accepted his excuse without believing his professions. He said, that to have ridiculed his taste, or his buildings, had been an indifferent action in another man; but that in Pope, after the reciprocal kindness that had been exchanged between them, it had been less easily excused."

We present such passages in this celebrated Satire as are supposed to bear an immediate reference to Canons, with some brief remarks:

"At Timon's villa let us pass a day,  
 Where all cry out, "What sums are thrown away!"  
 So proud, so grand; of that stupendous air,  
 Soft and agreeable come never there.  
 Greatness, with Timon, dwells in such a draught  
 As brings all Brobdignag before your thought.  
 To compass this, his building is a town,  
 His pond an ocean, his parterre a down:  
 Who but must laugh, the master when he sees,  
 A puny insect, shivering at a breeze!  
 Lo, what huge heaps of littleness around!  
 The whole a labour'd quarry above ground.  
 Two cupids squirt before: a lake behind  
 Improves the keenness of the northern wind.

His gardens next your admiration call,  
 On every side you look, behold the wall !  
 No pleasing intricacies intervene,  
 No artful wildness to perplex the scene ;  
 Grove nods at grove, each alley has a brother,  
 And half the platform just reflects the other.  
 The suffering eye inverted nature sees,  
 Trees cut to statues, statues thick as trees."

Although the building raised by this magnificent nobleman was of so great an extent that it might be poetically said to resemble "a Town;" and though he, perhaps, lived in some "pride," and certainly with much "Grandeur;" it must be observed that the œconomy of his vast household was regulated with scrupulous and exemplary care. One of the most able accomptants of England, Mr. Watts, master of a celebrated commercial academy in London, was employed by his Grace to form a scheme of expenditure for a certain yearly sum, divided into classes for months, weeks, and days. This plan was engraved on a very large copper plate,\* and it does not appear that the rules laid down were ever seriously violated in the most gaudy season of family splendour.

The license assumed by poetry might convert Lilliput into Brobdignag, without fear of censure for a want of topographical correctness. No "Pond," formed by the Duke of Chandos, was of proportions unusually great; nor were the grounds sufficiently extensive to admit of a parterre comprising the amplitude of "A Down." On the authority of the author of a "Journey through England," it has been observed in several publications that there was on this domain no *wall* to intercept the sight, "the division of the whole gardens being made by balustrades of iron."

"His study! with what authors, is it stor'd?  
 In books, not authors, curious is my Lord ;

To

\* Hawkins's Hist. of Music, Vol. V. p. 198.

To all their dated backs he turns you round ;  
 These Aldus printed, those Du Sueil has bound.  
 Lo, some are vellum, and the rest as good  
 For all his Lordship knows, but they are wood.  
 For Locke or Milton, 'tis in vain to look,  
 These shelves admit not any modern book."

We are not prepared to assert that the Duke of Chandos did not entertain a predilection for those rare and fine books which form the curious, rather than the instructive, portion of a costly library ; but it is known that his collection contained numerous printed works of genuine merit, and some MSS. of great value. Among the latter were the manuscripts formerly belonging to Sir James Ware, and purchased by the Earl of Clarendon when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. These chiefly relate to Irish affairs, and were deemed of so much importance by Dean Swift that he wished them to be placed in the Public Library at Dublin.\*

" And now the Chapel's silver bell you hear,  
 That summons you to all the pride of prayer :  
 Light quirks of music, broken and uneven,  
 Make the soul dance upon a jig to Heaven.  
 On painted ceilings you devoutly stare,  
 Where sprawl the saints of Verrio or Laguerre,  
 Or gilded clouds in fair expansion lie,  
 And bring all Paradise before your eye.  
 To rest, the cushion and soft dean invite,  
 Who never mentions Hell to ears polite."

The graceless saints with which Laguerre disfigured the chapel-walls of Canons, probably identify the satire of Pope more unequivocally than any other circumstance of allusion in his Essay ; but, assuredly, the Poet should have omitted to censure the Duke of Chandos for a want of correct taste as to music.

\* Gough's Topography, p. 545.



music. In a work recently quoted\* it is observed, that " his grace determined on having divine service performed in his chapel with all the aid that could be derived from vocal and instrumental music. To this end he retained some of the most celebrated performers of both kinds, and engaged the greatest masters of the time to compose anthems, and services, with instrumental accompaniments, after the manner of those performed in the churches of Italy." It appears that HANDEL composed not less than twenty of his anthems for the use of this chapel. The morning and evening services were chiefly the compositions of Dr. Pepusch. It may be remarked in this place that the *Guards*, who attended the Duke to chapel, appear to have been eight aged Serjeants of the army, whom he took from Chelsea College (with which institution he had been connected, as Paymaster General) and who acted as watchmen on the estate during the night.

Passing from the Chapel, the Satirist describes, in some well-known lines, the stately dinner at Timon's Villa, where parade is substituted for comfort : and concludes his remarks on the offensive vanity of his host, and the tasteless character of the domain, in the following manner :

" Yet hence the poor are cloth'd, the hungry fed ;  
 Health to himself, and to his infants bread,  
 The labourer bears : what his hard heart denies,  
 His charitable vanity supplies.  
 Another age shall see the golden ear  
 Imbrown the slope, and nod on the parterre,  
 Deep harvest bury all his pride has plann'd,  
 And laughing Ceres re-assume the land."

If the character of Timon be really intended for that of the Duke of Chandos, a circumstance admitting of very little

\* Hawkins's Hist. of Music, Vol. V. p. 198, 199.

doubt,\* we believe that the charge of "hardness of heart" is far from being supported by fact. His kindness of temper and habitual beneficence have been often praised, and were never publicly denied, unless with the exception of the above verses.

The lines which predict the speedy restoration of Ceres to her abused territory, were curiously felicitous in prophetic accuracy. The fortune of the Duke experienced some injury from several public speculations, the most important of which was the South-sea scheme, productive of such a wide spread of ruin in the year 1720. He continued, however, to reside at Canons, though, as it would appear, with diminished splendour, till his decease in 1744. His successor, deeming the mansion to be on too extensive a scale for the hereditary fortune of the family, made several attempts to dispose of it entire; but these proving unsuccessful it was taken down, and the materials sold by auction, in the year 1747.†

The site of this vast building, and a large portion of the materials, together with the park and demesne-lands, were purchased by Mr. Hallet, a cabinet-maker, who built on part of the ground occupied by the former mansion, a very desirable villa, which is still remaining.

The building raised by Mr. Hallet is entirely composed of stone, purchased from the wreck of the sumptuous edifice which for a short, yet an envied and a troubled season, proudly stood on the same spot, and engrossed a considerable tract of adjacent ground, now verdant, and "smiling, as in scorn." This is a structure of considerable elegance; of modest but capacious dimensions; and temperately but sufficiently embellished.

\* In addition to the strong internal evidence, Johnson affirms, in his life of Pope, that the Earl of Burlington, to whom the Poem is addressed, privately said that the character of Timon was meant for this Duke.

† The grand staircase was purchased for Lord Chesterfield's house in May Fair. An equestrian statue of King George the first, which stood in the park, now forms the central ornament of Leicester Square.

bellished. The house is placed on a gentle elevation, and is surrounded by extensive grounds, from which are attained, at several points, views rather limited but soft and attractive. Stripped of their statues and urns, and restored in part to "the laughing Ceres," these grounds still retain the wide avenue of tall and sheltering trees, in memory of past days of superfluous grandeur; and water, though not resembling in extent "the Ocean," still exhibits a faint trace of the design which "brought all Brobdignag before your thought."

The grandson of Mr. Hallet sold this estate to Dennis O'Kelly, Esq. who was well known in the sporting world, and whose name is usually mentioned in conjunction with that of his horse, the celebrated Eclipse.\* Canons is now the property and country-residence of Sir Thomas Plumer, Vice Chancellor of England.†

The *Parish Church* of Stanmore Parva is a small structure, rebuilt, principally with brick, at the expense of James Duke of Chandos, about the year 1715, with the exception of the tower, a low embattled erection, which is part of the more ancient building. The exterior of those portions of the church re-edified by the Duke of Chandos, contrary to all probable calculation, is quite destitute of ornament, and conspicuous for grave simplicity.

But the internal adornments justify some part of the censure of Pope. The coved ceiling, the walls, and every amenable part of the interior, are coarsely daubed by La-guerre, with representations of saints; the Christian virtues; selections of different historical passages in scripture, &c. In a recess behind the communion-table is placed an organ; and on the back ground are paintings of Moses receiving the law, and Christ preaching. At the sides of the altar are a Nativity and a dead Christ, by Belluchi. The whole of these pictorial decorations are ill-designed and badly executed. It would,

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indeed,

\* The remains of this famous racehorse are interred in the Park of Canons.

† We present a view of this seat.

indeed, be difficult to imagine a display more forcibly evincing a want of true delicacy of taste, and a fondness for tawdry ostentation.

The Church is divided into a chancel and nave. On the north side of the building is a spacious light vault, constructed by the Duke of Chandos as a place of burial for his family. Over the vault is a large apartment, appropriated to the reception of monuments in memory of the noble persons deceased. This room is ascended by a flight of steps. The ceiling and sides are painted; the floor is paved with black and white stone.

At the west end of this melancholy, though gaudy chamber, is the sumptuous monument of *James, First Duke of Chandos*, which rises to the height of the room. The effigies of the Duke is here represented, to the size of life, in a Roman habit, but with a flowing wig. His two first wives kneel beside him, in mourning attitudes. The inscription, though long, demands insertion, as it contains some particulars relating to the family-connections of this pompous nobleman, and affords several hints towards a due appreciation of his character, if an allowance be made for the common-place flattery, and probably partiality, of the writer :

“ In hopes of a joyful resurrection, here lieth the body of the Most Noble James Brydges, Duke of Chandos, Marquis and Earl of Carnarvon, Viscount Wilton, Baron Chandos of Sudeley, and Baronet, member of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Radnor, High Steward of Cantremelenith, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's in Scotland, Ranger of Enfield chace, and one of the Governors of the Charter-House; who was born Jan. 6, 1673, and departed this life Aug. 9, 1744 : whose modesty ordered all encomiums on his tomb to be avoided; yet justice to his memory and truth tell the reader, that if a youth, spent in constant application to business which tended more to the good of his country and friends

than



than his own, a whole life passed in acts of the greatest humanity and charity, forgiving every one, and giving to the utmost of his power, ended in an old age dedicated to patience, resignation, and piety, deserve from mankind gratitude and love, they are most strictly his due. He married first, Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Lake, of Canons in Middlesex; by whom he left issue, the Most Noble Henry, Duke of Chandos. His second wife was Cassandra, daughter of Sir Francis Willoughby, of Wollaton, and sister of Thomas Lord Willoughby. His third wife was Lydia Catherine, daughter of John Vanhattem, Esq. and widow of Sir Thomas Davall, who was member of Parliament, and died in the year 1714."

Near the above costly memorial is the monument of *Mary, wife of Henry, Marquis of Carnarvon*, (afterwards Duke of Chandos) who died in 1738. This Lady was daughter of Charles, Lord Bruce, son of the Earl of Aylesbury. The monument consists of a sarcophagus of black marble, standing on a massy pedestal, with an obelisk and sculptured arms in the back ground.

On the south wall is a sarcophagus, and inscription, to the memory of *Margaret*, daughter of John Nicoll, Esq. and wife of *James, Marquis of Carnarvon* (1768.)

In a spacious ante-chamber are likewise several monuments to the Brydges family, among which is that of *John, Marquis of Carnarvon*.

This church, although rebuilt about the year 1715, was not opened for Divine service until the 29th of August, 1720; for which occasion it is believed that Handel composed his sacred drama of Esther. It is known that this piece was performed at Canons, in the year 1720; Beard, Savage, and Dr. Randall, each so eminent at a subsequent period, being among the boys who filled the chorusses.

In remembrance of the connexion of Handel with this place of worship and with the once gay neighbourhood, a miscellaneous concert of sacred music, selected out of the works of

that great master, was performed here, in honour of his memory, on the 25th of September, 1790. The profits were intended for the benefit of the Sunday schools of the adjoining parishes; but we reluctantly observe that a celebration so tasteful in its character and so liberal in its intentions, failed to meet with much public encouragement.

The benefice of Whitchurch was anciently a donative or curacy; but Sir Lancelot Lake being the Impropiator of the great tithes, devised them in 1680 to certain persons in trust for the use of the minister and his successors, subject to a previous deduction for pensioners in the almshouses of this parish. The property of the advowson, which was uniformly possessed, until lately, by the successive lords of the manor of Canons, is at present the subject of litigation.

John Theophilus Desaguliers, LL. D. eminent as an experimental philosopher, was appointed to this living by the Duke of Chandos, about the year 1714, and held it till his death in 1744. Dr. Desaguliers is memorable as the first person who read public lectures on experimental philosophy in the metropolis. His Lectures were afterwards published, in two quarto volumes; and he was also author of some other scientific works.

An almshouse, containing dwellings for four men and three women, was built by Dame Mary Lake in her life-time. By will she directed a rent-charge of 33*l. per ann.* to be appropriated out of her estates for the maintenance of the pensioners; and an annual sum to that amount was, in attention to the wish of the foundress, charged upon the great tithes by Sir Lancelot Lake. The endowment was augmented by Dame Essex Drax, Executrix of Sir Lancelot, in a Deed bearing date 1693.

A school, open to all the children of parishioners and tenants of the manor, was founded by Sir Lancelot Lake, in 1656. The income of this foundation arises from a rent-charge of 15*l. per annum*, which is allowed, by way of salary, to the master of the school.

Adjoining

Adjoining Stanmore Parva, or Whitchurch, on the east, is the parish of

### EDGWARE,

which is bounded in other directions by Hendon, Kingsbury, and Elstree in Hertfordshire. The town of Edgware, distant from London about eight miles, consists of one wide and long, but ill-built, street; and had formerly a weekly market on the Thursday, which has been for some time discontinued. We have observed in a previous page that the houses on the west side of this town are included in the parish of Stanmore Parva.

Edgware is situated upon the high road to St. Alban's (*Verulamium*;) which thoroughfare is supposed by Camden, Norden, and the majority of subsequent writers, to occupy the track of the ancient Roman road termed the Watling Street. Norden conjectures the name to have been originally Edgworth, "signifying a fruitful place upon the edge, or utter part, of the Shire;" but such a mode of etymology appears to rest entirely on surmise. Mr. Lysons observes that in the most ancient record in which he has seen the name mentioned (dated in the reign of Henry II.) it is written *Eggeswere*; and the same form of orthography prevailed until the age of Henry VIII. when the present mode was adopted, and has been since uniformly received in legal and in ordinary writings.

This place is not mentioned in the record of Domesday. The principal manor belonged in the latter part of the 12th century to Ela, Countess of Salisbury, wife of William Longespée, "who granted it to her son Nicholas and his espoused wife, to be held of her by the render of a sparrow-hawk."\* Towards the close of the succeeding century, Henry de Lacy,

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Earl

\* *Environs of London*, Vol. II. p. 155—6, after *Cart. Ant. Brit. Mus.* 53. B. 12.

Earl of Lincoln, was possessed of this manor, in right of his wife, Margaret Countess of Salisbury. Alice, the daughter and heir of the last Earl of Lincoln of the De Lacy family, took, as a second husband, Eubulo Le Strange; and the estate continued with the family into which she thus married (subject to a temporary alienation of interest, in favour of Sir Nicholas Cantelupe) until the year 1431; when it passed to William Darell, by whom it was sold, in 1443, to Thomas Chichele and other persons, trustees for All Souls College, Oxford. With that collegiate institution the property still remains, together with another estate in Edgware, bestowed by Dr. Bartlet in the reign of Henry VIII.

It is mentioned by Blackstone, as a curious custom appertaining to this manor, that it was usual for the Lord to provide a minstrel, or piper, for the amusement of the tenants while they were employed in his service; and it may be observed that a small tract of land in the parish of Edgware is still known by the name of *Piper's Green*.

One hundred acres of land were held under the manor of Edgware, in the year 1328, by the render of a pair of gilt spurs; and fifty acres by the rent of a pound of Cummin.

In the account of this parish in the "Environs of London" it is observed "that at a court held in the year 1551, two men were fined for playing at cards and tables. In the next year the inhabitants were presented, for not having a tumbrel and cucking-stool. In 1558, a man was fined for selling ale at an exorbitant price," i. e. one pint and a half for a penny.

An inferior manor within the parish of Edgware, termed *Boys*, or *Edgware\* Boys*, was formerly possessed by the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, and afterwards by the Dean and Chapter of Windsor.

At

\* In the Chartulary of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem this manor is called *Egelware Boys*, or *Eggesware*. Vide Ecclesiastical Topography.



At Brockley Hill,\* distant about ten miles from London, and near the border of Hertfordshire, is the pleasing residence of William Godfrey, Esq. who occupies the estate as tenant to Thomas Smith, Esq. of Edgware-house. This mansion was formerly the property of Mr. Sharpe, Secretary to the first Duke of Chandos. A handsome drawing-room, which still remains free from alteration, was fitted up by Mr. Sharpe, for the reception of the Duke, and some other officers of state, who held occasional meetings at this place. Fastened to the panels are the following large pictures, several of which are said to have formed part of King Charles's splendid collection. A whole length portrait of *King James I.* a whole length portrait of a lady, supposed to be *Mary Queen of Scots*, but unlike such portraits of that princess as are believed to have the best claims to authenticity; *Gundomar*, ambassador from Spain in the reign of James I; a picture representing two boys, in the style of *Murillo*, and said to be the work of that artist; portraits of the family of Sharpe, comprising those of Mr. Sharpe, his lady, and thirteen sons and daughters.

On the staircase are portraits of the amiable *Prince Henry*, son of King James; and of *Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia*.

This villa commands fine prospects, and the gardens, though retaining much of the formality of the old school, are richly stocked with ornamental wood.

The *Parish Church* of Edgware is situated near the centre of the town, and on the border of the high road. According to Newcourt,† the more ancient building occupying this spot was "very small;" but the body of the structure was rebuilt with brick about the year 1764, chiefly at the expense, as we believe, of the Lee family, patrons of the church by virtue of possessing the manor of Edgware boys. The ancient tower, which

\* See a notice of the presumed site of the ancient city, Sulloniacæ, near Brockley Hill, in our account of the parish of Stanmore Parva.

† Repertorium, p. 598.

which is composed of stone and flint, is still remaining, and forms the western termination of the building.

The interior consists of a chancel and nave, but does not afford any monument of particular interest.

The patronage of this church has been always attached to the manor of Edgware Boys, and the rectorial tithes are impropriated to the lord of that manor. The benefice is a donative, or curacy, endowed with the tithes of Hay, and all vicarial profits. Thirty pounds *per annum* were voted, in augmentation of this curacy, in the year 1657; and a benevolent addition has likewise accrued from the bequest of some houses in Osier Lane, London, made by Mr. John Jones.

In the list of curates occurs the name of Francis Coventry, M. A. the author of a very ingenious romance, intituled "Pompey the little;" of a poem, termed "Penshurst" (reprinted in the fourth volume of Dodsley's Miscellanies;) and of the fifteenth number of the "World," containing strictures on modern gardening, &c. Mr. Coventry was of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and was presented to this donative by his relation, the Earl of Coventry. He died at Whitchurch, of the small pox, about the year 1759.\*

The present incumbent is the Rev. Thomas Martyn, Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge.†

An almshouse for four poor women was founded at Edgware by Samuel Atkinson, a native of this place, in the year 1680. The endowment consists of small portions of land in Middlesex and Buckinghamshire.

### HARROW ON THE HILL,

a village of prominent interest on account of its SCHOOL, one  
of

\* Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, Vol. II. p. 203. Ibid. Vol. V. p. 568-9.

† See a notice of the family of Mr. Martyn, in the account of the parish of Chelsea contained in this volume.

of the most prosperous institutions for classical education in this kingdom, is distant from London ten miles on the north-west. Even before the foundation of the scholastic establishment which now forms its principal boast, Harrow was a place of some consideration. The Archbishops of Canterbury had an occasional residence here, in the centuries briefly succeeding the era of the Norman conquest; and they obtained for the inhabitants the grant of a weekly market, and of an annual fair on the nativity of the Virgin Mary, the Vigil, and the day following. The market appears to have fallen into disuse before the reign of Elizabeth.\*

Although no longer possessed of the benefits accruing from a periodical mart, Harrow is still but little inferior in size and population to some market-towns; and derives a lively air and great advantages of traffic from its large and celebrated school. Harrow Hill, on the boldest parts of which elevation this village is placed, springs from a rich and wide-spread vale. The rise is, perhaps, nearly equal on each side, and the summit, crowned by its conspicuous and well-known church, is a land-mark for the surrounding districts to a great extent.

The prospects obtained at various points of this lofty ascent do not altogether depend for attraction on the command of objects unusually distant; a circumstance of a vulgar and common-place character, calculated to surprise rather than to gratify. Towards the north the view is comparatively limited, as the high-ground at the extremity of Harrow-weald, in the vicinity of Stanmore, here interposes and presents a screen. But, at this point of prospect, rich masses of wood and fine inequalities of surface impart a lovely variety to the display. On the west and south-west the views are very extensive, but in general a flatness prevails which is obviously unfavourable

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\* Norden (writing in the reign of Elizabeth) observes that "Harrow on the Hill was a market-towne in the time of *Doct. Borde's* peregrination, as appeareth by a little Treatise of his in writing."

to the picturesque. The prospects at these points are attained to great advantage from the church-yard, and the adjacent garden of the vicarage. In the distance, Windsor Castle, and contiguous parts of the two fine counties of Berks and Buckinghamshire, stand partially disclosed in indistinct but captivating beauty. The view towards the east is terminated by the metropolis.

The name of this place is written *Herges* in most ancient records;\* an appellation derived, probably, from the Saxon *Hearge*, *Hergh*, or *Herige*, which is usually supposed to signify a concourse of armed men, but which is also translated a *Church*. If we accept the latter reading, we may suppose that a sacred structure on the lofty hill of Harrow formed a conspicuous feature in this part of the county as early as the beginning of the ninth century, at which time a notice of the place first occurs in record.

The parish meets Hertfordshire on the north, in the neighbourhood of Watford and Bushy, and is not less than 35 miles in circumference. It contains about 13,600 acres of land, and includes as hamlets, *Pinner*; *Roxey*, or *Roxeth*; *Wembly*; *Weald*; *Apperton*; *Kenton*; and *Preston*. The whole is enclosed, under the operation of an act of Parliament procured in the year 1803.

The manor of Harrow was the property of the church of Canterbury at the time of the Conquest, and is believed to have formed part of the possessions of that church at a very early period.† In the record termed Domesday this manor is  
said

\* Among the MSS. formerly belonging to Bp. Tanner, now repositied in the Bodleian Library, is a bond executed by Margeria, Prioress of Kilburn, in which the name is written *Hareways*. Park's Hist. of Hampstead, p. 187.

† Newcourt (Repertorium, p. 654) observes, on the authority of Somner's Antiquities of Canterbury, &c. that in the year 822, "Wilfred, Archbishop of Canterbury, recovered this place of *Herges*, together with several other lands which had been taken from the church of Canterbury by Kenulf, King of the Mercians."



said to be held by Archbishop Lanfranc. It answered (as in the time of King Edward the Confessor) for one hundred hides. There was land to seventy ploughs. Thirty hides belonged to the demesne, on which were four ploughs, and a fifth might be added. A priest had one hide, and three knights held six hides. There was pasture for the cattle of the village, and pannage for two thousand hogs. The whole value is stated at fifty-six pounds; when received by Archbishop Lanfrance, twenty pounds; but in the time of the Confessor, it was worth sixty pounds. Earl Lewin held this manor on the day in which King Edward was alive and dead.\*

The manor thus noticed as single and entire, occurs in records of the 14th century as subject to several subordinate divisions. When an inquisition was taken of the estates of Archbishop Arundel, who was banished for high treason in the year 1398, it was found that he was possessed, together with other property, of the manor of *Southbury* in Harrow, consisting principally of 500 acres of land, valued at 3*d.* per acre. The manor of *Woodhall* (a member of the former) chiefly consisting of 120 acres of land, valued at 6*d.* an acre. The manor of *Heggeton*, (likewise a member of Southbury) comprising a well built house and 201 acres of land, valued at 6*d.* an acre, besides meadow.

The manors noticed above were given by Archbishop Cramer, in exchange for other estates, to King Henry VIII. in the year 1543; and were shortly granted by that King to Sir Edward (afterwards Lord) North. Concerning this grant, a story to the following effect is related in Collins's Peerage. The capricious Henry having taken offence at some part of Sir Edward's conduct, ordered him to his presence, and, after regarding him awhile with denotations of anger, said "We are informed you have cheated us of certain lands in Middlesex!" To this unexpected accusation the knight answered with a humble

\* Bawdwen's Trans. of Domesday for Middlesex, p. 2, 3.

humble negative. "How was it then," resumed Henry, "did we *give* those lands to you?" "Your Majesty was indeed pleased so to do," replied Sir Edward.

It appears that the question was not urged further, and the estates remained in the North family until the year 1630, when they experienced alienation, and passed to the families of Philips and Pytts. James Rushout, Esq. who was created a baronet in the year 1661, married Alice, daughter of Edmund Pytts, Esq. and in consequence of this marriage, obtained possession of the above manorial rights, which have ever since continued in his family. This Sir James Rushout, Bart. purchased an estate at *Northwick*, in Worcestershire, and represented in Parliament the town of Evesham for thirty years. He died in 1697, while making preparations for setting out as ambassador extraordinary to the Grand Seignior. His son, Sir John, took an active part in public affairs, and was a distinguished opponent of the administration of Sir Robert Walpole. He married Lady Anne Compton, daughter of George, fourth Earl of Northampton; and was succeeded by his son, likewise Sir John, who, after having represented Evesham in several Parliaments, was created Lord Northwick in 1797. John, the second Lord Northwick, son of the above peer, a nobleman eminent for a love of the fine arts, and for an attention to the interests of literature, has a seat in the village of Harrow, which will shortly be noticed.

The manorial rights of the lordship of Harrow and Sudbury\* extend over the whole of this parish. It is to be regretted that

\* Among curious customs connected with the manor of Sudbury, it is observed in the *Environs of London* (Vol. II. p. 371) on the authority of writings possessed by Lord Northwick, that "lands descend as by the common law, except that in default of male issue, or heirs, the eldest daughter, or the eldest of any female heirs in the same degree of consanguinity, inherits. The tenants' services due formerly in this manor seem to have been commuted for certain sums of money, called *work silver*, which are frequently mentioned in the old survey."

that the site of the ancient manor-house of Harrow is not known, as the spot would acquire a considerable portion of interest from its connection with long-past scenes of sacerdotal splendour. The manor-house of this place was for many ages the occasional residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury. The most memorable event relating to the visits of these powerful manorial lords, occurs in the year 1170. The famous Thomas à Becket, then Archbishop, while travelling towards Woodstock for the professed purpose of paying respect to Prince Henry, who had been recently allowed to participate in the government of the kingdom, was denied access to the court, and commanded to repair immediately to his own diocese. It is recorded that he passed some days, on his return, at his manor of Harrow, in the exercise of much dignified hospitality; and during his stay exchanged many acts of kindness with the abbot of St. Alban's. This was only a short time previous to the assassination of Becket, and the spirit of animosity which prevailed very generally in regard to this arrogant churchman, was evinced in a conspicuous manner by the resident clergymen of the place. Nigellus de Sackville, rector of Harrow, and Robert de Broc, the vicar, treated him with boisterous disrespect, and are said to have maimed with their own hands one of the horses bearing his provisions; for which offence they were both excommunicated at Canterbury, on the ensuing Christmas.

Only few circumstances occur in regard to the visits of succeeding prelates. Archbishop Boniface was here in the year 1250, at which time he held a visitation; and Archbishop Winchelsey dates from Harrow in the year 1300. It would appear that the archiepiscopal lords of this manor, shortly after the latter period, transferred their occasional residence to *Heggeton*, a place which will be noticed in a succeeding page.

The chief ornamental residence of the village of Harrow is the *Manor-house of Flambards*, which is a seat of Lord Northwick. The manor of Flambards derives its name from a former  
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 possessor,

possessor, Sir John Flambard, who lived in the reign of Edward III. The property was subsequently vested in the family of Gerard, from whom, after an intermediate transmission, it passed to that of Page, and was purchased on the decease of Richard Page, Esq. by the present noble proprietor. Mr. Page had commenced the erection of a new house on this estate, which has been completed, on a more liberal scale, by Lord Northwick. The principal windows of this commodious and elegant villa open to a display of scenery which, at the first glance, surprises from its wideness of range, and afterwards more permanently gratifies from the distinguished beauty of many of its component parts. The arrangement of the interior evinces a delicate and classical correctness of taste. The pictures are not numerous, but each is selected with refined judgment. We notice the following, as proofs of the accuracy of this assertion :

St. Katharine, by *Raffaello* ; eminent for the graceful simplicity so carefully studied by this incomparable master.

Our Saviour in the Temple, with the Doctors, by *Lionardo da Vinci*. The colouring fine, and the characters much diversified and strongly-marked.

A Holy Trinity, by *De Ferrara*.\* In this piece the Father is represented as an aged and venerable human-creature, but is only half-revealed, the lower part being enveloped in clouds. The son is supported by his Virgin Mother ; and a Saint (supposed to be St. Nicholas) is shewn in the attitude of adoration. There is much fine expression in the face of the latter figure, which has evident marks of being a portrait ; probably that of some dignified ecclesiastic favourable to the artist.

A Venetian Nobleman, by *Titian*.

An exquisite Danaë by the same painter.

A fine

\* Giovanni Andrea Ferrari, or De Ferrara, was born at Genoa, in 1599, and died in 1669. He chiefly painted in a small size, and was much patronised by the Princes and Nobility of his time.



A fine piece by *Giorgione*, representing figures with musical instruments.

A Charity-Girl (small) by *Schidone*. This attractive picture formerly belonged to the King of Naples; and several of those noticed above are from the Aldobrandini Gallery at Rome.

Lord Northwick possesses, also, a fine and highly-valuable cabinet of medals, many of which were collected by himself in Italy and Sicily. This splendid assemblage of the great links of history is unusually affluent in the medals of Magna Græcia and Sicily, and comprises numerous estimable coins of the Syrian and Macedonian kings, together with a suit of Roman imperial brass medals and medallions.

The grounds attached to Lord Northwick's residence are disposed in a fine taste, and have the natural advantage of beautiful and very extensive prospects.

On the north side of the church-yard is the *Rectory House*, a substantial and handsome building, formerly the seat of the Rushout family, but now the property and residence of James Edwards, Esq. The *vicarage* is situated to the south of the church-yard, and is now occupied as a boarding-house, of great respectability, for the accommodation of pupils at the celebrated School of this village, the present incumbent having constructed, as his private residence, a very desirable house at the extremity of the village towards London.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF HARROW, an establishment which has gradually acquired such high reputation for learning and good conduct as to rank at present amongst the eight great schools of England,\* like most foundations of a similar nature, proceeded from a small beginning. In the 14th year of Queen Elizabeth, John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman of Preston, in this parish, procured letters patent, and special licence

PART IV.

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\* The eight principal public Schools of the kingdom are considered to be those of Winchester; Westminster; Eton; Harrow; The Charter House; Merchant Taylor's; Saint Paul's; and Rugby.

from the crown, for perpetuating his benevolent intentions with respect to gratuitous instruction, and other pious and charitable purposes.

It does not appear that he, for many years, appropriated to his scholastic institution, more than the sum of 20 marks annually; but, in the year 1590, (the thirty third year of Elizabeth's reign, and two years previous to his death) he developed his full intentions, and provided for their perpetual observance. On this occasion he drew up, with most minute and elaborate care, a code of Regulations for the government of his Foundation. This curious document is intituled, "Orders, Statutes, and Rules, made and sett forth the Eighteenth day of January, in the three and thirtieth yeare of the Raigue of our Sovereigne Lady Elizabeth, &c. by me, John Lyon, of Preston, in the parish of Harrow on ye hill, in ye county of Middlesex, yeoman, Founder of ye Free Grammer Schoole in Harrow, to be observed and kept by the Governors of ye Lands, tenements, goods, and possessions of ye said Free Grammer Schoole."\*

The founder here particularises the estates with which, after the death of himself and his wife *Johan*, he intends to endow his establishment.

At this period a house for the reception of the scholars had not been provided; and the founder thus expresses his intentions on that head. "And I, the said John Lyon, doe purpose, by ye Grace of God, to build wth some pte of my lands lying within the towne of Harrow uppon ye Hill, meete and convenient Roomes for the said Schoole Mr. and Usher to inhabite and dwell in; as alsoe a large and convenient Schoole house, with a chimney in it. And, alsoe, a celler under the said Roomes and Schoole house, to lay in wood and coales; which said Celler shall be divided into three several Roomes; ye one for ye Mr. the second for the Usher; and ye third for ye Scholars."

He

\* Harl. MSS. Brit Mus. No. 2211.

He directs that if such intention should not be carried into effect previous to his decease, the sum of 300*l.* should be appropriated to that purpose by certain Governors, the appointment of whom he then regulates.

He next proceeds to direct the assembling of the Governors as soon as convenient after the building is completed, for the purpose of electing a Master and Usher, whom he declares shall be "single men unmarried." The name and period of election of every master is to be "written and entered into a little paper booke, which shall remain in the common Chest;" and thereupon "all Bookes, Utensils, and other Implements belonging to the said Schoole," are to be delivered into his custody. The master's salary he fixes at 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *per annum*, besides 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* on the first, of May towards his provision of fuel; the Usher's at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* with 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for fuel.

The Founder declares his desire that the School shall consist of "a meete and convenient number of Schollers, as well of poor to be taught freely," (which privilege he confines to the children of the inhabitants of Harrow); "as of others, to be received for ye further profit and Commoditie of the Schoole-master."

The sum of 20*l.* *per annum* is appropriated to the support of four exhibitioners; two in Gonville and Caius College, at Cambridge; and the others in any college at Oxford.\*

These exhibitioners are directed to be chosen from such as are "most meete for towardnesse, poverty, and painfulnesse." In this choice he, however, gives the preference to "his own poor kinsfolk, if any such there be; and to such as are borne in the said *Parish* of Harrow, being apte to learne, being poore, and meete to go to the University;" and, in such case, he enjoins that the election shall fall on "the most apt and most poore soule that shall be meete."

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\* The exhibitions have been raised, in consequence of the improved value of the estates, to 20*l.* *per annum* each.

This allowance to the exhibitioners is to be enjoyed by them for eight years, if they shall be considered by the Governors to "have need thereof soe longe"; and "if they doe profit and goe well forward in learning."\*

The regulations provide for the government of the school with curious minuteness, and describe the number of forms; the books and exercises to be allotted to each; the mode of correction; the hours of attending school; and the vacations and play-days. They extend even to the amusements of the Scholars, which are confined to "driving a top, tossing a hand-ball, running, and shooting." For the purpose of this latter exercise, all parents are required to furnish their children with "bowstrings, shafts, and bresters."

In consequence of this regulation it was usual to hold an annual exhibition of archery on the fourth of August, when the scholars contended for a silver arrow. Within the last fifty years this custom has been abolished, and in its room has been substituted the delivery of annual orations before the assembled Governors.

The whole of the original statutes are drawn up with much care and precision, and appear to have been calculated to provide for every probable exigency of the then limited institution; while it will be readily supposed that a faint glimmering only of its future celebrity and extension, could possibly enter into the view of the benevolent founder, who directs that the Governors, in conjunction with the master, may make any discretionary alterations for the benefit of the school.

Thus, then, was established this celebrated seminary; and in the humble character of a parochial Free School it long remained, diffusing only limited benefit, and unknown except within the narrow circle of its immediate neighbourhood.

The appointment, in the latter part of the 17th century, of the Rev. Thomas Brian, M. A. as Head Master, was an auspicious circumstance. The estimation in which the talents of this

\* Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. 2211.



this gentleman were held, first attracted the notice of persons unconnected with the parish of Harrow, and swelled the list of scholars with names foreign to the foundation.

The Eton plan of instruction was introduced at Harrow by Dr. Thackeray, who died in 1760, and has ever since continued in use. Dr. Thackeray has been successively followed in the important situation of Head Master, by Dr. Sumner; Dr. Heath; Dr. Drury; and the present master, Dr. Butler.

The existing Governors of the Foundation are :

The Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon,  
 The Right Hon. Lord Northwick,  
 William Page, Esq.  
 Samuel Moody, Esq.  
 The Most Noble the Marquis of Abercorn,  
 and  
 John Gray, Esq.

The undernamed learned persons are at present engaged in the management of the School:—The Rev. George Butler, D. D. late Fellow of Sydney College, Cambridge : Head Master. The Rev. Mark Drury, M. A. Second Master, or Usher. These are recognised by the foundation, and are elected by the Governors. The following are appointed by the Head Master as Assistants :—The Rev. B. Evans; The Rev. Henry Drury; Mr. William Drury; Mr. Sheepshanks; and Mr. Mills.

The greatest number of scholars who have been at any one time at Harrow, was in the year 1804, during the mastership of Dr. Drury; when the number of students amounted to 353; exceeding by one the number then at Eton. There are at present at Harrow about 290 boys.

The buildings appertaining to the school are not of an impressive, or ornamental character. The original school-house erected for the confined purposes of the infant establishment

still exists, having undergone no external alteration, except the repairs rendered necessary by the wear of years. This is a building of red brick, having on the top a Lion, the rebus of the Founder's name.\*

In the original arrangement of the interior, the lower portions only were used as school-rooms; the middle floor formed the residence of the Master and Usher, then the only teachers; while the upper story consisted of writing schools. The whole of this building is now appropriated to the exercises of the school, the pupils studying their lessons at the houses of their tutors, and assembling here for the purpose of examination.

The Governors, some time back, purchased a building at a short distance from the School-house, for the residence of the Head Master, and for the purpose of enabling him to board, with convenience, a portion of the pupils. This building has been improved and enlarged by different masters, and has lately received very considerable additions under the direction of Dr. Butler. On this occasion Dr. Butler expended upwards of 5000*l.* exclusive of the sum of 1200*l.* allowed by the Governors.

That part of the structure which forms the private residence of the master, is of some antiquity, but has received considerable improvements. The adjoining buildings appropriated to the reception of boarders, are capable of accommodating 100 students, the greater number of whom have each a private study. The whole of the exterior has been recently ornamented, in imitation of the Gothic, or English style of architecture.

The scholars who are not received at the Master's House, are boarded at those of the assistants, and at several houses appropriated to that purpose in the village.

This celebrated seminary has not escaped the usual fate of eminent success, in producing murmurs from the envious or ill-

\* The annexed View of Harrow comprises the School-house, and the elevated church of this parish.

ill-informed. Certain inhabitants of Harrow had long felt a strange displeasure at its growing fame, and wished to confine its advantages within their ancient narrow bounds. After repeated attempts to gain the desired end, a serious appeal was made to the court which exercises jurisdiction over endowed establishments; and as the complaint of a British subject who is, or who imagines himself to be, injured, ever meets with regard, a thorough and complete investigation was made, in the year 1810, into the original nature of the foundation, and the present mode of conducting the School. On this occasion the judgment of the court was delivered, in a manner conspicuous for luminous arrangement, depth of erudition, and apparent justness of conclusions, by the present learned and truly respected Master of the Rolls, Sir William Grant.\* This judgment has placed the school, as at present constituted, on a firmer and more assured basis.

The chief grounds of complaint, aided however by several minor grievances, were alleged to be the great influx of scholars foreign to the foundation, and the small number of scholars being children of inhabitants of the parish, or town of Harrow, for whose benefit the school was primarily established. This latter circumstance was said to arise from two causes; the ill-treatment which boys on the foundation received from the scholars of a higher rank in life, who were admitted, according to a technical phrase, as foreigners into the seminary; and the injurious influence arising from the expensive habits of those young men of fortune, chiefly the sons of the nobility and gentry.

That such difficulties may interfere with the beneficial enjoyment of this excellent endowment by the inhabitants of Harrow, the most partial advocate would scarcely attempt to deny. But it is necessarily suggested as a question, whether these difficulties are caused by any improper deviation from the intention of the founder? Assuredly, they would appear

\* See Vesey's Chancery Rep. Vol. XVII. p. 498.

to be rather the natural and unavoidable consequences of the celebrity acquired by the school, in the diligent prosecution of those studies which were intended to constitute its leading feature.

The state of society in England at the commencement of the 17th century should be considered, when we endeavour to form a just estimate of the views under which this establishment was commenced. At the period of the foundation, the human mind was usually in one of two extremes. The grossest ignorance pervaded, or it was enriched with the learning of the ancients. To advance the acquirement of a classical education, a central point of congregation was necessary, in order to induce an accomplished scholar to undertake the task of instruction. Hence the establishment of many seminaries for grammatical tuition in the learned languages, which have since risen to distinguished eminence.

That this, in common with many other institutions founded nearly at the same time, was not intended exclusively for the benefit of the lower classes of society, appears sufficiently plain; and at present the easy acquirement of such branches of education as capacitate men for the ordinary avocations of life, may be thought to render desirable the appropriation of the more regular and classical establishments to those who move in a higher walk of society, or who are intended for the learned professions.

It was pertinently asked by the learned Master of the Rolls, "would the parish itself gain by the conversion of this distinguished seminary of learning into a mere parish school?" That it would not, appears to be sufficiently evident, because no master of due learning and talent could be induced to preside over it, for the small remuneration prescribed by the founder's rules.

But the most forcible argument against such a measure, is that it would apparently contravene the intention of the founder himself, who seems to have contemplated the possible fu-



ture eminence of the school, by expressly providing that the master should be permitted to take, for his own emolument, so many scholars as could be conveniently taught and accommodated.

The results of the investigation appear to have been ; That although the founder was certainly desirous of bestowing a peculiar privilege on the people of Harrow, by affording their children gratuitous education, yet it was also his wish to encourage the resort of other scholars, and to impart to them all the benefit of his establishment, except eleemosynary instruction :—

That every possible encouragement had been given to the inhabitants to send their children thither for education : That those who had attended had been treated with the same care as the scholars differently circumstanced : That the alleged grievance of the small number educated on the foundation arose chiefly from a disinclination in the inhabitants to give their children a classical education ; while some were deterred by the expense of purchasing classical books, and others were unable to board their children in the town, a circumstance rendered necessary from their residence in remote parts of this extensive parish. These latter difficulties naturally proceed from the plan of the institution.

The averred ill-treatment of the scholars on the foundation, of which only a few instances were adduced, was not greater than might in a course of years have arisen from personal or accidental causes ; whilst the alleged systematic pursuit of such conduct, was negatived by numerous cases in which no such treatment had been received.

It was shewn that at no period, although the number of scholars had been very large, had they ever been so numerous as to prevent the whole from being well taught, and conveniently accommodated ; and that every possible exertion had been used, consistent with their rank and situation in life,

to reduce to an œconomical scale, their expenses and habits.\*

Thus it is to be concluded, that the inhabitants of Harrow have the opportunity of enjoying the beneficial advantages of the endowment. If they are prevented from so doing, by local or pecuniary circumstances, they forego a privilege, and are not deprived of a right.

The labours of the latter masters of Harrow School have been attended with eminent and most estimable success. A long list of illustrious scholars, distinguished in the literary and political annals of the country, fully evinces the talents which have directed, and the diligence with which has been prosecuted, the study of useful and elegant learning within these walls.

Where so many claim honourable notice, it is a difficult task to select names in illustration of our remark; yet, although it is impossible to bestow deserved attention on all, we cannot deny ourselves the gratification of adorning our page by mentioning a few distinguished students. When we observe, that here were educated Dr. Bennet, Bishop of Cloyne; Dr. Parr; Mr. Sheridan; the late Sir William Jones; Earl Spencer; Earl Moira; Lord Byron; the late Mr. Perceval; the Hon. William Spencer; Mr. Peel; and the Earl of Aberdeen, President of the Society of Antiquaries, &c. the reader will duly appreciate the important nature of this establishment.†

The *Parish Church* of Harrow, from its situation on the summit

\* See many farther particulars in Vesey's Chan. Rep. Vol. XVII. p. 491.

† William Baxter, the learned author of the Glossary, and editor of several of the Classics, also received education at Harrow; to which circumstance he thus recurs in a note to the 3rd line, 15th Epistle, 1st Book of Horace:—"Rusticus quidam cognomento *Plumbarius*, in vico agit vernacule appellato *Harrow on the Hill* quod est *Herga* sive *Castra super Colle*; qui quidem vicus satis notus est in Medio Saxonum nostrorum pago; præsertim vero nobis, qui in sacro isto monte Musas primum adivimus." We believe this to have been the first classical mention of Harrow as a school.

mit of a hill, insulated, as it were, in the midst of a country by no means remarkable for boldness of inequalities, is an object unusually conspicuous; and, perhaps, attracts more frequently the notice of the distant traveller than any similar building in the kingdom.\* On a closer examination, the structure is found to possess considerable beauty and interest. It appears that a church on this spot was erected by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of the Conqueror. The building was not consecrated till the time of Anselm, who became Archbishop in 1093; and Eadmer, the historian, preserves a curious anecdote relating to this ceremony. He states that Anselm, preparing to consecrate the church, as being on his own peculiar manor though within the diocese of London, was opposed by the Bishop of London, who claimed the right of dedication to himself. The dispute was referred to Wulstan, Bishop of Worcester, *the only Saxon prelate then living*, who decided in favour of the Archbishop.

The antiquary finds with pleasure that some parts of the structure erected by Lanfranc are still remaining. These chiefly consist of interior circular columns, which divide the nave and aisles; and a doorway on the west face of the tower. The latter relic has suffered much from the inroads of time, and is now in a mutilated condition. The workmanship does not appear to have been of a costly or elaborate character, but it may be noticed, as a feature rather curious, that the arch immediately over the door is formed of a much flatter segment of a circle than is usual with Saxon or Norman architecture.

The church would appear to have been chiefly rebuilt late in the 14th century; and, when free from innovation, was a structure equally venerable and pleasing; but the whole is now covered with rought-cast, and the stone mullions of many of the windows are supplanted by frame-work of a mean and inappropriate

\* It is recorded that when some divines were disputing before King Charles II. about the *visible Church*, his Majesty said that he "knew not where it was to be found, except, indeed, at Harrow."

inappropriate description. Above the nave is a range of clerestory windows; and at the west end is a square embattled tower, with graduated buttresses; from which rises a spire of rather lofty proportions, covered with lead.\*

The interior consists of a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and two transepts. The furniture and general arrangement are of a homely character; but the nave has a roofing of wood, curiously carved. The brackets are supported by whole-length figures of the apostles, now white-washed and much defaced. Among the ornaments of the roof are interspersed figures of angels, holding musical instruments. The ancient font, which is probably coeval with the portions of the structure erected by Archbishop Lanfranc, has been removed from its former sanctified recess, and is now placed in the garden attached to the vicarage-house.

Several of the monuments in this church are of an interesting character. Within the rails of the communion-table is a flat grave-stone, with a brief inscription to the memory of *Sir Samuel Garth*, eminent as a physician, respectable as a poet, and the esteemed associate of that *Galaxy of wits* which bestowed so much lustre on the early part of the 18th century. In *Hay's Religio Philosophi* it is said that *Sir Samuel Garth* ordered a vault to be made for himself and his lady in this church, in consequence of an "accidental whim."

On the floor of the chancel are several monumental stones  
with

\* In the paper termed the *County Herald*, for Sep. 30, 1815, it is observed that "The beautiful old steeple of the church of Harrow on the Hill, had like to have been consumed by fire on Friday last. Part of the lead having been torn off, there were some plumbers employed to solder it; and when they went to dinner, at 12 o'clock, they left the stove with fire in it until their return. Shortly afterwards a passenger observed a great light in the belfry, and gave the alarm; when it was found that a considerable part of the wood-work was on fire above the belfry, but which was fortunately extinguished by a few pails of water. Five minutes later, and the whole would have been consumed."



with brasses, chiefly in a mutilated state. One of these is to the memory of *Sir John Flambard*, lord of the manor which still bears his name, in the reign of Edward III. His effigies are represented in armour, with a dog, the emblem of fidelity, at the feet. Another commemorates *John Byrkhed*, rector of Harrow, who died in 1418, and has the figure of the deceased, now mutilated, in a priest's habit, beneath a Gothic canopy. Round the ledge are some remains of the inscription, the whole of which is preserved in Weever. On the gravestone of *William Wightman, Esq.* who resided for many years in the rectory house of Harrow, and died in 1579, are the figures of himself, his wife, and five children.

In the nave is the flat gravestone (long neglected, and at present nearly covered with a pew) of JOHN LYON, founder of Harrow School.\* This obscure memorial comprises the figure of the deceased in brass, with the following laudatory but honest inscription :

“ Heare lyeth buried the bodye of John Lyon, late of Preston in this parish, yeoman, decd. the 11th day of Octr. in the yeare of our Lord 1592, who hath founded a free grammar school in the parish, to have continuance for ever ; and for maintenance thereof, and for releyffe of the poore, and of some poore schollers in the universities, repairinge of highwayes, and other good and charitable uses, hath made conveyance of lands of good value to a corporation granted for that purpose. Prayers be to the Author of all goodness, who make us myndful to follow his good example.”

In the north transept are several monuments to the family of  
*Gerards,*

\* We have great pleasure in observing that a mural monument, expressive of grateful respect, will shortly be erected, in consequence of a subscription among the Gentlemen educated at Harrow School, to the memory of this worthy founder of a scholastic establishment which has attained so unexpected a height of celebrity. The intended inscription is already furnished by the classical pen of Dr. Parr.

*Gerards*, formerly lords of the manor of Flambards; and in the south transept is a mural tablet to *Dr. Sumner*, with the following inscription from the pen of his pupil and friend, *Dr. Parr*;—a eulogy most grateful to his memory as a scholar and as a man :

“ H. S. E. Robertus Sumner, S. T. P. Col. Regal. apud Cantab. olim Socius; Scholæ Harroviensis haud ita pridem Archididasculus. Fuit huic præstantissimo viro ingenium naturâ peracre, optimarum disciplinis artium sedulò excultum, usu diurno confirmatum et quoddammodo subactum. Nemo enim aut in reconditis sapientiæ studiis illo subtilior extitit aut humanioribus literis limatior, nemini ferè vel felicius contigit iudicii acumen, vel uberior eruditionis copia. Egregiis hisce cum dotibus naturæ, tum doctrinæ subsidiis, insuper accedebant in scriptis vera, & propè perfecta eloquentia, in sermone facetiarum lepor planè Atticus, et gravitati suaviter aspersa urbanitas, in moribus singularis quædam integritas & fides, vitæ denique ratio constans sibi et ad virtutis normam diligenter severèque exacta; omnibus qui vel amico essent eo vel magistro usi, doctrinæ, ingenii, virtutis triste reliquit desiderium, subitâ eheu! atque immaturâ morte correptus Prid. Id. Septemb. Anno Dom. 1771, Æt. suæ 41.”

Among numerous tombs in the church-yard are those of the *Rev. Thomas Brian*, 39 years master of Harrow School (1730); and *Thomas Thackeray*, D. D. master of the same school, (1760.)

This *Parish Church* had formerly both a rectory and a vicarage. The rectory was a sinecure, to which the Archbishop collated a rector, who became patron of the vicarage.\*

The

\* Repertorium, Vol. I. p. 635. The rectory manor, with the advowson of the vicarage, are now the property of Lord Northwick. It may be observed that the court rolls of this manor, from a date as early as the first year of Richard II. to the present time, with very few chasms, are possessed by his Lordship, and are in a state of high preservation.

The vicarage was endowed by St. Edmund, who was promoted to the metro-political dignity in 1234, with the small tithes generally, and also with the tithe of hay on certain specified lands in this parish. The church is in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, being reckoned among the parishes belonging to the deanry of Croydon in Surrey.

Amongst the rectors previous to the alienation of the manors by Archbishop Cranmer, the following are the most remarkable :

*Cuthbert Tunstall*, afterwards Bishop of London ; rector from 1511, to 1522.

He was succeeded by *William Bolton*, prior of St. Bartholomew's near Smithfield, who either rebuilt or enlarged the rectory-house. According to a fanciful and unsupported tale, the good prior effected this building, or reparation, on the highest spot in the vicinity of London, with the view of obtaining an asylum during the prevalence of a great flood, which was expected to happen in the year 1524. This story was probably fabricated at the time, as a joke on the presumed credulity of cloistered ecclesiastics, though gravely repeated by several chroniclers.

A chantry in this church appears to have been founded by *William de Bosco*, rector of Harrow, in the year 1324.

The present *Vicar* is the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, M. A. instituted in 1811 ; who is author of "The Velvet Cushion," and other publications which have obtained considerable notice.

There are two *Chapels of Ease* in this extensive parish, situated at Pinner and at Harrow Weald ; both of which will shortly be noticed. An ancient building of this description, named *Tokynton Chapel*, distant two miles from the church, in the neighbourhood of Wembly, was destroyed several ages back, and the exact site is not at present to be discovered. It

appears to have been desecrated so early as the reign of Edward VI.

The parish of Harrow contains two meeting-houses for Dissenters, one belonging to the Baptists and the other to the class of Methodists termed Wesleyan. Both appear to be in a declining state.

A *Parochial School* for gratuitous instruction, on the plan introduced by Dr. Bell, has been recently instituted, chiefly through the exertions of the Rev. J. W. Cunningham. The expenses are defrayed by subscription, and about 170 children take benefit of the establishment.

The memoirs of eminent persons form so pleasing a feature of topographical delineation, that we must be allowed to mention Dr. PARR, as a *native* of this village, though aware of the delicacy required in allusions to a living public character. The annals of HARROW-SCHOOL would, indeed, be very far from complete without a brief notice of the more important events in the career of this distinguished scholar.

Dr. Samuel Parr was born at Harrow, on the 26th of Jan. 1746-7, his father being a respectable surgeon resident in the village. He was placed on the foundation of the great school which he afterwards so highly adorned, when five years and four months of age. He received his education under Dr. Thackeray and Dr. Sumner, and was head boy before he attained the age of fourteen.

On leaving school, his father, who wished him to follow the profession of physic, kept him at home, under his own instruction as to the elements of the knowledge of medicine, for more than three years; but his ardent predilection for classical learning prevailing over all attempts at persuasion, he was sent to Emanuel College, Cambridge.

In the year 1767, he was appointed first assistant at Harrow School, under his former master, Dr. Sumner; and, while in this honourable situation, he was ordained by Bishop Terrick.



On the death of Dr. Sumner, in 1771, he became a candidate for the mastership of the school, but failed, as it is said, on account of the youthful period of life at which he solicited that advancement; for he was then not twenty-five years of age.

On this disappointment he fitted up, as a school, a house in the neighbouring village of Stanmore,\* and was followed by some of the best scholars of the great institution which he had quitted. But the vicinity of so flourishing an establishment as that of Harrow, proved a continual source of inconvenience. He removed from the soil on which effort wore the air of rivalry, and accepted the situation of Master at Colchester school; from which he shortly afterwards removed, and undertook a similar charge at Norwich. During his residence at this latter place he was admitted to the degree of LL. D. at Cambridge.

In the year 1786, Dr. Parr declined the fatigue of public teaching, and retired to the parsonage of Hatton, Warwickshire, having been presented to the perpetual curacy of that church by the mother of a former pupil. For some time he received at this place a limited number of private students, but now first found leisure to impart to the world a specimen of his superior powers in classical composition.—It was in this retirement that he assisted the late Mr. Henry Homer, formerly of Emanuel College, Cambridge, in preparing a new Edition of the three books of Bellendenus “de Statu.” The celebrated preface to that edition, written by Dr. Parr, is supposed to be one of the finest instances of modern Latinity which the learned world possesses; and Harrow School has just cause to be proud of forming the scholar capable of so forcible and truly elegant a composition.

In the year 1790, Dr. Parr exchanged the curacy of Hatton for a rectory of small value in Northamptonshire; but retained his residence at the former place. In 1802, he was gratified by a presentation to the living of Graffham, from Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. who “acknowledged as a great

\* See a notice of this building in our account of Stanmore Magua.

additional motive to such a favour, the conviction of acting in a manner that would be pleasing to Dr. Parr's friends, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Knight.

Dr. Parr still continues to reside at Hatton, and has evinced the active benevolence of his disposition, by rescuing from injurious neglect the income arising from several pious bequests, intended to benefit the poor of that neighbourhood, and to assist in decorating the parish-church. In this retirement he possesses a very extensive and excellent library. The books of such a man are his best companions; but, even in this provincial retirement, Dr. Parr is happy in possessing contiguous friends capable of estimating his worth, and of occasionally eliciting the full splendour of his colloquial powers.\*

*William Page*, a scholar of some eminence in the 17th century, is said by Anthony Wood to have been born in the parish of Harrow. He was master of the school at Reading for some time, and was author of several theological and controversial tracts.

THE HAMLET OF PINNER is situated about three miles from Harrow. Although this district never formed a separate parochial division, it formerly possessed a weekly market, under a grant of King Edward III. to John, Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors. By the same authority were also held two annual fairs.

The Village of Pinner is of considerable extent, but consists chiefly of houses indifferently built and ill-placed, the whole wearing a dull and rather neglected appearance. On the borders of the Hamlet are several dwellings which must be excepted from the above cheerless outline of description; and, in various retired parts of this division of Harrow, are villas which rise far above mediocrity of character.

*Pinner Hill*, the seat of John Baker Sellon, Esq. Serjeant at  
Law,

\* See a succinct notice of Hatton, and of the residence of Dr. Parr, in the "Beauties of England," for Warwickshire, p. 266.

Law, is a commodious residence, considerably improved by the present proprietor. This house was formerly inhabited by Sir Christopher Clitherow, and afterwards by Sir Bartholomew Shower, Knt. a Lawyer of considerable eminence, who published reports, and other legal, together with some political works.

*Pinner Grove*, the agreeable residence of Sir Francis Milman, Bart. and M. D.; is approached through a fine avenue of Elms. The attached grounds are ornamented with a sheet of water, and are desirably umbrageous. The eminent lawyer, Sir Michael Foster, one of the Justices of the King's Bench, formerly resided in this mansion.

A House at Pinner now inhabited by Mr. Taniere, was occupied for several years by John Zephaniah Holwell, Esq. formerly governor of Bengal, whose narrative of the sufferings experienced by himself and his unfortunate companions in the black-hole at Calcutta, is well known. Mr. Holwell was author of an historical work relating to Hindostan, and other writings.

*Barrow-point Hill*, the substantial residence of Geoffrey Spranger, Esq. commands pleasing views over the contiguous country.—At a short distance from the above is *Woodhall*, a seat occupied by Captain Bowen.

The estate termed *Pinner Park*, which has long been converted to purposes of Agriculture, formed a portion of the grant to Sir Edward North, noticed in a preceding page. It was alienated by Dudley, Lord North, in 1630, to John Hutchinson, Esq. This property is now possessed by St. Thomas's Hospital, having been purchased in the year 1731, by the Governors of that Institution. Mr. Hume, the present tenant, has here a residence of an ornamental character. *Pinner Park* appears to have been formerly a district of some importance, as Nicholas, Abbot of Westminster, was appointed Keeper, in 1383.

At a short distance from Pinner, towards the south-east, is a

farm, termed *Headstone*. The dwelling is large, and of some antiquity, and is surrounded by a moat. The name was formerly written *Heggeton*, or *Hegeston*; and a mansion on this site was the occasional residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury.

The *Chapel* of this hamlet is a structure of ample dimensions, chiefly composed of flint and stone, with a square embattled tower at the west end. This chapel appears to have been completed in 1321; but it exhibits in different parts several lancet-shaped windows, which must probably be referred to an earlier date. The building has been recently repaired at a considerable expense.

The interior consists of a nave, chancel, two aisles, and two short transepts. The nave is separated from the aisles by pointed arches, supported by octangular pillars. In a window of the north aisle are some fragments of painted glass.

This chapel contains only few monuments which claim notice. On the north side of the chancel is a mural tablet of black marble, with an inscription in verse, to the memory of *John Day*, Minister of Pinner, who died in 1622. On this tablet is represented the effigies of the deceased, in profile, kneeling before a book. In different parts are several monuments of the families of *Clitherow*, *Hastings*, and *Page*; and also that of *Sir Bartholomew Shower*, whom we have mentioned in our notice of a house which he formerly occupied.

The front is large and ancient, the exterior of the basin forming an octagon, the different compartments of which are ornamented with devices of *Roses*, &c. in quatrefoils. The basin is supported by an octangular pillar.

The adjoining cemetery contains a tombstone to the memory of *William Skenelsby*, who died in 1775, at the extraordinary age of 118.

The vicar of Harrow presents to the benefice of Pinner, which is a perpetual curacy, and allows the incumbent a certain



tain sum out of the small-tithes, and some other advantages. This curacy has been several times augmented by Queen Anne's bounty.

The barbarous custom of throwing at cocks as a Shrovetide festivity, was formerly practised at Pinner with much public ardour; and the money collected at this disgraceful celebration was applied to the aid of the poor's-rates. The custom was discontinued about the year 1680.

HARROW WEALD, an extensive district on the northern side of the parish, retains in its name an allusion to its former umbrageous and rude character; the term *Weald* signifying in the Saxon, a Wood. This wide range of land possesses some fine inequalities of surface, and at many points are obtained rich and diversified prospects.

In the vicinity of the brick-kilns, near the northern extremity of this weald, is a spot of ground supposed to be the most lofty elevation in the parish of Harrow, and which is said to form a land-mark to mariners approaching England from the German Ocean.—The attention of the person examining this elevated neighbourhood may be directed to some contiguous trees, so ancient, yet so sturdy under the wear of centuries, that, with a moderate licence of conjecture, they may be supposed to present memorials of the great Forest of Middlesex. He will, likewise, find near at hand a curious but obscure vestige of some very remote age, which has hitherto not been favoured with due antiquarian observation. This is locally termed Grime's Dyke, and consists of a ditch, or hollow way, lying to the west of the road leading from Harrow to Watford. This dyke is in some places nearly twenty feet wide, but is chiefly overgrown by furze or screened by aquatic weeds.

On the part of the weald nearest to the village of Harrow are several elegant villas, among which may be noticed that of Nicholas Smith, Esq.; and here is a small chapel of ease, begun in August, 1815. Subscriptions for the erection of this

building were obtained by the active endeavours of the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Vicar of Harrow; and many persons not residing in the parish aided the laudable intention of the parishioners, by liberal contributions.

On the north-east extremity of Harrow Weald, and in the close vicinity of Stanmore, is *Bentley Priory*, a seat of the Marquis of Abercorn,\*—A religious house, termed Benethley, or Bentley, formerly stood on or near the site of the present mansion. Concerning this monastery very little is at present known.† It does not appear to have been a house of much importance, but is believed to have existed till the suppression of the smaller monastic institutions in the reign of Henry VIII. The site and the demesne lands were, probably, then granted to the monks of St. Gregory's Priory at Canterbury; and were afterwards exchanged with the King for other property by Archbishop Cranmer. In the year 1546, the "Priory of Bentley, with the Priory-house," and its attached profits and rents, was granted by King Henry VIII. to certain individuals. After various transmissions the manor, or priory-farm of Bentley, was purchased of William Waller, Esq. about the year 1776, by Mr. James Duberly. By this Gentleman it was sold in 1788. to the Marquis of Abercorn.

It is stated, in the additions made to Camden's *Britannia* by Gough, that the house of Bentley was taken down and rebuilt by Mr. Duberly; and it is observed in the same work that a chapel, then appertaining to the structure but now quite demolished, "stood detached on the Common."—The mansion has been much enlarged by the present noble proprietor, but is  
an

\* A view of this building is annexed.

† Tanner briefly notices this priory, and mentions its unfortunate end in the year 1258. But in making such a remark he has fallen into rather a ludicrous mistake. It is sufficiently evident that the *Priory* survived that year, but it appears that a *Prior* of this house then met with an unhappy end:—he was suffocated beneath a "Mow of Corn."

an irregular range of brick building, destitute of architectural beauty, and of rather a gloomy character.

The interior comprises a suite of very spacious apartments; but chiefly rests for attraction on the works of art which form a dignified portion of its furniture. Here are several antique busts, of great beauty and value; and a tasteful collection of pictures by the old masters, together with some fine portraits.

Amongst the latter must be mentioned a half-length of King Charles I. by *Vandyck*. James Hamilton, who was killed in a sea-fight in 1673, and his son James, who became Earl of Abercorn; both these pictures are by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*. The late Earl of Abercorn, by *Gainsborough*. The Hon. Captain Hamilton, father of the Marquis; one of the earliest productions of *Sir Joshua Reynolds*. The Marquis of Abercorn, a whole-length, by *Lawrence*. In different rooms are several good portraits by the same artist. The library is peculiarly indebted to his pencil. On the upper part of this room are small pictures of the late Lady Aberdeen, Lady Harriet Hamilton, and other children of the Marquis by his first marriage;—a race which, as represented on the canvas, appears to have been as beautiful as “the first tint of spring,” and which proved, unhappily, almost as transient.—Amongst the works of the same painter must be likewise noticed, Portraits of Lady Charlotte Campbell, and of the Lady of Sir William Hamilton.

Restrained by our limits from entering into any resemblance of a catalogue of the pictures on historical subjects, we cannot avoid observing that the two most esteemed works of *Paolo Panini* are preserved in this mansion.—These represent the interior of St. Peter's and St. Paul's near Rome; and architectural perspective has been rarely so judiciously treated as to produce on canvas a more magnificent effect.\*

2 U 4

The

\* Paolo Panini died in 1758, at the age of 67. He had cultivated his art, for an unusual length of time, amidst the splendid vestiges of ancient

The mansion occupies an elevated site, and commands rich and extensive prospects. The attached grounds have been advantageously augmented by the enclosure of the parish of Harrow, and now comprise more than two hundred acres in the district appropriated to ornamental scenery.

Some vestiges of Roman antiquity have been discovered near this seat.—In the year 1781, some labourers, while digging on the common, near the park-pale, found about 50 Roman coins of gold, and some of silver and copper, together with two golden rings, and a bracelet of the same metal. On one of the rings two youthful heads, face to face, were cut in gold. The other was ornamented with a blue stone, cut with the representation of eagles tearing a hare. The gold coins were chiefly of the Lower Empire.\*

The hamlet of WEMBLEY lies in the southern division of the parish, and is chiefly conspicuous for the mansion of John Gray, Esq.—The manor, or manor-farm, of Wembley, otherwise Wymbly, appears to have belonged formerly to the priory of Kilburn.† On the dissolution of monastic houses, the manor, was granted by King Henry VIII. to certain persons, who, in the same year in which they obtained the grant (1543,) conveyed it to Richard Page, Esq. The family of Page long possessed very considerable property in the county of Middlesex; and this estate remained vested in that family until 1802, in  
which

Rome. He formed his style and manner from a contemplation of the works of Ghisolfi. In Pilkington (Faselis edit. p. 382.) it is observed that “in his latter time his pictures were distinguishable by a free and broad touch, but are feeble in their colouring and effect.”—The paintings noticed above are in his best and most vigorous style.

\* See a copious description of the coins and other articles discovered, in Gough's additions to Camden for the county of Middlesex.—It may be recollected that Dr. Stukeley (Itin. Curios. 11. 3,) conjecturally asserts that, Cassivellan had his seat at Harrow.

† For a notice of this Priory *vide ante*, article Hampstead.



which year it was purchased of Richard Page, Esq. by the present proprietor, John Gray, Esq.

The mansion was rebuilt by Mr. Gray about the year 1811, in a style of considerable elegance; and is surrounded by a park, comprising more than 250 acres of fine undulating land, well ornamented with wood.

On *Sudbury Green*, and on the rise of the hill, are several tasteful villas, most desirably situated.

### KINGSBURY

adjoins Harrow on the south-east, having Hendon, Whitchurch, and Wilsdon for its boundaries in other directions. This parish adds another instance to those already adduced, respecting the existence of rural and secluded scenery within a short distance of the metropolis. At *Kingsbury Green* there are a few residences of an ornamental character; but, with this exception, and that of a district called *the Hide*, which borders on the Edgware road, the whole parish is in the hands of the farmer. This parochial district comprises 1515 acres of land; of which about 30 are woodland, 60 arable, and the remainder under grass.

From the name of this place (which is written *Chingesberie* in Domesday) it would appear to have formerly contained a royal residence. King Edward the Confessor gave to Westminster Abbey, at the time that he confirmed to that foundation the manor of Chelsea, a third of the fruit growing "in his woods at Kyngesbyrig;" and it is probable that a palace in this neighbourhood had appertained to some of the preceding Saxon monarchs.

The *Parish Church* is a small Gothic structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a low wooden turret and a spire at the west end. The furniture is of a neglected and homely character. In the chancel, and enclosed by the rails of the commu-

nion table, is a gravestone to the memory of *John Bul, Gent.* servant to Queen Elizabeth and King James, as Gentleman of the Poultry, (1621) and that of *Thomas Scudamore*, another servant to these monarchs for the term of 47 years (1626.)

The floor of the nave contains the most ancient monument in the church, which has brasses of the deceased and eighteen children, together with the following inscription in old English characters :

Pray for the Soules of *John Sheppard* and *Ann* and *Matilda* his wives, which John deceased XV. April, the year of our Lord M, V'XX° on whose Soules Jesu have m'cy.

This humble structure, and the site which it occupies, have afforded matter of curious research to the antiquary. Dr. Stukeley imagines that the church stands within the area of a Roman camp, which was Cæsar's second station after his presumed passage of the Thames at Coway Stakes.\* Mr. Gale, in allusion to this opinion, observes, that it certainly lies near the great Roman road, which led from London to Sulloniacæ, and thence to Verulamium (St. Alban's). Kingsbury church was visited by the latter antiquary in the summer of 1750, and is described by him as being chiefly built of Roman bricks ; which Dr. Stukeley thought might have been taken from the ruins of Verulam ; but which Mr. Gale supposed to have come from the *Kingsbury*, or *Villa Regia*, whence the parish appears to derive its name. Mr. Gale measured many of these bricks, and found them to be of the following dimensions :—length 16 inches and  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; breadth 11 inches and  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; thickness, 2 inches and  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The alleged existence of a Roman castrametation on this spot, may, possibly, be one of those chimerical speculations in which Dr. Stukeley was accustomed to indulge ; but, perhaps, it may be worthy of notice, that a field adjoining the church-

\* Stukeley's account of the Brill, prefixed to his *Iter Boréale*, p. 2,

church-yard, exhibits evident marks of an artificial inequality of surface.

This church is a donative, or curacy, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. Dr. Samuel Parr performed clerical duty here for a few months.

John Lyon, the founder of Harrow School, possessed property in Kingsbury. In the statutes for the regulation of his scholastic establishment, he directs that the governors "shall see and provide that tenn loads of wood, that is to say, six good loads of lath bavines, and fower good loads of tall wood, shall be yearely brought into ye schoolehouse from his lands att Kingsbury, to and for ye comon use of ye schollers of ye said schoole."\*

As a person of eminence connected with this parish, although only by a temporary residence, it may be mentioned that Dr. Goldsmith lodged for some time at a farm-house, not far distant from the six-mile stone on Kingsbury Hide. He engaged this lodging for the purpose of deep retirement, while preparing his *History of Animated Nature*. His recluse habitation was visited by Mickle, the translator of the *Lusiad*, and Mr. Boswell. The latter gentleman has inserted a notice of this visit in his *Life of Dr. Johnson*. It appears that Goldsmith was not at home, "but having a curiosity," writes Mr. Boswell, "to see his apartment, we went in, and found curious scraps of descriptions of animals, scrawled upon the walls, with a black-lead pencil."†

## HENDON.

This extensive parish, which is seven miles in length from north to south, and contains, according to Lysons, 8204 acres of land, lies to the west of Finchley, and is bounded at its extremities

\* Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. 2211.

† Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, Vol. I, p. 374, 4to. edit.

extremities by the parishes of Hampstead and Barnet. It comprises a fine district, varied in feature by considerable inequalities of surface, the heights commanding extensive and beautiful prospects, and the valleys falling in gentle slopes, agreeably sprinkled with ornamental timber. The land is principally laid out in meadows and pastures, and the traveller in search of the picturesque must regret the want of those pleasing vicissitudes of aspect produced by the operation of the plough. This deficiency, however, which is common to the Middlesex borders of the metropolis, is in some measure compensated by the luxuriant verdure of fields constantly kept in a state of artificial fertility for the annual production of hay, which is the staple commodity of the parish, and is highly esteemed. The natural beauty of this situation, and its easy distance from London, have led to the construction of many clusters of respectable dwellings within the parish, each of which deserves to be noticed as a separate village, while the general landscape is adorned rather than incumbered by the whole.

According to Camden and Norden, a Roman road,\* supposed to be the Watling Street, passed along this neighbourhood, but no traces of it now remain, and all knowledge of its course is lost.†

The history of property in this parish is traced to an early period. Archbishop Dunstan, is said, on the authority of certain ancient charters, but which it must be confessed are of *very* doubtful authenticity, to have given the *manor of Heandune*,  
 purchased

\* Norden describes this presumed Roman road as "an auncient high waie, leading to Edgeworth through an olde lane, called Hendon-wante." Spec. Brit. p. 15. It may be observed that Norden, as a resident, must have possessed an accurate knowledge of the existing state of this parish. The dedication to his "Surveyor's Dialogue;" 4to. 1607, is dated from his "poore house at Hendon."

† A lane leading through Collin Deep into the Edgware road is called, in old Surveys, "Ancient Street."



purchased by him for a few Bizantine pieces of gold, to Westminster Abbey, which gift was confirmed by King Edward. In the Norman Survey the name of this place is written *Handone*, and the manor is there stated to be held by the Abbot of St. Peter's. There was land to sixteen ploughs. A priest had one virgate (which proves the existence of a church at that early period). There was meadow sufficient for two oxen, and pannage for one thousand hogs. The whole value eight pounds; in King Edward's time twelve pounds.\*

The principal manor was granted away from the church, subject to a reserved rent, by Gervase de Blois, Abbot of Westminster, a natural son of King Stephen, and it remained in lay hands till 1312. During a part of this time it was in the possession of the le Rous family, who probably had a residence here, for in the 50th of Henry III. Geoffrey le Rous, sheriff of the counties of Bedford and Bucks, petitioned for a remuneration for the burning of his houses and corn, and for the loss of horses, arms, clothes, and other goods, of which he had been despoiled at his *manor of Hendon*, by John de Egville, and other turbulent chiefs of that period, to whom he might officially have made himself obnoxious. In the year mentioned above (1312) Richard le Rous exchanged this manor with the monastery of St. Peter for that of Hodford,† in the same parish; and it was afterwards made part of the endowment of the bishopric of Westminster. On the dissolution of that see it was granted by the crown to Sir William Herbert, with whose descendants it remained till the year 1757, when it was purchased by the late celebrated David Garrick; by whose devisees it was again sold, in 1790, to the late John Bond, Esq.; and it is now, under the direction of the Court

\* Bawdwen's Trans. of Domes. for Middlesex, p. 11.

† This name is still retained by some of the lands belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, at North End, bordering on Hampstead Heath.

Court of Chancery, in the hands Mr. Richard Lowndes, who has a mortgage on the estate.

This parish possesses a singular *Immunity*, which was granted as early as the year 1066, and was confirmed by various subsequent charters. King Edward, by charter bearing date the 9th Jan. 1066, gave to the church of St. Peter, at Westminster, divers lands in Hendon, and freed the inhabitants from all *tolls*, both by land and water. Henry III. and Richard II. by charters, the first dated at Woodstock, in the 9th year, and the latter at Westminster, in the 17th year, of their respective reigns, confirmed these immunities; which were further conceded and confirmed by the several charters of Henry VIII. Edward VI. and James I. Lastly William and Mary, by their letters patent, dated at Westminster the 7th of September in the 5th year of their reign, granted and confirmed to Sir William Rawlinson, Knt. and Serjeant at Law, the charters of their predecessors, with all their privileges; and, thereby “freed the inhabitants of Hendon from all tolls in all fairs and markets, and from all street tolls, and every other toll whatever, in every fair and every market, and every bridge, and every way and water, and also by sea, for themselves and their wares, for ever.”\*

The name of this place was originally written *Heandune*, and is derived from two Saxon words which signify *High-down*, and which therefore apply very correctly to its elevated circumstances of situation. Among the different hamlets scattered over the parish, the following deserve particular notice.

MILL HILL is a fine swell of ground, which rises by an easy progress to a considerable height. Different points in the ascent command delightful prospects, in which the churches of Harrow and Hendon are conspicuous objects, while in the extreme distance are dimly seen the towers of Windsor Castle.

The

\* Obligingly communicated by Thomas Nicoll, Esq. of Copt Hall, in this parish, who possesses the original charter of William and Mary.

The houses in this situation form a considerable village, and many constitute respectable family residences, widely detached, and surrounded by extensive and well arranged grounds.

A commodious seat, built, and for many years occupied by the late Sir John William Anderson, Bart. and now the residence of his widow, is placed in a beautiful and retired situation, and commands from the grounds extensive and richly varied views. A handsome mansion in the same vicinity, built of brick in a manner unusually substantial, and which is entitled to notice by its judicious and chaste style of architecture, was lately the residence of Capt. Williams, and since of Mr. Prior, recently deceased. The attached grounds, which are chiefly used as pasture-land, comprise about 100 acres. A Gothic dairy, of unique elegance, and splendidly decorated, was built in these grounds, at the expense of more than one thousand pounds, by the former proprietor. A house on the same hill was for many years the property and residence of the late Mr. Peter Collinson, who pursued the study of natural history with eminent success, and formed a curious botanical garden. *Linneus* commemorated a visit to this garden by planting several trees. These premises were afterwards purchased by means of a subscription among the class of Dissenters termed Independents, for the purpose of a foundation grammar-school, which is said to be conducted with great judgment. By the present occupiers one of the out buildings has been converted into a chapel. This is the only dissenting place of worship in the parish, and is but thinly attended.

There still remains on Mill Hill, though in an almost ruinous state, one of the ancient domestic structures of the neighbourhood. This building is in the best taste of the reign of Charles I. The walls of one of the apartments are curiously painted with the story of the Prodigal Son, and over the chimney are the initials of the Nicoll family. The house is now divided, and tenanted by the poor; but it is to be hoped that it will not be allowed to go entirely to decay. Here are, like-

wise, six un-endowed almshouses, "for the use of the poore, erected in 1696, at the sole charge of Thomas Nickoll, Gent."

HIGHWOOD-HILL, which is to the north of the spot last noticed, is a still bolder eminence, and is adorned by several handsome villas, from which the eye ranges over a wide and richly-cultivated expanse of country. We cannot quit this place without observing that Mrs. Porter, whose memory is held in deserved respect by the lovers of the drama, resided here for many years.

PAGE STREET is the name bestowed on a small hamlet which lies in a valley between Mill-hill and the church of Hendon. The most conspicuous object here is *Copt Hall*, the residence of Thos. Nicoll, Esq.\* the representative of an ancient family which has possessed considerable landed property in this parish from a very early period. This house was built by Randall Nicoll, an ancestor of its present possessor, in 1637. The front, which remains unaltered, and which looks upon an extensive lawn, skirted by ornamental plantations, and shaded with venerable trees, is a fine specimen of the domestic architecture of that age. William Le Blanc, Esq. has also, a handsome family-residence in this part of the parish.

In the vicinity of CHURCH END, which is the name given to a cluster of houses built in the neighbourhood of the church, is *Hendon Place*, the property of John Carbonell, Esq. but at present unoccupied. On the site of this mansion stood a venerable building, the manor-house of Hendon, which was used, in the early part of the 16th century, as a country residence by the Abbot of Westminster. It was here that Cardinal Wolsey

\* This gentleman married Catherine, the daughter of William Lewis, Esq. a resident in this parish, who is distinguished as well by a taste for scientific pursuits, as for his extensive acquaintance with the various branches of natural history.



sey first rested, when travelling, in a state of disgrace, towards York.\* Norden, writing in the reign of Elizabeth, describes the manor-house as the property of Sir Edward Herbert, Knt. and the residence of Sir John Fortescue, Kut. "one of hir Majesties most honourable privie counsell."† The family of Nicoll appear to have resided here during the greater part of the 17th century. The house was purchased, towards the middle of the century succeeding, by Thomas Snow, Esq. who took down the ancient building, which is described as having contained "a spacious gallery," and erected the present structure. The Earl of Northampton was afterwards for some time resident here.

Hendon Place is a well-proportioned and handsome mansion, comprising a body and two wings. The interior is spacious, and adapted to the occupation of a family, living on a liberal and hospitable scale. A detached ball-room, of noble dimensions, has been added to the structure, which communicates with the chief apartments through the medium of a light arcade. The grounds are rendered attractive by various picturesque undulations, and are watered by the river Brent, which is here artificially widened, and forms, with its handsome bridge, an interesting feature in the surrounding landscape.

Among the fine sprinklings of wood which enrich these premises, occur two cedars, of a good growth and flourishing aspect. It may be observed that few English counties afford finer specimens of this hardy native of the snowy mountains of Libanus, than Middlesex; and it is presumed that the largest and most beautiful of these examples formerly stood on the north side of Hendon Place. This tree was blown down by

PART IV.

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the

\* The Cardinal, "having sent to London for livery clothes for his servants that should ride with him, in the beginning of Passion Week, before Easter, set forward and rode from Richmond to a place of the Abbot of Westminster at Hendon." Stow's Annals, Edit. 1631, 4to. p. 555.

† Spec. Brit. p. 21

the high wind on the 1st of January, 1779. Sir John Cullum, in a communication to the Gentleman's Magazine, thus states its dimensions : height, 70 feet ; diameter of the horizontal extent of its branches, 100 feet ; circumference of the trunk, at 7 feet from the ground, 16 feet ; at 12 feet from the ground, 20 feet ; the limbs were from 6 to 12 feet in girth.\*

IN BRENT STREET is a spacious house, now the property and residence of Stafford Price, Esq. This was formerly a seat of the Whichcotes, and afterwards of Sir William Rawlinson, whose monument we shall shortly notice in the church. Although modernised in prevailing character, some parts of this residence appear to be of considerable antiquity. The adjoining grounds afford fine specimens of the Tulip-tree, Acacia and Oriental Plane, in a state of luxuriant maturity not often to be witnessed. In the same *Street* are likewise, many other handsome dwellings, occupied by respectable families ; and, at the lower part, a bridge over the river Brent leads to GOLDBER'S GREEN, which is pleasantly situated on the road to Hampstead, and contains many ornamented villas and cottages, surrounded with plantations.

The *Parish Church* of Hendon is placed on an elevated spot, and is an interesting object from many parts of the adjacent country. The building is composed of stone and brick, and would appear to have been erected at different times ; from which circumstance it loses all pretensions to consistency of design, while, perhaps, as a rural structure, it acquires from the same cause an accession of what may be termed the picturesque of architecture. At the west is a square tower of stone, with embattled parapets, evidently the most ancient part

\* See Gent. Mag. for 1779. Sir John Cullum observes further, that the soil in which the tree grew is a strong clay ; that its roots had not spread wide, nor taken a deep hold ; and that, at the time of its fall, it did not appear to have attained maturity. He adds that the gardener, two years before this cedar was blown down, sold the cones which it produced for 50*l*.

part of the fabric. The greater portion of the church was probably erected late in the fourteenth century.

The interior comprises a double chancel,\* nave, and north and south aisles, the latter portions being divided by broad pointed arches. Attached to the wall of the north chancel is the monument of *Edmund Fowler, Bishop of Gloucester*, who died Aug. 26th, 1714. The monument is of veined marble, and is highly decorated. On the same wall is the monument of *Sir William Rawlinson, Knt.* one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, (11th May, 1703). The effigies of the deceased is represented, in a semi-recumbent attitude, with the Chancellor's robe and insignia. At the west-end of the church is the burial place of *Sir Francis Whichcote, Bart.* and his family; over which is an apartment fitted up and used as a vestry room, by permission of Sir Francis. On the south side of the chancel is a mural monument to several of the family of *Colmore*, of Warwickshire. This monument is the work of Flaxman, and is adorned by small figures of Faith and Hope, designed and executed with exquisite simplicity. On the north side of the same part of the church is a handsome monument to the memory of several branches of the *Herbert* family, many of whom are buried in this church.

The font is square, and from its large dimensions was evidently intended for the entire immersion of the infant baptized. On each side are ranges of plain pillars, sustaining round-headed, interlaced arches. This is a pleasing relic of Norman workmanship, and it is to be regretted that the exterior has been painted to imitate the wainscot-colour of the pews.

In the churchyard are the following monuments and inscriptions which demand notice:—*Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart.* who lies buried, together with his father and only son, in a vault

2 X 2

beneath

\* It may be remarked, as rather a singular feature in regard to the furniture of this church, that there are pews on the north and south sides of the communion table, which abut on the east wall.

beneath the church, is commemorated by an altar-tomb in the church-yard, with a Latin inscription of some length. Sir Joseph rendered himself conspicuous by his extensive knowledge of our national antiquities and municipal rights. He died in 1781.\* Near the entrance of the church-yard, on the south side, is an upright stone to *Nathaniel Hone, Esq.* R. A. and member of the academy of the arts at Florence, (1784). On the same side of this cemetery is the gravestone of *Sarah Gundry*, who died in 1807, at the age of 74, with the following poetical inscription :

Reader ! she wander'd all this desert through,  
 In search of happiness, nor found repose  
 Till she had reach'd the borders of this waste.  
 Full many a flower that blossom'd in her path  
 She stoop'd to gather, and the fruit she pluck'd  
 That hung from many a tempting bough—all but  
 The rose of Sharon and the tree of life.  
 This flung its fragrance to the gale, and spread  
 Its blushing beauties : That its healing leaves  
 Displayed, and fruit immortal, all in vain.  
 She neither tasted nor admir'd—and found  
 All that she chose and trusted fair but false !  
 The flowers no sooner gather'd than they faded ;  
 The fruits enchanting, dust and bitterness ;  
 And all the world a wilderness of care.  
 Wearied, dispirited, and near the close  
 Of this eventful course, she sought the plant  
 That long her heedless haste o'erlook'd, and prov'd  
 Its sovereign virtues : underneath its shade  
 Outstretch'd, drew from her wounded feet the thorns,  
 Shed the last tear, breath'd the last sigh, and here  
 The aged Pilgrim rests in trembling hope. †

\* See many interesting particulars concerning Sir Joseph Ayloffe, in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, Vol. III.

† At the west end of the church-yard may be noticed the following strange inscription :



There are, also, in the churchyard, many inscriptions to the family of *Marsh*; and it must be noticed that this family have dwelt on their own property in the parish of Hendon, from the reign of Edward IV. to the present time.\*

The benefice of Hendon is vicarial, but it anciently constituted both a rectory and vicarage, the former being a sinecure; and the rectors presented the vicars until the year 1477, when this church was appropriated to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, with whom the right of presentation remained until the dissolution of monastic houses. The advowson was, at a period shortly subsequent, granted with the manor to the Herbert family, and it descended in conjunction with the manorial property until the year 1794, when it was purchased of the late John Bond, Esq. by the Rev. Mr. Edridge.

At a short distance from the church are substantial *Alms-houses* for six poor men, and four poor women, erected in 1729, in consequence of a bequest of 2000*l.* made by Robert Daniel, in the year 1681, for the purpose of building "an almshouse within twelve miles of London." Contiguous to the Alms-houses is a *School* for gratuitous education, built in 1766, at the sole expense of Mr. John Bennet, on a piece of waste ground granted by the then lord of the manor, David Garrick, Esq. Mr. Bennet also bequeathed the sum of 100*l.* for the benefit of this school. Several benefactions have since occurred; and, with the aid of voluntary subscriptions and charity

2 X 3

sermons,

" Poor Ralph'o lies beneath this rood, and sure he must be blest,  
For tho' he could do nothing good, he meant to do the best.

Think of your souls, ye guilty throng,  
Who knowing what is right, do wrong."

In the eastern part of the yard is a poetical inscription, of a ludicrous cast, to Thomas Crossfield, who was the person tried, in 1796, for conspiring the death of his Majesty, by means of a poisoned arrow from an air gun. He is commemorated as an undesigning but "heedless Fellow."

\* The existing representative of the family is a farmer and wheelwright.

sermons, the greater part of the poor children of the parish are now instructed by means of this institution. A clothing fund is, likewise, formed, from which forty-two of the children best approved for good behaviour were clothed in the last year (1814). Dr. Bell's system is adopted in this school.

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## THE HUNDRED OF EDMONTON

occupies the north-eastern portion of the county, and is bounded on the north, the north-east, and the west, by Hertfordshire. On the south-east it is separated from Essex by the river Lea; and is met, towards the south-west, by the hundred of Ossulston.

## TOTTENHAM.

The village so termed is about five miles north-east of London, and is divided into four districts, called the Middle; Lower; High-Cross; and Wood-Green, wards.

This parish, according to Bedwell,\* is nearly 15 miles in circumference, and is divided on the east from Walthamstow in Essex by the river Lea; on the north it meets the parish of Edmonton; on the west it is bounded by Hornsey and Friern-Barnet; and on the south by Hackney and Stoke-Newington. Much the greater part of the parish consists of grass-land, which is used for farming purposes. The western division is watered by the circuitous progress of the New River; and a little brook, termed the Mosell, which rises at Muswell-hill, passes through the village, and shortly unites with a branch of the Lea.

The

\* History of Tottenham, p. 104.

The name of this place is written *Toteham* in Domesday, and the manor was then held of the King by the Countess Judith. It answered for five hides,\* and there was land to ten ploughs. Besides the usual enumeration of villanes, bordars, and cottagers, it is mentioned in the Conqueror's record that "there were two foreigners of one hide and three virgates; and a priest, who had half a hide." The whole value was "twenty-five pounds, and fifteen shillings, and three ounces of gold; when received ten pounds; in King Edward's time twenty-six pounds."†

The manor of Tottenham remained single and entire until the middle of the 13th century; and, during the years intervening between the Conquest and the date of its division, its Lords experienced some striking vicissitudes of fortune. In the reign of Edward the Confessor the manor had been the property of Earl Waltheof, son to Siward, Earl of Northumberland, who defeated the Scottish usurper Macbeth. This Waltheof was once much favoured by the Conqueror, whose niece Judith he had married. But he was accused of designs inimical to the state, and was beheaded at Winchester; thus affording, as is believed, the first instance of a nobleman undergoing decapitation in England. We have stated that the Countess Judith (his widow) held the manor at the time of the Survey. This lady had three daughters, and the estate passed to her eldest daughter, Maud, who was married first to Simon de St. Liz, a Norman noble; and secondly to David, son of Malcolm III. King of Scotland. David succeeded his father on the throne; and by favour of the English monarch (Henry I.) retained the Earldom of Huntingdon, and all the lands which had belonged to Earl Waltheof. The manor now, for more than a century, remained annexed to the Earldom of Huntingdon, and passed with that earldom, by royal grants,

2 X 4

to

\* It appears, from a Survey taken in the year 1254, that a *hide* in this manor consisted of 128 acres.

† Bawdwen's Trans. of Domesday.

to various distinguished persons connected in blood with the Scottish crown. John, Earl of Chester and Huntingdon, married Helen, daughter of Llewelin, Prince of Wales; and by this pernicious woman, as it is generally supposed, he was poisoned, in the year 1237. His widow shortly married Robert de Quincy; and, in the year 1254, a survey was taken of the lands belonging to this lady, with a view to their being divided between the three co-heirs of the Earl of Chester and Huntingdon, her former husband.

These co-heirs were Robert de Brus (well known as competitor for the crown of Scotland with the next named person;) John de Baliol; and Henry de Hastings. From this period a third portion of the estate was called the manor of *Bruses*, a name which it retains to the present day. This manor remained in the De Brus family till their lands in England were seized by King Edward II. on account of a claim to the Scottish crown preferred by Robert, son of the Earl of Annandale. By Edward III. a subdivision of the manor took place; but a re-union occurred in 1429, in the person of John Gedeney, who was an Alderman of London.

The *manor of Baliols* was wrested from its legal owner at an earlier period. On the memorable revolt of John Baliol, King of Scotland, Edward I. seized this manor, and bestowed it on John, Duke of Brittany and Earl of Cornwall. On the death of that Duke, King Edward gave the manor to William Dawbeny, "in consideration of his military services;" and from this family the estate acquired a fresh appellation, and was termed the manor of Dawbenys. This portion of the property likewise centered in the person of John Gedeney, the alderman before mentioned; as did the third part, styled the *manor of Pembrokes*, from having been vested for some time in the family of de Valence, Earls of Pembroke.

The manors thus united have ever since passed through the same hands. By King Henry VIII. they were granted to Sir William Compton. In 1626, they were purchased by Hugh Lord



Lord Colerane, from whom they descended to Henry Lord Colerane, an antiquary of much taste, who composed an essay towards the History and Antiquities of Tottenham.\* Henry, the third Lord, married into the family of Hanger; but his marriage was attended with such peculiar circumstances of infelicity, that, in less than three years, his lady utterly forsook his bed and house. It appears that he repeatedly solicited her to return; but finding, from the experience of *twenty years*, that she was not to be persuaded to a sense of duty, he received as a companion a French lady, of the name of Duplessis, by whom he had a daughter, born in Italy, and married after his death, to the late James Townsend, Esq. Alderman of London. To this daughter his Lordship bequeathed all his estates; but, as the devisee was an alien, these manors escheated to the crown. A grant of them, however, was afterwards obtained by Alderman Townsend. The son of that gentleman, Henry Hare Townsend, Esq. sold the estate in 1792, to the late Thomas Smith, Esq. who again sold it to Sir William Curtis, Bart. the present possessor. Lands in these manors descend according to the custom of Borough English.†

The village of Tottenham principally consists of one long street, constructed on the great thoroughfare to Ware, Royston, and Cambridge. The situation is unpleasingly flat; and the buildings are straggling and unequal, yet partaking little of a rural character. But many of these are substantial and ornamental dwellings, most respectably occupied, and possessing good attached grounds, well shaded with wood.

This place is often termed *Tottenham-high-cross*; and on the east side of the street, not far from the centre of the village, has

\* The original MS. is in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, but is printed in the Appendix to the History of Tottenham, by Oldfield and Dyson.

† To the youngest son; or, in default of male issue, to the daughters, as co-heirs.

has stood a cross for many centuries.\* Bedwell, in his History of Tottenham, describes this structure, in the year 1580, as "a colunne of wood, covered with a square sheet of leade to shoote the water off every way, underset by four spurres." But, notwithstanding the preservatives here noticed, the cross speedily afterwards sank to decay; and, about the year 1600, Dean Wood, who had a residence nearly adjoining, built a plain octangular cross of brick, which yet remains, but has recently experienced considerable alteration. In consequence of a subscription among some of the inhabitants of Tottenham, a complete covering of stucco was bestowed in 1809, and, at the same time, various embellishments, of the character usually termed Gothic, were introduced. These are in the style which prevailed in the Tudor era, and it is to be regretted that the date at which the alterations were effected is not placed in a conspicuous situation. On each face of the octagon is a shield with one of the letters composing the word *Tottenham*, in the old character.

*Bruce Castle* (of which building we present a view) is situated in an agreeable retirement, though but at a short distance from the high-road. It would appear that an ancient castellated mansion long occupied this site, and was the residence of Robert Bruce (father of Robert, King of Scotland) who died in 1303. Sir William Compton probably rebuilt the mansion early in the 16th century; and it is recorded that, in 1516, King Henry VIII. met his sister, Margaret, Queen of Scots, "at Maister Compton's house besids Tottnam."† While this seat remained with the Comptons it was likewise visited (in 1578) by Queen Elizabeth.

The edifice (still retaining the term castle, though no longer of an embattled character) was renovated, and indeed almost completely

\* There was formerly a chapel, or hermitage, at the distance of about 120 yards from the Cross towards the south. Bedwell describes it as "a little square brick building, a pretty dwelling for a small family."

† Lodge's Illustrations of English Hist. Vol. I. p. 12.

completely rebuilt, by the Hare family (Lords Colerane) towards the end of the 17th century. This is a neat and rather capacious structure, formed of brick. In the centre is a square tower, of the same material, with stucco finishings, and provided with two wooden galleries.

To the south-west of the front of the building is a detached brick tower, which is believed to have been erected by the Comptons, and which covers a deep well that supplies the whole of the premises with water. Bruce Castle is now the residence of John Ede, Esq. Some buildings at the west end have recently been taken down, but the remainder of the structure has undergone a complete repair.

In the road leading to Wood Green, termed White Hart Lane, are several capacious villas, and some modern houses, of less magnitude, which are desirable in every respect, except that of standing in the form of a crowded row. On the left hand of this lane, at the distance of three quarters of a mile from the village of Tottenham, is the handsome residence of Henry, P. Sperling, Esq. This is accounted the manor-house of Pembrokes, but has, in fact, been long alienated from that estate. The building was, till within these very few years, surrounded by a moat,\* over which was a draw-bridge. The moat was filled up by the present proprietor, probably to the advantage of his grounds, which are of a pleasing and rural character.

The neighbourhood of Tottenham is enriched by many substantial mansions. Among the villas constructed on the borders of the great thoroughfare, the most conspicuous is the property and residence of William Salte, Esq. a building erected in the early part of the 18th century, but enlarged and greatly improved by the present proprietor. The exterior of this mansion is calculated to convey a just notion of the opulence and  
suitable

\* Pembrokes-house is said, in Dyson's Hist. of Tottenham, "to have been built about 1636, for Soames, one of the Lords of the Admiralty; at which time the moat was dug and walled-in." Hist. Tott, p. 24.

suitable liberality of establishment possessed by the English trader, in the villa of his occasional retirement. The numerous rooms are well-adapted to the purpose of extensive hospitality, when free from those shackles of ceremony and state which the ancient English gentleman usually declined, and which are foreign to the views and rank of the English merchant in every age. The gardens were laid out with much judgment by Repton, and are provided with fine greenhouses, a pinery, &c. As an occurrence of some interest connected with this residence, it may be observed that Mr. Salte here displayed the elegant hospitality, so desirably ornamental to a citizen of the upper class, by entertaining his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and many other distinguished personages, in the year 1808.

The *Church*\* of Tottenham is distant from the village about one quarter of a mile towards the west, and is placed on a slight eminence, at the base of which runs the little brook termed *Mosell*. The structure is in the Gothic, or pointed style, and the chief parts may perhaps be ascribed to the early years of the 14th century. At the west end is a square embattled tower, upwards of sixty feet in height, which is strengthened by graduated buttresses. The building is composed of rough stone, and of flints and pebbles imbedded in cement. The west end is rendered picturesque by a rich mantle of ivy; and it may be mentioned, in regard to this natural screen, that Lord Colerane, in his account of the parish of Tottenham, observes that, in the year 1690, he caused "old workmen to lay up, and tack unto the steeple, all the leading branches which had been loosened; for the thrums, and highest shoots, of this aspiring plant were then torn off from several parts."

On the south side of the church is a large brick porch, of excellent workmanship, which appears to have been built  
early

\* The annexed engraving exhibits this building in a south-west point of view.



early in the 16th century. The dressings are of stone; and the door-case, of the same material, is supported by figures representing angels. Over this entrance is a small room, concerning which the following remarks occur in the notice of Tottenham by Mr. Lysons:—"This was originally intended, as I suppose, for a *church-house*, a building of which traces are to be found in the records of almost every parish. They were, as our vestries are now, places where the inhabitants assembled to transact the parish business."\* These were generally contiguous to the church-yard; though we believe very rarely, as in the present instance, over the church-porch.

At the eastern end of the structure is a vestry-room, erected at the expense of Henry, Lord Colerane, in 1696, with a vault beneath, constructed by his Lordship as a place of burial for himself and family. This building has a humble dome, surmounted by a kind of obelisk, and may be thought to resemble a mausoleum, but is of a deformed and indeterminate character. An inscription states that the vestry was repaired in 1790, pursuant to the will of the noble founder.

The interior of the church is divided into a chancel, nave, and two aisles. The aisles are separated from the nave by two rows of octagonal pillars, sustaining pointed arches. In the east window is some good painted glass, which was given to the parish in 1807, by John Wilmot, Esq. The furniture is very respectable, and the font appears coeval with the church. It is of an octagonal form, and ornamented with tracery-work and various devices.

On the wall of the north aisle is a well-executed monument to Maria, the daughter of Richard Wilcocks of Tottenham, and wife of Sir Robert Barkham, who died in 1644. This monument is ornamented with marble busts of the deceased and of her husband. Beneath are the effigies of four sons and eight daughters, chiefly in devotional attitudes. Ed. Marshall, the name of the sculptor, is affixed.

Attached

Attached to the wall of the south aisle is a monument with two arched compartments, each containing the effigies of a man and woman. The deceased thus commemorated are *Richard Candeler, Esq.* (1602). Eliza his wife (1622). *Sir Ferdinando Heyborne*, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Queen Elizabeth and James I. (1618), and Anne his wife, daughter of Richard Candeler, (1615). On the same side of the church is a mural monument, with effigies, to the memory of *Sir John Melton, Knt.* (1640).

In the chancel is the gravestone of *William Bedwell*, "some time vicar of this church, and one of King James' translators of the bible." Mr. Bedwell was author of a history of this parish, and a work termed *The Traveller's Calendar*. He died in 1632.

On the pavement are some brasses and inscriptions connected with the *Hynningham* family. The earliest date is 1499.

The rectorial manor of Tottenham, and the advowson of the vicarage, were granted by Henry VIII. in 1544 to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, in which body they still remained vested.

There are meeting-houses in this parish for Methodists and Quakers. The latter temperate class of Dissenters are very numerous in the village of Tottenham and its vicinity. There is, likewise, a chapel for Roman Catholics.

The chief parochial charities will be comprised in a notice of the *Almshouses and the Schools*.

Balthasar Sanches, who was a Spaniard born, and who is supposed to have been the first person that exercised the trade of a confectioner, or *Comfit Maker*, in this country, founded, in his life time, eight almshouses, for four poor men and the same number of poor women. The buildings were completed in 1600, at which time the pensioners were admitted. These houses are on the east side of the street. The endowment, which is small, arises from a rent-charge on a farm in the neighbourhood.

On the same side of the road, and in the vicinity of the Cross, is a range of commodious almshouses, built in attention to the will of Nicholas Reynardson, Esq. who, in 1685, bequeathed the sum of 2000*l.* for this charitable purpose. In the centre is a small chapel, over the door of which are the arms of the founder, and an inscription, stating that the houses were built in 1736. This institution affords shelter to six poor men, and six women, to each of whom Mr. Reynardson bequeathed 4*l. per. annum.* "and a gown of black frieze, of 20*s.* value, once in two years."

When Mr. Reynardson made the above charitable bequest, he also directed that 20*l. per. annum* should be allowed to a school-master (who was to officiate as chaplain at the almshouses) as a recompense for teaching poor children to read and write. In the year 1686, Sarah, Duchess Dowager of Somerset (then the wife of Henry Lord Colerane) augmented this institution by the bequest of 250*l.* to enlarge the buildings, and 1100*l.* to be laid out in lands, for the purpose of "extending the benefit of the school to all children of such inhabitants of Tottenham as were not possessed of real property to the amount of 20*l. per. annum.*" Some other benefactions have occurred in more recent periods; but the extensive system of gratuitous education lately adopted, on improved plans, in this village, has caused the free-school to sink into comparative insignificance. The former importance of this establishment will, however, be understood, when we observe that the learned William Baxter was master until he was chosen to superintend the Mercer's School in London.\*

A charity school for girls, termed the Blue-school, was instituted about the year 1735. Several benefactions have occurred, but the expense is chiefly defrayed by voluntary contributions, and

\* Nephew of the celebrated Richard Baxter. His Glossary of British Antiquities is well known. He likewise published a Grammar; an edition of Anacreon; an edition of Horace, &c.

and the collections at an annual charity sermon. Thirty-six girls are clothed and educated in this school.

A school of industry for girls was established in 1792, and is chiefly supported by voluntary contributions. The girls are forty in number, and are clothed in green. The regulations are extremely salutary, and the great and desirable system of reward for merit extends beyond the duration of school-days. Any girl educated in the school, who can produce credentials of having remained with credit in one service for a certain number of years, receives a pecuniary token of approbation from the managers.

A school for the education of girls, on the Lancaster system, has been recently promoted, chiefly at the instance of the people termed Quakers; but it is open to children of all denominations.

A school on the same principle, capable of admitting 150 boys, is likewise supported by voluntary contributions; and there are Sunday schools for children of both sexes.

No peculiar manufactures are cultivated in this place. Some very extensive silk-mills were constructed, at a great expense, about the year 1810, but they have not yet been occupied.

We must not quit Tottenham without observing that Sir Julius Cæsar, the eminent civilian, was born in this parish, and is known to have resided here in the year 1593.

Some familiar "sayings," and a metrical satire, likewise require brief notice. Bedwell, in his history of this place, mentions the following ternary, or trio, of proverbs: *Tottenham is turned French*. Fuller supposes this to allude to the great number of French mechanics who settled in London and the adjacent villages in the reign of Henry VIII.

The second proverb runs thus:

When Tottenham wood is all on fire,

Then Tottenham street is nought but mire.

Tottenham



Tottenham wood was seated on a hill, at the west end of the parish. When this wood was enveloped in fog, or in mist, rain might be expected to follow. The fog was compared by the author of the above couplet, to *smoke*; and as Tottenham-street lies low it naturally becomes miry after rain.

A person wishing to express a thing unlikely to be effected, would sometimes say “*You shall as easily remove Tottenham-wood.*” This task has been achieved, and the site of the wood is now under arable cultivation.

The writer who has preserved this “ternary” of Proverbs, has conferred a greater favour on his reader by printing a poem, intituled “The Turnament of Tottenham: or the wooeing winning, and wedding, of Tibbe, the Reeve’s daughter there.” This poem appears to be a satire on the dangerous and costly tournaments of the 15th and 16th centuries, and is supposed by Warton to have been written in the reign of Henry VII. The actors in the Fable are peasants of Tottenham and the neighbouring villages, who assemble, at mimic lists, to contend for the hand of the Reeve’s fair daughter. The leading particulars of Knightly ceremony are ridiculed with some humour. The following stanza, which describes the situation of the contending parties subsequent to the combat, may serve as a specimen of the production:\*

To the rich feast come many for the nonce :  
 Some come hop-halte, and some tripping on the stones :  
 Some with a staffe in his hand; and some two at once :  
 Of some were the heads broken, of some the shoulder-bones ;  
     With sorrow come they thither.  
     Wo was Hawkin ; wo was Harry ;  
     Wo was Tymkin ; wo was Tirry ;  
     And so was all the company ;  
 But yet they come together.

\* See the poem printed at full length in Bedwell’s History of Tottenham, and in the history of the same village by Oldfield and Dyson.

## EDMONTON,

which imparts a name to the Hundred in which it is situated, joins the village of Tottenham towards the north. The parish is supposed to contain about 3660 acres of land (independent of an allotment in Enfield Chase\*) and is divided into four wards, termed Fore Street; Church Street; Bury Street; and South Street. The two former of these "Streets" present to the view of the traveller a continuation of the line of houses which stretches, with few interruptions, from Shoreditch to the northern extremity of Church Street, Edmonton. The two latter would appear, on cursory inspection, to constitute detached and unconnected villages.

The name of this place is written *Adelmetone* in Domesday; and Geoffry de Mandevile is in that Record said to hold the manor, which answered for thirty-five hides. There was land to twenty-six ploughs. Sixteen hides in the demesne, and four ploughs. The villanes had twenty-two ploughs. There was a mill of ten shillings, and pannage for two thousand hogs. The whole value was forty pounds; when received, twenty pounds. In the time of Edward the Confessor, Asgar, master of horse (*Stallarius*) to that King, held this manor.

A descendant of the above-named Geoffry de Mandevile was created Earl of Essex by King Stephen, and the manor of Edmonton was conveyed in marriage by Beatrice, the sister of that Earl, to an ancestor of the Lords Say of Berling, in which family it remained till the year 1370. It afterwards passed through various hands, and was purchased by King Henry VIII. shortly subsequent to the year 1532. It has ever since remain-  
ed

\* When a division of Enfield Chase was made, by act of Parliament, in 1777, about 1251 acres were allotted to Edmonton, and therefore now constitute a part of the parish. A general enclosure of Edmonton took place in the year 1802, at which time the chase-allotment was divided among such of the inhabitants as possessed a claim.

ed vested in the crown, and was made part of the jointure of Queen Henrietta Maria, and of Katherine, consort of Charles the Second—Sir William Curtis, Bart. is the present lessee under the crown, and as such holds the manorial rights. There are several other manors within this parish, certain of which are possessed by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

The Cecil family had a seat in this parish, termed *Pymmes*, which Norden describes as a “proper little house of the Right Honorable Lord Burghley, Lord High Treasurer of England.\*”

The most ancient domestic building at present remaining is called *Wier*, or *Wyer*, *Hall*, of which we present a view. This structure is distant nearly one mile from Fore Street, or Upper Edmonton, towards the north west. It appears to have derived its name from the family of *Wyrehalle*, who possessed an estate at Edmonton in the reign of Edward III. Towards the commencement of the 17th century the property was vested in the Huxley family, and the mansion was rebuilt by George Huxley, Esq. in the year 1611. The house is entirely composed of brick, and is of lofty and spacious dimensions. The principal entrance is through a porch, which forms the lower part of a central projecting turret. The upper divisions of the building are ornamented with pediments of scroll-work. The interior has experienced only few alterations, but does not contain any particular of unusual interest. *Wyer Hall* is now the property of the legatees of Mrs. Sarah Huxley, and has been lately occupied as a boarding-house.

At a short distance from the church, on the side of the road leading to Bush Hill, is the *Rectory House*, a substantial and handsome brick building, now the property and residence of Richard Gardener, Esq. Archbishop Tillotson resided here for several years, whilst Dean of St. Paul's, and chose it as an occasional dwelling after he was promoted to the see of Canterbury. The day previous to his consecration as Archbishop he

retired hither, and prepared himself, " by fasting and prayer," for an entrance on his important and dignified duties with becoming humility of temper.\*

BURY STREET diverges from the high road towards the north-west, and comprises several scattered residences, which bear marks of considerable age. Amongst these must be noticed *Bury Hall*, now in the occupation of James Bowden Esq. This building is believed to have been the seat of President Bradshaw, and the consequent resort of some of the most conspicuous characters in opposition to the cause of the unfortunate King Charles. The interior retains several of its original ceilings and embellishments. Over the chimney-piece of the dining-room are the arms of Bradshaw.

ON BUSH HILL, a gentle and pleasing eminence in the northern part of the parish, are the following handsome villas.

*Bush hill Park*, the seat of William Mellish, Esq. one of the representatives in Parliament for the county of Middlesex, is a commodious brick mansion, formerly the property of the Sambrooke family, from whom it descended to the grandfather of the present proprietor. The principal front is placed towards the attached park, which is well-wooded, and is watered by the narrow but ornamental channel of the New River. The grounds, which command many attractive points of prospect, are said to have been originally laid out by *Le Nautre*. Among the embellishments of the interior of this mansion, we must not omit to notice a fine piece of carving, by Grinling Gibbons, representing the stoning of St. Stephen. This exquisite piece of workmanship is the more remarkable, as it was incidental to the advancement in life of the artist. It stood for some time in the house occupied by Gibbons, in conjunction with a musician, at Deptford. It was here seen by the beneficent and ingenious Mr. Evelyn; and that gentleman, with the assistance of Sir Peter Lely successfully introduced the carver to the notice of Charles II.

The

\* Tillotson's Works, Vol. III. p. 635.



The large and handsome villa of Isaac Currie, Esq. is seated on one of the most desirable points of this fine swell of land, and will be viewed with no ordinary interest when it is observed that on this spot stood the residence of that eminent benefactor to the comfort and salubrity of the metropolis, *Sir Hugh Middleton*. Some parts of the old building are still remaining, but great alterations and improvements have been effected, chiefly by the present proprietor. Within the spacious pleasure-grounds belonging to this mansion was formerly a wooden aqueduct, or open trough, 660 feet in length, constructed as a mean of counteracting the inconvenience arising from the inequality of the ground at Bush-hill, in regard to the passage of the New River. This aqueduct was removed, and a firm embankment substituted, shortly subsequent to the year 1784.

ON WINCHMORE HILL, a prominent elevation commanding diversified prospects, is constructed a large and rather pleasing village.\* A walk through some sheltered woodlands, of considerable extent, leads from this spot to SOUTHGATE, which is distant about three miles from Edmonton Church.

Southgate is a large and populous hamlet, ornamented with many residences of a superior description. Conspicuous amongst these is *Arno's Grove*,† the seat of John Walker, Esq. An ancient structure on this site, termed Arnold's, belonged in the 17th century to Sir John Weld, Knt.; and, after some intermediate transmissions, was purchased, in the year 1720, by James Colebrooke, Esq. who was succeeded in the property by his son, Sir George Colebrooke, Bart. As subsequent proprietors must be noticed Sir William Mayne, Bart. created Lord Newhaven in 1776; and James Brown, Esq. The estate was purchased of Mr. Brown by Isaac Walker, Esq. father of the present possessor.

2 Y 3

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\* Carte, the Historian, had a retired residence at Winchmore-hill, where he kept his papers and books.—See Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, Vol. II, p. 476.

† This mansion is represented in the annexed Engraving.

This is a noble family-residence, respectable in exterior architectural character, and highly adorned, within, by the refined taste and liberality of the owner. The present mansion was commenced by Mr. Colebrooke, and was enlarged by his son, Sir George, who employed Sir R. Taylor as architect. A south wing was added to the structure by Lord Newhaven, who bestowed on the estate its present name. The apartments are usually of satisfactory proportions; and many are equally conspicuous for size, elegance, and for that air of close domestic comfort so desirable in the variable climate of this country.

The staircase was painted by *Lanscroom*, a pupil of Verrión in 1723, with the triumphal entry of Julius Cæsar into Rome, and the Apotheosis of that hero. The paintings are well preserved, and may be considered, with exceptions of those in the royal palaces, the best stair-way decorations at this time remaining in Middlesex. Several of the principal rooms are fitted up in a costly yet delicate taste. In the dining-room is a fine chimney piece of Sicilian jasper, executed in Italy, comprising a beautiful mask of Apollo, in statuary marble. The chimney-piece of the drawing-room is also of Sicilian jasper, and this apartment is adorned with pillars and pilasters, imitative of the same material.

It will be seen, from the following enumeration, that the pictures which adorn this tasteful mansion though not numerous are select and valuable: Two fine pieces by *Teniers*; the subjects peasants reaping, and a Dutch peasant, smoking. A miser, by *Vandermyn*; the expression, drawing, and colouring extremely good. Dutch vessels in a calm; a large and beautiful picture by *Vandervelde*. Two smaller sea views, by the same master. Landscape, with cattle, by *Cuyp*. Samuel going to anoint David, a small picture by *Jacob de Bray*, in the style of Rembrandt. A sketch by *Esaias Vandervelde*, dated 1629. A game-piece by *Collins*, dated 1738. Two fine pictures, representing architectural ruins, in the style of Paolo Panini.

The

The classical antiquary must experience unusual pleasure in witnessing the large collection of Etruscan Vases and articles from Herculaneum and Pompeii. The mineralogist finds subject of long investigation and lasting delight, in beholding nearly four thousand specimens of minerals, each selected with choice and care, and the whole arranged with scientific judgment. A cabinet of *Maple-wood*, beautiful in its fabric and workmanship, contains a collection of rare and estimable shells.

The grounds attached to this mansion comprise about one hundred acres, and are adorned with venerable timber, and watered by the New River, which here gains an accession of beauty from flowing through a wider channel than is usual with its course. Fine prospects are obtained at various points, and scarcely any building detracts from the repose and rural character of the scenery, except that the magnificent dome of St. Paul's church mingles with the grey of the horizon, and climbs into notice, above the utmost rise of a distant hill. These premises afford a rich fund of enjoyment to the Naturalist. The parts nearest to the residence present a fine display of the more hardy exotics; and a noble range of hot-houses contain a most extensive and valuable collection of beautiful and curious plants from every quarter of the globe.

*Culland's Grove* is the seat of Sir William Curtis, Bart. an Alderman of London, and one of the representatives in Parliament for that city. The very respectable mansion on this estate has been much improved by the present proprietor, who has resided here for many years, and was described of this place when created a baronet in 1802. The interior is arranged with unostentatious elegance, and the extensive grounds are disposed with much correctness of taste. The gardens are extremely fine, and are provided a noble range of forcing-houses, &c.

*Southgate Grove*, the villa of Walker Gray, Esq. is a regular building of the Ionic order, and presents a fine example of that

beautiful style.\* Three fronts of this structure are decorated to the height of the order which prevails throughout, and are ornamented with columns of stone. The entrance is attained by a flight of stone steps, and is enriched by duplicated Ionic columns. The front least embellished is appropriated to the offices, which are well concealed by a plantation and a conservatory. The interior is arranged with a strict attention to modern refinements. The breakfast parlour, eating-room, drawing-room, and library, are in suite; and the doors through the breakfast and eating rooms into the drawing-room command the window of that apartment, and the prospect out of it; which view is repeated on the return to the breakfast-room by the glass over the chimney. The doors from the drawing-room to the library open into the jambs, and lay both these apartments together. Looking-glass is inserted in the doors from the library to the conservatory, to reflect the prospect of the end-window of the drawing-room.—How pleasing a contrast is presented by this studious cultivation of views over picturesque scenery, to the cheerless apathy of every age anterior to the 18th century! The activity of good taste which led to these alterations in building must, unquestionably, be ascribed to the increase of landscape-paintings, and of poetry describing the charms of rural nature.

This desirable villa is surrounded by grounds which are gently unequal, and which gradually fall to a fine piece of water. A large coppice-wood bends over the margin of this lake, and beyond is a bold swell of land, crowned with venerable timber-trees. In various parts of the grounds occur recent ornamental plantations, which are placed with great judgment.

*Minchenden House*, a capacious brick mansion, was built by John Nicoll, Esq. and was for many years the property and occasional

\* This mansion was built after the designs of Mr. John Nash, Architect. A view of the north front, &c. and a scientific description of the structure, are given in the *New Vitruvius Britannicus*, Vol. I.



occasional residence of the late Duchess Dowager of Chandos. On the decease of her Grace in 1813, it passed to the Marquis of Buckingham, in right of his Lady, the daughter and heir of the last Duke of Chandos.—This seat is occasionally visited by the Marchioness, who passed many of her early years at Southgate.

This hamlet possesses a *Chapel*, for the exercise of Divine worship according to the rules of the established church, which was founded in the year 1615, by Sir John Weld, Knt. (then John Weld, Esq.) whom we have mentioned as a former proprietor of the mansion termed Arnold's. This is a plain brick building, and does not contain any monuments which require notice, except that of the founder, Sir John Weld, Knt. who died in 1622. The patronage of the chapel, which was originally vested in the founder, and his heirs and assigns, has since passed through various hands, and is now possessed by the vicar of Edmonton, who successfully preferred a claim, on the death of the late curate, the Rev. Thomas Winbolt, M. A.

The *Parish Church* of Edmonton is a spacious structure, but in its present state has not any pretensions to architectural beauty. At the west end is a square tower of stone, embattled and free from innovation; but the remainder of the building was cased with brick work in the year 1772; and at that time most reprehensible liberties were taken with its symmetry and original character.\*

The interior is divided into a nave, chancel, and north aisle,  
by

\* A Bricklayer and a Carpenter at that period possessed influence over the decisions of the vestry. A general casing of brick was evidently advantageous to the former; and the carpenter obtained permission to remove the stone mullions of the venerable windows, and to substitute wooden framework!—The interference of higher powers prevented his extending the *job* to the windows of the chancel, which yet retain their ancient character, and would appear to be of the date of the latter part of the 14th century.—We present a view of the building in its present state.

by pointed arches sustained by octangular pillars. At the west end, and on the north side, galleries are constructed; and over the former is placed a good organ.—The whole of the interior is conspicuous for decorous neatness, and for the care with which it is preserved.

This church contains several ancient monuments. In the north-east corner of the chancel is an altar-tomb of purbeck marble, richly ornamented, but retaining only the impressions of brasses, which appear to have represented the figures of a man and woman.\* Partly concealed by the boarding of a pew, in the south-east corner of the nave, is a monument, with an obtuse gothic arch, evincing considerable antiquity. No inscription nor brass now remains; but, on a slab at the back, are impressions of armorial bearings, and of figures with scrolls from the mouth.†

There are several memorials to the family of *Huxley*, formerly of Wyer Hall; and to that of *Middleton*. Amongst the latter is the monument of the lady of Sir Hugh Middleton, Bart. In the nave and north aisle are brasses commemorating the families of *Nowell* and *Boone*.

Weever mentions several monuments in this church which do not at present exist; and Norden, in the MS. additions to his *Speculum Britannicæ*, observes that “There is a fable of one *Peter Fabell*, that lyeth here, who is sayde to have beguyled the Devyll for monie:—he was verye subtile that could deceyve him that is deceyt itselfe.”‡

#### A chapel

\* Norden mentions “a tombe of gray marble,” as that of *Thomas Carleton*. It is probable that he means the above monument, and that the person commemorated was *Sir Thomas Charlton*, who died in 1447.

† The same writer (*Spec. Brit. p. 18.*) notices in this church the monument of *John Kirketon, Esq.* This notice appears referable to the ancient tomb on the south wall of the nave—*John Kirton, Esq.* is said, in the *Environs of London*, to be the fourth in descent from *Alan Kirton*, who died in 1362.

‡ This *Peter Fabell* is supposed by Weever to have been “some ingenious conceited

A Chapel adjoining this church was built by Peter Fanelour, one of the founders of Guildhall chapel, who died in 1361, and was endowed by him with a rent-charge for the maintenance of two chantry-priests. Not any vestiges of the chapel can now be discovered.

The advowson of Edmonton, and the rectory, were granted by Henry VIII. in the year 1555, to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, in which body they still remain vested.

The Rev. Henry Owen, who was instituted to the vicarage in 1776, was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, and having proceeded to the degree of M. D. practised for three years as a physician. A want of health prevented his continuing in the profession of physic, and he afterwards became a distinguished ornament of the church, both by his example and his writings. Dr. Owen's *Critica Sacra*; *Examinations of the Septuagint version of the Old Testament*; and his *Observations on the Four Gospels*, have obtained considerable reputation. He died in 1795, and was succeeded by the Rev. Dawson Warren, the present Vicar.

There are five Dissenting meeting-houses in this parish; two being used by the Quakers and Presbyterians, and three by the Methodists. The Quakers (or Friends) have a place of burial at Winchmore Hill.

The system of gratuitous instruction was introduced to Edmonton by Edward Latymer,\* who, in the year 1624, be-  
queathed

conceited gentleman, who did use some sleightie tricks for his own disport." There is a scarce pamphlet, intituled "The Life and Death of the Merry Devil of Edmonton, with the pleasant pranks of Smug the Smith," &c. In this book we are informed that Peter Fabell was born at Edmonton, and lived and died there in the reign of Henry VII. His story was made the groundwork of a drama, called the "Merry Devil of Edmonton," which is supposed to have been written by Michael Drayton. There are five editions of this play, the earliest of which appeared in 1608.

\* See the name of Edward Latymer mentioned in our account of the parish of Fulham.

queathed some property for the purpose of clothing and educating eight boys. Various benefactions have since occurred for the same benevolent purpose, and fifty-one boys are now charitably instructed and clothed. A new school-room was built for the use of this institution in the year 1811, in pursuance of the will of a widow named Wyatt, who moved in a very low sphere of life, but who by parsimonious habits had accumulated the sum of 700*l*.\* The new building is desirably commodious, and is, in some degree, ornamental to the parish.

A school for Girls was established in the year 1778, principally at the instance of Mr. George Stanbridge, who afterwards bequeathed the sum of 1000*l*. to the institution. Many benefactors have since occurred, and upwards of 50 girls are now educated and clothed. The school is at present organising on the plan of the National Society, and will probably be much enlarged.

Adjoining the churchyard is a low, but neat, range of *almshouses*, founded by Thomas Styles, who died in 1679. John Wilde, who died in 1662, built three almshouses near the same spot, which he endowed, by will, with four pounds *per annum*.

There are three *fairs* annually held within the parish of Edmonton. Two of these, termed Beggar's-bush fairs, arise from a grant made by King James I. when he laid a part of Enfield Chase into Theobald's Park. Both are very thinly attended. The third is called Edmonton statute-fair, and was formerly held for the hiring of servants. The *statute* is still preserved by the nominal interchange of an engagement between a master and a servant, but the fair is perverted to the use of holiday

\* This woman having determined to dispose of her property in a charitable way, for the use of the poor of Edmonton, requested the attendance of the worthy vicar of the parish, who advised her to bequeath 300*l*. for the above very laudable purpose; 100*l*. to keep the building in repair; and 100*l*. for the benefit of the Girls' Charity School.



day people, chiefly of the lower ranks;\* and, in common with similar celebrations of idleness in the vicinity of the metropolis, is a source of great moral injury.

We have already noticed the “Merry *Devil* of Edmonton.” This place has also produced a *Witch* of considerable notoriety :

“ The Town of Edmonton has lent the stage  
A Devil and a Witch—both in an age.”†

The wretched and persecuted woman alluded to in the above lines was named Sawyer ; and many particulars concerning her may be seen in a quarto pamphlet, published in 1621, under the title of “ The wonderfull discoverie of Elizabeth Sawyer, a witch, late of Edmonton ; her conviction, her condemnation, and death ; together with the relation of the Divil’s accesse to her, and their conference together. Written by Henry Goodcole, minister of the Word of God, and her continual visitor in the Gaole of Newgate.” A play, now very rare, was founded on the adventures of this unhappy female, which is curious and rather valuable, as it contains many passages in some measure elucidative of ancient customs.‡

Nor must we quit Edmonton without reminding the reader of the poem intituled the story of *John Gilpin*, the ludicrous offspring of one of the few cheerful hours in the life of Cowper. The Bell Inn, at which Mrs. Gilpin and family anxiously awaited the arrival of the unpractised horseman, still exists, and the landlord has added to his sign a painted representation of Gilpin travelling towards Ware with undesirable speed.

Dr. Brook Taylor was a *native* of this place, at which he was baptized on the 24th of August, 1685. He was honoured  
with

\* This fair immediately succeeds that of St. Bartholomew, and it is supposed that in favourable weather not less than 30,000 people are assembled.

† Prologue to the drama intituled the “ *Witch of Edmonton*.”

‡ Vide Brand’s *Popular Antiquities*, Vol. II. p. 60.

with the intimate friendship of Sir Isaac Newton, and was for several years Secretary to the Royal Society. His Treatise on Linear Perspective is a well-known and valuable work.

### ENFIELD.

This parish has considerable claims on the notice of the Topographer. It formerly contained a royal seat, which was often favoured with the presence of Queen Elizabeth; and the annals of the neighbourhood are connected with many other personages distinguished in the general history of the country.

The name of this place is written *Enefelde* in the record termed Domesday. That record presents the earliest materials for the history of the parish, and it is there said that in the time of King Edward the Confessor the manor was held by Asgar, master of the horse to the King, who was, likewise, lord of the neighbouring manor of Edmonton. At the date of the survey this manorial district was possessed by Geoffry de Mandevile. It answered for thirty hides, and there was land to twenty-four ploughs, together with an equal quantity of meadow. A priest had one virgate. There was a mill of ten shillings, and there were fish-ponds, valued at eight shillings. After enumerating the villanes, bordars, &c. the record proceeds to state that there was pasture for the cattle of the village, and pannage for two thousand hogs. *There was a Park here*, and the whole value was estimated at fifty pounds; when received twenty pounds; in King Edward's time fifty pounds.

We have already noticed Geoffry de Mandevile as one of the most potent followers of William the Conqueror. From the family of this enriched Norman the manor descended to Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford. Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester, was daughter and coheir of the last Earl of Hereford of the Bohun family; and, on her death in 1399, this manor was inherited by her sister, Mary, wife of Henry Duke

of Lancaster, afterwards King Henry IV. The principal manor of Enfield thus became vested in the crown, and was shortly annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster. By King Richard III. it was granted to the Duke of Buckingham, in 1483; but, in the following year, it reverted to the crown, in consequence of the attainder of that nobleman. In the reign of Henry VIII. this manor was leased to Lady Bridget Winkfield; and King Edward VI. granted it for life to the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen. The manor still remains annexed to the duchy of Lancaster, but the manor-house and demesne lands were granted away several ages back. A lease of the manor was obtained by the late Duke of Chandos, in the year 1778, and is now possessed by the Marquis of Buckingham, in right of his wife, the daughter and sole heir of that nobleman.\*

The parish of Enfield comprises about 6430 acres of land, exclusive of the *Chase*, and is separated from the county of Essex by the river Lea. In other directions it meets the parishes of Edmonton, East Barnet, Hadley (or Monken-Hadley,) South Mimms, Northaw, and Cheshunt. This district is abundantly watered. The New River winds through the south-eastern parts of the parish, in a course unusually desultory and tortuous, while a stream which forms Enfield-wash, and is subject to occasional overflows detrimental to the traffic of the high Cambridge road, takes its rise on the Chase, and falls into the river Lea. A water-course, termed the mill-river, on which two mills were worked, was farmed by the family of Wroth in the 16th and 17th centuries.

This parish is subject to three divisions, each of which has its separate church-warden and overseer. These are termed the *Town-Quarter*, which contains the buildings in the neighbourhood of the church and on the side of the Chase, together with those of Baker Street, Forty Hill, and Clay Hill: *Green Street*

\* See many further particulars concerning this manor in Lysons's *Environs of London*; Dugdale's *Baronage*; and Bawdwen's *Translation of Domesday for Middlesex*.

*Street Quarter*, comprising the houses of Green Street, Ponder's-end, South Street, Enfield-highway, Enfield-wash, and Tuckey Street: *Bull's Cross Quarter*, containing Bull's Cross, Bullsmore-lane, and White Webbs.

The town of Enfield, or that part of the parish nearest to the church, is distant from London about ten miles on the north-east. King Edward I. by charter bearing date 1304 granted to Humphrey de Bohun, and Elizabeth his wife, (daughter of the King) a licence to hold a weekly market at this place on Mondays. King James I. conferred on the inhabitants a fresh charter, empowering them to hold a weekly market on the Saturday, the profits of which were appropriated to the poor of the town. This market has long since fallen into disuse, but an unsuccessful attempt to revive it was made in the year 1778. When Edward I. granted a weekly market, he likewise allowed the inhabitants the privilege of two annual fairs, which are still held, but are of a trifling character, and are meetings for the purpose of amusement rather than of business.

An exemption from toll, with various attached privileges, was granted by King Richard II. and has been confirmed by many succeeding monarchs, including the late King and his present Majesty. In the annals of the town it is recorded that an extensive and very calamitous fire occurred on the 3rd of September, 1657. The sufferers solicited charitable assistance by means of a brief.

In common with many districts bordering on the metropolis, the buildings of this parish must be noticed by the Topographer, as forming several villages within one parochial boundary. We proceed to mention such houses, and vestiges of domestic structures, as possess prominent interest; reserving our notice of the church, and of many statistical circumstances concerning the parish at large, to the conclusion of the article.

The site of the ancient *manor-house* of Enfield has afforded



a subject of much antiquarian research. Camden says "that almost in the middle of the Chase there are the ruins and rubbish of an ancient house, which the common people from tradition affirm to have belonged to the Mandeviles, Earls of Essex." At a small distance from the West Lodge, and near the road which leads over the Chase towards Hadley, is still remaining a moat, termed *Camlet-moat*, which probably occupies the spot to which Camden alludes; but Mr. Lysons (whose attentive investigations of this parish were assisted by the late Mr. Gough) supposes that the above moated spot was merely "the site of the principal lodge, and the residence of the chief forester."

It appears from Dugdale's *Baronage*, and from MSS. in the British Museum, that Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, procured, in the year 1347, the King's licence to fortify his manor-house at Enfield. In a meadow to the east of the church, and at a small distance to the south of the road called *Potter's Lane*, are a moat and some extensive embankments, with an artificial mount, which Mr. Lysons is inclined to suppose the remains of Humphrey de Bohun's Castle. The meadow in which these vestiges are situated is traditionally termed *Oldbury*; and certainly it would appear probable that the field acquired this name on the removal of some very ancient building.

A manorial residence was afterwards constructed on a different spot. It is ascertained that the site of the manor of Enfield was leased to private individuals in the early part of the 16th century. The lease appears to have reverted to the crown towards the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII.; at which time the house was retained as a royal mansion, though it is not known to have been visited by King Henry. It is certain that the royal children Edward and Elizabeth (both afterwards possessed of the crown) resided at Enfield; but there is a difficulty in ascertaining the mansion which they occupied. *Elsynge Hall*, a building shortly to be noticed, was then also

in the hands of the monarch. This was sometimes called *Enfield House*, and was, perhaps, the mansion used as their nursery. Although doubts may exist as to the precise spot of their residence, it is certain that several passages of history are connected with their abode in this place. It is related by Holinshed that, in the year 1543, "on New-year's day, the noble Scottish prisoners departed from London towards Scotland, and roade to Enfield to see the Prince, and dined there that day, greatly rejoicing, as by their words and countenance it seemed, to beholde so proper and towardly an ympe." At the eventful period of King Henry's death, the Princess Elizabeth was at Enfield. Prince Edward was then at Hertford, but he was speedily conducted to Enfield, where he was first made acquainted with the decease of the King; and here he kept his court for many months. On the last day of June, in the same year, he removed to London.

The *manor-house* of Enfield was situated at a short distance from the church, but on the opposite side of the principal street through the town. It is supposed that this structure was either wholly rebuilt, or experienced considerable augmentations, when the manor was granted to the Princess Elizabeth by King Edward VI. It seems probable that the Princess took possession of the manor-house about the fifth year of Edward's reign, and made it her chief residence during the remainder of her brother's life. A letter, of her writing, dated Enfield, Feb. 14th, is preserved in the British Museum;\* and in the Bodleian Library is a MS. copy of a sermon translated by her from the Italian of Occhini. This sermon was sent as a New-year's gift to her brother, King Edward, and the dedication is dated Enfield, Dec. 30th; but in neither of these instances is the year mentioned, although the month and day are specified.

It is believed that, some years after her accession to the throne,

\* Harl. MSS. No. 6936.

throne, Elizabeth quitted the manor-house,\* and fixed her Enfield residence at Elsyng Hall. In 1582, she granted a lease of the former structure, for the term of fifty-one years, to Henry Myddlemore, Esq. The building was afterwards successively occupied by Lord William Howard, and Sir Thomas Trevor, one of the barons of the exchequer. About the year 1670, it was taken, and fitted up for the reception of scholars, by the Rev. Robert Uvedale (afterwards L.L.D.) who was master of the Grammar School at Enfield, and whose name has acquired considerable celebrity in consequence of his successful attention to botanical studies. The manor-house is now the property of Daniel Lister, Esq. and is occupied by Mr. Thomas May as a boarding-school for young gentlemen.

A great part of the original structure was taken down a few years back, at which time four additional houses were built from the old materials on a portion of the site. The remaining division has experienced many alterations, but the interior presents several vestiges of former splendour. On the ground-floor is a spacious apartment, which evidently constituted one of the principal rooms of the Princess Elizabeth's residence. The sides are covered with oaken pannels, and the ceiling is richly studded with pendant ornaments, each consisting of a drop with four spreading leaves. The chimney-piece is of stone, handsomely carved and embellished. At the sides are columns of the Ionic and Corinthian orders. In the centre are the arms of France and England quartered, with the garter and the royal supporters, a lion and a gryphon. Beneath is this motto:—*SOLA SALUS SERVIRE DEO, SUNT CÆTERA FRAUDES.* Among other decorations occur the cognizances of the rose and portcullis.

Over one of the doors of the same room is now placed

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the

\* We observe in the text that Elizabeth granted a lease of the manor-house to an individual in 1582. But she visited Enfield in 1561; 1564; and 1568. During these years the manorial residence was probably retained for the use of the crown.

the central portion of another chimney-piece, removed from an upper apartment. The ornaments are nearly similar to those already noticed, but the attached motto consists of the following words :—*UT ROS SUPER HERBAM, EST BENEVOLENTIA REGIS.*

Above stairs is still remaining the decorated ceiling of one of the original capacious apartments, now divided into smaller rooms. Amongst pendant ornaments resembling those of the ceiling on the ground floor, are introduced the crown, the rose, and the fleur-de-lis.

Dr. Uvedale, whose attachment to the study of Botany we have noticed above, formed a curious garden contiguous to the manor house, which he enriched with a large collection of valuable exotics.\* Amongst other trees he planted a cedar of Libanus, which has attracted much notice and is of a growth unusually fine. In a letter concerning the cultivation of cedars in England, written by Sir John Cullum, and printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1779, the height of this tree is said to be 45 feet 9 inches; 8 feet having been broken off by a high wind (supposed to be that of the year 1703). The girth near the ground is stated to be 14 feet 6 inches. In conjunction with Mr. May, who presides over the manor-house school, we measured this tree in the present year (1815), and found the girth to be 15 feet 8 inches, at about 1 foot 6 inches from the ground.

It has been found impossible to discover, amidst the alterations effected even by a few ages, the exact site of *Elsynge Hall*, a building so interesting from its connection with past scenes of royal magnificence; but tradition and rational conjecture ascribe the foundation to a spot which we shall have occasion

\* In that "Account of the most remarkable Gardens near London" to which we have before adverted, and which is printed in the 12th vol. of the *Archæologia*, Dr. Uvedale is said to have had the "greatest and choicest collection of exotics that was perhaps any where in this land." Linneus honoured him by calling some plants, after his name, *Uvedalia*.



occasion to notice, and which is comprised in the grounds now attached to *Forty Hall*. Incidental to the history of both these mansions it must be observed that the chief property in a manor formerly possessed by the family named de Enfelde, passed, in the year 1413, to Sir John Tiptoft, whose descendant was the learned and well-known Earl of Worcester, decapitated in 1471, for his attachment to the house of York. From this family the manor obtained the name of Worcesters. It was afterwards vested in Thomas Lord Roos, of Hamlake, and in Sir Thomas Lovell, who was Knight of the Garter and Treasurer of the Household. This latter distinguished proprietor resided for many years at Enfield, where he was honoured, in 1516, with a visit from Margaret, Queen Dowager of Scotland, and sister of King Henry VIII.\* On the decease of Sir Thomas Lovell,† the manor descended to Thomas, Earl of Rutland, and was given by the Earl, in the year 1540, to King Henry VIII. together with a capital mansion, termed *Elsynge Hall*.

We have already observed that this mansion was possibly the residence of Edward VI. during the first months of his reign. There is scarcely any reason to doubt but that the same building was the occasional residence of Queen Elizabeth, after she granted a lease of the manor-house to the Myddlemore family, in 1582. One of her visits to this seat is recorded in the memoirs of Carey, Earl of Monmouth, where it is observed that,

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in

\* When journeying towards London, after this visit, the Queen was met at "Maister Compton's house, besids Totnam," by her royal brother. *Vide ante*, article Tottenham.

† Sir Thomas Lovell died at Enfield, and was buried, with all the pomp and attendant circumstances of feasting then judged due to his degree, in a chapel which he had founded in the priory of Holywell. The body lay for 11 days and nights in the chapel adjoining his mansion at Enfield; and was removed on the 12th day to the parish church, with great ceremony. On the following day it was conveyed to the place of burial. See a copy of the order and ceremonies used at his funeral, printed in the *Environs of London*, Vol. II. p. 192, after the original in the *Heralds' College*. *Funerals* I. xi. p. 82.

in the year 1596, "the Queen came to dinner to *Enfield House*, and had toils set up in the park, to shoot at bucks after dinner."

The manorial property of Worcesters was granted by Elizabeth, or by James I. to Sir Robert Cecil, the first Earl of Salisbury. By the Cecils the estate was alienated to Sir Nicholas Raynton, Alderman, and sometime Lord Mayor of London. It afterwards passed, in marriage, from the Raynton family to that of Wolstenholme; and was purchased, in 1799, by James Myer, Esq. the present proprietor.

In addition to the manor of Worcesters, Sir Nicholas Raynton purchased a contiguous house, described as some time Hugh Fortee's,\* which he rebuilt between the years 1629 and 1632. This structure (of which Inigo Jones is said to have been the architect) is still remaining, but was altered by the Wolstenholmes, according to the fashion of that age, about the year 1700. This mansion, now the residence of James Myers, Esq. is termed *Forty Hall*, and is a substantial family residence, placed on elevated ground and commanding pleasing prospects. The interior is adorned by the following among other well-chosen pictures:—A Holy Family by *Rubens*. The Saviour dead and supported by Mary, with attendant figures, by *Anibal Caracci*. This is supposed to be the small painting from which was afterwards executed the larger picture, now in the possession of the Earl of Carlisle. The Miraculous draught of Fishes, by *David Teniers*. Uriah bearing the fatal letter, a small but exquisite picture, by *Albert Durer*. The figure expresses an aggrieved but dignified acquiescence, which enforces commiseration. A good portrait of *Sir Nicholas Raynton*, who rebuilt the mansion. He is represented in his robes, as Lord Mayor, at the age of 74. The date of 1643, is affixed  
to

\* From whom is derived the term *Forty-hill*, applied to the rising ground immediately beyond Baker Street, Enfield. This swell of land is vulgarly termed *Four-tree hill*.

to this portrait, and it is believed to have been painted by *Dobson*, pupil of *Vandyck*.

The grounds attached to this residence are extensive, and finely ornamented with wood and water. At the distance of about one quarter of a mile from the house, in the neighbourhood of a stream which runs to *Enfield Wash*, are some inequalities of surface which probably denote the site of *Elsynge Hall*, a mansion once thronged with the wise counsellors and gay courtiers of *Queen Elizabeth's* important era. Foundations of building are often discovered at this place, on digging; and, in dry summers, when the grass suffers and the soil depends for moisture on subterranean resources, the outlines of an extensive fabric, as to the vestiges of its ground-plan, may be easily perceived.

On quitting these presumed memorials of *Elizabeth's* palace, and proceeding towards the church of *Enfield* through *Baker Street*, we find on the right hand a retired and handsome family-residence, long occupied by a celebrated antiquary, the late *RICHARD GOUGH, Esq.* The father of this eminent writer, *Harry Gough, Esq.* of *Perry-hall, M. P.* a director of the *East India Company, &c.* purchased in the year 1723, an estate at *Enfield*, which was much improved by the son and successor.\* *Mr. Gough* became possessed of this property on the decease of his mother, in 1774, and continued to reside at *Enfield*, with the interruption of the various journeys connected with his topographical pursuits, until the time of his lamented death, which took place on the 20th of February, 1809. His remains were buried in the church-yard of *Wormley, Herts*, in a vault built for that purpose on the south side of the chancel, not far

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from

\* "To the property at *Enfield*" (writes *Mr. Nichols*, *Literary Anecdotes*, Vol. VI. p. 310.) "he made considerable additions by purchase, particularly of a large additional garden, and of a field nearly adjoining, adorned with a long row of beautiful chesnut trees, which, as he has often observed, 'were planted by his father, and were cœval with himself'—and which he bought as full-grown timber."

from the altar. An epitaph in Latin, written by himself more than fifteen years before his decease, has been inscribed, in attention to his desire, on a plain marble tablet on the south side of the chancel.

For a copious and excellent biographical account of this eminent scholar and antiquary, we refer the reader to the "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth century,"\* the work of his attached and constant friend, John Nichols, Esq. F. S. A. We cannot, however, refrain from extracting some passages of that publication which bear a more immediate reference to the spot under notice, and which record a goodness of heart more truly estimable than the highest and brightest attainments of superior intellect. After describing, with the warm feelings of friendship and regret, the ease with which he descended from the severity of the scholar, and adorned by agreeable manners the domestic circle, Mr. Nichols observes that "there was another class of society to which, if possible, he was still more dear—the poor and the afflicted, to whom he was at all times a father, a protector, and a benefactor. The faithful domestic, when unable to continue his services, continued to receive his pay in the shape of an annuity, with additional comforts."

As one instance of his benevolent disposition the following circumstance is noticed: "Mr. Robert Barnevelt, who died Jan. 27, 1786, amongst other charitable bequests gave 100*l.* a year in the short annuities, to be divided among ten poor men and women of Enfield not receiving alms from the parish. On the close of the short annuities in 1807, this source of bounty ceased, and Mr. Gough (though wholly unconnected with Mr. Barnevelt, but as a neighbour) humanely took up the business, and voluntarily gave the like sum to each of the annuitants; and by his will he has made provision that the annuities shall continue to be paid as long as one individual shall survive."

Mr. Gough's mansion at Enfield is still occupied by his widow.

\* Literary Anecdotes, &c. Vol. VI.



widow. His extensive and valuable library (with the exception of the department of British topography, which he bequeathed to the Bodleian Library) was sold, in pursuance of his own direction, by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby, in the year 1810.

At **PONDER'S END**, a village situated about eight miles from London on the Cambridge-road, is a spacious building, termed *Lincoln House*. This mansion is supposed to derive its name from the family of Fiennes, Earls of Lincoln, who resided here from 1600 till 1612. There was lately some painted glass remaining in the windows, containing among other armorial bearings, the arms and quarterings of Howard, with a Viscount's coronet, and the inscription "Henry Howard, 1584." The whole of this glass is now removed, and the building has been newly-fronted; but the interior comprises several ancient decorated ceilings. Lincoln-house is at present in the occupation of Captain Whytock.

On the east side of the road, at *Enfield Wash*, is a humble tenement which requires passing notice from its connection with an event which once agitated the public mind to an unusual degree. It was in this dwelling that *Elizabeth Canning* was said to have been confined under very peculiar circumstances. The story possesses little interest at the present day, and the particulars are stated at full length in various publications of familiar occurrence; yet the reader may here be reminded of the outlines of this strange tale.

Elizabeth Canning, a servant girl about 18 years old, went, with the consent of her master, to visit a relation on New-year's day, 1753. She did not return, nor was any thing heard concerning her, for 28 days, at the expiration of which time she went to her mother's house in an emaciated and wretched condition, and accounted for her long disappearance by saying that, while returning home on the evening of New-year's day, she was attacked in Moorfields by two men, who robbed her,

her, and then conveyed her by force to the house of a woman named Wells, on Enfield-wash. She asserted that she had been confined there till the day of her return, when she effected her escape by jumping out of a window; and that she had subsisted, during the whole of the time, on a few crusts of bread and a pitcher of water. In stating the articles of which she had been robbed, she accused an old woman of cutting away her stays and taking them from her; and, when carried to the house at Enfield-wash some days afterwards, she fixed this charge upon Mary Squires, a travelling gipsy then in the dwelling.

The two women, Squires and Wells, were accordingly taken into custody; and, on their trial at the Old Bailey, the former was condemned to be hanged. Many doubts, however, arose as to the veracity of Canning's depositions, and inquiries took place which were laid before the King, who referred the case to the consideration of the Attorney and Solicitor-General. In the result, the gipsy received his Majesty's pardon, and Canning was brought to the bar in her turn, and was tried for wilful and corrupt perjury. The trial lasted seven days, and an alibi which had been set up by Mary Squires being proved by an extraordinary chain of evidence, Canning was found guilty, and was sentenced to transportation for seven years.

The circumstances of this case were rendered of popular interest by the air of mystery in which they were enveloped, but the impression made on the public mind appears to have been greatly more than commensurate, and was, indeed, a phenomenon in the annals of jurisprudence. Not less than thirty-six pamphlets were published, besides several prints. Canning's was the popular side of the question; but, as it would appear on cool investigation, this popular bias arose from the ordinary and natural prepossession in favour of the more helpless party, and of that which tells the first tale, rather than from the superior probability of her allegations. When reason failed to support those who advocated her cause,

passion

passion arose, as the usual substitute ; and, in their zeal to persuade themselves that they were right, they raised a large sum by subscription, and sent to New England, in comparative splendour, the culprit pronounced basely perjured by the impartial laws of her country.

ENFIELD CHASE, an extensive district chiefly lying to the north-west of the town of Enfield, and stretching into several neighbouring parishes, first occurs, as it is believed, under its present name, in a record of the reign of Edward II. Previously to that reign it was termed the *Great, or Outer, Park*.\* After the decapitation of King Charles I. the chase was seized as crown-land, and was surveyed by order of the House of Commons in the year 1650. On this occasion the deer were valued at 150*l.* ; the oak timber, exclusive of 2500 trees marked for the use of the navy, at 2,100*l.* ; and the hornbeam and other wood at 12,100*l.* Shortly subsequent to the above date the chase was divided into parcels, and was sold to different individuals. A considerable part was consequently enclosed, and several houses were built. But the enclosure created great disturbances among those who claimed a right of common, and who were accustomed to obtain their fuel from this *waste*.

In the year 1777, a period more propitious to improvement, an act of Parliament was obtained for dividing the whole of Enfield Chase, and assigning allotments to such parishes and individuals as claimed a right of common. An accurate survey was then made, and it was found that the contents of this district, including roads, lodges, and incroachments, were

8349

\* We have already stated that a park at Enfield is mentioned in the Norman Survey ; but the term park, as used in that record, is of an indefinite character. Lord Lyttelton, with probable truth, supposes Enfield Chase, as it appeared previously to the enclosure, to be a vestige of the ancient Forest of Middlesex. *Ld. Lyttelton's Hist. III. 274.*

8349 acres; 1 rood : 30 perches.\* The allotments of land were as follow :

	<i>Acres</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>P.</i>
To the King.....	3218	: 2	: 20
To the lodges.....	313	: 0	: 3
To be enfranchised.....	6	: 2	: 1
To the tithe owners.....	519	: 0	: 32
To the manor of Oldfold.....	36	: 3	: 24
To the proprietor of the Old Park.	30	: 0	: 15
To the parish of South Mims .....	1026	: 0	: 3
To the parish of Hadley.....	240	: 0	: 0
To the parish of Edmonton.....	1231	: 2	: 6
To the parish of Enfield.....	1732	: 2	: 6

At the time of the above survey a large portion of the chase remained in woodland, a rude yet beautiful district, browsed by deer, and suited to the pastimes of ancient English monarchs, its former possessors. The neighbourhood lost much of picturesque attraction when the enclosure took place; but a sylvan wild so fertile of lucrative prey, situated in the vicinity of the metropolis, was a dangerous source of temptation to alternate theft and idleness. The moral benefit derived from the change is therefore probably great, and in an agricultural point of view the advantages are unquestionable.

The care and superintendance of Enfield-chase have been, for several centuries, assigned to a Ranger, Forester, Keeper of the lodges, Master of the game, and Chief Steward of the manor; which offices have been jointly held by many distinguished persons. They were granted in 1694, for fifty-six years to Sir Robert Howard; and the unexpired term was purchased, in the year 1714, of the party to whom Sir Robert Howard had assigned his right in the grant, by James Brydges, Esq. afterwards Duke of Chandos. The joint offices, under a renewed grant, are now vested in the Marquis of Buckingham,

in

\* We are informed that Enfield Chase is about 21 miles in circumference.



in right of his lady, whom we have had frequent occasion to mention as the daughter and sole heir of the last Duke of Chandos.

The district still denominated the Chase, though now chiefly in a state of aration and of cultivated herbage, comprises a tract of country adorned by fine swells of surface, which, though greatly denuded, are yet fertile of picturesque situations. Dispersed over this desirable part of the county of Middlesex are several substantial and ornamental villas.

Three *Lodges*, formerly inhabited by underkeepers of the Chase, demand primary notice. These have been distinguished by the names of the South-bailey, the East-bailey, and the West-bailey. Different leases of these buildings, which were granted in the 17th century, afterwards centred in the Chandos family, and are now vested in the Marquis of Buckingham. Leases of each have been granted, at various times, to under-tenants.

The *South Lodge* afforded an occasional retirement for several years to the Right Hon. William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham. That eminent statesman expended a considerable sum in laying out the grounds, and in improving the whole of the premises. The mansion, after an intermediate tenancy, was occupied by the late Thomas Skinner, Esq. an alderman of London, who served the office of Lord Mayor in 1794. It was lately in the occupation of Nathaniel Gundry, Esq. but at present appears to be sinking through neglect into dilapidation.

The *East Lodge*, which is described in a survey made in the year 1650, as "a brick building covered with tiles," was occasionally used by King Charles I. as a hunting-seat. At a later period this lodge, with an adjoining house called the White-lodge, or New East-bailey, was occupied by Alexander Wedderburne, Esq. afterwards Lord Loughborough, Lord High Chancellor, and Earl of Rosslyn. It is now the seat of

the Hon. William Elphinstone, great-uncle to Lord Elphinstone.

The *West Lodge*, which was for many years the residence of the Right Hon. Henry Coventry, Secretary of State to King Charles II. is now in the occupation of a farmer.

*Trent-place*, the property and residence of John Cumming, Esq. was built by the late eminent physician, Sir Richard Jebb, who procured a lease from the crown of a considerable tract of land on the chase, which he surrounded with a pale; and he afterwards stocked the new domain with deer. On the death of Sir Richard Jebb, the lease of these premises was sold to Lord Cholmondeley. The estate was afterwards successively possessed by John Wigston, Esq. and Sir Henry Lushington, Bart.; the latter of whom was succeeded by the present proprietor.

The mansion (of which we present a view) is a spacious brick structure, lately whitened, and is seated on a fine swell of land in the midst of the attached park. The whole of the grounds enclosed within park-pales comprises nearly five hundred acres. The surface is here varied by inequalities of a bolder character than is usual with the greater part of Middlesex, and a portion of this district still retains traces of the forest-scenery which once prevailed throughout the whole extent of the chase. Venerable trees, driven into fantastic forms by the winds of a past century, are scattered in picturesque irregularity over this portion of the grounds; and each recess is rendered difficult of approach by a thick matting of underwood, brambles, and fern. A valley, immediately in front of the dwelling, is ornamented with a fine sheet of water. Very considerable improvements in the house and grounds are at this time in a state of progress, under the direction of the present proprietor, John Cumming, Esq.

To the north of the seat mentioned above is *Beech Hill*, the residence of Archibald Paris, Esq. The house on this estate was built by the late Francis Russell, Esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A.

secretary of the duchy court of Lancaster, and author of "A short History of the East India Company." Mr. Russell had the merit of first suggesting the enclosure of Enfield-chase, which took place in the year 1777; and he not only drew up the bill for that purpose, but afforded, by setting the example of proper management, a great benefit to the different proprietors of allotments, and to the community at large.\* His successor in this estate has displayed equal judgment and activity, and has greatly assisted in bringing the crown-lands into a state of profitable cultivation.

The residence at Beech-hill is placed on the brow of one of those fine rises of land which impart so much variety and picturesque effect to this division of the county. The grounds are enriched by extensive and flourishing plantations.

The *Parish Church* of Enfield† is a handsome and venerable structure, in the Gothic, or pointed, style of architecture, and would appear to have been chiefly built in the 14th century.

The interior is divided into a chancel, nave, and two aisles. The nave is lighted by clerestory windows, and is separated from other portions of the church by pointed arches, sustained by clustered columns. Over the arches of the nave are placed alternately the devices of a rose and wing.‡ At the west end is an organ, the gift of Mrs. Mary Nichols, who assigned for that purpose the sum of 900*l.* directing that the money

\* His exertions in favour of good husbandry on this occasion were seconded by those of George Byng, Esq. M. P. and Dr. Wilkinson. See an account of circumstances connected with the enclosure and first cultivation of this district, in Middleton's Agricultural Survey of Middlesex, p. 134—142, &c.

† A view of this building is annexed.

‡ Mr. Lysons (*Environs, &c.* Vol. II. p. 200) supposes that these emblems had some connection with the abbey of Walden. See the same device noticed in our account of the church of Hadley. Both churches belonged to the monastery of Walden.

money which remained after the purchase should be appropriated towards the salary of an organist.

The north east corner of the church is now enclosed as a vestry, and is supposed to have formerly constituted a chantry-chapel.\* Attached to the north wall of this enclosed space is the costly monument of Sir Nicholas Raynton, Knt. sometime Lord Mayor of London, who died in 1646, and whose portrait at Forty-hall, his former residence, we have already noticed. The figure of Sir Nicholas is represented in armour, his left-hand grasping the hilt of a sword, which has been wantonly mutilated. Over the armour are the robe and chain of mayoralty. Beneath, is the effigies of his lady, habited as mayoress, with a gilt chain descending below the knee. On a still lower floor of the monument are the effigies of his son Nicholas (who died in 1641,) and his wife, kneeling before books; together with those of two of their sons and three daughters. In front is placed an infant, over which is spread a crimson coverlet. Not any of the figures on the lower floor are coloured, but those of Sir Nicholas and his lady are painted somewhat gaudily.

Between the vestry and the chancel, and partly enclosed by the wainscotting which separates those divisions of the church, is the large altar monument of *Joyce, Lady Tiptoft* mother of the learned Earl of Worcester, and wife of Sir John Tiptoft, nephew to Robert, the last Lord Tiptoft. This tomb is immediately beneath an obtuse arch, with Gothic ornaments and a border of oak-leaves, raised to the memory of *Edmund Lord Roos*, who died in 1508. The monument of Lord Roos has not any inscription, but is embellished with his arms and quarterings, together with those of Sir Thomas Lovell, who married his sister.

The monument of *Joyce, Lady Tiptoft*, is covered with a slab

\* Chantries in the parish church of Enfield were founded by Baldwyn de Radynton, in the year 1398; and for the souls of Robert Blossom and Agnes his wife, in the reign of Edward IV.



slab of grey purbeck marble, on which is inlaid in brass the figure of the deceased, richly attired in the fashion of the time. Over her head is a triple canopy; on the pillars of which are the arms of Tiptoft and Charlton. Round the verge is the following inscription, in the old character; but it must be premised that the words here given within a parenthesis are concealed by the arch of Lord Roos's monument. They were seen some few years back by the late Mr. Gough, on scraping away part of the stone:

“..... a Jocosâ quondam filia et hered. Caroli Dn̄i Powes ac etiam filia et una hered. honorabilissime Dn̄e Marchie et uxor famosissimo militi, (Johanni Tiptoft que obiit XX) II die Septembr. A. Dn̄i M,CCCC,XLVI cujus anime et omniũ fideiũ defunctõr. Ihs̄ pro suâ sacratissimâ passione misereât.”

At the corners of the border are the symbols of the Evangelists. The words of the inscription are divided by representations of birds, fishes, and other devices; and it may be observed that the whole of this fine brass-work is nearly as fair as when the monument was first erected.

An engraving of Lady Tiptoft's monument, with the surbâst arch above, is given in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments;" and in that work is stated the result of a curious investigation into which the author entered, in the year 1788. Mr. Gough, accompanied by Mr. Schnebbelie, examined the interior of this monument, in the above year. They found the tomb, or sarcophagus, half empty and half filled with rubble stones. They were then led, "by a projection of brick-work on the north side of the base, to the crown of an arch of the same material, which, being broken into, was found to open into a vault of rough arch-work, 7 ft. long; 3 ft. 7 in. wide; and 4 ft. 1 in. high. This vault appeared to have been formerly

pierced from the south, or chancel side ; whether from curiosity or any other motive is uncertain ; but the aperture had been stopped only by single bricks, and was capable of admitting a man. In the vault were one scull, four thigh and other bones, pieces of a wooden coffin, and an iron handle."

It is thus shown that the remains of Lady Tiptoft, which were so richly entombed, and which were supposed by her relatives to be placed beyond the reach of molestation, have entirely disappeared, or are mingled with those of intruders on her grave. Mr. Gough observes "that this vault being directly under the tomb above, and extending beyond it only on the north side, was probably entered originally from that side ; and, on the decay of the other two vaults under the adjoining vestry, may have been applied to the burial of other persons besides the noble owner, who may then have been made to give place to them."\*

Among other monuments, comprising several to the family of *Middlemore*, may be noticed that of *Thomas Stringer, Esq.* son of Sir Thomas Stringer, lord of the manor of Durants in this parish. The deceased, who was a colonel in the army, died at Bruges, in 1706. His bust, fairly executed in statuary marble, is represented beneath the weighty canopy of a tent.

In the church-yard is the following inscription, which presents a curious instance of the *abrupt* in composition :

“ Here lies John White, who day by day, }  
 On river works did use much clay, }  
 Is now himself turning that way : }  
 If not to clay, yet dust will come, }  
 Which, to preserve, takes little room, }  
 Although inclosed in this great tomb. }

I served the New River Company, as Surveyor, from Lady-day 1691  
 to Midsummer 1723."

The church of Enfield was given, together with that of Ed-  
 monton,

\* Gough's Sepulchral Monuments.

monton, by Geoffry de Mandevile, the first Earl of Essex, to the abbey of Walden, which he had piously founded. On the dissolution of monasteries the rectory was granted to Thomas Lord Audley, who shortly surrendered it again to the King. In the year 1548 it was granted to Trinity College, Cambridge, to which society it still belongs. The rectory constitutes a manor, now termed the manor of Parsonage-ward.

The vicarage had been uniformly annexed, since the dissolution of monastic houses, to a fellowship of Trinity College, until a late arrangement connected with the enclosure, under the operation of which the fellowship is vacated on the acceptance of the vicarage. The present vicar is the Rev. Henry Porter, who was instituted in 1801. A lectureship was founded by Henry Loft, of Enfield, in the year 1631.

There are meeting-houses in this parish for Presbyterians,\* Anabaptists, and Methodists.

A *Free Grammar School*, for the benefit of the town of Enfield, was founded by John Carew, Esq. in the year 1507, and endowed with certain lands and tenements. The school-house adjoins the church-yard, and is a spacious and well adapted structure, rebuilt by the parishioners, at their own charge, early in the 17th century. The master has a liberal allowance, and the school is eminently useful for the class of persons to whom it was solely appropriated by the founder.

Two schools, for the gratuitous education of girls, are supported by voluntary subscription. Eighty children are instructed in these benevolent establishments, seventy of whom are clothed.

Among several charitable bequests for the benefit of this parish must be mentioned that of Sir Nicholas Raynton, who,

3 A 2

in

\* It appears from Neale's History of the Puritans that a congregation of Presbyterian dissenters was established here so early as the year 1686. Edmund Calamy, the eminent Presbyterian divine, died in his house at Enfield, in 1666.

in 1646, left 10*l.* *per annum* for the purpose of apprenticing three poor children.

King James I. gave to the parish of Enfield a sum of money, as a compensation for having taken a part of the Chase into Theobald's park. With this money was purchased a small estate, situated at North Mims. The site of the market-place, together with the profits of the market (now discontinued) were also given to the parish by King James.

Enfield claims as a *native*, William Wickham, a celebrated divine of the 16th century. He was educated at King's College, Cambridge, and was made Dean of Lincoln in 1577. His piety and talents obtained distinguished patronage, and he was advanced to the bishopric of Lincoln in 1584, and was translated thence to Winchester in 1595. The solid worth of this bishop (the second of the name of Wickham who has worn the mitre of Winchester) is recorded by Fuller;\* and, as a circumstance of some historical interest connected with his life, it may be observed that he preached the funeral-sermon for the Queen of Scots, at Peterborough, in 1587.

This place gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Rochford. His lordship's ancestor, William Henry, the first Baron Enfield, accompanied King William III. to England, and attended on him equally in the cabinet and the field. He was created Earl of Rochford, Viscount Tunbridge, and *Baron Enfield*, May 10th, 1695.

#### HADLEY, or MONKEN HADLEY.

This parish, which was formerly a hamlet to Edmonton, lies to the north-west of Enfield, and comprises about 580 acres of land, including 240 acres allotted in lieu of its right of common, on the enclosure of Enfield Chase.

The

\* Fuller's Worthies for Middlesex.



The name of the village is compounded of the Saxon words *Head-leagh*, signifying a high place. The adjunct *Monken* occurs in many ancient records, and is adopted in the description of this parish in the act for enclosing Enfield Chase. It is probable that this additional term is derived from the former connection of the place with the abbey of Walden, to which it was given by Geoffry de Mandevile, Earl of Essex, under the name of the Hermitage of Hadley.

The village is situated on the east side of the great northern road, at the distance of nearly eleven miles from London. The approach from the high road is through an irregular avenue of trees, and the village is thus progressively displayed to considerable advantage. At the most favourable point in the approach, an ancient domestic structure in the fore-ground, and the venerable church, half-obscured by foliage, at the termination of the avenue, together with various intermingled rural buildings, combine to produce an instance of the picturesque, attractive from the repose which prevails, and replete with interesting character.

Hadley is not mentioned in the record termed Domesday. The manor belonged at an early period to the Mandeviles, and is believed to have been given, with the hermitage, to the monks of Walden, by Geoffry de Mandevile, their founder. On the dissolution it was granted to Thomas Lord Audley, who shortly surrendered it again to the King, and it was afterwards granted by Queen Mary to Sir Thomas Pope. In the course of the ensuing two centuries the manorial property underwent various transmissions, and was purchased of the Pinney family, in the year 1791, by the present proprietor, Peter Moore, Esq.\*

3 A 3

Near

\* Mr. Moore has lately asserted a right to enclose Hadley Green, comprehending the whole of the waste, without the consent of the parishioners. This assumed right he defended in a court of law, but failed in his endeavours, and the immemorial privileges of the parish have been fully established by the decision of a jury, under the direction of the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench.

Near the church is an ancient house, occupied for many years by the late Rev. David Garrow, father of the present Attorney General. This building is traditionally said to have been formerly connected with a monastic establishment. The interior contains two chimney-pieces in *alto relievo*, very rudely executed. On one is sculptured the story of Sampson; the other represents many passages in the life of the Saviour, from his birth in the stable to his death on the cross.

The *Parish Church* is a handsome structure, evidently built at different periods. The chancel has marks of considerable antiquity, but the body of the church has been rebuilt with brick. At the west end is a square tower, composed of flint with coins of free stone. On the front of the tower is this date *Anno Dni*  
1892 cut in stone. On one side of the stone bearing the above date is the sculptured device of a *wing*, and on the other that of a *rose*. The figures express the date of 1494, the last, like the second, numeral, being the half 8 often used in ancient inscriptions.

The devices of the rose and wing might afford subject for considerable discussion and conjecture. Mr. Lysons, in his notice of this parish in the *Environs of London*, says that they are probably "the cognizance either of the abbey, or one of the abbots of Walden;" and we have observed, in our account of Enfield church, that the same devices occur in that building, which likewise belonged to the abbey founded by Geoffrey de Mandevile. It is certain that these emblems had no reference to the arms of Walden Abbey; but they were possibly meant as the cognizance of the abbot at that time, whose name was John Sabysworth, or Sabrisfort.

At the south-west angle of the tower is a turret, raised several feet above the battlements, which contains a winding staircase of stone, and has, on its summit, an iron beacon. This is, perhaps, nearly a unique vestige of the manners of the middle ages, and consists of a fire pan, in which was placed  
pitch,

pitch, or some other combustible matter, which was lighted for the purpose of spreading quickly a signal of alarm on the approach of a foe, or on the occurrence of other perils. Hadley beacon was blown down by the high wind of the 1st of Jan. 1779, but was carefully repaired and restored to its former situation.

The church of Hadley is supposed by several respectable writers to have been erected by King Edward IV. as a chapel for religious services to the memory of those who fell in the dreadful civil conflict, usually termed the Battle of Barnet. But this conjecture is not supported by the least particular of creditable evidence. Independent of the silence of history and ecclesiastical records, the date on the front of the tower may be adduced as contradictory to the probable correctness of such a surmise;\* whilst some portions of the chancel have marks of a greater antiquity than the period of Edward's sanguinary triumph in the vicinity of Barnet.

The interior of the church comprises a chancel, nave, two aisles, and north and south transepts. Galleries are constructed on the north side and at the west and east ends; the latter gallery engrossing the space between the nave and the chancel, formerly appropriated to the rood-loft.

On the east wall of the chancel is the monument of *Henry, son of Roger Carew, Esq.* who died in 1626, at the age of 61. This memorial has the unusual appendage of a portrait of the deceased, painted on board. The portrait is fairly executed, and in good preservation. Mr. Carew is represented with a book in his hand, and in a black dress, with a ruff on the neck.

On the south wall is the monument of *Sir Roger Wilbraham, Knt.* Solicitor-General in Ireland during the reign of Elizabeth, and Master of the Requests to King James I. who died in 1616. This monument is the work of Nicholas

3 A 4

Stone,

\* The date on the tower is 1494; the "Battle of Barnet" was fought in 1471; and Edward IV. died in 1483.

Stone,\* and presents busts of the deceased and his lady, executed with great spirit and skill. Beneath are three small female figures, of indifferent workmanship.

Attached to a wall underneath the stairs leading to the east gallery, is a brass plate which records an extraordinary sweep of mortality in one family, while it proves the antiquity of the chancel to be superior to that of the western parts of the church; for this brass was originally inserted in a flat stone, and entirely concealed under the staircase, whence it was removed to the spot which it now occupies, by the present rector. The inscription commemorates *Philip, son of Walter Grene, Esq.* and Elizabeth his wife; Margaret, sister of Philip Grene; and Margaret Somercotes; who all died on the 16th of September, 1442.

In a window of the north transept are some remains of painted glass, among which may be noticed the rebus of the *Gooderes*, a family of considerable consequence at Hadley in the 15th and 16th centuries. This consists of a partridge, with an ear of wheat in its bill. On an annexed scroll is the word *GOODER*. On the capital of one of the pillars are two partridges with ears of corn in the mouth, an evident repetition of the same punning device; and it is probable, from these circumstances, that the Goodere family were considerable benefactors towards the rebuilding of the church. In Weever's time there was remaining a mutilated inscription to the memory of "John Goodyere, esqyre, and Jone his wyff;" with the date of 1504. This is no longer to be seen; but on the east wall of the north transept is still preserved a brass plate, commemorating *Anne Walkeden*, "descended of the Goodere's aunycent race," who was buried on the 10th of December, M,CCCC,LXXV. The epitaph is in verse, and in the usual laudatory strain.

Among other monuments in the south aisle are mural tablets

to

\* Nicholas Stone received 80*l.* for this monument. Vide *Anecdotes of Painting*, Vol. II. p. 29.



to *Sarah* and *Catherine Pennant*, two unmarried sisters of the late *Thomas Pennant*, Esq. ; and on the floor is the gravestone of the cousin of that gentleman, the *Rev. John Pennant*, chaplain to the Princess Dowager of Wales, and nearly forty years rector of Hadley. He died in 1770.

The font is ornamented with quatrefoils, and is, perhaps, coeval with the tower, as the west doorway has the same embellishments.

In the church-yard are interred several persons whose names will scarcely be read with indifference. The following demand notice in the present page.

*John Monro, M. D.* (1791). Dr. Monro attained much useful eminence from his judicious treatment of persons labouring under insanity, the most dreadful affliction to which human nature is liable. Surely those who devote a life of study to the consideration of this malady, and who reduce their speculations to practice, with perseverance and tenderness, are entitled to take rank amongst the most estimable friends and benefactors of mankind ! Dr. Monro published several treatises on the melancholy object of his professional pursuit.

A flat and simple tombstone commemorates *Mrs. Hester Chapone*, who died in 1801, at the age of 75, and whose moral and useful writings have rendered her name of considerable public interest. Mrs. Chapone was daughter of *Thomas Mulso*, Esq. and, in the early part of life, was favoured with the friendship and correspondence of *Richardson*, the novelist. The sentiments and manners of an intelligent female could scarcely be formed in a better school than that of the domestic circle which surrounded the author of *Clarissa* and *Sir Charles Grandison*, and among whom was discussed the propriety of each situation incidental to the development of two great characters, intended as exemplars of moral conduct and elegant manners. From such conversation Mrs. Chapone imbibed a literary taste ; and her " *Letters on the Improvement of the*

Mind, addressed to a Young Lady ;” “ Miscellanies in prose and verse ;” and her “ Letter to a New-married Lady ;” are proofs of equal soundness of judgment and delicacy of taste. Mrs. Chapone died at Hadley, in which village she had resided for about a twelvemonth previous to her decease.

A monument, executed by Bacon, has been erected by Sir William Garrow, Attorney-General, to the memory of his father, the *Rev. David Garrow*, who died at the age of 90, in the year 1805. Mr. Garrow formerly presided over a respectable school in this village, and had been an inhabitant of the parish for nearly sixty years.

It appears that a hermitage existed at Hadley at a very early period, and was given to Walden Abbey by the founder of that religious house, Geoffry de Maundevile. The annexed chapel, or church,\* was endowed with tithes, offerings, &c. ; and it is probable that the chaplains were appointed by the monastery. The benefice was considered as a rectory and donative, until the act passed for enclosing Enfield Chase, at which time it was first placed under the jurisdiction of the bishop. The patronage of the living was annexed to the manor through every period subsequent to the dissolution, until the year 1786, when the advowson was purchased by William Baker, Esq. in whom it is still vested. The present rector is the *Rev. C. J. Cottrell, M. A.* who was presented by Mr. Baker immediately after the purchase of the advowson.

Almshouses for six decayed housekeepers were founded in this parish by Sir Roger Wilbraham, in the year 1616 ; but  
the

\* In a chartulary of the abbey of Walden, still preserved in the British Museum (Harl. MS. 3739) is “ a charter from Roger, Bishop of London, about 1235, wherein the *church of Hadley* is expressly enumerated among those bestowed on the monks by their founder ;” but, in another charter of inspection, nearly coeval, occur the words “ *Nymes cum capella de Hadlee.*” It would indeed appear that, although termed a church, this was, to all ecclesiastical and temporal purposes, a donative, previous to the Dissolution. See Ecclesiastical Topography, article Hadley.

the endowment was so slender that it does not produce at present more than *9l. 6s. per annum*. Major Delafonte, in 1762, augmented the endowment with an annuity, which expired in the year 1805; but, previous to its expiration, the present rector laudably obtained a subscription to provide for the contingency. The whole sum now vested in trustees for the benefit of this charity, is *2375l. 3s.\**

A Charity School for girls was established at Hadley in 1773; and in the year 1800, it was much enlarged, and converted into a school of industry. Twenty girls in this establishment now receive annually the sum of one pound towards the purchase of clothes; and thirty girls, besides the above number, are admitted to the benefit of education on paying the weekly sum of two pence, who succeed to the vacancies which occur in the class more largely assisted. The expenses are defrayed by means of a fund arising from charitable benefactions, and by the contributions of the inhabitants. A Gallery in the church was built, for the use of this school, at the cost of the late Rev. D. Garrow.

There is, also, a school for boys, supported by voluntary subscriptions, which amounted in the last year (1814) to the sum of *103l. 10s*. At present, seventy day-scholars profit by this institution, twenty of whom are assisted with one pound each towards clothing, and are instructed without any charge. The remaining number pay two pence per week, as do also twenty-four evening scholars, who are chiefly adults.

On Sundays the number of those who attend the schools is considerably augmented. Dr. Bell's plan of instruction is adopted in both institutions. The late Rev. D. Garrow gave, in his life time, a sum of money, laid out in the purchase of *333l. 6s. 8d. 3 per cents*, for the benefit of the Sunday-school.

Fuller mentions† Sir William Staunford, or Stamford, an eminent

\* The sum of one thousand pounds was subscribed by Samuel Whitbread, Esq. father of the late eminent statesman.

† Fuller's Worthies for Middlesex,

eminent lawyer of the 16th century, as a *native* of this place. Sir William Staunford was author of a work intituled "The Pleas of the Crown," and is said by Fuller to have been born in the year 1509, and to have been buried at Hadley in 1558; but it does not appear that any monument was erected to his memory. He was possessed of the manorial property of Hadley at a period shortly subsequent to the dissolution of monastic houses, and appears to have had a residence in the village. His widow remarried with Roger Carew, Esq. by whom she had Henry Carew, Esq. who is noticed in our account of the church.

It is proved by the parish-register that Hadley afforded a place of birth to Sir Robert Atkyns,\* author of the valuable History of Gloucestershire. This judicious chorographer was son of Sir Robert Atkyns, K. B. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who was author of several political publications, and who assisted, to the utmost of his opportunities, in serving his country by promoting the revolution.

### SOUTH MIMS,

an extensive and highly cultivated parish, occupies the northern portion of the Hundred of Edmonton, and thus presents the extreme point northward of the county of Middlesex.

The village of South Mims is situated on the road to St. Alban's, at the distance of fifteen miles from London; and, like most road-side villages which do not form stages for furnishing relays of post horses, this place consists chiefly of buildings of a mediocre character, with an abundance of such inns as profess to furnish the traveller with comforts only, and leave the elegancies of entertainment to houses of public reception

\* It is stated in the register that "Robert, the son of Robert Atkyns, Esq. and Mary his wife, was baptized on the 26th of Aug, 1647."



ception more eligibly circumstanced. Although little indebted to the hand of modern improvement, the village is not destitute of attraction in the esteem of the pictorial examiner. The buildings are scattered over a long extent, with those varieties of site and construction so favourable to the grouping of picturesque scenery; and a soft rural character, not frequently seen upon a great thoroughfare so near to the metropolis, spreads a charm over many parts of the village.

The name of this place was often written *Mymes*, *Mymys*, and *Mymmys*, in past ages. The additional term of *South* is evidently applied to distinguish this village from that of North Mims, in Hertfordshire. The parish contains about 5400 acres of land, including 1097 acres allotted on the enclosure of Enfield Chase, the whole of which are cultivated, and the greater part with much skill, and consequent success.

The manor of South Mims is not mentioned in the record termed Domesday, and it probably then formed part of the manor of Enfield, which belonged at the time of the Norman Survey to Geoffry de Mandevile,\* who had extensive possessions in this division of Middlesex. Through several ages previous to the year 1479, the manorial rights were vested in the Leuknore family.† Shortly after that date the property became annexed to the crown, and was granted in the year 1484, by Richard III. to his zealous adherent, Richard Scrope. It was subsequently possessed by the family of Windsor; and passed,

\* Thomas de Leuknore, who died in 1302, held half a knight's fee in South Mims, under Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, *heir of the Mandeviles*. Middlesex Parishes, p. 227, after Esch. 30 Edw. I. No. 58.

† On the death of Roger Leuknore, which occurred in 1349, an inquisition was taken, which states the value of different particulars connected with this manor to be as follows:—Manor-house, 4s *per ann.*; 400 acres of land at 4d. *per acre*; 15 of meadow at 1s. 6d. *per acre*; 15 acres of *fresh land* (or *land not lately ploughed*) at 6d. *per acre*; 806 days' work at  $\frac{1}{2}$  a day; 606 days' work in harvest, at 1d. a day.

passed, before the year 1661, to that of the Marquis of Salisbury, the present proprietor.

This parish is greatly ornamented by WROTHAM PARK, the seat of George Byng, Esq. one of the representatives in Parliament for the county of Middlesex. The mansion was built about the year 1754, after a design of Ware, by Admiral Byng, great uncle of the present possessor of the estate. The material is brick, with stone porticoes and dressings. The principal front is towards the west, and commands a pleasing view over a wide spreading glade, which opens in the distance to a display of some of the richest parts of Hertfordshire and Middlesex. The house is ascended on this side by double and lofty flights of stone steps, and is entered through a portico of the Ionic order, on the pediment of which is sculptured, in *alto relievo*, Neptune, with his customary allegorical attendants.

The east front has a stone portico, of a subordinate and less ornamental character. On the tympanum of the pediment are sculptured warlike trophies. Mr. Byng has lately much augmented the commodiousness of this residence by raising the two wings. We present a view of his mansion, which is seated on rising ground, and forms a striking and splendid object to the traveller on the St. Alban's road; an effect that will be greatly heightened if the building be covered with stucca, according to a design at present entertained.

The interior comprises a very noble suite of principal apartments, which range from north to south, and are well adapted to the purpose of dignified entertainment. We pass over many circumstances of minor embellishment, and take pleasure in observing that the pictures which adorn this capacious family-residence are selected with much good taste and liberality. The following claim particular notice :

A Holy Family, by *Murillo*. This picture (termed the Reposal) represents the holy family resting for refreshment during the flight into Egypt.

The Incredulity of St. Thomas, by *Caravaggio*. The head and hand of the incredulous disciple particularly fine, and much simplicity and truth in the general expression.

A large Landscape, with figures, by *Domenichino*. The animated parts of this painting represent Diana and her nymphs, hunting. The figures are finely grouped, and bestow an attractive air of vivacity on the picture. The scenery, for design, colouring and perspective, is, perhaps, secondary only to the combinations of Claude.

Portraits of Thomas Earl of Cleveland and family, a large and fine picture by *Vandyck*. This nobleman acted a distinguished part in support of the royal cause during the civil war of the 17th century; and greatly assisted, by his gallant conduct, in facilitating the escape of Charles II. at the battle of Worcester. He lived to see the Restoration of his royal master for whose family he had so frequently adventured his life, and was one of the Noblemen who accompanied his Majesty on his triumphal entry into London. He died in the year 1667, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

A Head of Lord Strafford, by the same painter. The countenance is strongly marked, and indicates a spirit worthy of "the greatest man" among those who struggled to uphold the throne in an age of civil tumult.

A fine Head of Oliver Cromwell, by *Walker*.

The attached *Park* comprises about 230 acres of land, and is rendered picturesque at many points, and captivating in the general display, by natural slopes and by an abundance of wood. This estate takes its name from Wrotham in Kent, at which place the ancient family of Byng was seated for many ages.\*

*Durham Park*, the property and residence of John Trotter,  
Esq.

\* See an account of the family of Byng, and their long connexion with the county of Kent, in Collins's Peerage, under the head of Byng, Viscount Torrington. Visit. Com. Kantii H. 11. folio 44, in Offic. Arm. & No. 1106 Harl. MSS. in Brit. Mus.

Esq. is situated on the western border of the parish, and was formerly possessed by the family of *Derham*, from whom it passed, in marriage to that of *Frowyk*, in the latter part of the 13th century. The *Frowyks* retained the estate through many generations, and were of considerable sway in this parish, and in the neighbouring parts of Hertfordshire. Late in the 17th century the manor of *Derhams*, otherwise *Durhams*, became the property of the *Austen* family. It was purchased of Sir John *Austen*, Bart. in the year 1733, by Anne, Countess of *Albemarle*, and George, Earl of *Albemarle*, her son. After an intermediate transmission, the estate was purchased in 1798, by John *Trotter*, Esq. the present proprietor. The former mansion of the noble family of *Albemarle*, was accidentally burned to the ground, about ten years back. The new building raised by Mr. *Trotter* constitutes a commodious and desirable residence, very agreeably situated.

Near the village of South *Mims* is the handsome villa of Robert *Vincent*, Esq.

The *Parish Church* is a pleasing structure, in the style of architecture usually termed Gothic. At the west end is a square embattled tower, which, together with the western front of the north aisle, is shaded by a rich mantle of ivy.\* The building occupies an elevated site, and the views obtained from the church-yard are extensive, and partake much of the picturesque.

The interior consists of a double chancel, nave, and north aisle, separated by octangular pillars and obtuse arches.

The north aisle appears to have been rebuilt about the year 1526, and probably at the expense of the *Frowyks*, although glazed by various benefactors unconnected with that family. The windows in this division of the church contain the portraits, in stained glass, of those who contributed to the cost of the work. The figures are represented kneeling before books, and

\* The east and south faces of this tower are represented in the annexed view.



and the principal person of each group holds a purse, in denotation of his pious generosity. Several names are appended to these figures, together with the date of 1526; but the writing is now in a mutilated state. In the parish register is a note, bearing the date of 1621, in which it is said that the first window abutting westward was made by Richard Bowman and John Walter; the second by the young men and maids of the parish; the third by Robert Hunt; the fourth by Thomas Francis; and the fifth by the good women of the parish.\* According to the same note, one of the windows of the nave was made in the year 1541, at the expense of Edward Jones, citizen and merchant-taylor.

Several monuments in this church possess considerable antiquity and interest. On the north side of the chancel, within the rails of the communion-table, is a curious altar-tomb, with a canopy richly worked, and a low pointed arch supported by massy balustrade pillars. Inserted in two quatrefoils on the front of the monument, are the initials R. H. In the work termed *Ecclesiastical Topography* it is observed that "the age and style of the tomb accord with the death of *Robert Hill*, vicar here, in 1538." There appears little reason to doubt but that this monument was designed to support the Holy Sepulchre, at the commemoration of Easter;† and it probably was constructed in his life time, by the parish-priest to whom it is ascribed in the work quoted above.

The east end of the north aisle is separated from other parts of the church by a handsome carved screen, of wood. The space thus enclosed is now used as a vestry, but was formerly

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\* See many descriptive particulars concerning this stained glass, in "Gough's Sepulchral Monuments;" "Ecclesiastical Topography;" and "Middlesex Parishes."

† A notice of monuments, of this description occurs in our account of the parish of Hackney.

the chapel of the Frowyk chantry.\* Attached to the north wall is an altar tomb, surmounted by an arched canopy. There is not any inscription or date, but the arms prove it to have been erected to the memory of one of the *Frowyk* family. On the slab is placed the effigies of a knight, in plated armour, the head resting on a helmet, and at the feet a lion. On his left side is a sword; and on his right, nearly level with the knee, a gauntlet.

Within a niche on the south wall of the nave is placed a small death's-head, beneath which is the following mutilated inscription, on a black ground :

“ . . . . . Ovlde, Looke On,  
 Why Turn Away Thyne Eyne,  
 This Is No Strangeres Fase,  
 The Phesnamy Is Thyne.”

Over it is the coat of arms borne by the family of *Nowell*.

On the south side of the chancel is a piscina. The font is square, and has the ancient perforation for the purpose of carrying off the remainder of the consecrated water, after the ceremony of baptism, lest it should be used for profane purposes.†

On the pavement of the porch, beneath the tower, is a tomb-stone, inlaid with brass, which is described by Weever as the monument of *Thomas Frowyk* (1448,) and Elizabeth his wife (1400). Not any name or date now remains, but there are still preserved the figures of a man in plated armour, with a lady in a mantle by his side. Beneath are the figures of six sons

\* A chantry was founded in this church, about the year 1448, for Thomas Frowyk and Elizabeth his wife, whose monument in the porch will shortly be noticed.

† In churches which had not a piscina it appears that the same channel was used to carry away the consecrated host, when accidentally rendered impure.

sons and thirteen daughters. The following metrical inscription is likewise still legible :

“ Qui jacet hic stratus, Thomas Frowyk vocitatus,  
 Et moribus, et natu, gestu, victu moderatus ;  
 Vir generosus erat, generosaque gesta colebat,  
 Nam quod amare solent generosi plusque frequentant  
 Aucupium volucrum, venaticumque ferarum  
 Multum dilexit, vulpes foveis spoliavit  
 Ac taxos caneis ; breviter quæcunque propinquis  
 Intulerant dampna pro posse fugaverat ipsa :  
 Inter eos etiam si litis cernerat unquam  
 Accendi faculas, medians extinxerat ipsas,  
 Fécerat et pacem ; cur nunc pacis sibi pausam  
 Det Dens, et requiem quæ semper permanet, Amen.”

According to Weever these lines were written by John Whethamstead, Abbot of St. Alban's, whose poetry is often found in churches dependant on that abbey ; and there is reason to suppose that such an assertion may be entitled to credit, although the church of South Mims was not within his jurisdiction, as it is known that the Frowyk family possessed great influence at St. Alban's.\*

The most conspicuous monument in the church-yard commemorates *Sir John Austen, Bart.* three times Knight of the Shire, who died in 1742.

The rectory of South Mims was bestowed, in conjunction with several in this neighbourhood, on the Abbey of Walden in Essex, by Geoffry de Mandevile ; and it remained with that wealthy religious house until the time of the Dissolution. By Henry VIII. it was then granted to Thomas, Lord Audley.

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\* In Ecclesiastical Topography (article *Ridge, Herts.*) it is observed that, in the year 1462, “ James Waleye, capellan, was collated to the vicarage of Ridge at the particular instance of Henry Frowyk, Esq. for that John Bernard, the former incumbent, having been indicted for certain felonies by the parishioners of Hadley, in Middlesex, had absconded.” The church of Ridge was under the peculiar jurisdiction of St. Alban's abbey.

It has long been united to the manor, and is now the property of the Marquis of Salisbury,

The advowson of the Vicarage was separated from the rectory about the year 1618, and is at present vested in the family of Hamond.

There is, in the village of South Mims, a small meeting-house for Quakers, which is now but seldom used. At Potter's Bar, in this parish, is a place of worship for the class of Dissenters termed Baptists.

Twenty children are clothed and educated in a school instituted by Mrs. Byng, of Wrotham Park. The expense of this establishment is defrayed by the lady with whom the design humanely originated. There is, likewise, a Sunday-school, containing at present about seventy children; and it is proposed to extend the system of gratuitous education according to the plan introduced by Dr. Bell.

Almshouses for six poor widows were founded at Dancer's-hill, by James Hickson, Esq. who died in 1689. The endowment consists of the manor of Willlots, in this parish, which was bequeathed by Mr. Hickson to the Brewer's company, in trust, for the use of his charitable foundation.

Adjoining the church-yard are almshouses for five poor widows, built at the expense of John Howkins, Esq. but endowed with no more than twenty shillings *per annum*.

We must not quit the parish of South Mims without observing that in this neighbourhood is supposed to have been fought the memorable battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which King Edward IV. obtained a decisive triumph, and in which Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, fell the victim of his own turbulence and ambition.\*

This tremendous conflict is usually termed **THE BATTLE OF BARNET,**

\* For an historical statement of the particulars of this eventful battle, we refer the reader to the "Beauties of England," for Hertfordshire, p. 319--324.



BARNET, and we have already observed that much uncertainty of opinion prevails as to the precise spot on which it occurred. In our notice of the parish of *Friern Barnet* it is said that Dugdale believed the battle to have taken place in the vicinity of that village.\* The most acceptable modern authorities, on the contrary, attribute the scene of contest to a tract further north, and nearer to the town of St. Alban's, whence the Earl of Warwick, supported by the Dukes of Somerset and Exeter, the Marquis of Montacute (his brother) and the Earl of Oxford, marched to confront in arms the King whom he had so greatly assisted in a progress towards the throne.

According to the tenour of modern conjecture, the battle was fought on *Gladsmore Heath*,† situated to the north and north-east of the village of Hadley, and, at its southern limit, not distant more than one mile from the town of Chipping Barnet. This was, until lately, a large and dreary plain, well-suited to the business of multifarious slaughter. The recent enclosures in this neighbourhood have greatly altered the scene. Thriving plantations are now rising on part of the former common, and the ploughshare has passed, in peaceful triumph, over other divisions. Not any existing feature can be discovered, to assist the examiner in enquiries concerning the probable correctness of those who assign the site of this important battle to the spot once termed Gladsmore Heath.

The prevailing opinion, as to the locality of the event, gains a popular air of corroboration from a memorial erected, some years back, by an individual who was content to receive as decisive the opinion of recent writers. This consists of an obelisk, raised by the late Sir Jeremy Sambrook, in the year 1740, near the place at which the high road divides into two branches, leading towards Hatfield and St. Alban's. The inscription

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\* See Dugdale's *Baronage*, Vol. I. p. 197, where he describes the battle as having occurred near "Barnet, in *Middlesex*."

† This tract is known in the neighbourhood by the name of *Bentley heath*, or common.

scription informs us that " Here was fought the famous battle between Edward the IV. and the Earl of Warwick, April the 14th, Anno 1471 ; in which the Earl was defeated and slain."

It is observable that, although the soil has been variously penetrated in the works consequent on the late enclosure, not any vestiges of bones, arms, or other emblems of military havoc, have been discovered. The tract now verdant, or tilled by the reckless husbandman, would possess potent interest if the circumstance so boldly asserted in the above inscription were authenticated by uniform historical testimony. This was, indeed, a battle of signal importance. Nearly 10,000 men are said to have been slain ; a dreadful number to perish in a civil conflict ! Among these were some leaders of the highest consideration on both sides.

The fall of the Earl of Warwick was, in itself, the destruction of a host, in King Edward's esteem. This celebrated Earl is one of the great tragic heroes of history,—a character which enables the annalist to exalt the imagination by ideas of power and magnificence, and to agitate the passions by scenes of romantic enterprise, and pictures of such strange vicissitudes as none can furnish but those who rule the storm of civil combustion, and affect to " raise up Kings and pull them down, at pleasure." The death of the Earl was consonant in terrible grandeur to the leading actions of his life. Finding that all was lost, he dismounted from his horse, and rushing amongst the noblest of his foes, triumphed even in death, by escaping from deliberate vengeance, and falling by the side of his own banner.

A  
LIST

OF THE PRINCIPAL

BOOKS, MAPS, VIEWS, AND PLANS,

*Which have been Published in Illustration of the  
History, Topography, Antiquities, &c. of the*

*COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.*

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**M**IDDLESEX, although a county which derives great interest from its connection with the metropolis, has not yet been favoured with the labours of a regular Historian. We name, chiefly in attention to respective priority of date, the works which relate to a notice of the County generally; and then enumerate, alphabetically, the publications treating of particular places.

“*Speculum Britannia*: an Historical and Chorographical description of Middlesex and Hartfordshire, wherein are alphabetically set down the names of the Cities, Towns, Parishes, Hamlets, Houses of Note, &c. in those counties; with directions speedily to find any place desired, in the maps, and the distance between place and place without compasses. By John Norden. Illustrated with Maps curiously engraved by Mr. Senex, and the arms of the principal persons interred in the County of Middlesex. To which is added a preparative to this work, intended as a reconciliation of sundrie propositions by divers persons tendred, concerning the same by the said author. London,” 1723. Norden’s work, which is of small extent but contains much curious matter, was written in the reign of Elizabeth, and reprinted in 1637, and in the above year.

“*The Antiquities of Middlesex*; being a collection of the several church monuments in that county; also an historical account of each church and parish; with the seats, villages, and names of the most eminent inhabitants, &c. Part. I. beginning with Chelsea and Kensington. Lond. 1705,” fol. The second part contained the monuments and descriptions in Fulham, Hammersmith, Chiswick, and Acton churches, 1705, fol. A third was promised, containing the parishes of Ealing, New Brentford, Thistleworth, and Hanwell; but the author proceeded no further, not finding or deserving encouragement. This work was written by John Bowack, Writing Master to Westminster School.

“*The History of the Sherifffdom of the City of London and County*  
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of *Middlesex*, containing The original method of electing Sheriffs for the said City and County; an account of the several alterations that have happened in such Elections; in whom the right of choice has resided, and by whom the elections have been managed, from the first granting of the Charter to the Citizens to choose Sheriffs from among themselves, in the reign of Henry the first, and third King from the Conquest, to the present time. Polls and scrutinies, when first begun, and how, and by whom to be managed. With a faithful relation of the case of Mr. Papillon and Mr. Dubois, in the reign of King Charles 2, upon which followed the seizing of the City Charter into that Prince's hands. The whole extracted from Historians, Charters, and Acts of Common Council. To which is added The opinion of the Lord Chief Justice concerning the power of the Lord Mayor in these elections, as delivered by him in his charge to the Jury, in the famous Trial between Sir William Pritchard and Mr. Papillon. And the several Acts of Common Council since made, to settle that Magistrate's authority, and regulate elections." 1 Vol. London, 1723.

"*London and Middlesex Illustrated*, by a true and explicit account of the Names, Genealogy, and Coat Armour of the Nobility, Principal Merchants, and other eminent families, residing within the precincts of this most opulent City and County: (The eye of the Universe) all Blazoned in their proper colours, with references thereunto, shewing, in what manuscript books, or other original records of the Herald's office, the right of each person respectively may be found.

Published in justification of the subscribers, and others, who have been encouragers of the new Map of London and Middlesex, whose arms are engraved therein: and at the same time to obviate that symbolical or heraldical mystery (so industriously inculcated by some Heralds) that Trade, and Gentility, are incompatible, until rectified in Blood by the Sovereign touch of Garter King of Arm's Scepter. By John Warburton, Esq. Somerset Herald, F. R. S." London, 1749.

The "*History of London* from its foundation to the present time, &c. including the several parishes in Westminster, *Middlesex*, Southwark, &c. within the Bills of Mortality. By William Maitland, F. R. S. and continued to the year 1772 by the Rev. John Entick, M. A. illustrated with a set of the Churches, Palaces, Public Buildings, Hospitals, Bridges, &c. within and adjacent to this great metropolis:" 2 Volumes, Fol. London, 1772.

The "*Survey of the cities of London and Westminster, and the borough of Southwark*. By John Stow, Citizen, and native of London. Corrected, improved, and very much enlarged, in the year 1720. By John Strype, M. A." contains—"a perambulation, or circuit walk four or five miles round about London, to the parish churches; describing the monuments of the dead there interred. With other antiquities observable in those places," 2 volumes, fol. London, 1754.

"*A Survey of the cities of London and Westminster, Borough of Southwark and parts adjacent*: By Robert Seymour, Esq.; the who'e being



LIST OF BOOKS, &c.

being an improvement of Mr. Stow's and other Surveys by adding whatever alterations have happened in the said cities, &c. to the present year, and retrenching many superfluities, and correcting many errors in the former writers—illustrated with several copperplates." 2 Vols. Fol. London, 1735.

"*Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense*. An Ecclesiastical Parochial History of the Diocese of London, containing an account of the Bishops of that see, from the first foundation thereof, also of the Deans, Archdeacons, Dignitaries and Prebendaries, from the Conquest, and lastly of the several Parish Churches, as well Exempt as not Exempt, within the limits of that Diocese, and of their Patrons and Incumbents; and also the Endowments of several vicarages; and likewise of the several religious Houses that were within the same; continued to the year of our Lord 1700, in an alphabetical order. By Ric. Newcourt, Notary Publick, one of the Procurators General of the Arches Court of Canterbury, who lately executed the office of principal Registry of the said Diocese, for near twenty-seven years." London, 2 Vols. Fol. 1708.

"*A new and universal History, Description, and Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, and their adjacent parts*, including not only all the parishes within the Bills of Mortality, but the Towns, Villages, Palaces, Seats, and Country, to the extent of twenty miles round, comprizing a circle of near one hundred and fifty miles. By Walter Harrison, Esq." Fol. London. 1776.

"*A Description of the County of Middlesex*, containing a circumstantial account of its Public Buildings, Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, places of resort and entertainment, curiosities of nature and art, (including those of London and Westminster) &c. &c. The whole forming a complete guide to those who may visit the metropolis, or make a tour through the Country. Illustrated with Copper Plates." London, 1785.

A Translation of Domesday, for Middlesex, has been published by the Rev. William Bawdwen.

"*General View of the Agriculture of the County of Middlesex*, with observations on the means of its improvement, By Thomas Baird. Drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and internal improvement." London, 1793.

"*View of the Agriculture of Middlesex*, with observations on the means of its improvement, and several essays on Agriculture in General, drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and internal improvement. By John Middleton, Esq. and Laud Surveyor, 2nd Edition," 1807.

"*The Environs of London*, being an Historical account of the Towns, Villages, and Hamlets, within twelve miles of that capital; interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes. By the Rev. Daniel Lysons, A. M. F. A. S. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Orford." London, 1796.

A Second Edition of this valuable work appeared in 1811.

"*Supplement*

“*Supplement to the first edition of the Historical account of the Environs of London.* By the Rev. Daniel Lysons, M. A. F. R. S. and L. S. Rector of Rodmarton in Gloucestershire. London,” 1811.

“*An Historical Account of those Parishes in the County of Middlesex which are not described in the Environs of London.* By the Rev. Daniel Lysons, M. A. F. R. S. & F. S. A. London,” 1800.

“*The History and Survey of London and its Environs,* from the earliest period to the present time, in four volumes, by B. Lambert. London,” 1806.

“*Ecclesiastical Topography;* a Collection of one hundred Views of Churches in the Environs of London, from drawings expressly taken for this work, accompanied with descriptions from the best sources, both MS. and printed.” London, 1811.

“*Poll for the members for the County of Middlesex,*” 1705.

“*A Parochial list of the poll for the County in 1802,*” 8vo. 1803.

“*History of the Westminster and Middlesex Elections;* in the month of November, 1806.” London, 1807.

“*Flora Londinensis;* or Plates and Descriptions of such Plants as grow Wild in the Environs of London; with their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering, their several Names, according to Linnæus and other Authors. With a particular Description of each Plant in Latin and English. To which are added, their several Uses in Medicine, Agriculture, Rural Economy, and other Arts. By William Curtis.” London MDCCLXXVII.

ARLINGTON, (Harlington). “*Survey of the Garden of Arlington, or Harlington, in the county of Middlesex, 1691.*” Reprinted in *Archæologia*, Vol. XII.

BROMPTON PARK. “*Survey of Mr. London and Wisers Garden at Brompton Park, in the county of Middlesex, 1691.*” *Archæologia*, Vol. XII.

“*CANNONS: or the Vision a poem.*” Lond. 1717, 8vo.

Another Poem on this subject by S. Humphreys, Fol. 1728.

CHELSEA. “*The glory of Chelsea College revived;* where is declared its origin, progress, and design, for preserving and establishing the church of Christ in purity for maintaining and defending the Protestant religion against Jesuits, papists, and all Popish principles and arguments, &c. by what means this excellent work, of such incomparable use and public concernment, hath been impeded and obstructed. By John Darley, B. D. and of Northill, in the county of Cornwall, rector.” Lond. 1662, 4to.

“*Historical and Descriptive Account of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea,*” 12mo. Lond. 1805.

“*The Ratcatcher of Chelsea College*—a tale alluding to the manner in which the out pensioners of Chelsea have been a long time oppressed

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oppressed by usurers and extortioners, with letters from John Samford, Esq. shewing by what established rules those usurers and extortioners, with the help of the buyers of the pension, may beggar the pensioners and enrich themselves. As also a scheme to pay the out-pensioners after a method, whereby, among 4000 of them, they may be paid 4560*l.* 15*s.* a year, more than they can get after the manner in which they have been hitherto paid, and that, too, so that neither they nor those appointed to pay them, can either defraud the government, or be defrauded the one by the other; and likewise, so that, upon any emergency, all those who are able may be ready to do garrison duty, or re-enter into the service, without doing such injury to them or others, as at present is, and has heretofore been done upon such occasions. With remarks thereupon, and letters to the lords Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, &c. By John Woodman, who in the year 1733 contrived the regulation of the book, in the Secretary's Office at Chelsea College." Lond. 1740, 8vo.

"*A Narrative* of some proceedings in the management of Chelsea Hospital as far as relates to the appointment and dismissal of Samuel Lee, Surgeon." Lond. 1754, 8vo.

"*The true Account* of all the Transactions before the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, as far as relates to the admission and dismissal of Samuel Lee, Surgeon; to which is prefixed a short Account of the Nature of a Rupture. By John Ranby and Cæsar Hawkins, Serjeant Surgeons to his Majesty." Lond. 1754, 8vo.

"*A proper Reply* to the Serjeant Surgeons defence of their conduct at Chelsea Hospital. By Samuel Lee, Surveyor to his Majesty's Royal Hospital at Greenwich, and Isaac Rand, superintendant of the gardens and botanic reader." Lond. 1754, 8vo.

"*Survey* of the Physic Gardens at Chelsea in the county of Middlesex, 1691." Archæologia, Vol. XII.

"*Catalogus plantarum officinalium* quæ in horto botanico Chelseyano aluntur. By Phillip Miller." Lond. 8vo. 1730.

"*Horti medici Chelseiani* index compendiarius, exhibens, nomina plantarum, quas ad rei herbariæ præcipuæ materiæ medicæ scientiæ promovendam, ali curavit Societas Pharmacopœarum Londinensium. Conscriptis Isaacus Rand, Pharmacopœus Londinensis R. S. S. horti præfectus, and prælector botanicus. Lond. 1730," 8vo.

"*An Accurate Survey* of the Botanic Garden at Chelsea, with the elevation and ichnography of the Green House and Stoves, and an explanation of the several parts of the garden, shewing where the most conspicuous trees and plants are disposed. Surveyed and delineated by John Haynes," 1751.

"*Chelsea Water*, or a plan shewing how the new buildings, and all other parts of the city and suburbs of Westminster, may be supplied with water from the river Thames.

"*An Historical and Topographical Description* of Chelsea, and its Environs, interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes of Illustrious and eminent persons who have resided in Chelsea during the three preceding

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preceding centuries. By Thomas Faulkner, of Chelsea." London, 1810.

DOCKS. "A Collection of Tracts on Wet Docks for the pool of London, with hints on Trade and Commerce and on Free Ports." By Wm. Vaughan, Esq.

EDMONTON. "The Merry Divil of Edmonton, as it hath been sundry times acted, by his Majesties Servants, at the Globe on the banke side. Lond. 1617, and 1626," 4to. Reprinted among Dodsley's Old Plays, Vol. XI. 1744, from a third edition, in 1655.

"The Witch of Edmonton, a known true story, composed into a tragic-comedy, by divers well esteemed poets, William Rowley, Thomas Dekker, John Ford; and acted by the Prince's Servants, often at the Cock Pit in Drury Lane, and once at Court, with singular applause. Never printed till now. Lond. 1658," 4to.

ENFIELD.—"Cruelty Punished, or a full and perfect relation of the unparalleled inhumanity of William Deane, Robert Deane, and Margaret Deane, practised upon the body of Jane King, a young beautiful maiden, living at Clay-hill at Enfield; together with their Tryal at the Old Bailey on Thursday April 26, 1677; and the Judge's Speeches, and their Charge given to the Jury. Also an account of their Speeches and Carriage at Tyburn at their Execution, Friday May 4, 1677," fol.

Survey of the Gardens of Dr. Tillotson, Mr. Watts and Mr. Raynton at Enfield, 1691, Arch. Vol. XII.

State of the Plague at Enfield in Middlesex, Archæol. Vol. VI.

"The Case of the Earl of Stamford, relating to the wood lately cut in Enfield Chase, to which is annexed, a plan of the Chase, and the intended ridings therein. Lond. 1701," fol.

"The Case of the Earl of Stamford considered," &c. Lond. 1701, fol.

"Rules and Orders agreed upon by the Amicable Union Society, Enfield," 12mo. 1794.

"Rules and Orders for the regulation of the Workhouse at Enfield," 12mo. 1787.

"An Act for repairing the roads from Galley Corner, adjoining to Enfield Chase, in the parish of South Mims in the County of Middlesex, and to Lemford-Mill in the County of Hertford, 1727," 12mo.

"Rules and Orders for the uninclosed Part of Enfield Chace," 12mo.

An Act for dividing the Chase of Enfield.

FULHAM. "An Historical and Topographical Account of Fulham, including the Hamlet of Hammersmith. By T. Faulkner, Author of 'The Historical Description of Chelsea.'" 1 Vol. 8vo. Lond. 1813.



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“ *An Account* of the New Manufacture of Tapestry, after the manner of that at the Gobelins ; and of Carpets, after the manner of that at Chaillot, &c. Now undertaken at Fulham, by Mr. Peter Parisot. Lond. 1753,” 8vo.

HACKNEY. Survey of Sir Thomas Cooke’s Garden there, in 1691. Archæol. Vol. XII.

The “ *Auncient severall Customes* of the severall mannors of Stebunhuth and Hackney, within the countie of Middlesex, which were perused, viewed, and approved by the Lord of the said Manors, and by all the copyhold tenants of the said severall mannors, manie years past, and which customes be now againe newlie and fullie considered of, ratified, allowed, and approved by the Right Honourable Henrie Lord Wentworth, Lord of the saide severall mannors, and all the copiehold tenants of the said mannors, as in the several articles and agreements hereafter following are expressed, the 10th day of November, 1587, and in the 29th year of the raigne of our Sovereigne Ladie Elizabeth, by the grace of God, queene of England, Fraunce and Ireland, defender of the faith,” were printed 1587 and 1617, 4to, and reprinted, with great alterations and additions, 1651, 4to. and a third time in 1736, 12mo.

“ *A Modest Defence* of the Charity Children, and the common plan of Charity Schools vindicated, &c. occasioned by a scheme for erecting an House of Industry for Children of the Poor, in the parish of Hackney. By John Wingfield. Lond. 1772,” 8vo. Against the scheme.

HAMPSTEAD. “ *The Topography and Natural History* of Hampstead, in the County of Middlesex. With an Appendix of Original Records. By John James Park. London, 1814,” 8vo.

“ *Experiments and Observations* on the Medicinal Waters at Hampstead and Kilburn, by John Bliss,” 12mo. 1802.

“ *Hampstead Wells;*” or, a direction for drinking of those Waters, &c. With an Appendix, relating to the original of springs in general, with some experiments on the Hampstead Waters, and Histories of cures. By John Soame, M. D. Lond. 1734,” 8vo.

HAMPTON COURT. A Description of the Gardens of Hampton Court. Archæologia, Vol. VII. Survey of the Gardens there 1691, Archæol. Vol. XII.

“ *Deliciæ Britannicæ* ; or the curiosities of Kensington, Hampton Court, and Windsor Castle, delineated with occasional reflections ; and embellished with Copper Plates of the Three Palaces, and adorned with several other Cuts. By George Bickham. The whole attempted with a view, not only to engage the attention of the curious ; but to inform the judgments of those, who have but the least taste for the art of Painting. 2nd edition with Additions.” London, no date.

“ *A Catalogue* of the curious collection of Pictures of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in which is included the valuable collection of Sir Peter Paul Rubens. With the life of George Villiers, Duke

Duke of Buckingham, the celebrated poet. Written by Brian Fairfax, Esq. and never before published," contains 'A Description of the Cartoons at Hampton Court.'

HENDON. *A Catalogue and plans of the demesne lands (with the several erections thereon) of the late William, Duke of Powis, in the parish and manor of Hendon, &c. &c. sold by Langford. Oct. 1756,"* 8vo.

*Account of the Font in the Church of Hendon; Archæologia, Vol. X.*

"*An Index, or book of reference to the Map of the whole manor and parish of Hendon,"* 4to. Lond. 1796.

HIGHGATE. "Silver Drops, or Serious Things," the Roll of *The Ladies' Charity School House* of Highgate, or a subscription of many noble, well disposed Ladies for the easie carrying of it on. By Wm. Blake, House Keeper to the Ladies' Charity School.

HOXTON. "*A Short and Plain Account of the late-found balsamick Wells at Hoxdon, and of their excellent virtues above other mineral waters; which make 'em effectually cure most diseases, both inward and outward. With directions how to use 'em.* By T. Byfield, M. D. Lond. 1687," 12mo.

Concerning "*A bituminous earth and water, on the scite of a painters shop, burnt down near the new square at Hogsdon, by Moorfields,"* see Sir Hans Sloane's letter to Ray, and his answer, in Ray's Philosophical Letters, 1713, p. 193, 196; and Birch's History of the Royal Society, III. p. 398, 405.

Many topographical particulars, relating to the hamlet of Hoxton, may be found in the "*History and Antiquities of the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, by Henry Ellis, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford,"* Lond. 1798.

*Survey of the Gardens of Ricketts, Pearson and Darley, at Hoxton, 1691; Archæol. Vol. XII.*

HOUNSLOW HEATH. "Hounslow Heath, a poem; the second edition carefully connected and enlarged, by the Rev. Mr. Wetenhall Wilkes, M. A. minister of the Chapel at Hounslow, in the patronage of Richard Bulstrode, Esq. Lond. 1748," 4to.

ISLINGTON. "*Islington Wells, or the threepenny academy, a Poem, Lond. 1694, 4to.*" A low burlesque, most probably by Ned Ward.

"*A Walk to Islington, with a description of New Tunbridge Wells and Sadler's Music-house,"* is contained in the works of the author of *The London Spy* (Ned Ward), 1706, 8vo. 2 Vol.

"*The Walks of Islington and Hoxton, or the Humours of Wood Street Compter, a Comedy by Thos. Jordan,"* 4to. 1657.

"*The humours of New Tunbridge Wells, at Islington. A Lyric poem. 1734,"* 8vo.

"*Experimental*

“*Experimental Observations on the water of the mineral Spring near Islington, commonly called New Tunbridge Wells.* Lond. 1751.” 8vo.

“*Islington*; a Poem addressed to Mr. Benjamin Strapp. To which are subjoined several other poetical essays by the same author. Lond. 1763,” 4to. By John Nichols, Printer. A familiar epistle to a Schoolfellow, written soon after their separation.

“*The History and Antiquities of Canonbury House, at Islington in the county of Middlesex, including Lists of the priors of St. Bartholomew, and of the Prebendaries and Vicars of Islington; with Biographical Anecdotes of such of them as have been of eminence in the literary world.* By John Nichols, F. S. A. Edinb. and Perth. London,” 1788.

“*The History, Topography, and Antiquities of the parish of St. Mary, Islington, in the county of Middlesex, including Biographical Sketches of the most eminent and remarkable persons who have been born, or have resided there. Illustrated by 17 engravings.* By John Nelson,” London, 1811.

ISLEWORTH. “*Isleworth-Syon’s peace, containing certain articles of agreement made between the right Hon. Algenoone Earl of Northumberland, lord of the manor of Isleworth-Syon, in the county of Middlesex, Peter Dodsworth, Hugh Potter and Robert Scawen, Esqrs. of the one part, and Sir Thomas Ingram, Knt. Sir John Sydenham, Bart. Sir Thomas Knott, Knt. and others, copyhold tenants of the said manor, on the other part; with the bill preferred in the court of Chancery by the said Sir Thomas Ingram, &c. against the said earl, &c. and their answer, and the decree ratifying the said articles, and the agreement of the tenants where the said articles, &c. shall remain, &c.* 1657,” 4to.

“*Petition of the inhabitants of Isleworth, against Wm. Grant, minister of the said parish,*” 4to. 1641.

“*Vindication of the Vicar of Isleworth, by Wm. Grant, Vicar.*” 4to. 1641.

KENSINGTON *Gardens, a Poem, 1722, 8vo.*

“*A Catalogue of the Collection of Pictures, &c. belonging to King James the second, to which is added a catalogue of the Pictures and Drawings in the closet of the late Queen Caroline, with their exact measures; and also of the principal pictures in the palaces of Kensington.* By George Vertue, F. S. A.” London, 1758.

MILE END. Survey of Clement’s Garden there. Archæol. Vol. XII.

PADDINGTON. Extracts from an ancient MS. remaining in the Archives of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, concerning the manor of Paddington. Archæol. Vol. XV.

“*Hortus Paddingtonensis, or a Catalogue of Plants cultivated in the*

the gardens of J. Symmons, Esq. Paddington House, by William Salisbury, 8vo. London," 1797.

"PRIMROSE HILL, a Poem, written in the year 1748. Printed with Poetical Impertinence or Advice Unasked," 1752.

"RANELAGH HOUSE; a satire in prose; in the manner of Monsieur Le Sage." Lond. 1747, 8vo.

"A description of Ranelagh Rotundo and Gardens, being a proper companion for those who visit that place, as it explains every beauty and curiosity therein to be found, 1762," 12mo.

STEPNEY. "An actual Survey of the hamlet of Limehouse, in the parish of Stepney, by Joel Gascoyne," 1703.

"Rules for Ratcliffe Charity School, or Hospital, 1752, with a print of it by J. Mynde." 4to.

In "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, London, 1790," is a paper intitled, "Sketches of the History and Antiquities of the parish of Stoke Newington, in the county of Middlesex." London, 1783.

STRAWBERRY HILL. A Description of the Villa of Mr. Horace Walpole, at Strawberry-hill, near Twickenham, Middlesex. With an Inventory of the Furniture, Pictures, Curiosities, &c.; is inserted in the works of Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford.

TOTTENHAM. "A brief description of the towne of Tottenham High Crosse, in Middlesex. Together with an Historical narration of such memorable things as are there to be seene and observed. Collected, digested, and written by Wilhelm Bedwell, at this present pastour of the parish." To which is added, "The tournament of Tottenham, or The wooing, winning, and wedding of Tibbe, the Reeve's Daughter there. Written long since in verse, by Mr. Gilbert Pilkington, at that time, as some have thought, parson of the parish. Taken out of an ancient manuscript, and published for the delight of others, by Wilhelm Bedwell, now pastour there. Lond. 1631," 4to. Since reprinted, with Butcher's Stanford, in 8vo. Lond. 1718. This tournament is inserted in Reliques of antient English poetry, and in the following work.

"The History and Antiquities of the parish of Tottenham High Cross, in the County of Middlesex, collected from authentic Records, with an appendix containing the account of the said town, drawn up by the Rt. Hon. Henry, last Lord Coleraine, printed from the original M. S. in the Bodleian library at Oxford, by H. G. Oldfield, and R. R. Dyson." London, 1790.

"An Address to the Inhabitants of Tottenham High Cross by W. Robinson, Esq." 12mo. Lond. 1799.

TWICKENHAM; A plan of Mr. Pope's Garden as it was left at his death, with a plan and perspective View of the Grotto, all taken by J. Serle, his gardener; with an account of all the gems, minerals, spars, and ores of which it is composed, and from whom and whence they



they were sent, to which is added a character of all his writings, from Thomson's Poems on Sickness. Also R. Dodsley's cave of Mr. Pope. Lond. 1745," 4to.

"*The History and Antiquities of Twickenham: being the first part of Parochial collections for the county of Middlesex; begun in 1780. By Edward Ironside, Esq. 4to. London,*" 1797.

Mr. Pope's own Description of his Garden is to be found in a letter from him to Mr. Blount. See his Works, Vol. VIII.

Another Description, including an account of the alterations made since his death, is printed in the London Museum for September, 1770.

"*A peep into the principal Seats and Gardens in and about Twickenham (the residence of the Muses) descriptive of their beauties internal and external, with a suitable companion for those who wish to visit Windsor or Hampton Court. To which is added, a History of a little Kingdom on the banks of the Thames, and its present Sovereign, his laws, government, &c. By a lady of distinction in the republic of letters (Mrs. Hampden Pye) 1775,*" 8vo. A trifle, which should have been confined to the circle of friends who are said to have admired it.

#### MAPS, PLANS, AND PRINTS.

Middlesex is included in Saxton's Map of Kent, Sussex, Surrey, &c. published in 1577. At the corners are plans of London and Westminster, and elevations of St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey.

The Map of Middlesex described by John Norden, and augmented by J. Speed, was engraved separately by J. Hond, or Hondius.

Hollar engraved a large Map of Middlesex in 1667. That in the British Atlas, with the arms of the London Companies, was drawn and engraved by R. W. Seale. There was one, likewise, drawn by Ogilby, and engraved by W. Binneman; another engraved by J. Oliver, with many corrections and additions, in 1732; and a third, with many additions, was published in 1742, by Thomas Millward. A fourth, by Mr. Warburton, appeared in 1749, on two sheets of Imperial Atlas; and a fifth by Rocque, in four sheets, in 1754. The same on one sheet in 1757. This last is the best general Map of the County extant.

Besides these there is a map of 30 miles round London, by C. Price; another of two Sheets, with Alphabetical tables by Geo. Willdey; one of 20 miles round the city by Ph. Lea; a second, of the same extent, by J. Bowles; and a third by Rocque, containing 16 sheets, published in 1746. This Map was reduced into four Sheets in 1763, and into one sheet in 1766.

A Map of twenty-five miles round London was published by Bowen and Kitchen; another of the same extent by Ellis; and a third, by Kitchen, which takes in the country from 31 to 42 miles round London.

A New Topographical Map of the Country in the vicinity of London, describing all the New Improvements. Drawn from a scale of two inches to a statute mile. Published by W. Faden, Jan. 1st. 1810.

Plan of a Canal to bring water to serve the western parts of London, by Thos. Acherly.

Plan of a design for making the river Coln navigable, by Mr. Ormond.

Map of the Colne, with all its branches and Mills, and the particular place whence the Navigation is to commence.

A Map of the Parish of SAINT PANCRAS, situate in the County of Middlesex, from a minute and correct Survey taken by J. Tompson, No. 29, Grafton St. Fitzroy Square.

BUSHY PARK Lodge, drawn by Marlow, engraved by Godfrey, from a plate in the Antiquarian Repertory.

Bow, or STRATFORD BOW. Plate of Gateway to the house called King John's Palace, in Grose's Antiquities of England.

BRUCE CASTLE. Views of House, Church, and Cross, etched by Mrs. Townsend, 1773.

CHELSEA. Plans, and an elevation of the Royal Military asylum at Chelsea, in Richardson's New Vitruv. Brit. pl. 39, 42.

Porch, or entrance of Chelsea Hospital. Engraved by J. Collins.

View of the same Hospital, by R. English, Engraved by J. Sturt, 1690. Also ground plot by the same.

The monument of Sir Thomas More, in Chelsea Church, is engraved in Knight's Life of Erasmus, and in Faulkner's Historical Description of Chelsea. In the latter work are several other prints, illustrative of buildings at Chelsea.

CHISWICK. Two plans and six views of Burlington-house. No Artist's name.

Burlington House at Chiswick, drawn by P. Brookes, was engraved by Fougeron, 1750. There is, also, a plan and elevation of the house and garden, by Rocque, in Vitruv. Brit. Vol. I. pl. 31, 32.

View of Chiswick, drawn and etched by Thos. Priest, 1738.

CHURCHES. Views of many churches in Middlesex are inserted in the work termed Ecclesiastical Topography, one volume 4to. London, 1811.

EALING. Plan and two elevations of *Pitshanger Place* in the village of Ealing, the country seat of John Soane, Esq. Arch. designed by himself; in Richardson's New Vitruv. Brit. Vol. II. pl. 57, 58, 59.

ENFIELD. Tomb of Joice, Lady Tiptoft, and figures on the same, in "Gough's Sepulchral Monuments." Vol. II. pl. 47, and 48.

Plan of Susanna Well's House at Enfield Wash; also plan, elevations and perspective View of the room, in which E. Canning was confined, by Jo. Donowell, 1754.

**GUNNERSEBURY HOUSE.** Plan and Elevation of, in *Vitr. Brit.* Vol. I. pl. 17, 18.

**FULHAM CHURCH,** View of, by T. Priest, 1738. Several Views of Buildings, &c. in Fulham, together with a Map of the parish, are contained in Faulkner's History of Fulham.

**HACKNEY.** A new and correct Map of Hackney Marsh. By Robert Dacres, Surveyor, 1745.

Two plates of Monuments of the Rowe family in Hackney church. Engraved by James Mynde, 1752.

**HAMMERSMITH.** Plan and Views of Mr. Wyndham's house and gallery there. By Wolfe and Darley, in *Vitr. Brit.* Vol. IV. pl. 27, 28.

View of Mr. May's house there, drawn by J. Fayram, engraved by Major, 1751.

**HAMPSTEAD.** Views of Hampstead road near Tomkin's House, by Chatelain and Major, 1750.

Views of Hampstead, and of Buildings there, &c. are inserted in Park's Topography and Natural History of this village.

**HAMPTON COURT.** View of the old Palace of Hampton Court, as built by Cardinal Wolsey, and finished by King Henry VIII, in *Vetusta Monumenta*, Vol. II.

A fine Drawing, of the River and Garden front of the Old Palace, by Hollar, was engraved in 1769, by J. Pye, for the Society of Antiquaries.

The new Garden front was drawn and engraved by Sutton Nichols.

Views of the palace of Hampton Court, by Anthony Highmore, were engraved by J. Tinney. Another View by Grose was engraved by Sparrow in 1770; and a view of the *Hall* was engraved in 1749, by J. Vardy, from a drawing by Kent.

Views of Hampton Court, in its present state, are introduced in several modern publications connected with Topography on the borders of the river Thames.

**HARROW ON THE HILL,** View of, in *Antiquarian Repertory*, No. XV.

**HOLLAND HOUSE,** S. Prospect of, by P. Foudrinier, 1751.

Also in Britton's Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, and Lysons's Environs of London.

**HOUNSLOW HEATH.** Among Dr. Stukeley's unpublished plates, is one of Cæsar's camp on Hounslow Heath.

There is also, a plate representing a View of his Majesty's forces as they lay encamped on Hounslow Heath, in 1686.

**ISLEWORTH.** At Syon House is a curious Map, or Survey, of the hundred of Isleworth, 3 yards long and 2 broad, made in the time of James I.

View of Isleworth Church, drawn and etched by T. Priest, 1738.

**ISLINGTON.** View of Islington by the Water House: also two Views of the said Water House. By Hollar, 1665.

There are eight Views of Islington in Book Ist of "Divers Views of London," published in 1731.

In Nelson's History of Islington are likewise inserted several Views, descriptive of buildings in this parish.

**KENSINGTON.** Plan of the Palace and Gardens of Kensington, by Rocque, 1736.

A Plan of Hyde Park, including Kensington Palace and Gardens, was made by Joshua Rhodes, and engraved by Bickham, in 1763.

**KINGSBURY CHURCH.** A View of, in Stukeley's Itinerarium Curiosum.

**MILL-HILL.** Plan and elevation of Mr. Anderson's villa there, by Mr. Johnson, R. A. 1778.

**RANELAGH.** View and Geometrical Section of the Amphitheatrical building at Ranelagh, "as intended to be finisht," with part of the Garden. Designed by W. Jones. Arch.; and Engraved by F. M. le Cave.

View of the interior of the said building, drawn by W. Newbond. Engraved by Walker, 1761.

**SYON HOUSE.** View of Syon House from Richmond Gardens, drawn by R. Wilson, R. A. 1776.

Views of the Gate, Bridge, and Hall; and plans of the above noble mansion are also engraved in Adam's Architecture.

South West View of Syon House, by Buck, 1737.

An etched View of the West Front of the Pepysian Library there.

Views of this fine residence are likewise introduced in several modern publications, connected with a description of buildings on the borders of the river Thames.

**SOUTHGATE GROVE.** View, Plan, &c. in New Vitruvius, Vol. I.

**STEPNEY,** Map of the parish of Stepney divided into hamlets.

The half House to Stepney, drawn by J. Armstrong, Engraved by Toms. 1737.

**SUNBURY.** Plan of Mr. Hudson's House there, in Vitruv. Brit. Vol. II. pl. 46.

**THAMES.** Five Views of the Thames on the Middlesex side, by Chatelain and Major, 1750.

Numerous Views on the borders of the river Thames are contained in the Publications of Boydell, Cooke, and Ireland.

**TWICKENHAM.** Elevation and plan of Mr. Johnson's House at Twickenham, in Vitruv. Brit. Vol. I. pl. 77.

Front and back elevations of another house at Twickenham, with plan, in Vitruv. Brit. Vol. III. pl. 93.



A View of Pope's House at Twickenham is among Dr. Rawlinson's plates, at Oxford.

Another and a beautiful View, of Pope's Villa, and the Thames, drawn by J. W. Turner, and engraved by Pye, forms a plate in Britton's *Fine Arts of the English School*. Eleph. 4to. 1812.

Three Views of Mr. Pope's House, the Countess of Suffolk's house, and of Governor Pitt's house, at Twickenham, were drawn by A. Heckell, and Engd. by J. Mason, in 1749.

UXBRIDGE. A Plan of the great road from Tyburn to Uxbridge, and from Brent Bridge to Brentford, Surveyed by Lediard, Jun. was Engraved by P. Fourdrinier.

WHITTON. Two Views of the Duke of Argyle's Gardens at Whitton were drawn and engraved by Woollet; and four more, of the cascade, Canal, Bridge, and Orangery, by Rasbrake, were engraved by Du Bois.

WROTHAM PARK. Elevation of, by Woolfe and White, in *Vitr. Brit.* Vol. V. p. 45.

Many Views of Churches, and other Buildings, in Middlesex, are contained in different volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine*; *European Magazine*; and *Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet*.

*Twenty-nine Views* illustrative of the Rev. Daniel Lysons's *Environ's of London*, drawn and engraved by William Ellis. London, 1814.

Illustrations of the same work, consisting of 100 portraits of Kings, Queens, Nobility, Gentry, Remarkable Characters, &c. were published at London and Manchester, in 1811.

# GENERAL INDEX

TO THE

## FOURTH VOLUME

OF THE

### HISTORY OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

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OF

*Towns, Parishes, Villages, and Hamlets,*

TO THE

## FOURTH VOLUME

OF

*THE HISTORY OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.*

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## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

The indulgence of the Reader is requested for some typographical errors, almost unavoidable in a work published in periodical parts. The most important of these are noticed in the present page.

page.	line.	
2	14	dele "to."
63	18	for "cemetery," read <i>cemetery</i> .
80	21	the same correction is here necessary.
100	9	for "are," read <i>is</i> .
199	16	dele "to."
348	<i>note</i>	for "Twyord," read <i>Twyford</i> .
378	<i>note</i>	for "Orland," read <i>Orlando</i> .
413	13	for "Antoniu," read <i>Antonio</i> .
421	<i>note</i>	for "Pultney," read <i>Pulteney</i> .
431	26	insert <i>George</i> , in the blank. The late Mr. Gostling purchased a considerable part, but <i>not the whole</i> , of the Duke of Argyle's property in the neighbourhood of Whitton.
432	<i>note</i>	for "Dere," read <i>George Deare</i> . A notice of this promising artist occurs in Dr. Clarke's Travels, Part second, section second, page 12.
447	5	for "splended," read <i>splendid</i> .
453	<i>note</i>	dele the first <i>s</i> , in "sverse."
471	11	for "Building," read <i>Buildings</i> .
536	4	dele "for."
539		To the second note, add the mark †.
587	5	for "Hanwele," read <i>Hanwell</i> .
604	14	for "in this town," read <i>in this part of the town of Brentford</i> .
626	11	for "describe," read <i>ascribe</i> .
644	21	for "probably," read <i>probable</i> .
676	26	for "front," read <i>font</i> ; and, at line 30, of the same page, for "Cemetery," read <i>Cemetery</i> .
680	<i>note</i>	for "Faselis," read <i>Fuseli's</i> .
713		To the account of Southgate it may be added that there is, in this hamlet, a school for gratuitous education, on an extensive and very judicious plan. The school-house, a modern and commodious building, is situated within the grounds attached to the villa of John Walker, Esq.



# DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE CUTS

TO

## LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

PART I. TO V.

BEING THE TENTH VOLUME OF

### *The Beauties of England and Wales.*

---

**I**N consequence of the great quantity of historical matter introduced by Mr. BRAYLEY into the first part of this Volume, there is only one Plate\* that may be said to belong to it, but the succeeding parts are abundant in illustration,—the *fifth*, in particular, having *Twenty-two* more than the number promised in the original prospectus.

Some inaccuracies having been fallen into in giving the *Vignettes* to the different Parts of this Volume, the Binder is particularly requested to observe the following Directions respecting them :

Vignette.....	Tower Gateway.....	Part 1.
Ditto.....	Temple Bar.....	2.
Ditto.....	Westminster Hall.....	3.
Ditto.....	Tomb of Henry IVth.....	4.
Ditto.....	Fishing Weir, Middlesex.....	5.

☞ An upright Plate may be taken from any part of the Volumes and placed as a Frontispiece to each,—if the owner has no objection.—If this is not perfectly comprehensive; a set may be seen by applying to Mr. HARRIS.

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\* View of LONDON BRIDGE, page 63.

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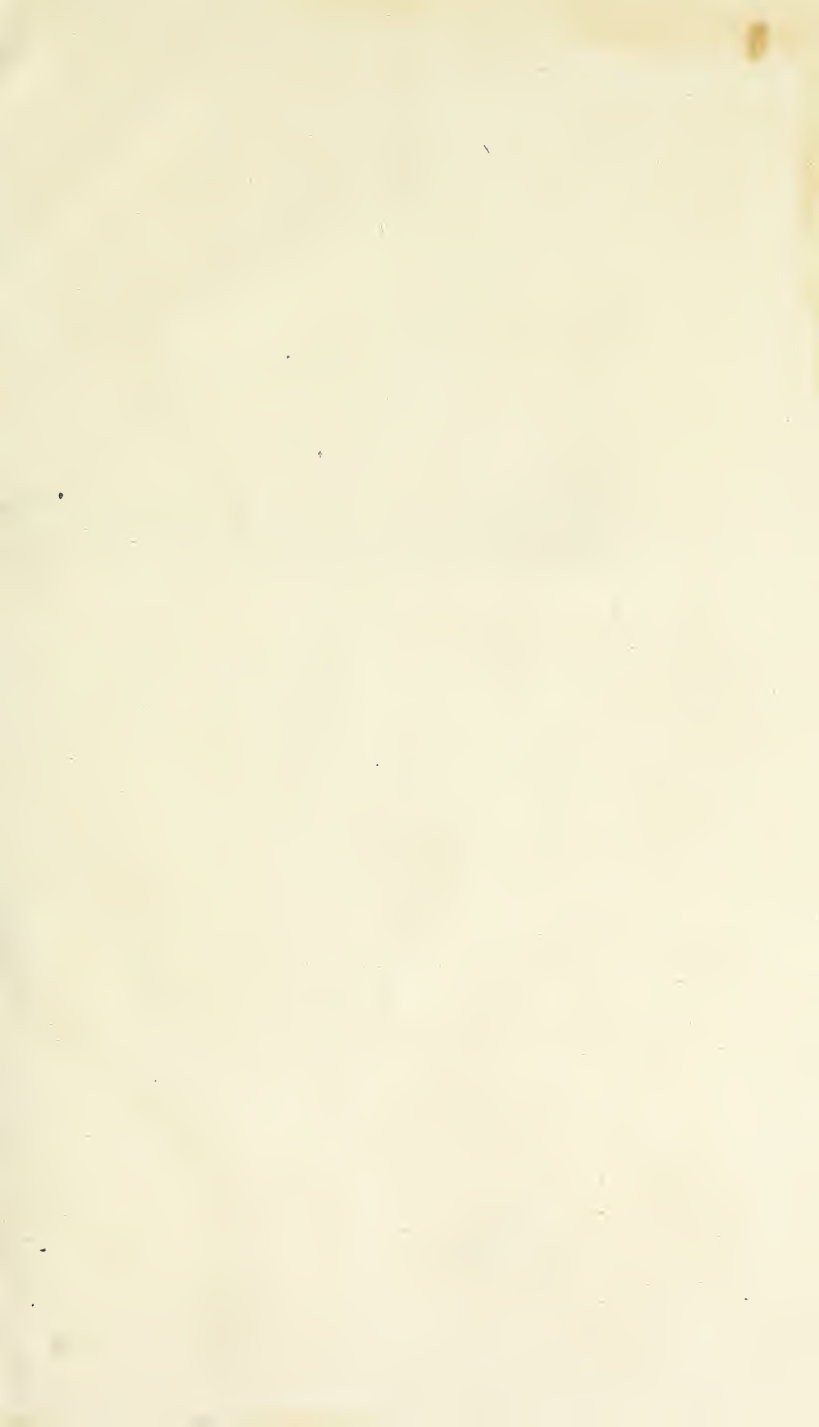
☞ In Binding the Historical Account of London and Middlesex, as a separate Work, the *Vignette Titles* of course are unnecessary—there being Titles printed for that purpose.

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