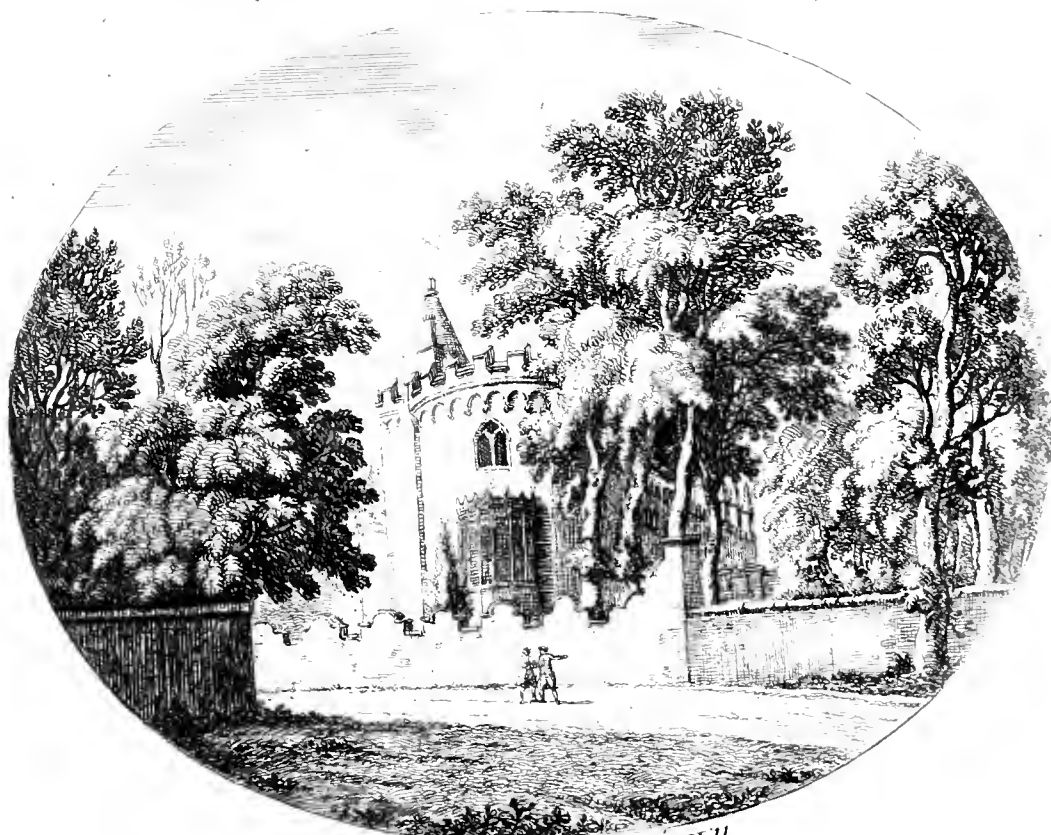


THE
ENVIRONS of *LONDON*;
BEING
AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND HAMLETS,
Within Twelve Miles of that Capital:
INTERSPERSED WITH BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES,

By the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS, A.M. F.A.S.
Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of ORFORD.

VOLUME THE THIRD.
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.



West View of Strawberry Hill

L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR T. CADELL, JUN. AND W. DAVIES (SUCCESSORS TO M^r. CADELL) IN THE STRAND.

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E R R A T A.

V O L. II.

P. 196. l. 7. dele *the first* and the word *first* in the marginal note.

V O L. III.

P. 33. l. 23. for *Denbigh* read *Desmond*.—P. 42. l. 26. for *Hemp* read *Kemp*.—P. 87. l. 12. for *Worth* read *Wroth*.—P. 137. l. 11. for *William* read *George*.—P. 157. in the marginal note, for *Fisher* read *Halton*.—P. 238. l. 20. for *with any other benefice* read *in commendam*.—P. 240. l. ult. dele *Judge*.—P. 351. l. 14. for 1252, *King Henry III.* read 1458, *King Henry VI.*—P. 482. l. 25. for *Cocke* read *Cooke*.—P. 483. note 226. l. 7. for *Foß* read *Frost*.—P. 588. in the marginal note, for *vicars* read *curates*.—P. 610. l. 12. for 1785 read 1789. —P. 616. l. 3. for *Robert* read *Richard*.—P. 641. l. 3. dele *and that*.

H E N D O N.

NORDEN derives the name of this place, which in ancient Etymology. records is written *Heandune* and *Handone*, from *Highbendune*, “which,” says he, “signifieth Highwood, of the plentie of wood “there growing on the hills’.” This etymology is not perfectly correct; upon consulting the Saxon dictionaries, *Heandune* will be found to mean rather the high down or hill ².

The village of Hendon is dispersed over a considerable tract of Situation. ground, and consists of several detached clusters of houses, known by the names of Church-end, Brent-street, Lawrence-street, Page- Hamlets, &c. street, Dole-street; Burrows, Dallis, the Hyde, Mill-hill, Highwood-hill, Child’s-hill, Hocomb-hill, Goldhurst or Golder’s-green, and Golder’s-hill. Church-end, being a small cluster of houses near the church, is about seven miles from London.

This parish, which lies in the hundred of Goare, is seven miles in Boundaries and extent. length from north to south, and from two to four in breadth; it is bounded by Hampstead, Finchley, Edgware, Kingsbury, and Wilfdon, in Middlesex, and by Barnet, Totteridge, and Shenley, in Hertfordshire. It contains 8204 acres of land, of which about 300 are arable, about 120 woodland, the remainder pasture and meadow. The soil is for the most part clay, with a mixture of Soil. gravel. The quota paid to the land-tax is 1670l. 15s. 2d. which, Land-tax. in the year 1794, was at the rate of 1s. 11d. in the pound.

¹ Spec. Britan. p. 21.

² *Heaner*—altitudo; *dune*—mons.

Manor.

We are told by Dart, that Offa, King of the Mercians, gave Blekingham or Bleccenham, in Middlesex, to Westminster-abbey³; that Archbishop Dunstan gave them Loyerlege or Loyerley, which he had bought of King Edgar, six houses, bought also of the King at that place, and five in Bleccenham; and that he afterwards gave them the manor of Heandune, in which, or at least to which appertaining, were the former donations of Blekingham and Loyerley, and a farm called Cowenlaw⁴. King Edward by his charter confirmed to the church of Westminster 20 hides of land in Heandune. This charter is the earliest record mentioned by Dugdale⁵; indeed the authority of the more ancient charters, from which Dart collected his information, has been much suspected⁶. In the Conqueror's survey the manor of Handone is said to have been taxed at 20 hides. The land was of 16 carucates; 10 hides were in demesne, on which were three ploughs. The villans employed eight ploughs, and might find work for five more. The priest had a virgate of land; three villans each half a hide, and seven villans each one virgate; 16 villans half a virgate each, and 12 bordars half a hide jointly. There were six cottars, and one slave: meadow equal to two oxgangs; pannage for a thousand hogs, and 10 s. rents: in the whole valued at 8l.; in King Edward's time at 12l. This manor, adds the record, was and is part of the demesnes of the church of St. Peter.

Gervase de Blois, Abbot of Westminster, a natural son of King Stephen, who is accused of having alienated many of the possessions of his church, granted the manor of Hendon to Gilbert, the son of Gunter, subject to a rent of 40l. per ann.⁷. The manor continued in lay hands till the year 1312, when Richard le Rous, who held it

³ Vol. i. p. 8.

⁴ Ibid. p. 11.

⁵ Monast. vol. i. p. 61.

⁶ See Widmore's MS. Index to the re-

cords belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

⁷ Dart, vol. i. p. 23.

under

under the abbot and convent of Westminster⁸, gave it to the monastery in exchange for that of Hodford in the same parish. The manor being thus recovered, continued in the possession of this convent till its dissolution, when it was seized by the crown and made part of the endowment of the short-lived bishopric of Westminster. Bishop Thirlby in 1550 surrendered it to King Edward⁹, who granted it the same year to Sir William Herbert¹⁰. It continued in a younger branch of his family¹¹ till the year 1757, when it was aliened by Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis, (who inherited this and other estates of the last Marquis of Powis,) to Mr. Clutterbuck, in trust for the celebrated David Garrick¹², then patentee of Drury-lane theatre. It was purchased of Mr. Garrick's devisees in the year 1790 by John Bond, Esq. the present proprietor.

When Cardinal Wolsey, after losing the favour of his sovereign, set out on his journey towards Yorkshire, he lodged the first night at the Abbot of Westminster's place at Hendon¹³. Hendon-house,

⁸ It was held by a rent of 22 l. in money, 36 quarters of wheat, of the nine bushels measure, valued, *communibus annis*, at 6 s. per quarter; 24 quarters of malt of the same measure, made half of wheat and half of barley, at 6 s. 6 d. per quarter; 44 quarters of oat malt, of the 10 bushels measure, at 3 s. 8 d. per quarter; the mowing of the Abbot's meadows at Westminster, with 8 men two days in the year, with their own scythes, valued at 8 s.; the carrying the hay with two waggons for 8 days, 16 s. and other services, valued all together, with suit of court, at 6 l. 9 s. 4 d. The clear value of the manor, after these deductions, was only 12 l. per ann. The manor of Hodford was held by the church of Westminster, under Richard le Rous as lord paramount of the manor of Hendon, by a quit-rent of 4 s. per ann. 4 quarters of wheat, 8 quarters of good oat

malt, and suit of court. Inquis. ad q. d. 5 Edw. II. N^o 88.

⁹ Record in the Augmentation-office.

¹⁰ Pat. 4 Edw. VI. pt. 9. Ap. 9.

¹¹ Sir Edward, second son of Sir William Herbert, (afterwards Earl of Pembroke,) died seized of it anno 37 Eliz. (See Harleian MSS. N^o 760.) It descended from him in a right line to William Earl of Powis, who was created a Marquis by King James II. and for his attachment to that monarch forfeited both his titles and estates. The manor of Hendon was granted to the Earl of Rochford by Pat. 8 Gul. pt. 5. N^o 9. but it being discovered that it had been settled upon the Marchioness of Powis before her husband's attainder, the grant never took effect.

¹² From the information of Joseph Neeld, Esq. of Norfolk-street.

¹³ Stow's Annals, 4to. p. 934.

fays Norden, " the manor-houfe of Hendon, Sr Edward Herbert's, " Kn^t, where nowe is often refident Sr John Fortefcue, Kn^t ¹⁵, " one hir Majesties moft honourable privie counfell, when he " taketh the ayre in the country ¹⁶." The family of Nicoll were defcribed as of Hendon-place during the greater part of the laft century. Perhaps they alfo were tenants under the Herberts. It was purchafed, about the middle of the prefent century, by Thomas Snow, Efq. and is now the property of George Snow, Efq. of Langton in Dorfetfhire. The prefent occupier is George Peters, Efq. before whofe time it had been fucceffively in the tenure of the Earl of Northampton and Mr. Aiflabie. The old manfion was pulled down by Mr. Snow. There was formerly a very remarkable cedar-tree at this place, which was blown down by the high wind on the 1ft of January 1779. Sir John Cullum gives its dimenfions thus: the 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 from 6 to 12 feet in girth. He adds, that the gardener, two years before it was blown down, made 50l. of the cones ¹⁶.

In the year 1295, Emma, relict of Nicholas de Lifle, furrendered to the king all thofe lands in Hendon which came to her by the grant of Henry de Wilemundele and Mabella his wife. The king immediately gave them to the monks of Weftminfter to pray for the foul of Eleanor his late beloved confort ¹⁷.

Manor of
Hodford and
Cow-houfe.

In the year 1297, a mandate was iffued to the king's officers not to take any corn in the manor of Hodford, belonging to the church

¹⁵ Sir John Fortefcue, of Hendon, was fon of Sir Adrian, and grandfon of Sir John Fortefcue of Salden, Bucks, and Palmefbourn, Herts.

¹⁵ Spec. Brit. p. 21.

¹⁶ Gent. Mag. 1779, p. 138.

¹⁷ Cart. 23 Edw. I. N^o 3.

of Westminster¹⁸. As this is the first instance wherein this manor appears among the property of that church, I think it probable that it was this estate in Hendon, which they had then just acquired. The grant of Hodford, in this parish, to Richard le Rous, by way of exchange, has been mentioned before¹⁹. It soon afterwards, together with the manor of Cow-house, came into the Scrope family²⁰. Sir Richard le Scrope, of Bolton, gave them both to Richard the Second²¹, who, about the year 1398, granted them again to Westminster-abbey²². They were among the estates which, upon the dissolution of the monastery, were settled upon the dean and chapter of Westminster, to which body they still belong.

Richard Rook, in 1366, gave a messuage, two tofts, 646 acres of arable land, 39 of meadow, 100 of wood, and 47s. 6d. rents, in Hendon, which he held under their manor, to the abbot and convent of Westminster. The arable land was valued at only a penny an acre, being so dry and stony that it could not be tilled without a great deal of manure²³. Perhaps this estate was the same with the manor of Frith or New-Hall, which manor Manor of Frith and New-Hall. having been some time parcel of the possessions of Westminster-abbey, and afterwards of the bishopric of Westminster, was, in 1550, granted to Thomas Thirlby, then Bishop of Norwich, his heirs and assigns²⁴. It continued for some time in the Thirlby family, and came by purchase (according to Norden) to Richard Weeks, Gent.²⁵ It was afterwards for several generations in the family of Pecok²⁶, and was purchased in 1720 of the coheirs of Richard

¹⁸ Cl. 25 Edw. I. m. 24.

¹⁹ P. 3. note.

²⁰ Henry le Scrope died anno 1336, seised of the manor of Hodford, value 100s. held by the service of a rose. Esch. 10 Edw. III. N^o 47. Margaret, wife of Hugh Mortimer, died anno 1358, seised of a house and lands in Hendon called Hodford, and a house called Durhams, Sir Richard le Scrope

being her son and heir. Esch. 32 Edw. III. N^o 22:

²¹ Cart. Antiq. pen. Dec. & Cap. Westminster-abbey.

²² Cart. 21—23 Ric. II. N^o 9.

²³ Esch. 40 Edw. III. N^o 20. 2d Numb.

²⁴ Pat. 4 Edw. VI. pt. 9. Ap. 9.

²⁵ Spec. Brit. p. 20.

²⁶ From the information of — Seton, Esq.

Pecok,

Pecok, Esq. by John Lade, Esq. father of the late Sir John Lade, Bart. It is now held in dower by Mary, Lady Lade.

Hugh de la More, in the year 1358, gave a messuage, 200 acres of arable land, 15 of meadow, 4 of pasture, 61 of wood, 18 of waste, and 11s. 4d. rents, in Hendon and Stanmore, to the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield²⁷. In 1446, William Clere, Henry Frowicke, and others, gave to the same convent a toft and 120 acres of land in Hendon, which had been the property of Robert Vynce, Hugh Wynkebourne, and others²⁸. Some of these lands, including, as I suppose, the last mentioned grant²⁹, were given after the dissolution of the convent to the hospital founded on its site. This estate, still the property of the hospital, contains 203 acres, and is called the manor of Clitterhouse, or Cletherow's farm.

Manor of
Clitterhouse.

Manor of
Renters.

The manor of Renters, which had belonged to the monastery of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, was granted, in the year 1543, to John Williams and Edward North in fee-farm³⁰. In 1548, Sir John Williams and Anthony Stringer had the King's licence to alien this manor to Sir Roger Cholmeley, Chief Baron of the Exchequer³¹, and afterward Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who left it by will to his clerk and servant Jasper Cholmeley³², in whose family it continued till the year 1682, when it was aliened by William Cholmeley, Esq. of Tedington, to Jerome Newbolt, Esq.³³ great grandfather of the Rev. J. M. Newbolt, Prebendary of Winchester, who is the present proprietor.

²⁷ Esch. 32 Edw. III. N^o 78. 2d Numb. and Pat. 33 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 16. The arable land on this estate was valued only at a penny an acre, being very stony.

²⁸ Pat. 24 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 5.

²⁹ Some of the inclosures belonging to Clitterhouse-farm bear the names of Great Vynce Field, Little Vynce Field, &c.

³⁰ Record in the Augmentation-office.

³¹ Pat. 2 Edw. VI. pt. 2. May 6.

³² Jasper Cholmeley was one of the first Governors of Highgate School. He bore for his arms G. in base a Garb, Or, in chief a fl. de lis of the second, between two helmets Arg. varying in some of the charges from that of Sir Roger Cholmeley. Harl. MSS. N^o 1551.

³³ Title deeds obligingly communicated by Mr. Newbolt.

The priory of St. John of Jerufalem³⁴ and Elfyngge Spital³⁵ had lands in this parish.

Hugh Creffingham, who died anno 1297, was feifed of 240 acres of arable land and 9 of meadow in Hendon³⁶. In 1337, Roger Baffet had a confiderable eftate in this parish³⁷. John de Drokenford, who died anno 1341, was feifed of 180 acres of land and fome wood, held under the church of Westminster, the reverfion of which belonged to Thomas Bydyk³⁸.

At Brent-ftreet, about a quarter of a mile from the church, ftands an old manfion, now the property and refidence of John Cornwall, Efq. which was formerly a feat of the Whichcotes, (whose arms³⁹ are in the windows of the drawing-room,) and afterwards of Sir William Rawlinfon, one of the Keepers of the Great Seal.

Manfion of
the Which-
cotes, &c.

John Norden, author of the Surveyor's Dialogue, and feveral devotional tracts, who lived at Hendon during the greater part of King James's reign, is with great reafon fupposed by Wood to be the fame perfon who publifhed the Account of Middlefex and Hertfordfhire⁴⁰.

John Norden.

³⁴ By an inquisition taken anno 1331, it was found that the Knights Templars had 140 acres of arable land in Hendon, valued at 4d. an acre, 2 of meadow at 1s. 6d. and 35s. rents. Cotton MSS. Nero E. VI. f. 77. This eftate was granted, with all other the poffeffions of the Knights Templars, to the priory of St. John of Jerufalem. Guy de Hoddefdon, anno 1388, quitted claim to the faid priory in all the lands in Hendon, which were formerly Gilbert de Braunceftre's. Ibid. Roger Boudon & al. granted 40 acres of land, 4 of meadow, 6 of wood, and 6s. 8d. rents, to the faid priory, to pray for their benefactors. Esch. 32 Edw. III. N^o 66. 2d Numb.

acres of land, 3 of meadow, 40 of paffure, and 4s. 4d. rents, in Hendon, to Elfyngge Spital. 36 Hen. VI. Inquif. Bund. A.

³⁶ Esch. 25 Edw. I. N^o 34.

³⁷ Cl. 11 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 23. d.

³⁸ Esch. 15 Edw. III. N^o 40.

³⁹ 1 Erm. two boars Gules, langued Az. the tufts, Or, with the arms of Ulfter—Whichcote; impaling Per faltier Az. & Or, a lion ramp. counterchanged—Gould. 2. Whichcote (with the arms of Ulfter) impaling Gules, a fspread-eagle ducally crowned Or—Graves.

⁴⁰ Athen. Oxon. vol. i. In Norden's Middlefex and Hertfordfhire is a dedication to Wm. Ld. Burleigh, who, according to Wood, was the patron of John Norden of Hendon.

³⁵ Sir John Fortefcue and others gave 12

Mrs.

Mrs. Porter. Mrs. Porter, the celebrated tragic actress, resided for many years
 Peter Collin- at Highwood-hill. The late Mr. Peter Collinson, eminent for his
 son. knowledge in natural history, had a house at Mill-hill, where he
 planted a botanical garden⁴¹, which is still kept up by his son Mi-
 chael Collinson, Esq. the present proprietor. At Highwood-hill is
 a mineral spring of a cathartic quality, which was formerly inclosed
 at the expence, as it is said, of Rachael Lady Ruffel, who had a
 villa in the neighbourhood. In some of her letters, which are in
 print, she speaks of her residence at *Totteridge*.

The church. The parish church consists of a double chancel, a nave, and two
 aisles, with octagonal pillars and pointed arches. At the west end
 Monuments. is a square embattled tower. On the north wall of the chancel are
 the monuments of William Herbert, Lord Powis⁴², 1655; Judith,
 wife of Mr. William Bell⁴³, 1722; and John Crosse, Esq. 1773;
 on the south wall that of Charles Mordaunt, Esq.⁴⁴ of the Middle
 Temple, 1681: On flat stones are inscriptions to the memory of
 Katherine, daughter of William Lord Powis, and wife of Sir James
 Palmer, of Dorney Court (date concealed); Nicholas Herne, Esq.
 1642; John Niccoll, of Cookes, 1649; William Geere, Esq. 1651;
 Daniel Tanner, citizen, 1654; Sir Jeremy Whichcote, Bart. 1677;
 and Mr. Robert Etheredge, 1706.

Sir William On the north side of the north chancel is the monument of Sir
 Rawlinson. William Rawlinson, Knt.⁴⁵, one of the Commissioners of the Great
 Seal. His effigies, in white marble, as large as the life, is repre-

⁴¹ Biog. Brit. edit. Nov.

⁴² Arms 1.—Per pale Az. & G. three lions
 ramp. Arg.—Herbert. 2. G. two bendlets, one
 Or, the other Arg.—Milo Earl of Hereford.
 3. Arg. two bars Az. within a border engraild
 Sab.—Parr. 4. Or, three water bougets Sab.
 —Rofs; impaling, quarterly 1 & 4, Or, a lion
 ramp. Az. the armorial bearing of the Dukes
 of Brabant. 2 & 3, G. three lucies or pikes

Arg. the coat of Lucy. These arms were
 borne by the Earls of Northumberland quar-
 tered with Percy. Ld. Powis married Eleanor,
 daughter of Henry Earl of Northumberland.

⁴³ Arms—Sab. on a chevron between three
 bells Arg. as many griffins heads erased G.

⁴⁴ Arms—Arg. a chevron between three
 estoiles Sable, a mullet for difference.

⁴⁵ Arms—See vol. ii. p. 230.

fented with a flowing peruke, and the chancellor's robe. Beneath is the following inscription: " Effigies honoratissimi viri Gulielmi
 " Rawlinsfon militis, fervientis ad legem hic infra posita est, qui in
 " omni re literariâ et jurisprudentiâ insignis ad summum, pro magni
 " figilli custodiâ, munus a serenissimis Gulielmo & Mariâ princi-
 " pibus primo regni sui anno (inter alios Commissionarios) ascitus
 " est. Quo quidem munere cum fide & dignitate defunctus, rerum
 " forensium pertæsus, vitæ quod superfuit in religionis cultu &
 " amicorum observantiâ cum leni otio et securitate exegit. Vixit
 " annos 63, Obiit 11^{mo} Maii anno 1703. Sepulchrum quod sibi
 " testamento decreverat, posterî ejus integrâ fide posuerunt, anno
 " 1705."

In the same chancel is the monument of Edward Fowler⁴⁶, Bishop Fowler.
 Bishop of Gloucester, with the following inscription: " To the
 " pious memory of the Right Reverend Edward Fowler, D. D. late
 " Lord Bishop of Gloucester, to which station he was advanced by
 " King William, in the year 1691, for his known steadiness to the
 " true interests of the church of England, and of his country, in
 " times of danger. He approved himself worthy of that dignity
 " by a faithful and diligent discharge of his pastoral office, till, dis-
 " abled by age and bodily infirmities, he rested from his labours,
 " and was, in the 82d year of his age, admitted to partake of his
 " reward. He departed this life Aug. 26, 1714, and was interred
 " in the grave of his first wife within this church, leaving behind
 " him, in the excellent treatises published by himself, lasting mo-
 " numents of learning, judgment, piety, and christian temper of
 " mind. He was twice married; first to Ann, daughter of Arthur

⁴⁶ Arms—1. Per pale G. & S. on a chevron Or, between three lions pass. guard. crowned Or, as many quatrefoils Vert.—Fowler. 2. Az. a fesse dauncettee Erm. between 6 crofs crofs-lets Arg.—Barnardiston. 3. Arg. a lion ramp. G.—Haveing. 4. O. two bars Az. between six martlets G. 5. Vert; a saltier engrailed Or—Franke. 6. Sab. three combs Arg.—Tunstall.

“ Barnardiston, of the Inner Temple, Esq. one of the Masters in
 “ Chancery: She departed this life Dec. 19, 1696. He had by
 “ her three sons, Nathaniel, Edward, and Richard; and five daugh-
 “ ters, Anne, Anne, Sufanna, Elizabeth, and Mary; of which Ed-
 “ ward and Richard, Sufan and Mary, survived him. His second
 “ wife, who likewise survived him, was Elizabeth, widow of the
 “ Rev. Dr. Hezekiah Burton, and daughter of Ralph Trevor, of
 “ London, merchant ⁴⁷.”

On the south wall of the same chancel is a tablet to the memory of Mr. John Porter, 1728; Mrs. Sarah Porter, 1734; and Mrs. Martha Cooke, 1757. On the floor are the tombs of Robert Nuttinge, Esq. 1618, and Mr. John Hall, 1751.

On the wall of the north aisle is the monument of William Nicoll, Esq. of Hendon-place ⁴⁸, 1644. On the floor near the vestry door is a brass plate in memory of John Downner and his family; the dates are not filled up, except for his son John, who died in 1515. There is the tomb also of Mr. Richard Lane, 1770; and that of Charles Johnson, Esq. with the following inscription: “ Charles
 “ Johnson, Esq. an honest and an ingenious man; the first epithet
 “ the tenor of his whole life, the second his public writings ⁴⁹ testify,
 “ died March the 11th, 1747-8, aged 69 years.” On the south wall of the nave is the monument of John Nicoll, Esq. ⁵⁰ 1711.

Charles
 Johnson.

⁴⁷ A note at the bottom mentions, that Richard the younger son, by his will directed a family vault to be made, which, for want of room in the church, was made in the churchyard, and the bodies of the bishop, his first wife, his son Richard, with his wife and daughter, removed thither.

⁴⁸ Arms—Az. on a fesse between three lions heads erased Arg. as many magpies, proper, impaling Arg. a lion ramp. Sab. in his dexter paw a sword Gules—Swallow. William Nicoll married a daughter of Paul Swallow. He was

great-grandson of Alleyne Nicoll, of Ridgeway in Hendon. The male line of this family is extinct. Anne, daughter of Paul Nicoll, Esq. and grand-daughter of this William, married Sir Charles Hedges, of Finchley, Queen Anne’s Secretary, from which match are maternally descended the present Duke of Marlborough, Viscount Bateman, and Sir Cecil Bishop.

⁴⁹ See p. 17.

⁵⁰ Arms—Nicoll, of Hendon-place, as before, impaling Arg. a castle between three keys Azure.

On the floor are brafs plates in memory of John Atte Hevyn, 1416; Peter Goldeſburgh, citizen and goldſmith, 1422; and John Birt, 1467; and the tombs of Mrs. Ifabella Rouffier, 1788; and the Hon. Mary Bridget Moſtyn, 1789.

In the ſouth aiſle are the tombs of Wredenhall Pearce, Eſq. of Shropſhire, 1742; Edmund Colmore, LL. D. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1761; and Luke, ſon of Luke Robinſon, Eſq. 1758.

The font is of Norman architecture, ſquare and capacious; the ſides are ornamented with circular arches interſecting each other. It has been engraved for the Gentleman's Magazine ⁵⁰.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Thomas Marſh ⁵¹ of Whites, 1626; John Marſh, his great-grandſon, citizen and haberdaſher, 1728; William Marſh, 1784; Randall Niccoll ⁵², 1665; Randall Niccoll, 1767; John Niccoll, Eſq. of the Middle Temple, 1782; Thomas Marſh, 1685; Thomas Marſh, of Brent-ſtreet, 1745, &c.; Rev. Samuel Nalton ⁵³, S. T. B. Fellow of Mag. Coll. Oxford, Curate of Hampſtead, and Rector of Haverſham, Bucks, 1706; Chriſtopher Younge, Gent. 1708; Edward Fowler, Eſq. who married Mary, daughter of John Chadwick, Eſq. by his wife Mary, daughter and ſole heir of Archbiſhop Tillotſon, 1720; Joſeph Ayloffé ⁵⁴, Eſq. of Gray's Inn, 1726; Joſeph Ayloffé, only ſon of Sir Joſeph, 1756; Sir Joſeph Ayloffé, Bart. ⁵⁵, 1781; John Jones, Eſq. 1726; Benjamin Jones, Eſq. 1740, &c.; Rebecca, wi-

⁵⁰ Anno 1787.

⁵¹ The repreſentative of this ancient family, who have reſided on their own property at Hendon ſince the reign of Edw. IV. is Mr. John Marſh, of Lawrence-ſtreet, Cart-taker to his preſent Maſteſty. See the arms of Marſh in vol. ii. p. 532.

⁵² There were two families of Niccoll or Nicoll in this pariſh, both of conſiderable antiquity. Randall Niccoll, (whoſe grandfather alſo was ſettled at Hendon,) bore for his arms,

Sab. a pheon Arg. See the coat of the other family, p. 10.

⁵³ Arms—Three boars.

⁵⁴ Arms—A lion ramp. between 3 croſſes pateé—Ayloffé, impaling Ayloffé.

⁵⁵ Arms—Ayloffé, with the arms of Ulſter impaling quarterly, 1. On a bend three acorns Railton. 2. A ſpread eagle. 3. Three bugle-horns ſtringed. 4. On an eſcutcheon within an orle of lions jamps in ſaltier, a pair of wings. See the epitaph, p. 19.

dow of Robert Crowther, Gent. 1728; William Gaskarth, Gent. of the Inner Temple, 1735; Edward Fenwick, Esq. 1737; John Bell, Gent. 1737; George Wharton, M. D. 1738; Susan, wife of Charles Frye, Esq. 1739; John Nicoll, Esq. 1745; John Nicoll, Esq. 1753; Mary, wife of John Nicoll, Esq. and daughter of Henry Felton, D. D. 1764; Mary, daughter of John Nicoll, Esq. and wife of John Ingram, Esq. 1751; Mr. John Cooper, 1745; Barbara, wife of Ralph Bouchier, M. D. 1749; Henry Joynes, Esq. (conductor and controller of building Blenheim-house from 1705 to 1715, and surveyor of Kensington Palace and Gardens from 1715 till his death,) 1754; John Badcock, Esq. 1756; John Lucas, Esq. 1761; John Eaton, Esq. of Hendon-place, 1762; Capt. William Higginson, 1763; John Haley⁵⁶, Esq. of Mill-hill, 1763; Diana, his only daughter, wife of John Brasier, 1768; Mr. John Haley, 1769; Mr. Thomas Franklin, of Highwood-hill, 1764; John Woodley, Esq. 1767; Peter Grace, apothecary, 1768; Anne, wife of Mr. Peter Hamond, Gent. 1769; Judith, relict of Col. Robinson Sowle, 1769; James Parsons, M. D.⁵⁷ 1770; Stephen Simpson, schoolmaster, 1770; Mr. John Croke, 1770; Benjamin Wellington, Esq. 1770; Thomas Nicoll, Esq. of Neafdon, 1772; Thomas Nicoll, jun. Esq. 1772; Joseph Nicoll, Esq. 1773; William Earl, M. A. vicar, 1772; Conquest James, Esq. 1773; Mr. John Bennet, 1777; George Garrick, Esq. 1779; William Dutton, Esq. 1779; Sophia, wife of Thomas Barnard, Esq. 1780; Nathaniel Hone, Esq. R. A. 1784; Gilbert Slater, of Stepney, 1785; Charles Colmore, Esq. jun. of the 10th regiment of light dragoons, son of Charles Colmore, Esq. of Birmingham, 1785; Carrington Garrick, M. A. vicar, 1787; Charles Deane, Esq. of Whitehaven, in the East India service, 1787; John Kemp, Esq. 1788; Mrs. Sarah Cookson, 1789; Benjamin Mahew, apothecary, 1789; Jane, wife

⁵⁶ Arms—Three arrows in pale, impaling a cockatrice.

⁵⁷ See p. 17, 18.

of John Whithaw, Esq. 1790; Charles Simpkins, Esq. 1792; Sophia, wife of the Rev. Herbert Croft, and co-heir of Richard Cleeve, Esq. 1792; Mary, wife of Robert Newall, Esq. 1793; and Mr. Richard Johnson, 1793. "He possessed," says his epitaph, "a good and generous mind, was much beloved, as well as being admired for his *moral principles in literature*."

The church of Hendon, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, had formerly a rectory and a vicarage. The rectory was a sinecure⁵⁷. Rectory and vicarage. In 1258, Richard de Crokefley, abbot of Westminster, resigned it to Fulk Basset, Bishop of London, reserving the right of patronage, and an annual pension of two marks, the rectory being then valued at 30 marks⁵⁸. In 1477, the church of Hendon was appropriated to the abbot and convent of Westminster⁵⁹, from which time they had the patronage of the vicarage⁶⁰. The rectory and advowson were granted with the manor to the Herberts, and continued for several generations in their family. The advowson is still held with the manor, but the great tithes are divided amongst several proprietors.

In 1650, it was reported to the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, that the parsonage of Hendon (worth about 190 l. per ann.) lately belonged to Sir Percy Herbert, a recusant convict; that the vicarage, with the house, &c. was worth about 55 l.; and that Francis Wareham, an able minister put in by the parliament, was the incumbent, to whom an augmentation of 37 l. per ann. had been granted by the committees⁶¹. The endowment of the vicarage is among the records of the church of Westminster⁶². It comprehends all the small tithes subject to some particular usages, as appears by an account drawn up by Meshach Smith

⁵⁷ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i.

⁵⁸ Cart. Antiq. pen. Dec. & Cap. St. Paul, of the rectors.

N^o 1453.

⁵⁹ Esch. 16 Edw. IV. N^o 86.

⁶⁰ Before that time it was in the patronage

of the rectors.

⁶¹ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MSS. Lib.

⁶² See Newcourt.

the vicar in 1705⁶³. Mr. Smith observes, that the profits of the vicarage depended principally upon the lambs. When the rectory was seized into the king's hands, in consequence of the Marquis of Powis's attainder, a patent passed the great seal for charging it with an annuity of 100 l. per annum, to be paid out of the great tithes for ever, as an augmentation of the vicarage⁶⁴; but the grant became null, for the reason before mentioned in the account of the manor⁶⁵. The present vicar is Jeffrey Snelson, M. A. who in 1787 succeeded Carrington Garrick, M. A. nephew of David Garrick, Esq.

Parish register.

The earliest date of the parish register is 1653.

Comparative state of population.		Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.
	1680—9	-	46 $\frac{3}{10}$	52 $\frac{9}{10}$
	1730—9	-	41 $\frac{3}{10}$	72 $\frac{3}{10}$
	1780—4	-	49	69 $\frac{3}{5}$
	1784—9	-	48 $\frac{4}{5}$	63 $\frac{1}{5}$
	1790—3	-	44	53

The population of this parish appears to have been nearly the same a century ago as it is now. The number of burials varies according to the number of strangers interred, which in some years is very considerable. The present number of houses is 240: in 1665 there were only 40 burials; which affords a presumption that this parish escaped the effects of the fatal plague that year.

Extracts from the Parish Register.

Family of Herbert, Baron and Marquis of Powis.

“ William Herbert, Lord of Powesse, was buried the 21 day of June 1656.” Eldest son of Sir Edward Herbert, and grandson of William Earl of Pembroke. He was created Baron Powis in 1629.
 “ My Lord Powes sifter” (meaning, I suppose, Katherine, sifter of

⁶³ Notitia parochialis, Lamb. MSS. Lib.

⁶⁵ See note, p. 3.

⁶⁴ Pat. 6 Gul. & Mar. pt. 1. N^o 19.

Percy Herbert, then Lord Powis, and wife of Sir James Palmer of Dorney Court, Bucks) "was buried the 4th day of June, 1666."
 "Elizabeth, daughter of William Ld. Montgomery, was buried
 "Dec. 7, 1692—Honora, Apr^l 2, 1707. The Duchefs of Powis,
 "Jan. 11, 1723-4." Daughter of Sir Thomas Preston, Bart. and
 wife of William Marquis of Powis, who was created a Duke by
 James II. after his abdication. The title, consequently, was never
 enjoyed by his son, to whom the other honours forfeited by his
 father were restored. "Ld. Edward Herbert, buried Nov. 30,
 "1734." Son of the first Marquis of Powis. He left one daugh-
 ter, married to Henry Arthur, the first Earl of Powis, of the pre-
 sent branch. "William Herbert, Marquis of Powis, buried Oct. 28,
 "1745." Elder brother of Lord Edward, restored to his father's
 honours in 1722. "William Herbert, Marquis of Powis, buried
 "Mar. 15, 1747-8." Son of the last-mentioned peer; at his death
 the title became extinct. "Lady Anne Carrington, buried May
 "16, 1748." Daughter of the first Marquis of Powis, and wife
 of Francis Viscount Carrington of the kingdom of Ireland. "Lady
 "Charlotte Williams, buried Dec. 16, 1751." Daughter of the
 second Marquis, and wife first of Edward Maurice, Esq. and after-
 wards of Edward Williams, Esq.⁶⁶

"Benjamin, the son of Jeremiah Whichcote, Bart. was buried
 "the 13 of October, 1664." He died unmarried. "Richard Of-
 "borne, Esq. and Mrs Elizabeth Whichcote, (daughter of Sr Jere-
 "my,) married May 4, 1676. Sr Jeremy Whichcote, Baronet,
 "was buried July 5, 1677." Sir Jeremy was descended from an
 ancient family in Lincolnshire; he was a barrister at law, and
 Solicitor-general to the Elector Palatine. During the exile of
 Charles II. he purchased the wardenhip of the Fleet for the pur-
 pose

Family of
Whichcote,
Bart.

Sir Jeremy
Whichcote.

⁶⁶ Collins's Peerage, edit. 1741, vol. ii. p. 20, 21.

pose of sheltering the King's agents: for this and other services he was created a Baronet in 1660⁶⁷. He died at the age of 63, being succeeded in the title by his eldest son. Lady Whichcote (relict, as I suppose, of Sir Jeremy) was buried Aug. 28, 1714. Anna Maria, daughter of Sir Paul Whichcote, was baptized at Hendon Jan. 8, 1685; Elizabeth, Feb. 12, 1689; another Elizabeth, Mar. 27, 1690. Jeremiah Whichcote, Esq. son of Sir Paul, was buried Nov. 8, 1679. Jeremiah, second son of Sir Paul, March 23, 1683; Paul, Mar. 11, 1691; Jane Lady Whichcote, wife of Sir Paul, Feb. 2, 1698; Elizabeth, his daughter, July 23, 1701; Sir Paul Whichcote, Dec. 23, 1721; Henry, son of Mr. Henry Whichcote, of Finchley, March 10, 1686; Paul, June 8, 1690. Mr. Matthew Whichcote, Gent. Feb. 24, 1700. Paulina Whichcote, of Ganford (Greenford), June 20, 1726.

Bishop Fowler.

“ Mrs. Anne Fowler, wife to the Right Rev. Edward L. Bishop of Gloucester, buried Dec. 24, 1696. Edward L^d Bishop of Gloucester, Sep. 1, 1714.” Dr. Fowler was promoted from a prebendal stall to the bishopric of Gloucester in 1691. He was a man of considerable learning, author of a treatise called *The Design of Christianity*, some other theological and controversial tracts, and numerous single sermons⁶⁸. He died at his house in Chelsea, in the 82d year of his age⁶⁹. There is a good portrait of him in mezzotinto by Smith.

Sir Richard Hoare.

“ Sr Edward Littleton and Madam Hoare were married July 10, 1718.” Sir Edward was great uncle to the present Baronet of that name. *Madam* Hoare was only daughter of Sir Richard Hoare, Knight, some time Lord Mayor and M. P. for the city of London, who died at his seat at Hendon Jan. 10, 1719⁷⁰.

⁶⁷ Kimber's Baronetage, edit. 1771, vol. ii. p. 4.

⁶⁸ Biograph. Brit.

⁶⁹ Ib. See his epitaph, p. 9.

⁷⁰ Historical Register.

“ John

“ John Goodricke, Esq.” and Mary Benson, married Sep. 28, 1731.”

“ John, son of John Vaughan, (ut asseritur L^d Lisbon,) and Dorothy his wife, baptized Mar. 4, 1735.” This John, whose baptism is thus strangely entered, was son of the second Viscount Lisburne by Dorothy, daughter of Richard Hill, Esq. He died in his infancy.

“ The Lady Bellew, buried May 16, 1735 ;—the Hon. Edward Bellew, Sep. 1, 1735.”

“ Lady Caroline Mordaunt, buried July 21, 1736.”

“ S^r Conrad Sprengell, buried March 20, 1740.”

“ Charles Johnson, buried Mar. 18, 1748⁷².” A dramatic writer of considerable eminence in the early part of this century. Enjoying the friendship of the manager, and, for the most part, the public favour, the profits he received from the theatre were sufficient to enable him to live genteelly, and devote himself to his favourite employment—writing for the stage. A list of his numerous dramas may be seen in the *Biographia Dramatica*. His comedy of the *Country Lass* has continued on the list of acting plays. It has lately been altered by Mr. Kemble, and brought out as a farce, under the title of “ the Farm-house.”

“ James Parsons, M. D. buried Ap. 21, 1770.” An eminent physician, born at Barnstaple in Devonshire anno 1705. He was for many years assistant-secretary (for foreign correspondence) to the Royal Society, and a frequent contributor to the *Philosophical Transactions*, chiefly on the subject of natural history. He published also some separate treatises in that science, and a work called “ the Remains of Japhet, or Historical Inquiries into the Affinity and Origin of the European Languages.” He died at his house in London on

⁷¹ Afterwards Sir John Goodricke, Bart. He succeeded his father Sir Henry in 1738.

⁷² See his epitaph, p. 10.

the 4th of April, but was not interred till the 21st, it having been his particular request that his corpse might be kept unburied till some change appeared⁷³. On his tomb in the church-yard at Hendon is the following inscription: " Here (taken from his sorrowing family
 " and friends by the common lot of frail mortality) rests James
 " Parsons, D.M. F.R.S. and S. of A. M.C.P. a man in whom the
 " most dignifying virtues were united with talents the most nume-
 " rous and rare: firm and erect in conscious conviction, no confi-
 " deration could move him to desert truth, or acquiesce to her oppo-
 " nents. Physic, anatomy, natural history, antiquities, languages, and
 " the fine arts are largely indebted to his skill and industry in each,
 " for many important truths discovered in their support, or errors
 " detected with which they were obscured; yet, though happy be-
 " yond the general race of mankind in mental endowments, the
 " sincere christian, the affectionate husband, the generous and hu-
 " mane friend were in him superior to the sage, the scholar, and
 " the philosopher. Obiit Ap^l 4th, 1770, in the 66th year of his
 " age." Mrs. Parsons, his widow, died in 1786, aged 86.

Edward Longmore,
a giant.

" Edward Longmore, a giant, buried Feb. 4, 1777." This man, who had been exhibited for several years as the Herefordshire Colossus, measured, it is said, seven feet six inches in his coffin⁷⁴. A newspaper paragraph asserts that his corpse was stolen about six weeks after its interment, notwithstanding it was buried in a grave fifteen feet deep, which had been watched till nearly the time of the robbery⁷⁵.

Sir Joseph Ayloffé.

" Joseph Ayloffé, buried May 1, 1781." Sir Joseph Ayloffé, whose title is here omitted, was descended from an ancient family in Essex. His ancestor Sir William Ayloffé, Knt. was created a baronet in 1612. Sir Joseph was eminent for his extensive knowledge

⁷³ Nichols's Life of Bowyer.

⁷⁵ Morning Post, March 22.

⁷⁴ Morning Post, Jan. 30, 1777.

of the antiquities of this country. He was one of the earliest and most valuable members of the Society of Antiquaries, formed a part of the first council, and was for many years a vice-president. He contributed several papers to the *Archæologia*, published a calendar of ancient charters in the Tower, (accompanied with a learned account of our public records,) and superintended the new edition of Leland's *Collectanea*, and the *Liber Niger Scaccarii*. Sir Joseph Ayloffé was one of the keepers of the state-papers, and held some other public offices⁷⁶. His only son Joseph was buried at Hendon in 1756, aged 21. The following inscription is upon a monument in the church-yard: "M. S. Dom. Josephi Ayloffé, Baronetti, ex antiquo stemmate in Com. Effexiæ oriundi; in re antiquariâ, in rebus historicis, in literis promovendis necnon in naturâ investigandâ celebris erat; sed præcipuè in morum suavitate, mentis largitione & animæ blanditiâ, nulli fuit secundus. Obiit 19 die April. Ann. Dom. 1781, ætatis suæ 72. Hanc tabulam Margareta, Domina Ayloffé dotaria, amicis deflentibus circumdata mœrens posuit."

"Nathaniel Hone, buried August 20, 1784." An artist of some eminence, who excelled chiefly in miniature painting and enamel. In the latter part of his life he painted portraits in oil. Mr. Hone was a Royal Academician, and Member of the Academy of Arts in Florence. He died in the 67th year of his age. His children, Sophia, Samuel, *Apelles*, *Floretb*, and Lydia, lie buried in the same tomb.

Nathaniel
Hone.

"The Hon^{ble} Mary Bridget Mostyn, buried July 14, 1789, aged 75." Aunt to the present Sir Roger Mostyn, and some time maid of honour to the Princess Dowager of Wales.

Instances of Longevity.

"Eleanor White, aged 103, buried June 19, 1781."

"John Kemp, aged 91, from Newington, buried Mar. 27, 1788."

⁷⁶ Nichols's *Life of Bowyer*.

“ Elizabeth Harrifon, aged 90, buried June 21, 1788.”

“ Eleanor Kemp, aged 90, buried April 23, 1791.”

Mrs. Wentworth, relict of General Wentworth, died at Mill-Hill in this parish, in September 1788, at the age of 92.

Alms-house.

In the year 1681, Robert Daniel bequeathed the sum of 2000 l. to purchase lands for the purpose of building an alms-house within 12 miles of London, for the support of six poor men and four women. The produce of the estates for the first ten years was to be appropriated to building the house, and establishing a fund for repairs. The pensioners were to be 50 years of age at the least; to be allowed 3s. each weekly, a loaf and a shilling at Christmas, and to be clothed; their uniform, grey cloth lined with orange: Four of the men and two of the women to be elected from among the donor's nearest of kin: “ The ablest, wisest, strongest, and most “ learned of the men” to read prayers every morning and evening. A freehold estate in Oxfordshire was purchased with the money; and by a decree in Chancery, anno 1727, the house was ordered to be built at Hendon, the sum of 400 l. being allowed for that purpose. The estate, which is under the management of trustees, as appointed by the above-mentioned decree, now produces 86 l. per annum.

Charity-schools.

In 1724 there were two charity-schools at Hendon, in which 20 boys and 10 girls were clothed and taught⁷⁷. The present school-house was built in 1767, on the waste adjoining to the alms-house, at the expence of Mr. John Bennet; who, by his will dated 1777, bequeathed towards its support the sum of 100 l. John Crosse, Esq. in 1772, left to this parish the sum of 250 l.; a part of the interest of which (viz. 7 l. 10 s.) was to be appropriated to the charity-school; the remainder to the purchasing certain copies of the *Whole Duty of Man*, to the intent that one might be presented

⁷⁷ *Magna Britannia*, vol. iii. p. 64.

to every couple married in Hendon church. Richard Freelove, Gent. in 1775, left 100l. to the charity-school. There are now 70 children in the school; 40 of whom are clothed; half of them from the fund, and the remainder by the bounty of individuals by whom they are nominated. There are 60 children also in a Sunday school; 30 of whom, being girls, are clothed at the sole expence of Mrs. Cornwall.

Mrs. Elizabeth Parsons, in 1751, left the sum of 100l., and her sister Martha the same sum, for the purpose of keeping in repair ^{Benefactions} to the poor. their family vault: the interest, when not wanted for that purpose, to be given to poor persons not receiving alms. These legacies have been vested in the purchase of 3 per cent. Bank Annuities. Mr. Thomas Willis, with less regard to the poor, bequeathed recently the sum of 2s. 6d. per annum, being half the interest of 5l., for the purpose of keeping his tomb clean; the remainder for a bottle of wine to the rector's warden, for seeing that it is done.

It appears by an entry in the parish register, that the churchwardens of Watford in Hertfordshire are obliged to pay a noble per annum towards the repairs of the foot-bridge in the highway opposite Clitterhouse-lane.

H E S T O N.

Name.

THE earliest mention I have found of this place is in a charter of Henry the Second¹. It is there written Hestune, perhaps the same as Hegeston---the inclosed town.

Situation,
boundaries,
extent, &c.

The village of Heston is situated at the distance of about ten miles and an half from Hyde Park Corner, and a mile and an half to the north of the great western road. The parish lies in the hundred of Isleworth, and is bounded by Cranford, Norwood, Isleworth, and Bedfont. It is three miles and a furlong in length, two miles and a half in breadth, and about ten miles three furlongs in circumference. It contains, according to Glover's survey², (taken anno 1635,) 2654 acres of land, of which, in his time, 1276 were arable, 610 pasture, 81 wood, and 686 common, including a considerable part of Hounslow-heath. A modern calculation makes the quantity of arable land nearly the same, but diminishes the whole extent about 150 acres.

Soil.

Heston wheat.

The soil is in general a strong loam, and is noted for producing wheat of a very fine quality. Camden speaks of it as having, long before his time, furnished the royal table with bread³; and Norden, who bears the same testimony to its superior quality, says it was reported that Queen Elizabeth had "the manchets for her highness'

¹ See Dugdale's Monast. vol. ii. p. 1003.

Sion-house.

² Of Isleworth hundred, in the possession of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland at³ Vol. ii. p. 2. Gough's edit.

“ own diet” from Heston³. This parish pays the sum of 625 l. 0 s. Land-tax, 3 d. to the land-tax, which, in the year 1794, was at the rate of 2 s. 8 d. in the pound.

It appears by an inquisition taken after the death of Edmund Earl^{Manor.} of Cornwall, anno 1300, that he died seised of the manor of Isleworth, to which the *hamlet* of Heston was annexed⁴. They were assigned the next year for the payment of a pension granted to his widow⁵. In 1316, the *manor* of Heston belonged to the Crown⁶. It became afterwards vested in the master and wardens of St. Giles’s hospital, who surrendered it to Henry VIII. in 1537⁷. It continued in the crown till 1570, when Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir Thomas Gresham⁸, who died in 1579, having made over the fee-simple of this and other manors to his wife. After her demise⁹ it was inherited by Sir William Read, her son by a former husband. Sir William’s only son, Sir Thomas Read, dying without issue, his estates were inherited by his daughter Anne, who married Sir Michael Stanhope, and left three daughters, coheirs, Jane, married to Lord Fitzwalter, and afterwards to Sir William Withipole; Elizabeth, to George Lord Berkley; and Bridget, to George Earl of Desmond¹⁰. The manor of Heston was sold by Sir Michael Stanhope’s representatives, about the year 1655¹¹, to Sir William Waller the parliamentary general, who died in 1668. It was soon afterwards purchased by Sir William Thompson, Knt. ¹²,

³ Spec. Brit. p. 25.

⁴ Esch. 28 Edw. I. N^o 14—16.

⁵ Dugdale’s Baronage, vol. i. p. 766.

⁶ Harl. M. S. N^o 6281.

⁷ Record in the Augmentation-office. I have not been able to discover when or by whom it was granted to the hospital. It appears that they had property in Isleworth hundred in the reign of Henry the Second; (see Dugdale’s Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 381.) but the manor of Heston was in the crown long after that period.

⁸ Pat. 12 Eliz. pt. 3. May 16.

⁹ She died, seised of Heston, Osterley, Wyke, Borston, &c. in 1597. See Esch. 39 Eliz.

¹⁰ See vol. ii. p. 45.

¹¹ Th. Waller, Esq. appears for the first time in the court rolls as steward in that year. The name of the lord is not mentioned for many years. Sir William Waller was resident at Osterley in 1657. See Merc. Polit. Feb. 24.

¹² Title-deeds, obligingly communicated by favour of Robert Dent, Esq.

and

and appears to have been sold by his son Samuel Thompfon, Esq. about the year 1683, to Nicholas Barbon, M. D. who mortgaged it soon afterwards to Sir Francis Child and the Earl of Devonshire. In or about 1713, Francis Child, Esq. son of Sir Francis, became possessed of the fee-simple by purchase. From him it descended to the late Robert Child, Esq. whose widow married the Right Hon. Francis Lord Ducie, and died May 23, 1793. It is now the property of Robert Dent, Esq. and others, as trustees for Lady Sarah Child, daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland, and grand-daughter of Robert Child, Esq.

Manor of
Ofterley.

The name of Ofterle, or Orfterlee, first occurs in the reign of Edward I. when John de Orfterlee held two carucates of land in Illeworth and Heston¹³. In the year 1443, John Ford of Iver, in the county of Bucks, released to John Somerfet (Chancellor of the King's Exchequer,) and others, all right in the manor of Ofterley, 15 messuages, and about 650 acres of land in Heston and Norwood, which had been formerly the property of Thomas, son and heir of John Ofterley¹⁴. It appears by an inquisition taken in the reign of Edward IV. that John Somerfet died seised of a capital mansion newly built by him, at a place called Pyked Acre, the Manor of Ofterley, &c. The record adds, that he had granted the said premises in fee to Thomas Kirkby Master of the Rolls, and William Bredon, who, in 1459, had aliened them to Richard Plokyndon¹⁵. It appears by an inquisition *ad quod damnum* taken that year, that it was Plokyndon's intention to give the manor of Ofterley to the brothers and sisters of the fraternity or guild of All Angels, (founded, as the record says, by the late John Somerfet,) for the purpose of endowing a chantry and hospital, being in part of

¹³ See Pat. 9 Edw. I. m. 29. and Esch. 28 Edw. I. N^o 14—16.

¹⁴ Cl. 21 Hen. VI. m. 12.

¹⁵ Esch. 4 Edw. IV. N^o 20.

lands to the value of 40 l. per ann. which the said guild were allowed by the king's patent to enjoy¹⁶. It seems doubtful whether Plokyndon's endowment took effect; for it appears by the record of 4 Edw. IV. above quoted, that, in the year 1462, he conveyed the manor of Osterley to Philip Malpas, from whom it passed to John Fereby and John Wylkynson, who, in the year (4 E. IV.) 1465, were seised of it in fee. In the year 1508, Hugh Denys, Esq. died seised of the manor of Osterley, and by his will bequeathed that and other manors to the prior and convent of Sheen, charged with certain payments for the purpose of maintaining two priests in the chapel of All Angels, and seven poor men in the adjoining hospital. By an indenture, bearing date 1530, the manor was conveyed, subject to the same payments, to the abbess and convent of Sion¹⁷. When the monastery of Sion was suppressed, and its revenue seized by the crown, Osterley was granted to Henry Marquis of Exeter¹⁸, and, reverting to the crown upon his attainder, was given by Edward VI. in the first year of his reign, to the Duke of Somerset¹⁹. Being again forfeited by the duke's attainder, it was granted, in 1557, to Augustine Thayer²⁰. Between this period and 1570, it came into the possession of Sir Thomas Gresham; for it appears, by the grant of Heston in that year, that Osterley was already his property, and that the park had been then lately inclosed. Having been thus united, the manors have since passed through the same hands.

After Sir Thomas Gresham had inclosed the park at Osterley, he began to rebuild the manor-house, but it was not completed till the year 1577. Norden, whose survey was first published in 1596, (the year in which Lady Gresham died,) says, "Osterley, the house nowe

Osterley
House built
by Sir Tho-
mas Gresham.

¹⁶ Inquis. temp. Hen. VI. bundle A.

¹⁷ This indenture, which recites Denys's will, is in the Augmentation-office.

¹⁸ Mentioned in King Edward's grant.

¹⁹ Record in the Augmentation-office.

²⁰ Pat. 3 & 4 Ph. & M. pt. 2. June 15. A MS. in the Harleian collection, (N^o 606. f. 63. b.) says, that Osterley was sold by Philip and Mary, for 28 years purchase, to Robert Cheefeman.

“ of the Ladie Grefham’s, a faire and ftately building of bricke erected
 “ by Sir Thomas Grefham, Knight, citizen and marchant-adven-
 “ turer of London, and finished about *anno* 1577. It ftandeth in a
 “ parke by him alfo impaled, well-wooded and garnifhed with manie
 “ faire ponds, which afforded not only fifh and fowle, as fwanes and
 “ other water foule, but alfo great ufe for milles, as paper milles, oyle
 “ milles, and corne milles, all of which are now decayed (a corne
 “ mill excepted). In the fame parke was a very faire heronrie, for
 “ the increafe and prefervation whereof fundrie allurements were de-
 “ vifed and fet up, fallen all to ruine²¹.” In the year 1578, Queen
 Elizabeth vifited Ofterley, where Sir Thomas Grefham entertained
 her majefty in a very magnificent manner²². “ The Devifes of
 “ Warre, and a Play at Awfterley, her highnefs being at Sir Thomas
 “ Grefham’s,” is the title of a pamphlet by Churchyard, not known
 to be now extant. It is mentioned at the end of one of his other
 works. Fuller tells a ftory of the queen’s vifit to Ofterley, which,
 though well known, fhould not be omitted. Her majefty having
 given it as her opinion, that the court before the houfe would look
 better divided with a wall, Sir Thomas Grefham in the night fent
 for workmen to London, who fo fpeedily and fo filently performed
 their tafk that before morning the wall was finished, to the great fur-
 prife of the queen and her courtiers, one of whom, however, ob-
 ferved, that it was no wonder that he who could build a change
 fhould fo foon change a building²³. Soon after Lady Grefham’s
 death, Lord Chief Juftice Coke (then attorney-general) appears to
 have been an inhabitant of Ofterley. His daughter, Bridget, was
 chriftened in the chapel there on the 3d of January 1597²⁴. George
 Earl of Defmond, and his Countefs, (who was one of the co-heirs to
 the eftate,) refided at Ofterley feveral years. A very remarkable

Queen Eliza-
beth’s vifit.

Sir Edward
Coke at Of-
terley.

Earl and
Countefs of
Defmond.

²¹ Spec. Brit. p. 37.

²² Queen Elizabeth’s Progreffes, published
by Nichols.

²³ Fuller’s Worthies, Middlefex.

²⁴ Parifh register.

story is told of this couple in the Strafford Letters, a book which abounds with curious anecdote: “ Young Desmond, (says Mr. Garrard, writing to Lord Wentworth,) who married one of the co-
 “ heirs of Sir Michael Stanhope, came one morning to York-house,
 “ where his wife had long lived with the duchefs during his two
 “ years absence beyond the seas, and hurried her away, half-un-
 “ dressed, much against her will, into a coach, and so carried her
 “ away into Leicestershire. At Brickhill he lodged, where she, in
 “ the night, put herself into milk-maid’s clothes, and had likely to
 “ make her escape, but was discovered. Madam Christian, whom
 “ your Lordship knows, said, that my Lord of Desmond was the
 “ first that ever she heard of that ran away with his own wife ²⁵.”

Modern times, however, have furnished a parallel. Lady Desmond’s adventure was in 1635: It was about four years afterwards that she and the earl came to Osterley, where she bore him a numerous family. Sir William Waller, the celebrated parliamentary general, a man whose integrity is said to have commanded the esteem of all parties ²⁶, became an inhabitant of Osterley soon after the Desmonds quitted it ²⁷, and continued there till his death, which happened in 1668. On the 21st of February 1661, his daughter Anne was married in Osterley chapel to Sir Philip Harcourt, Knt. ²⁸, ancestor of the present Lord Harcourt. Dr. Nicholas Barbone, a subsequent possessor of Osterley, and a great projector ²⁹, published a treatise (anno 1696) on the expediency of coining the new money lighter, in answer to Mr. Locke. In the early part of this century, Osterley became the property of Sir Francis Child, a citizen of great opulence and eminence. He represented the city of London in parliament, and was Lord Mayor in 1699, as was his son, Sir Francis, in 1732.

Sir William
Waller.

Nicholas
Barbone.

Sir Francis
Child.

²⁵ Vol. i. p. 357. The letter is dated Jan. 11, 1634-5. appears by an advertisement in the Merc. Polit. Feb. 24.

²⁶ See Ant. Wood.

²⁸ Parish register.

²⁷ He was resident there in 1657, as ap-

²⁹ Biograph. Brit. vol. i. p. 289, (edit. nov.)

Description
of Osterley
House.

Osterley House was rebuilt by Francis Child, Esq. about the year 1760. In the front, where was formerly a square court, is now a spacious portico, supported by twelve columns of the Ionic order. The ancient ground-plan was, for the most part, preserved, and the turrets at the corners remain, having been newly cased. The house, from east to west, is 140 feet in length, from north to south 117. The inside, which is fitted up with taste and magnificence, was finished by the late Robert Child, Esq. who succeeded to his brother Francis's estates in 1763. The stair-case is ornamented with a fine painting, by Rubens, of the apotheosis of William the First, Prince of Orange, brought from Holland by Sir Francis Child. The most remarkable of the rooms are, a noble gallery 130 feet in length, containing a good collection of pictures by the old masters, and some valuable portraits³⁰; the state bed-room, very magnificently furnished, and a drawing-room hung with beautiful tapestry procured at a great expence from the Gobeline manufactory in 1775. The library contains a large and valuable collection of books³¹, of which there is a printed catalogue drawn up by Dr. Morell in 1771. The house stands in the centre of a park containing about 350 acres. In the garden was a menagerie containing a large collection of rare birds, which has been dispersed since the death of Lady Ducie. William Hayes, an ingenious artist, who keeps the post-office at South-Hall, is now publishing, in monthly numbers, coloured prints of rare and curious birds from the menagerie at Osterley. The trustees under Mr. Child's will are empowered and authorized, in case of his widow's demise, to keep up the mansion-house at Osterley (in the same state in which it was during his life) till the heir shall be of age to take possession.

³⁰ Sir Thomas Gresham; King Charles and the Earl of Strafford, by Vandyke; the Duke of Buckingham, by Rubens; Vandyke and Dobson, painted by themselves; the Dukes of York, by Sir Peter Lely; and Mrs. Hughes,

a beautiful picture, by the same artist.

³¹ Mr. Child purchased the whole library of Brian Fairfax, Esq. after a catalogue had been drawn up for sale by auction. Gough's Topographer, vol. i.

Lands called Allcotts, in Heston, were given by Hugh Denys, with the manor of Osterley, to the priory of Sheen, charged with certain payments to All Angels chapel³². The manor of Allcotts was granted anno 1547, together with the site of the monastery of Sion, to Edward Duke of Somers³³; after whose attainder it remained in the crown till the year 1566, when it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Thomas Gresham³⁴, being four years before he obtained the manor of Heston. They have since passed, I presume, through the same hands; but the manor of Allcotts is not now known.

Manor of Allcotts.

Edmund Fauconer, who died in 1398, was seised of a house and lands in the parishes of Heston and Isleworth, which he held for term of life, under Queen Isabel, by a grant of Edward the Third. The value of the premises was 5 l. per annum; and the record adds, that the tenant was bound to ride among the reapers in the lord's demesnes at Isleworth, upon the Bedrepe-day in Autumn, with a sparrow-hawk in his hand³⁵. This estate (called Fawkner-field) is now part of the Child property.

Singular tenure.

Lands in Heston descend by the custom of borough-english.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is a Gothic structure, built principally of flints, and consisting of a nave, two aisles, and a double chancel; on the south side of which is a small aisle, or chapel. At the west end of the church is a handsome stone tower, square and embattled. Some of the pillars which divide the nave from the aisles are circular, others octagonal; the arches pointed. The font is octagonal, and has a Gothic canopy.

Parish church.

On the wall of the south chancel are the monuments of the Right Honourable Walter Cary³⁶, who died in 1757, and Robert Child,

³² See the indenture quoted in note 17.

³³ Pat. 1 Edw. VI. pt. 4. July 23.

³⁴ Pat. 8 Eliz. pt. 10. Dec. 6.

³⁵ Cl. 21 Ric. II. pt. 2. m. 3.

³⁶ He was secretary to Lionel Duke of Dorset when lord lieutenant of Ireland, and a privy counsellor of that kingdom. Arms—Arg. on a bend Sab. three roses of the field, leaves Vert;

on an escutcheon of pretence, Quarterly 1 & 4 Az. on a chevron Or between three bezants, as many martlets Sab. on a chief of the second, a griffin passant, parted per pale Gul. & Azure—Collins. 2 & 3. Arg. a bar Sab. in chief, a mullet of the second between two pellets—Dineley.

Esq.

Esq.³⁵, of Osterley Park, who died in 1782; and a brass plate in memory of Richard Amondesham³⁷, or Awnsham, parson of Crayford, who died in 1612. On the floor are brass plates for Thomas Bownell, vicar, 1570; and Constance, wife of Mardocheus Bownell, vicar, 1581. In the north chancel are the monuments of William James, Esq.³⁸, (son of Sir John James, Knt. by the Countess Dowager of Denbigh, and descended from the Dukes of Holftrich in Holland,) 1727; Giles Taylor³⁹, Gent. 1752; and Samuel Child, Esq.⁴⁰, M. P. for Bishop's Castle, (12th son of Sir Francis Child,) 1752. On the floor is a brass plate, in memory of two infant daughters of George Earl of Desmond, 1647; and the tombs of James Rothwell, 1649; George Rothwell, 1653; and Mrs. Elizabeth Styleman, 1704. In the small chapel on the south side of the chancel, which is the property of General Guydickens, are the monuments of William Denington, Esq. of Wallingford⁴¹, 1686; Henry Collins, Esq. of the Middle Temple, 1705; Henry Lovibond, Esq.⁴², 1710; and Lord George Bentinck⁴³, son of Henry Duke of Portland, 1759. At the east end of the nave is the monument of Elisha Biscoe, Esq.⁴⁴, 1776. On a flat stone is an inscription

tion

³⁵ Arms—Child, (see vol. ii. p. 374.) impaling Ermines, a trefoil Or between three buckles Argent—Joddrell. Mr. Child married Sarah, daughter of Gilbert Joddrell, Esq.; who surviving him, married to her second husband the Right Hon. Francis Lord Ducie, and died May 23, 1793.

³⁷ Arms—Erm. on a canton, a fl. de lis.

³⁸ Arms—Arg. two bars battled counterbattled G. in chief, three pheons; impaling Lozengy, Or & Az. on a pale G. three escallops of the second. His wife was of the family of Sawyer of Northamptonshire.

³⁹ Arms—Az. a bend engrailed Or between three doves' heads erased, proper.

⁴⁰ Arms—Child quartering Wheeler, (see vol. ii. p. 374.) and impaling Per chevron Or & Az. in chief two fl. de lis G. in base, five

lozenges conjoined in fesse of the first, on each an escallop-shell of the third—Edgar. Samuel Child married Agatha Edgar.

⁴¹ Arms—Arg. 3 pales Az. on a chevron G. three besants, impaling Erm. on a bend Sab. three mullets—Eresfield. Mr. Denington married Timothea, daughter of Sir Thomas Eresfield, Knt. and relict of William Browne, Esq.

⁴² Arms—Arg. on a chief Gules, a boar's head couped Or between two besants.

⁴³ Arms—Az. a cross moline Arg. impaling Quarterly 1 & 4 Az. a fox salient Arg. 2 & 3 Az. a lion ramp. Argent—Davies. Lord George Bentinck married Mary, daughter of William Davies, Esq.

⁴⁴ Arms—Arg. three greyhounds current impale Sab. impaling Sab. on a fesse Or between three

tion in memory of Mary Offley, widow, who died in 1753, aged 92. On the wall of the north aisle is the monument of Thomas Skinner, M. A. vicar of Christ-church and Whitston in Monmouthshire, 1775. In the south aisle is the tomb of Mr. John Paulfreman, 1737. The church-yard contains nothing of note, except the tomb of John Ash, Esq. (lessee of the great tithes,) son of Joseph Ash, Esq. of Langley Burrell, Wilts, who died in 1781.

The church of Heston was given at a very early period to the Monks of St. Waleric in Picardy, to whom it was confirmed by Henry the Second⁴⁵. They were proprietors of the rectory, and patrons of the vicarage, to which the Prior of Takeley (a cell to St. Waleric) presented⁴⁶. In the year 1391, the Prior of St. Waleric granted the rectory and advowson of Heston to the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College⁴⁷, whose successors surrendered them to the crown in 1544⁴⁸. Queen Elizabeth granted them to Bishop Grindall, and his successors in the see of London⁴⁹.

The rectory of Heston was leased by Bishop Juxon, in 1640, to Robert Long, Esq. for three lives, paying a reserved rent of 23 l. per annum⁵⁰. The yearly value was reported, upon a survey taken in 1647, to be 250 l. The commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices in 1650 reported, that Sir Thomas Stafford was lessee of the rectory of Heston in right of his lady, during her life and the lives of Sir William Killigrew and his lady; that the reserved rent was 24 l., and the annual value of the parsonage 280 l. The vicarage was then valued at 60 l. per annum⁵¹.

three pheons Arg. a lion pass. Gules—Ambler. Mr. Biscoe married Elizabeth, daughter of Humphry Ambler, Esq. of Stubbings, Berks.

⁴⁵ An *inspeximus* of this charter, temp. Hen. III. is in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii. p. 1003.

⁴⁶ *Newcourt's Repertorium*, vol. i.

⁴⁷ *Cart. Antiq. Augmentation-office*, E. 63.

⁴⁸ Record in the *Augmentation-office*.

⁴⁹ *Pat. 4 Eliz. pt. 5. Feb. 10.* There was another grant in Bishop Aylmer's time. *Pat. 33 Eliz. pt. 5. Ap. 23*

⁵⁰ *Parliamentary Surveys*, Lamb. MS. Lib.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*

augment-

augmentation of 24*l.* per annum was granted to Nathaniel Bostock the vicar during the inter-regnum⁵¹. The rectory of Heston was leased to Joseph Ash, Esq.; in 1758 the lease was renewed to the Rev. Robert Ash, from whom it devolved to the late Edward Hodfoll, Esq. who died Oct. 7, 1794; his only son William Hodfoll, Esq. survived him only a few weeks.

In 1327, the church of Heston was rated at 26 marks⁵²; the vicarage is valued in the king's books at 11*l.* per annum.

The present vicar is John Livett, M. A.

The earliest date of the parish register is 1560.

Comparative state of popu- lation.		Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
	1580—1589	-	28 $\frac{2}{3}$	-	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1629—1638	-	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	24 $\frac{3}{5}$
	1680—1689	-	24 $\frac{9}{10}$	-	40 $\frac{3}{5}$
	1730—1739	-	20	-	36 $\frac{3}{5}$
	1780—1784	-	61 $\frac{4}{5}$	-	57
	1784—1789	-	59 $\frac{3}{5}$	-	52 $\frac{4}{5}$
	1790—1793	-	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	65

By some MSS. in the vicar's possession, it appears that in the year 1723 there were 135 families in this parish. During the period 1730—9 the registers were inaccurately kept, the vicar (Mr. Horton⁵³) being absent at Leghorn, as appears by a note of his insertion. In 1763, the computed number of houses were 200. Sir Joseph Banks, who is always among the first to encourage endeavours which may in any degree tend to public utility, or afford an interesting subject of information, having the means, in consequence of his residence at Smallbury-green in this parish, of procuring an accurate account of its present population, has favoured me with the following parti-

⁵¹ Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. x. p. 223.

⁵² Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 60.

⁵³ A pamphlet, containing an account of the earthquakes at Leghorn in 1742, was published by Mr. Horton on his return to England.

culars,

culars, as they existed in the month of July 1794. The total number of houses (exclusive of the workhouse) was 280: of these 17 were gentlemen's houses; 20, farm-houses; 18, public-houses; and 225 shops and cottages. In the village of Heston were 62 houses; in that part of Hounslow which is in Heston parish, 127; in Lampton, 31; in Sutton, 19; in Scratedge, 10; Spert, 4; Fern, 6; North-hide, 8; Cranford-end, 3; the Heath-houses, 3; and at Smallbury-green, 6. The number of inhabitants was 1632; of these 151 were lodgers; of the resident inhabitants 745 were grown persons, (368 males, and 377 females,) and 736 children (351 males, and 385 females). The soldiers in Hounslow barracks, being 410 in number, (in July as above-mentioned,) are not included in this account; nor those quartered in Hounslow, being 36 in number, on the Heston side. Present population.

In 1603 there were 26 burials at Heston, a number not much exceeding the average of that period; yet, as five persons were buried out of one family within a few days, it is most probable that this parish was visited with the plague. In 1625 there were 60 burials; in 1665, 48. Thirteen persons are said to have died of the plague that year. Plague years.

Extracts from the Register.

“ Elizabeth, daughter of George and Bridget Fielding, Earl and Countess of Denbigh, born Dec. 12, 1639.” George Fielding, second son of William the first Earl of Denbigh, was created Earl of Desmond in 1622; he married Bridget Stanhope as before-mentioned. Elizabeth, the daughter here mentioned, married Sir Edward Gage. William, whose birth (Dec. 29, 1640) is recorded in the register, succeeded his father as Earl of Desmond, and his uncle in the Earldom of Denbigh. George, born Jan. 12, 1642, married a daughter of Sir John Lee. Charles, baptized at Heston, July 2, 1643, was knighted; and married Urfula, daughter of Thomas Family of Fielding, Earl of Desmond.

Stockton, Esq. and relict of Sir William Afton. Bafil was baptized at Heston, Aug. 23, 1644; Ann, Mar. 22, 1646; Sufanna, May 16, 1647; (buried the next day;) John, baptized Mar. 12, 1650; Bridget, Feb. 19, 1652; she died in her infancy.

“ Oct. 19, 1653, S^r John Heydon buried.”

“ July 2, 1658, Frances Fenne, wife of S^r Richard Fenne, Knt. of Kenfington, buried in Hounslow-chapel.” She was daughter of Sir Thomas Crompton³⁴.

“ Mar. 9, 1663, matrimonio juncti Jacobus Howard, Thomæ Howard Armigero patre, avo prænobili Suffolciæ Comite; & Charlotta Boyle, patre Francisco vicecomite Shannon, in capellâ de Hounslow.” The peerages call Charlotte Boyle a natural daughter of Charles II. by Lady Shannon. Her only child by Mr. Howard was named Stuarta. “ S^r James Brook, Bart. buried May 3, 1734.”

Instances of Longevity.

“ Johanna Mafon vidua 90 ætatis suæ, sepult. 28 die Maii 1587.”

“ John Weedon, aged 108, buried Dec. 29, 1756.”

“ Frances Woodyer, widow, aged 99, buried Aug. 26, 1758.”

Anthony Collins,

Anthony Collins, the celebrated deistical writer, is said to have been born at Heston in 1676³⁵; but it appears by the register at Isleworth that he was baptized there. His father resided many years in this parish, and lies buried in the chapel, on the south side of the chancel. Catherine, sister of Anthony, was baptized at Heston in 1692; and Elizabeth in 1693.

Gifts for obits, &c.

Alice Danby gave a messuage called North-hide in this parish, and 55½ acres of land in Heston and Norwood, for an obit; at which it was customary to give away as much white bread as could be made of three bushels of wheat, as much ale as could be made of four bushels of malt, and twelve-pennyworth of cheese. Fourteen acres

³⁴ Kenfington Register.

³⁵ Biog. Brit.

had been given to the parish also, previously to the Reformation, out of an estate called Grover's Place, for the purpose of distributing as many wafers at Easter as could be made of four bushels of wheat. There was one acre and three roods belonging to the church, and one acre belonging to the poor; the produce of which (being in the reign of Edward VI. 2s. per annum) was distributed on Good Friday⁵⁶. These small parcels of land still belong to the parish, and are let at 3l. 15s. per annum. The larger benefactions were seized by the crown at the Reformation, as having been appropriated to superstitious uses. The following benefactions have been given since the Reformation:—William Millet in 1632 gave some lands, let at 8l. per annum; Francis Rothewell in 1687, lands which produce 4l. 7s.; William Barker, the same year, an annuity of 10s. being a rent-charge; Henry Collins, Esq. who died in 1704, gave the sum of 200l. which produces three per cent.; Mary Wotton in 1722 left the house she lived in for the use of the poor, after the death of her sister. An act of parliament, which passed in 1777, enabled the parish to permit this house to remain to the person at whose expence it was about that time rebuilt and enlarged, on condition of its being charged with an annuity of 12l. per ann. for ever, to answer the purposes of Mary Wotton's bequest. This benefaction is distributed among the poor by the vicar on St. Thomas's Day. Millet's gift has been lost.

Benefactions
since the Re-
formation.

The hundred of Honeslawe (now Isleworth hundred) is mentioned in the Conqueror's survey. The hamlet of Hounslow is called in ancient records Hundeslawe and Hundeslowe. It has long been noted as a great thoroughfare, being situated on the principal western road. It stands in the parishes of Heston and Isleworth. As the chapel and site of the manor are in Heston, I shall treat of it here. In the parliamentary survey⁵⁷ taken anno 1650 it is said, that the town of Hounslow contained 120 houses;

HOUNSLOW.

Name and
situation.

⁵⁶ Chantry Roll at the Augmentation-office.

⁵⁷ Lamb. MSS. Lib.

most of them inns and alchoufes, depending upon travellers. Since this it has been much increafed, there being now 127 houfes in the parifh of Hefton only.

Historical
events.

During the infurrection of the barons in King John's reign, William de Albini was fummoned by Robert Fitzwalter to appear at the tournament at Hounflow⁵⁸. Among the records in the Tower is a patent⁵⁹, bearing date 1217, (the firft year of Henry III.) which grants fafe conduct to four peers and twenty knights of Lewis the Dauphin, to go from Brentford to Hundeflawe, for the purpofe of holding a conference there with the fame number of nobles and knights on the part of King Henry.

Priory.

The priory at Hounflow was founded in the thirteenth century; but by whom or at what time is uncertain⁶⁰. It was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and belonged to the brethren of that order⁶¹; whose peculiar office it was to folicit alms for the redemption of captives. Robert de Hounflow, a native of this place, and a friar of the houfe, is faid to have been remarkably zealous and fuccefsful in the execution of this office, being grand provincial of the order for England, Scotland, and Ireland. He died in the year 1430, and is mentioned among the eminent writers of that period⁶².

Hounflow priory bore for its arms Gules, a lion rampant guardant, per fefse Or and Argent, between three plates, each charged with a crofs of the firft.

In the Bifhop's regiftry at Winchefter are letters (dated 1507 and 1511⁶³) to the clergy of that diocefe, exhorting them to make col-

⁵⁸ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 114.

⁵⁹ Pat. 1 Hen. III. m. 6. N^o 16.

⁶⁰ It has been thought that this priory was founded by fome of the Windfor family; but there appears no other grounds for the fuppofition than that they were an ancient and opulent family, fituated in the neighbourhood (at Stanwell); and that they chofe (though not till the beginning of the 16th century) the chapel be-

longing to the priory as their place of burial. See Newcourt and Weever.

⁶¹ The brethren of the Holy Trinity wore a white garment, on which was a blue and white crofs; this habit was affigned them by Pope Innocent III. See Newcourt.

⁶² Fuller's Worthies. Middlefex.

⁶³ Regift. Fox, pt. 2. fol. 147. b. 148. a. and pt. 3. fol. 51. b.

lections for “the hospital at Howndesflowe, of the order of the Trinity, for the redemption of captives.” No writers date the institution of this order at an earlier period than 1196. Hospinian fixes it in 1211⁶⁴. The most ancient record I have seen relating to the priory at Hounslow is a charter, bearing date 1296, which grants to the brethren of the Holy Trinity a weekly market at that place on Wednesday, and an annual fair on the Eve and the Feast of the Holy Trinity, the morrow and the five ensuing days⁶⁵. The market has been discontinued, but the fair is still held on Trinity Monday⁶⁶. Various grants relating to the priory will be found in the notes⁶⁷. At its suppression in 1530, its revenues were valued at 78l. 8s. 6d. per annum⁶⁸. The manor and site of the priory, having been annexed by Henry VIII. to the honour of Hampton Court, was leased in 1539 to Richard Awnsham, Esq. for twenty-one years; and by Edward VI. in 1553 to William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, for the same term, commencing after the expiration of Awnsham’s lease⁶⁹. In 1557 the reversion of the said premises, consisting of the friars’ house, 117 acres of land, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, together with the fair, market, court-leet, &c. was sold for the sum of 905l. 13s. 4d. to William Lord Windfor⁷⁰; whose son Edward Lord Windfor, in 1571, sold the priory and all

Market and fair.

Manor of Hounslow, and site of the priory.

⁶⁴ See Newcourt, vol. i. p. 655.

⁶⁵ Cart. 24 Edw. I. N^o 21.

⁶⁶ The proprietor of the manor receives a toll for all horses, cattle, &c. sold in the fair; and 1d. from every house that sells liquor, and all shops, stalls, &c. which is called the *sherw-penny*. The citizens of London are not toll-free at this fair.

⁶⁷ Grant of the manor and church of Bedfont, Pat. 7 Edw. II. pt. 1. m. 8. and Pat. 8 Edw. II. pt. 1. m. 7. Confirmation of a grant of lands called *Babworth*, made by Richard King of the Romans, Pat. 7 Edw. II. pt. 2. m. 25. Lands

in Stanwell and East Bedfont, Pat. 32 Edw. III. m. 6. and 14. The manor of Hutton, Pat. 36 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 21. A mill and lands in Stanes and Stanwell, Pat. 41 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 31. Houses in the parish of St. Bartholomew, London, Pat. 43 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 8. Annual rent of 20l. out of the town of Kingston on Thames, Pat. 2 Edw. IV. pt. 2. m. 12.

⁶⁸ Dugdale.

⁶⁹ Both these leases are recited in the grant to Lord Windfor.

⁷⁰ Pat. 4 and 5 Ph. & M. pt. 3. Mar. 24.

its appurtenances, with the demefne lands, to Anthony Roan, Esq. the queen's auditor, for the fum of 300 l. referving to himself the manor, with the right of holding courts in the great hall of the manor-houfe, and an annual rent of 17 l. Mr. Roan was bound alfo to keep in good repair the tombs of the Windfor family in the chapel ⁷¹. Thefe premises were re-purchafed by Henry the fifth Lord Windfor before the year 1596 ⁷²; when the priory with the manor, &c. were aliened by him to Thomas Crompton, Esq. of London ⁷³, afterwards Sir Thomas Crompton, Knt. whose only child Katherine married Sir Thomas Lyttelton, and jointly with her husband conveyed this eftate in 1625 to Justinian Povey, Esq. ⁷⁴ It was fold by the Povey family in 1671 to James Smith and Henry Meufe, who conveyed it the enfuing year to Henry Sayer, Esq. ⁷⁵ It was purchafed in the year 1705, of Loftus Brightwell, Esq. and others, by Whitlocke Bulftrode, Esq. ⁷⁶ From him it defcended to his grandfon Richard Bulftrode, Esq. whose widow Mrs. Sophia Bulftrode (daughter of Charles Tryon, Esq. of Bullwick in the county of Northampton ⁷⁷) is now lady of the manor.

Manor-houfe.

The manor-houfe, which ftands at the western extremity of the town, and adjoins to the Heath, is an ancient brick ftructure; the north and eaft wings were rebuilt by Whitlocke Bulftrode, Esq. in 1711.

The Chapel. The only remaining part of the priory is the chapel, which exhibits evident traces of the architecture which prevailed in the early part of the 13th century, (about which time the monastery was founded,) particularly in the ftone-ftalls, three of which are to be feen in the fouth wall of the chancel, and a double pifcina, with narrow-

⁷¹ Cl. 13 Eliz. pt. 9.

⁷² Auditor Roan was living at Hounflow in 1593, Harl. MSS. N^o 1551. Middlefex Pedigrees.

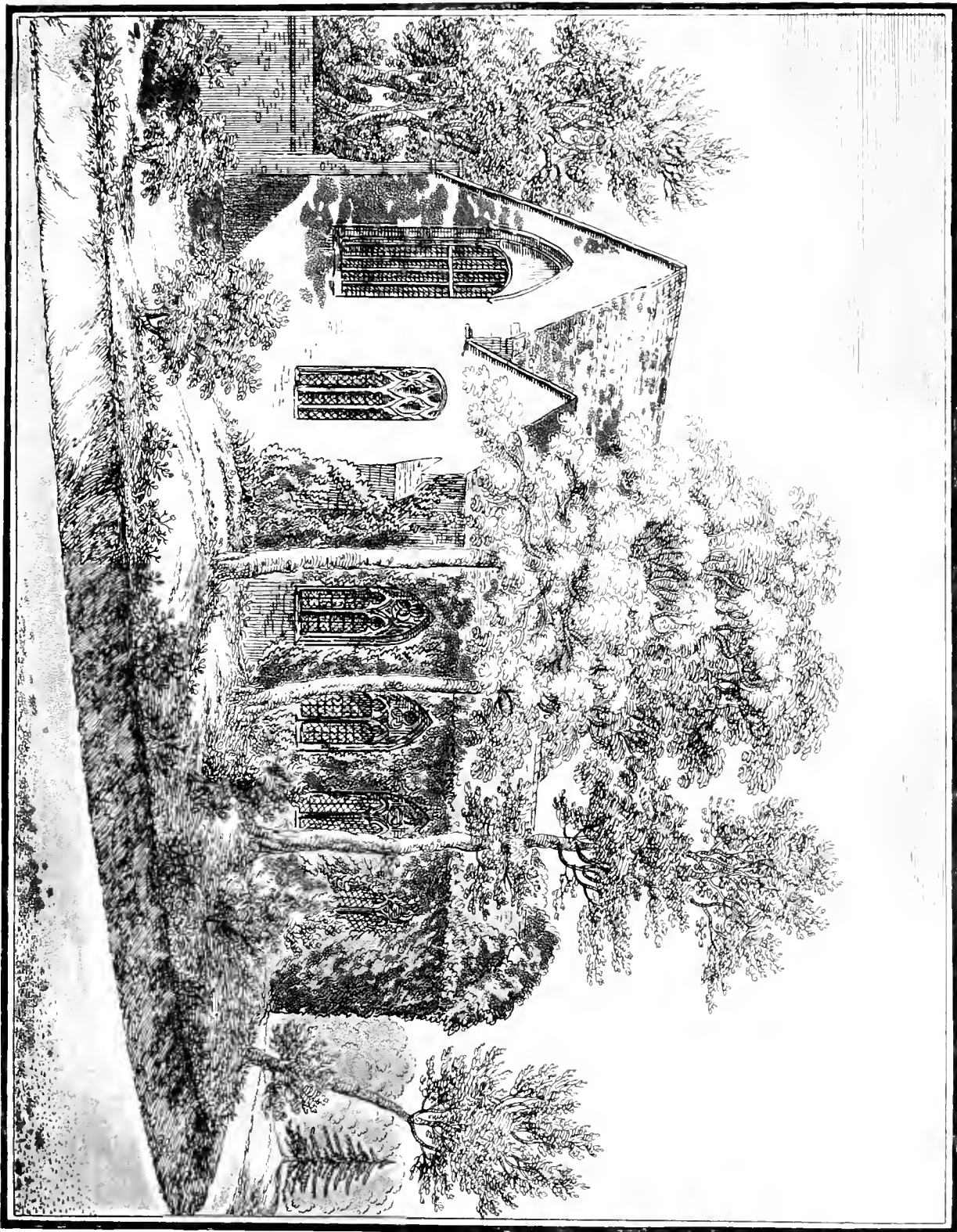
⁷³ Cl. 38 Eliz. pt. 23.

⁷⁴ Title-deeds, very politely communicated by Mrs. Bulftrode.

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ Cl. 4 Anne, pt. 2. N^o 2.

⁷⁷ By Lady Mary Shirley.



pointed arches divided by a column. The chapel consists of a chancel, nave, and fourth aisle. On the north wall of the chancel is the monument of Whitlocke Bullstrode, Esq.⁷⁸, with the following inscription: “ In hac suâ capellâ in conditorio prope hoc marmor per se-
 “ ipsum structo reliquias suas jacere voluit Whitelocke Bullstrode,
 “ Arm. sacrae theologiae amator, philosophiae naturalis cultor, justitiae moderator; animi caritate, morum probitate clarus, in suos
 “ amantissimus, in totum genus humanum benignus. Filius fuit
 “ Richardi Bullstrode militis ad Bruxellas a regibus Carolo secundo
 “ & Jacobo secundo plurimis annis legati; nepos Edwardi Bullstrode de Soleyard in com. Warw. Arm. Walliae septentrionalis
 “ capital. justic. pronepos Edwardi Bullstrode de Bullstrode in com. Bucks, Arm. Obiit 27 die Novembris, anno Dom. 1724, ætatis
 “ 74. M. S. patris benignissimi. H. M. P.”

Monument of
Whitlocke
Bullstrode,
Esq.

Whitlocke Bullstrode was descended from a very ancient family in Buckinghamshire. He enjoyed the office of Prothonotary of the Marshal's court, in which he was succeeded by his son. Mr. Bullstrode published a treatise on transmigration, which went through two editions, and was translated into Latin by Oswald Dyke; a volume of letters which passed between himself and his brother-in-law, Dr. Wood, (physician to the pretender,) and a compendium of the crown laws in three charges, delivered to the grand jury at West-

Mr. Bullstrode's
writings.

⁷⁸ Arms—Quarterly of thirteen—1. Bullstrode, see vol. ii. p. 469. 2. Arg. a chevron between 3 eagles' heads erased. 3. Arg. 3 pales Az. on a chief Sab. two swords in saltier Arg. the hilts Or—Knifely. 4. Sab. three lozenges in fesse Arg.—Thorne. 5. Gules, a chief Az. over all a pair of horse barnacles Arg.—Wyot. 6. Arg. a chevron between 3 squirrels G. cracking nuts Or—Choppingden, or Shobington. 7. Arg. a bull's head G. attir'd Or, between a pair of wings Sab. (This, with a little variation in the colours, is the ancient crest of Bullstrode.) 8. Ermine, a pair of horse barnacles Gules—Spelling. 9. Arg. 6 cinquefoils, 3, 2, 1; on a canton Sab. a mullet Or. 10. Arg. a fesse dauncettee G. in chief 3 leopards' faces Sab. (the coat of Pulteney.) 11. Arg. 2 bendlets engrail'd Sab. 12. G. an inescutcheon Arg. within an orle of mullets Or. 13. Az. a chevron between 3 escallop shells Or. Over all, an escutcheon of pretence Arg. a fesse Sab. in chief a mullet of the second between 2 pellets—Dineley.

*

minster.

Portraits of
the Bulltrodes,
&c.

minster. To the first-mentioned work his portrait is prefixed. Mr. Reed of Staple Inn has a MS. by Whitlocke Bulltrode, in his own hand-writing, on the equivocal generation of plants, insects, &c. dated 1692, and addressed to Sir Robert Southwell, P. R. S. Sir Richard Bulltrode his father, who was envoy at Brussels, died at St. German's at the great age of 101. There is a good portrait of him at Mrs. Bulltrode's, who has also Kneller's picture of Whitlocke Bulltrode, which has been engraved; and some other portraits, among which is that of Dr. Lucas, author of an Essay on Happiness, &c. Sir Richard Bulltrode's Essays were published in 1715 by his son; and his Memoirs and Reflections on the Reign and Government of Charles I. and Charles II. by N. Mist, in 1721.

In the nave of the chapel is a small monument with the effigies of a man in armour, and his wife, in kneeling attitudes; the inscription is gone. On the west wall is a monument to the memory of Mary, wife of George Trevelyan, Esq.⁷⁶ of Nettlecombe in Dorsetshire, who died in 1646. In the windows of the fourth aisle is a figure of St. Catherine, and some other ancient stained glass. On the floor is a brass plate to the memory of Thomas Lupton, who died in 1512, and his wife Alice.

Burials of the
Windfor fa-
mily.

There are no vestiges of any monuments of the Windfor family, unless that on the south wall of the nave, without an inscription, be one. Andrews Lord Windfor, by his will, bearing date 1543, directs his body to be buried "in the quire of the church of the Holy Trinity at Hounslow, between the pillars, where his entire well-beloved wife Elizabeth, Lady Windfor, lieth buried, and that there be made a convenient tomb of free-stone, with such arms, images, and scriptures as shall be thought best by the discretion of his exe-

⁷⁶ Arms—Per fesse G. and barry wavy a canton Sab. a crescent Arg.—Stroode of Dorsetshire.
of 6 Arg. and Az. a demi-horse naissant of
the second—Trevelyan, impaling, Erm. on

“ cutors,



S. Harding del et sc.

SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE, KN^T.

from an original picture in the possession of W. Bulstrode.

Pub. 1 May 1795 by T. Cadell Junr & W. Davies

“ cutors; likewise that his son George’s tomb ⁷⁷ be also finished ; and
 “ that at the day of his interment there be 24 torches and 4 great ta-
 “ pers about his hearse, to be holden by 28 poor men, every torch
 “ weighing 16lb. and every taper 12 lb. and every of the poor men
 “ to have 6 d. and a gown of frize ⁷⁸.” William Lord Windfor, by
 his will, bearing date 1558, directs his body to be buried at Braden-
 ham, if he should die within the county of Buckingham, otherwise
 in the conventual church of Friars at Hounslow, in such place as
 shall be thought most decent and convenient by his executors, if it
 shall so come to pass that the church of Hounslow, at the time of his
 decease, should be a parish-church. He was buried at Braden-
 ham ⁷⁹.

Weever mentions a tomb at Hounslow to the memory of William
 Jacob, who gave a close called Bushiheme to find a lamp. He died
 in 1478 ⁸⁰.

Henry Elfyng, Esq. clerk of the House of Commons during the Henry El-
fyng.
 greater part of King Charles’s reign, and author of some tracts re-
 lating to parliaments, retired to his house at Hounslow in the year
 1648, having quitted, at his own desire, a place which he had held
 to the satisfaction of all parties, during those troublesome times.
 Whitelock speaks of him as a learned, just, and honest man, and the
 most excellent clerk that had ever sat in the House of Commons ⁸¹.
 He died in the month of August 1654, and was buried in his private
 chapel at Hounslow. It is probable that he was tenant to Justinian
 Povey.

On the outside of Hounslow chapel, towards the road, is an escut-
 cheon with the arms ⁸² and quarterings of Windfor, much mutilated

⁷⁷ Weever gives a mutilated inscription to the memory of George son of Sir Andrews Windfor, and his wife Ursula, one of the sisters and heirs apparent of John Earl of Oxford. She was daughter of Sir George Vere. *Funeral Monuments*, p. 529. edit. 1631.

⁷⁸ Collins’s *Peerage*, edit. 1768. vol. iv. p. 69.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.* p. 75.

⁸⁰ *Funeral Monuments*, p. 529.

⁸¹ *Memorials*, p. 364.

⁸² A faltier between twelve cross crosslets.

and worn. Over the door is the following inscription. *DOMUS DNI. ORNATA. A. D. 1710.* A great part of the chapel was destroyed by fire about the beginning of the last century, and rebuilt by a brief⁸³. It appears by the date to have been repaired by Mr. Bulstrode soon after his purchase of the manor. It has been long used as a chapel of ease for the inhabitants of Hounslow. Anthony Roan, Esq. auditor to Queen Elizabeth, gave 2*l.* per ann. to the minister of the chapel, upon condition that the inhabitants should contribute farther towards his support. In 1659 the sum of 30*l.* per ann. was allowed by the committees to Samuel Rowles, then minister at Hounslow⁸⁴. Wetenhall Wilkes, minister of this chapel, in 1748 published a poem called Hounslow Heath. The present minister is the Rev. John Chapeau, appointed by the Bulstrode family, in whom the property of the chapel, and the right of nomination, are vested.

Register of
the chapel.

A register has been kept of the baptisms and burials in this chapel during the greater part of the present century. The number of children baptized from 1730 to 1739 inclusive, was 175; of these 101 were of Heston, and 74 of Isleworth parish. In the period of 1780--9 there were only 57 children baptized, most of them belonging to Isleworth parish; none to Heston. The only burials during the present century have been of the Bulstrode family.

Ancient hos-
pital.

The chantry-roll⁸⁵, made in the reign of Edward VI. mentions an alms-house at Hounslow, where divers poor and sick persons were maintained. It paid a quit-rent of 4*d.* to the lord of the manor. The site of this house was on the Isleworth side, and was given to that parish, anno 1610, by Mrs. Margaret Hemp.

Hounslow-
heath.

Adjoining to the town of Hounslow is an extensive heath, containing, according to a survey made in the year 1546⁸⁶, 4293 acres of land, and lying and extending into the parishes and hamlets of

⁸³ Note in Glover's map, (1635.)

⁸⁵ In the Augmentation-office.

⁸⁴ Proceedings of the committees, vol. xxiii.
p. 65.

⁸⁶ Mentioned in an act of parliament passed that year for inclosing the heath.

Hounslow, Heston, Isleworth, Brentford⁸⁷, Twickenham, Feltham, Harlington, Cranford, Harmondsworth, Stanwell, Hanworth, Bedfont, Hampton, and Tedington. About 470 acres of the heath belong to Heston.

On Hounslow-heath are the vestiges of some ancient camps⁸⁸. History records it as having been the station of armies, and, more than once, the rendezvous of the principal military force of this kingdom. In 1267, the Earl of Gloucester, being at the head of the Londoners, then in a state of rebellion, assembled his troops upon this heath, where it was his intention to give battle to King Henry, but fearing that the contest would prove unequal, he retreated before the arrival of the king's forces⁸⁹. King Charles's army is said to have been entrenched upon Hounslow-heath the day after the battle of Brentford in 1642⁹⁰. On the 23d of November that year, the Earl of Essex's army was mustered there⁹¹. On the 3d of August 1647 there was a general rendezvous of the parliamentary forces under Sir Thomas Fairfax upon Hounslow-heath, when there appeared 20,000 foot and horse, with a great train of artillery, upon which occasion the Speakers of both houses of parliament, and several of the members, were present⁹². The Perfect Diurnal gives the following account of this rendezvous: "There were present the Earls of North-
 " umberland, Salisbury, and Kent; Lord Grey of Wark, Lord
 " Howard of Escrick, Wharton, Say and Sele, Mulgrave, and others;
 " the Speaker of the House of Commons, and about 100 members.
 " The whole army was drawn up in battalions, near a mile and a half

Armies encamped and reviewed there.

Review of Fairfax's army.

⁸⁷ This must allude to the right of common which the inhabitants of Brentford-end have as parishioners of Isleworth.

⁸⁸ In Camden's *Britannia* mention is made of a small Roman camp single trenched, 90 paces by 132. Stukely says, that Cæsar's camp, 60 paces square, is very perfect upon Hounslow-heath. *Iter Boreale*, p. 8. A plan of it is given in his work. Glover, in his survey

of the hundred of Isleworth, anno 1635, describes a camp on Hounslow-heath which he calls Shakesbury Camp.

⁸⁹ Holinshed's *Chron.* vol. ii. p. 778.

⁹⁰ *Perf. Diurnal*, Nov. 15.

⁹¹ *Certain Special Passages, &c.* Nov. 17—24.

⁹² Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, 8vo. vol. iii. p. 62.

“ in length. The General, accompanied with the said Lords and
 “ Commons, rode along through the army from regiment to regi-
 “ ment, 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. Soon after the Palsgrave came into the field,
 “ who, with the General and many gentlemen, viewed the army ⁹³.”

James the Se-
 cond’s camp.

After the review the army was quartered at Hounslow and the adja-
 cent villages ⁹⁴. James II. in the year 1686, encamped his army on
 Hounslow-heath. In a MS. list of the Colonels in that camp ⁹⁵ are
 enumerated, among others, the Duke of Grafton, the Marquis of
 Worcester, the Earls of Oxford, Shrewsbury, Peterborough, Hunt-
 ington, Litchfield, Craven, Bath, Plymouth, Scarfdale, Arran, Fe-
 verfham, and Dunbarton, and the Lords Lumley, Churchill, and
 Dartmouth. King James, by his letters patent, bearing date the same
 year, granted to John Shales, his heirs and assigns, the right and
 privilege of holding a daily market upon Hounslow-heath, as long as
 the camp should continue there, and during any future encampment
 upon the heath, and a weekly market on Thursdays for ever ⁹⁶. This
 market is still kept in the parish of Isleworth, close to the town of
 Hounslow. The king granted also to the said John Shales, by other
 letters patent, the power of holding an annual fair at the market-place
 upon Hounslow-heath, to begin on the first of May, and continue
 12 days ⁹⁷. The right of these patents is now vested in William
 Lowndes, Esq. of Chesham, Bucks. The fair has been discontinued.
 In the month of May 1688, King James was present in the camp at
 Hounslow, when he was entertained by the Earl of Feversham, who
 was commander in chief ⁹⁸. The Rev. Samuel Johnson was taken

Grant of a
 market-fair
 upon the
 Heath.

⁹³ Perf. Diurnal, Aug. 2—9. 1647.

⁹⁴ Clarendon.

⁹⁵ Harleian MSS. N^o 6815. fol. 81.

⁹⁶ Pat. 2 Jac. II. pt. 4. No. 2.

⁹⁷ Ibid. pt. 2. N^o 8.

⁹⁸ Coke’s Detection, p. 645.

into custody and severely punished for dispersing in the camp 1000 copies of a pamphlet written by himself, intituled, "An Address to all the English Protestants in the present army."⁹⁹ In the month of June 1740, the army, under the Duke of Marlborough's command, was encamped upon Hounslow-heath¹⁰⁰. Barracks, capable of containing above 400 men, were built by Government in 1793, upon that part of the Heath which is in Heston parish. Barracks.

The land upon Hounslow-heath is supposed to be worth, if inclosed, 20 s. an acre, upon an average. An act of parliament¹⁰¹ passed in the year 1546 relating to the inclosure of the Heath, by which power was given to commissioners to assign allotments to the tenants and inhabitants of the parishes who had an interest in the waste, according to their respective claims; and it was enacted, "that such part and so much of the waste as was certified to belong to the king, should remain for ever copyhold land, and to be adjudged of the nature of copyhold lands to all intents, constructions, and purposes." Projected inclosure of the Heath.

⁹⁹ Biograph. Brit.

¹⁰⁰ Register of Hounslow chapel.

¹⁰¹ Printed in the Agricultural Survey of Middlesex by Peter Foot, 4to. 1793.

H O R N S E Y.

Name and
etymology.

THE name of this place has undergone a very material change. From the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, public records call it Haringee, Haringhee, or Haringey. About Queen Elizabeth's time it was usually called Harnsey, or as some will have it, says Norden, Hornsey. If any thing is to be gathered relating to its etymology, it must be sought for in its more ancient appellation. *Har-inge*, the meadow of hares, is not very wide of its original orthography.

Situation,
boundaries,
&c.

Hornsey lies in the hundred of Offulston, about five miles from Holborn-bars. The parish is bounded by Islington, Stoke Newington, Hackney, Tottenham, Friarn Barnet, Finchley, and Pancras. It contains about 2200 acres of land; of which about 50 only are arable, about 120 wood, 150 waste, and the remainder meadow and pasture. The soil is for the most part clay; about Highgate, a sandy loam. The parish pays the sum of 957l. 2s. to the land-tax, which in 1794 was at the rate of 2s. 4d. in the pound; but the proportion is very variable.

Soil.

Land-tax.

Hamlets.

The principal hamlets in this parish are Crouch-end, Muswell-hill, Stroud-green, (where was formerly a seat of the Stapletons, still called Stapleton-hall,) and a considerable part of Highgate.

Manor.

The manor of Hornsey has belonged, from time immemorial, to the see of London. The bishops had formerly a residence at this place; but there does not occur in the episcopal registers any act dated

thence

thence later than the year 1306, in Bishop Baldock's time. I think it not unlikely, that Lodge Hill in Hornsey great park (long since disparked and converted into tillage) was the site of the ancient palace; "it seemeth (says Norden) by the foundation, that it was rather a castle than a lodge, for the hill is 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 a hundred years growth, upon the very foundation of the building. It did belong to the bishop of London, at which place have been dated divers evidences, some of which remain yet in the bishop's registry, it is said'." Lodge-hill is at the eastern extremity of Lord Mansfield's wood, and about a mile to the north-west of Highgate. The greater part of it is now covered with a copse, but the remains of a moat or ditch are still to be seen in an adjoining field. Bishop Aylmer's house at Hornsey, the burning of which put him to 200 marks expence², must have been upon another site. A survey, taken by order of the parliament in 1647, says, that the manor of Hornsey, which before had been always kept in demesne, was leased in 1645 to ——— Smith, Esq. for 120l. per ann. and that there were belonging to it 650 acres of wood and waste³. When the bishops' lands were sold, the manor of Hornsey came into the hands of Sir John Wollaston⁴, who held it till his death in 1658, after which his widow enjoyed it till the Restoration. Lands in this manor descend according to the custom of gavel-kind. Hornsey woods were leased in 1755 to Lord Mansfield, and the site of the great park to William Strode, Esq. The present Earl of Mansfield is lessee of the woods, and John Bacon, Esq. of the park.

Custom of
gavel-kind.

¹ Spec. Brit. p. 36.

² Strype's Life of Aylmer, p. 73.

³ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

⁴ Mysteries of the Good Old Cause, p. 43.

Historical
events re-
lating to
Hornsey-
park.

Hornsey park is known in history as the place where the Duke of Gloucester, the Earls of Warwick, Arundel, and other nobles, assembled in a hostile manner, anno 1386, to oppose King Richard, who had given great disgust by the numerous favours which he lavished on his two favourites, Robert Duke of Ireland and the Earl of Suffolk⁵. Their party was so powerful that the king thought it expedient to abandon his ministers.

In the year 1441, Roger Bolingbroke an astrologer, and Thomas Southwell a canon of St. Stephen's, were taken up for a conspiracy against Henry the Sixth; when it was alleged that Bolingbroke endeavoured to consume the king's person by necromantic art, and that Thomas Southwell said masses in the lodge at Hornsey-park over the instruments which were to be used for that purpose⁶. This was the conspiracy in which Eleanor Duchess of Gloucester was concerned.

When the ill-fated and short-lived Edward the Fifth was brought to London, after his father's death, the Lord Mayor of London and 500 citizens met him in Hornsey-park, and accompanied him into the city, on the 4th of May⁷; at the same place Henry the Seventh was met, on his return from a victory in Scotland, and conducted into the city in like manner⁸.

Manor of
Brownfwood.

The manor of Brownfwood in Hornsey is the corps of a prebend in St. Paul's cathedral, and holds a court-leet and court-baron. By a survey taken in 1649, it appears that this manor had been demised to John Harrington, in the year 1569, for 99 years; and that by several mesne assignments it was then the property of Lady Kemp, the reserved rent being 19l. per annum⁹. It was sold, together with the manor of Friarn Barnet, to Richard Utber, for the sum of

Lessees.

⁵ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 195.

⁶ Stow's Annals, 4to, p. 627.

⁷ Ibid. p. 733.

⁸ Stow's Annals, 4to, p. 792.

⁹ Parliamentary Surveys among the Records in St. Paul's Cathedral.

3228l. 4s. 10d.¹⁰ In 1681, Sir Thomas Draper, Bart. was lessee under the prebendary. John Baber, Esq. who enjoyed the lease under Dame Mary Draper's will, assigned it in 1750 to John Jennings, Gent. In 1758, Richard Saunders, Jennings's sole executor, became lessee. His only surviving son Thomas, in 1789, sold the lease to John Willan, Esq. uncle of Mr. William Willan the present lessee". It is scarcely necessary to observe, that the leases have been renewed from time to time since the expiration of Harrington's term, which was granted before the restraining act of Queen Elizabeth. The lessee is lord of the manor, and holds a court-leet and court-baron. This manor extends over a considerable part of the parish at the East-end. The demesnes consist of about 400 acres.

Among the most eminent men who have held the prebend of Prebendaries of Brownf-wood. Brownfwood, are Bishop Fox, the founder of Corpus Christi College at Oxford, and John Barkham¹². The present prebendary is John Sturges, D. D. who is also prebendary of Winchester, and chancellor of that diocese.

The manor of Toppesfield, or Broadgates, at Crouchend, appears Manor of Toppesfield, or Broadgates. to have been in 1467 the property of John Guybon, to whom it had been conveyed by Thomas Bryan, Serjeant-at-law¹³. I find nothing farther relating to it till the year 1659, when it was aliened by John George and others (who had married the coheirs of Richard Ive, Esq. of Hornsey,) to Nicholas Colquitt; who, by his will, bearing date 1660, devised it to his mother Margaret Fairclough. Mrs. Fairclough in 1662 granted it to her grand-daughter Hester Tyther, afterwards the wife of Sir Edward Graves, Bart. Sir Edward had issue by her one daughter Margaret; who having married one Edward Mattison without her parents' consent, before she had attained her sixteenth year, this estate, by the statute of 4 and 5 Philip and Mary,

¹⁰ Records at St. Paul's.

M. Young, Esq. the Steward.

¹¹ The above account of the lessees from the year 1681 was obligingly communicated by

¹² See Vol. ii. p. 340.

¹³ Cl. 6 Edw. IV. m. 12. d.

became forfeited to the next heir, Anthony Tyther, Esq.¹⁴, who was some time in possession: but it reverted afterwards to Mrs. Mattison¹⁵; who jointly with her husband aliened it in the year 1717 to Charles Eyre, citizen and haberdasher of London. It was purchased of his executors in 1749 by John Areskine, Esq. who devised it after the death of his wife to his nieces Elizabeth and Eleanor Baston; the first of whom married Frederick Henzelman, and the other John Worgan, Esq. It was aliened by these parties in 1773 to Samuel Ellis, Esq.; of whom it was purchased in 1792 by Thomas Smith, Esq. of Gray's Inn, the present proprietor, to whom I am indebted for the account of its descent from the year 1659.

Manor of
Farnfields, or
Fernefield.

The manor of Farnfields, or Fernefield, in Hornsey, was given by Sir William Cavendish to King Edward VI. anno 1552, in exchange for other lands¹⁶; and continued in the crown till 1603, when King James granted it to John Earl of Mar¹⁷. It was valued at 10l. per annum. I have not been able to procure any farther account of this estate, or to trace its site.

In the year 1388, Joan, relict of William de Brighte, of the county of Devon, cousin and heir of John de Stonford, released all right in a messuage, 300 acres of arable land, 15 of meadow, 14 of wood, and 4d. rents in Hornsey and Tottenham, to John Dovet and Alice his wife¹⁸. This I suppose to be the same estate which Thomas Burgoyne and others, in the year 1460, gave to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in Smithfield¹⁹; for I find that the manor of Duckett's, or Duckett's farm, (a misnomer perhaps for Dovet's,) lying in the parishes of Hornsey and Tottenham, and being parcel of the possessions of the late monastery of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield,

Manor of
Duckett's.

¹⁴ Court Rolls of the Bishop's Manor of Hornsey, anno 1683.

¹⁵ Mrs. Mattison died at an advanced age in the year 1749, and was buried at Hadley. See vol. ii. p. 521.

¹⁶ Record in the Augmentation-office.

¹⁷ Pat. 1 Jac. pt. 5. Jan. 31.

¹⁸ Cl. 11 Ric. II. m. 10.

¹⁹ Inquisitions, 38 Henry VI. bundle A. Tower Records.

was granted to Sir Robert Cecil in the year 1547²⁰. The whole of this estate is now considered as in the parish of Tottenham.

Norden says, that at Mufwell-hill, called also Pinfenall-hill, there was some time a chapel bearing the name of Our Lady of Mufwell, of whom there had been an image, whereunto was a continual resort in the way of pilgrimage. This arose from a miraculous cure performed (according to a tradition in his time still current) on a king of Scots, by the waters of a spring (called Mousewell, or Mufwell) on the spot where the chapel stood²¹. The well still remains; but is not famed, as I find, for any extraordinary virtues. The chapel, of which Norden speaks, was an appendage to the priory of Clerkenwell, having been built, as I suppose, upon some lands granted to that convent by Richard de Beauvois, Bishop of London, about the year 1112²². Mufwell-farm house, with the site of the chapel, and all quit-rents and other appurtenances, or, as it is called in other records, the manor of Mufwell (being situated in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell²³), was aliened in the year 1546, by William Cowper and his wife Cecily, to Thomas Goldynge²⁴. The same premises were in 1577 aliened by Anne Goodwin and John Wighell to William Rowe and his heirs²⁵. They continued in the possession of the Rowe family²⁶ till the latter end of the last century. Newcourt

Mufwell-hill
chapel and
manor.

(writing

²⁰ Records, Augmentation-office.

²¹ Spec. Brit. p. 36, 37.

²² Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 657.

²³ These premises, being insulated by Hornsey, are still considered as in the parish of Clerkenwell; a circumstance which is accounted for by its former connexion with the monastery at that place.

²⁴ Pat. 37 Hen. VIII. pt. 8. June 18.

²⁵ Pat. 19 Eliz. pt. 3. Dec. 20.

²⁶ The manor of Mufwell, &c. having been lately forfeited to the crown by the attainder of William Goodwyn of Southwyke, in the county of Surrey, was granted to Sir Patrick Mur-

ray, in the year 1609. Pat. 7 Jac. pt. 39. April 28. It is possible this grant might have been made in consequence of some mistake in the return of Goodwyn's property, as Mufwell farm had formerly belonged to that family. It is certain, that it was granted by the Goodwyns to William Rowe in fee; and that it was in the Rowe family in 1617, a few years after the grant to Murray. In 1591, there was an alienation from Rowe to Muffet. (P. 33 Eliz. pt. 1. Dec. 2.) but this appears to have been a family conveyance. Sir William Rowe married into the Muffet family. His son Sir Nicholas, who died in 1616, aged 48, and his grandson

(writing in 1700) says, "Muswell-hill farm was lately sold, as I am informed, by Sir Thomas Roe." It came either at that time, or soon afterwards, into the family of Pulteney; and is now the property of Lady Bath.

Tower-place. Sir John Musters, who died in 1690, was seised of a house in Hornsey, called the Tower, or Brick-place²⁷. This house having suffered great damage by the dreadful storm in 1703, was pulled down by a licence from the Bishop of London, as lord of the manor.

Boarded River. In this parish, about half-way between Highbury and Hornsey, there was formerly a wooden aqueduct, 178 yards in length, constructed for the purpose of preserving the level of the New River. It was destroyed in 1776, and a channel made on a raised bed of clay, in the same manner as described at Bush Hill. This aqueduct, which was called the Boarded River, passed over a small stream which runs to Hackney, and forms the brook there²⁸.

The church. The parish church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, appears to have been built about the year 1500. The architecture is of that period, and the arms of Savage and Warham, (two succeeding Bishops of London) on the tower, fix the date²⁹. The church consists of a chancel, nave, and south aisle; at the west end is a square embattled tower.

Monuments. On the north wall of the chancel are the monuments of Francis, only son of Sir John Musters, Knight³⁰, 1680; the Reverend Dr.

grandson Sir Nicholas, who was 13 years old at his father's death, are described as of Muswell Hill. (Harl. MSS. N^o 1551.) The family of Rowe of Muswell Hill, became extinct in the person of Anthony Rowe, Esq. who was buried at Hackney, anno 1704, and left some daughters, coheirs, one of whom married an ancestor of the Marquis of Downshire.

²⁷ Court rolls of the Bishop of London's manor.

²⁸ Gent. Mag., Nov. 1784.

²⁹ Bishop Savage was promoted to the See of London in 1497, and translated to York in 1500. It is probable that both he and Warham were ample contributors to the building. The sculptor has by mistake impaled Savage's coat with the arms of the See of Canterbury. See the arms of Warham and Savage, vol. i. p. 184. and vol. ii. p. 347.

³⁰ Arms—On a bend a lion passant, within a border engrail'd—not blazoned.

Cartwright, 17 years rector, 1749; and Samuel Towers³¹, A. M. 1757. Upon a pillar on the fourth side are those of Robert Harrington³², 50 years rector, 1610 (he was son of Sir John Harrington of Exton); and Thomas Lant³³, B. D. 51 years rector, who died in 1688, aged 86. On the floor are the tombs of Lady Basset, wife of Sir Francis Basset, and daughter of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bart. ob. 1682; Dame Jane, wife of Sir John Musters, and daughter of Sir Francis Basset, 16..; and John Kelly, 1721.

On the north wall of the nave is a monument, in memory of Colonel Edward James, who was shipwrecked in the Grosvenor East Indiaman, on the Caffre coast, in 1782, and his sister Elizabeth Chambers³⁴, who died in 1756, and that of Samuel Buckley, (the editor of Thuanus,) with the following inscription:

“ To the memory of Samuel Buckley, who having not only discharged all the duties of life with ability, industry, and tenderness to each relation, but offices likewise of state and trust, with prudence, fidelity, and gratitude to his benefactors, concluded his days in the study of letters, and the enjoyment of honest and honourable friendships, in the 68th year of his age, 1741.”

On the floor are the tombs of Charles Salkeld, Gent. 1720; Stephen Barnes, Esq. 1727; Thomas Barnes, Esq. 1762; Robert Jones, Esq. of Gray's Inn, and of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1730; Mary, wife of Richard Wooley, Esq. 1767; Mr. Robert Garmeson, 1770; and Sarah, relict of George Bellas, 1784.

³¹ Arms—Arg. a tower Gules, on an escutcheon of pretence, Arg. a fesse between three Griffins' heads erased Sab.—Halfey—Mr. Towers married the daughter and heir of Edward Halfey, Esq.

³² Arms—Sab. a fret, Argent, impaling Arg. a cinquefoil, Az.

³³ Arms—Per pale, a cross engrail'd; in the dexter chief a cinquefoil—not blazoned.

³⁴ This monument was put up by Elizabeth Harrington, daughter of Mr. Chambers. The arms therefore, are improperly marshall'd, viz. Quarterly of four.—1. Harrington. 2. G. a chevron between 3 cinquefoils Or—Chambers. 3. G. a dolphin naiant proper—James. 4. Chambers. The arms should have been in two separate shields—Harrington impaling Chambers, and Chambers impaling James.

In the window of the south aisle is the following coat of arms : Az. a chevron Or between three besants ; the same coat carved in stone is upon the wall of the vestry, impaled with a saltier charged with five cinquefoils. A similar coat is borne by the family of Scorey, the former is borne by Otoft and Jennings.

Monument
of Richard
Candish.

Against the wall of this aisle is fixed a small obelisk, to the memory of " Master Richard Candish of Suffolk, Esq."

" Candish deriv'd from noble parentage,
" Adorn'd with vertuous and heroicke partes,
" Most learned, bountiful, devout, and sage,
" Graced with the graces, muses, and the artes.
" Dear to his prince, in English court admir'd,
" Beloved of great and honourable peeres,
" Of all esteem'd, embraced, and desired ;
" Till death cut off his well employed yeeres.
" Within this earth, his earth entomb'd lies,
" Whose heavenly part surmounted hath the skies."

" Promised and made by Margaret, Countess of Cöberland",
1601."

This Richard Candish was chosen one of the burgessees for Denbigh, anno 1572, in opposition to the inclination, and even the threats of Queen Elizabeth's great favourite, the Earl of Leicester³⁵. It seems, by his epitaph, that he was afterwards in the court interest.

In the wall of the same (south) aisle is a large slab, (placed upright,) on which are engraved the figures of a man, his two wives and son, in the dress of Queen Elizabeth's or King James's time. It was put up in memory of George Rey of Highgate, Gent. ; the date is concealed by a pew. Against a pillar on the north side of

³⁵ Her crest, as Countess of Bedford, (a goat,) is on the front of the obelisk, with an Earl's coronet, and on one side the arms of Candish.—Arg. three piles wavy gules.

³⁶ Pennant's Wales, vol. ii. p. 47.

this aisle is the monument of John Carter, goldsmith, 1776. On the floor are the tombs of John Barnes, 1675; Charles Eyre, Esq. 1748; the Reverend Matthew Mapletoft, 1751; William Newland, Esq. of Writtle park, in Effex, 1755; Robert Wilfon of Liverpool, Gent. 1759; Buriage Angier, Esq. 1792; and a small brafs plate with the figure of an infant, underneath which is the following infcription:

“ Jfu Crifte Mary is fon—have merci on the foule of John Ske-
“ vington ³⁷.”

In the church-yard are the tombs of Edmund Lawfon, 1708; Tombs in the church-
Joseph Eamonfon, apothecary, 1741; John Arefkine, Esq. 1758; yard.
Richard Holland, Esq. ³⁸ 1760; John Bailey, furgeon, 1761; Mr. Richard Smith, 1769; William Umfreville, Gent. 1770; Hannah, daughter of William King, 1772; Mrs. Rebecca Chetwood, 1773; Samuel Mead, Esq. captain in the navy, and commiffioner of the customs, 1776; Mary, wife of Mr. William Randall, 1777; James Moffat, Esq. furgeon, 1777; Mr. John Crane, 1778; Ann, wife of Captain Robert Linzee, 1781; Mr. John Patignon, 1781; Martin Hounfhill, (a catholic priest,) chaplain to the late Duke of Norfolk, 1783; John Westneys, Gent. 1784; Henry Laughton, merchant, 1784; Barbara, wife of Arthur Edie, Esq. 1788; Thomas Carnan, bookfeller in St. Paul's church-yard, 1788; Mr. John Thomas, 1789; and Albertina, wife of Mr. Henry Wilmot, 1789. On the outside of the chancel, at the east end, is the monument of Francis Waller, Gent. 1733.

The church of Hornsey is a reftory, under the immediate jurif- Reftory.
diction of the Bifhop of London, to whom the advowfon belongs.

³⁷ The Skevingtons were an ancient family, fettled at Bromfield in this parifh —The arms upon this tomb are Quarterly.—1. Three bulls heads erafed—Skevington. 2. A bend cottifed between 6 mullets—Oldbeefe. 3. Three cornifh choughs—Cambridge *alias* Clarke.
4. Three fpades ends.
³⁸ An eminent leather-dreffer, noted for his fucefsful oppofition to the toll at Bartholomew Fair.

It was rated at eight marks in 1327³⁹, in the King's books at 22 l. ; in 1659, it was said to be worth 92 l. per annum⁴⁰. There are belonging to it about 40 acres of glebe.

Rectors.
Thomas
Wellfield.

Thomas Westfield, who resigned the rectory of Hornsey in 1637, was afterwards made Bishop of Bristol. His biographer, speaking of his manner of preaching, says, " he made not that wearisome which should be welcome, never keeping his glasses, except upon extraordinary occasions, more than a quarter of an hour; he made not that common which should be precious, either by the coarseness or cursoriness of his matter. He never, though almost fifty years a preacher, went up into the pulpit but he trembled, and never preached before the King but once, and then he fainted⁴¹." A volume of his sermons is extant. He was held in such esteem by all parties, that on the 13th day of May 1643, the committee for sequestering delinquents estates, being informed that his tenants refused to pay him his rents as Bishop of Bristol, it was ordered that all the profits of his bishopric should be restored him, and that he should have a grant of safe-conduct, to remove with his family to Bristol, being a man far advanced in years, and of great learning and merit⁴². His successor at Hornsey, Thomas Lant, was cruelly used by the puritans, who turned him out of doors, with his wife and family, not allowing him time even to procure a place of retirement⁴³. John Dalton was presented to the rectory by Sir John Wollaston, in 1654⁴⁴, and Samuel Bendy, by Dame Rebecca Wollaston, in 1659. Bendy soon after his admission, presented a petition to the committee, setting forth, that the rectory was only 92 l. per annum, out of which he was obliged to pay 16 l. to the wife and children of the late incumbent⁴⁵; he

³⁹ Harl. MSS. N^o 60.

⁴⁰ Parliamentary Surveys.

⁴¹ Lives of eminent Cambridge men, Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 7176. p. 172—175.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 295.

⁴⁴ Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb.

MS. Lib. vol. xxxiii. B. 3. p. 18.

⁴⁵ Ibid. vol. iii. p. 61.

prayed therefore, that a like sum might be granted him out of other rectories, which was complied with⁴⁵.

Dr. Lewis Atterbury, who was collated to the rectory of Hornsey Lewis Atterbury. in 1719, had resided several years at Highgate, where he was elected preacher at the chapel in 1695. He was brother to the celebrated Bishop Atterbury, and himself a man of considerable note. Several of his sermons are in print, some published by himself and others after his death. He was author also of some theological tracts⁴⁶.

William Cole, F. A. S. who died in 1782, and bequeathed his William Cole. large collection of MSS. consisting of parochial surveys, historical anecdotes, &c. to the British Museum, with an injunction, that they should not be opened till 20 years after his decease, was collated to the rectory of Hornsey in the month of November 1749, and held it about twelve months. The present rector is Charles Sheppard, M.A. who succeeded Francis Haultain in 1780.

The earliest date of the parish register is 1653. Some leaves are Parish register. lost about the latter end of the last century, which prevented me from taking a regular average of baptisms and burials for the period of 1680--9.

	Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.		
1679—1688	-	—	-	50 $\frac{7}{8}$	Comparative state of popu- lation.
1696—1703	-	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	—	
1730—1739	-	18 $\frac{7}{8}$	-	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1780—1784	-	30 $\frac{1}{5}$	-	78 $\frac{4}{5}$	
1784 ¹ —1789	-	38 $\frac{1}{5}$	-	74 $\frac{4}{5}$	
1790—1793	-	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	73 $\frac{1}{4}$	

In considering the population of this parish, a great part of the baptisms and some of the burials at Highgate-chapel must be brought into the account. About 40 houses have been built in the parish of Hornsey within the last fifteen years. The present number is about

⁴⁵ Proceedings of the committees, Lamb. MS Lib. vol. xxiii. p. 292, 293.

⁴⁶ Biog. Brit.

420, of which 90 are in the village of Hornsey, 264 in the hamlet of Highgate, 23 at Crouch-end, and 20 at Mufwell Hill. In 1665, forty-three persons, out of fifty-three interred that year, died of the plague.

Extracts from the Parish Register.

“ A young man that died at the Countess of Huntingdon’s, at Highgate, buried April 1663.”

“ Francis, son of Sir John Mufters and Lady Jane his wife, was baptized the 18th of May, 1664.” He was buried April 17, 1680.

“ Sir Richard Spencer and Mrs. Mary Mufters, married July 23, 1672.”

“ Sir Thomas Davis and Mrs. Elizabeth Ridge, married Feb. 3, 1669--70.”

“ The old Lady Basset was buried July 17, 1682.”

Reginald,
Earl of Kent.

Reginald Grey of Ruthen, Earl of Kent, died at Hornsey March 17, 1573, and was buried in the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate ⁴⁷.

John Light-
foot.

John Lightfoot, the learned commentator and Hebraist, went to reside at Hornsey in the year 1628, for the purpose of being near London, where he might have access to the library at Sion College ⁴⁸. One of his works is dated from his study at Hornsey.

Benefactions.

It appears by the chantry roll ⁴⁹, (dated the first year of Edward VI.) that there was a close of five acres, then valued at 13s. 4d. belonging to the church and poor, the gift of an unknown benefactor. In the table of benefactions which hangs in the church, a meadow called Church-field is said to have been given to the parish by a Bishop of London. It is let now at 14l. 14s. per annum. A close let at 10s. was given also by an unknown benefactor. The sum of 3s. 10d. per ann. was formerly paid out of an acre of land at Mufwell Hill to the use of the poor ⁵⁰. Mr. Roger Draper gave a close at Illington (let on a

Apprenticing
and clothing
children.

⁴⁷ Holinshed’s Chron. vol. iii. p. 1865.

⁴⁸ Biograph. Brit.

⁴⁹ In the Augmentation-office.

⁵⁰ Printed account of benefactions.

building

building lease at 20 l. per annum) for apprenticing poor children. Anne, widow of John Smith, Esq. in 1662, gave a rent-charge of 20 l. per annum, for the same purpose. Mr. Daniel Midwinter, in 1756, gave the sum of 1000 l. to the Stationers' company, out of the interest of which, 14 l. is appropriated to the apprenticing and clothing two poor children of this parish. Thomas Coventry, Esq. Fuel. in 1636, gave an annuity of 5 l. for fuel. William Priestley, Esq. Money. in 1620, gave the sum of 250 l. to the Merchant-taylors company, out of which four nobles was to be divided annually among the same number of poor persons of this parish. William Platt, Esq. in 1637, gave 6 l. per annum to the poor, charged on his estates. John Smith, Esq. by his will, bearing date 1644, and proved in 1655, gave a rent-charge of 10 l. per annum¹. Mrs. Elizabeth Joiner, in 1738, gave 4 l. Bread. per annum to buy bread for the poor; Mrs. Sufannah Chambers, anno 1640, 2 l. 12 s.; Richard Holland, Esq. in 1757, 6 l. per annum; and Samuel Ellis, Esq. in 1792, the sum of 300 l. for the same purpose. The parish have a few cottages in which poor families are placed rent free.

The populous hamlet of Highgate is situated in the parishes of HIGHGATE. Hornsey and Pancras. The chapel and two-thirds of the village being in Hornsey, I shall treat of it here.

Highgate is said to have taken its name from the high gate, or the gate upon the hill, a derivation which seems sufficiently satisfactory, Name and etymology. supported as it is by facts, the toll-gate belonging to the Bishop of London having stood from time immemorial on the summit of the hill. Norden says, that "the ancient road to Barnet was through " a lane on the east of Pancras church, whence leaving Highgate " Hill on the left, it passed through Tallington-lane to Crouch-end,

¹ To be distributed by the governors of poorest persons of Highgate, and 4 s. each, to Highgate chapel, in sums of 5 s. each, to the poorest of Hornsey.

“ and thence through Hornsey-park to Colney Hatch, Friarn-
 “ Barnet, and Whetstone. This road was in the winter so deep
 “ and miry, that it was almost impassable; on which account it was
 “ agreed between the Bishop of London and the country, that a new
 “ way should be laid forth through the park, beginning at” (what is
 now called) “ Highgate Hill, and leading directly to Whetstone;
 “ for which convenience all persons, carriages; &c. passing that way
 “ should pay a toll to the Bishop of London, and his successors;
 Tollgate. “ and for that purpose was the gate erected on the hill⁵².” In
 Norden’s time the toll was farmed at 40l., now at 150l. The
 Bishop’s reserved rent is 16l. 10s. Mrs. Sarah Gregg is the present
 lessee, under the Bishop; the farmer of the toll is her tenant. I can
 find no record to ascertain the time when the agreement which
 Norden speaks of, took place. The old road through Tallington-
 lane, and by way of Crouch-end, &c. to Whetstone, has within a
 few years been converted, from green lanes almost impassable in
 winter, into a very good public highway.

Situation. “ Upon this hill, says Norden, speaking of Highgate, is most plea-
 “ sant dwelling, yet not so pleasant as healthful; for the expert in-
 “ habitants there report, that divers who have been long visited with
 “ sickness, not curable by physicke, have in a short time repayed
 “ their health, by that sweete salutarie aire. At this place —
 “ Cornwalleys, Esquire, hath a very faire house, from which he
 “ may with great delight beholde the stately citie of London, West-
 “ minster, Greenwich, the famous river of Thamyse, and the coun-
 Sir Thomas “ trey towards the south, verie farre⁵³.” This Cornwallis was son,
 Cornwallis. I suppose, of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, a man of considerable eminence
 in the reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Mary. He led a retired
 life during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and died at a very ad-

⁵² Spec. Brit.⁵³ Ibid.

vanced age, in 1604⁵⁴. I have seen a letter of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, dated from Highgate, in 1587⁵⁵.

John Lord Ruffel, son of Francis Earl of Bedford, died at Highgate in 1584⁵⁶. Sir Richard Baker, author of the Chronicle, resided there about the year 1603⁵⁷. The great Lord Chancellor Bacon died at the Earl of Arundel's house, at Highgate, on the 19th of April, 1626⁵⁸. Dr. Sacheverell, to whose name the violence of party has given more than a temporary celebrity, died at his house there on the 5th of June, 1724⁵⁹.

During the commotions raised by the commons of Kent in 1461, Thomas Thorpe, Baron of the Exchequer, was beheaded by the insurgents at Highgate⁶⁰.

The unfortunate Arabella Stuart, whose only crime was marrying the man she loved, in defiance of a court to which she was allied, having been for some time confined at Sir Thomas Parry's, at Lambeth, was removed to Mr. Coniers's house near Highgate, whence she made her escape in the following manner: "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 S^r 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, ruffet bootes with red tops, and a rapier by her fyde, walked forth between three and four of the clock with Mr. Markham. After they had gone on foot a myle and halfe to a forry inne, where Crompton attended with their horses, she grew very sicke and fainte, so as the ostler that held the styrtrop said, that gentleman

Lord Ruffel.
Sir Richard Baker.
Lord Chancellor Bacon.
Dr. Sacheverell.

Historical events.

Ineffectual escape of Arabella Stuart from Highgate.

⁵⁴ Collins's Peerage, edit. 1768, vol. vi. p. 104.

⁵⁵ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 6991. p. 43.

⁵⁶ Burleigh papers, vol. ii. p. 782.

⁵⁷ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

⁵⁸ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 439.

⁵⁹ British Journal.

⁶⁰ Stow's Annals, 4to, p. 686.

" would

“ would hardly hold out to London. Yet, being set on a good
 “ gelding astride in an unwonted fashion, the stirring of the horse
 “ brought blood into her face, and so she rid on towards Blackwall,
 “ where, arriving about 6 o’clock, finding there in a readiness two
 “ men, a gentlewoman and a chambermaid, with one boate full of
 “ Mr. Seimour’s and her trunks, and another boate for their per-
 “ sons, they hasted from thence towards Woolwich. Being come
 “ so farre, they bade the watermen row on to Gravensend; there the
 “ watermen were desirous to land, but for a double freight were
 “ contented to go on to Lee; yet being almost tyred by the way,
 “ they were faine to lye still at Tilbury, whilst the oares went
 “ a-land to refreshe themselves. Then they proceeded to Lee, and
 “ by that tyme the day appeared, and they discovered a shippe at
 “ anchor a myle beyond them, which was the French Barque that
 “ waited for them. Here the lady would have lyen at anchor, ex-
 “ pecting Mr. Seimour, but through the importunity of her fol-
 “ lowers, they forthwith hoisted saile to sea-wards. In the meane
 “ while, Mr. Seimour, with a perruque and beard of blacke hair,
 “ and in a tauny cloth-suit, walked alone without suspition from
 “ his lodging, out at the great weste doore of the Tower, following
 “ a cart that had brought him billets. From thence he walked along
 “ by the Tower-wharfe, by the warders of the south gate, and so
 “ to the iron gate, where Rodney was ready with oares to receive
 “ him. When they came to Lee, and found that the French ship
 “ was gon, the billows rising very high, they hired a fisherman for
 “ twenty shillings, to set them aboard a certain ship that they saw
 “ under saile. That ship they found not to be it they looked for,
 “ so they made forwards to the next under sail, which was a shippe
 “ of Newcastle. This with much ado they hyred for 40l. to carry
 “ them to Calais; but whether the collier did perform his bargain
 “ or no, is not as yet known. On Tuesday in the afternoon, my
 “ Lord

“ Lord Treasurer being advertized, that the Lady Arabella had
 “ made an escape, sent forthwith to the Lieutenant of the Tower to
 “ set straight guard over Mr. Seimour; which he, after his yare
 “ manner, would throughly do, that he would: but coming to the
 “ prifoner’s lodgings, he found, to his great amazement, that he
 “ was gone from thence one whole day before. Now the Kyng
 “ and the Lords being much disturbed at this unexpected accident,
 “ my Lord Treasurer sent orders to a pinnace that lay at the Downes,
 “ to put presently to sea, first to Calais roade, and then to scoure up
 “ the coaste towards Dunckerke. This pinnace spying the aforefaid
 “ French Barke, which lay lingering for Mr. Seimour, made to her,
 “ which thereupon offered to fly towards Calais, and endured thir-
 “ teen shot of the pinnace before she would fryke. In this barke
 “ is the lady taken prifoner, with her followers, and brought back
 “ towards the Tower, not so forrye for her owne restraynt, as she
 “ would be glad if Mr. Seimour might escape, whose welfare she
 “ protesteth to affect much more than her owne ⁶¹.” This unfortu-
 nate lady ended her days a prifoner in the Tower, on the 27th of
 Sept. 1615, four years after her commitment. Mr. Seymour, her
 husband, afterwards Marquis of Hertford, effected his escape.

To return to the account of Highgate.—There was formerly a <sup>The hermit-
tage.</sup> chapel or hermitage upon the hill, standing, according to Norden,
 on the same spot where the school now is. One of the hermits is
 said (though it seems not to have been the work of a poor infirm
 hermit ⁶²), to have made the causeway between Highgate and Isling-
 ton, of gravel taken from the hill where is now the pool ⁶³. In the
 year 1386, Bishop Braybroke committed the custody of his chapel

⁶¹ Winwood’s Memorials, vol. iii. p. 279. Letter from Mr. John More to Sir Ralph Winwood, dated June 8, 1611.

⁶² Richard Cloudfly, by his will, dated 1517, left 20l. to mend the road between

Highgate and Ringcros, and an additional 20l. if that should not be sufficient. It is probable that the causeway was then made.

⁶³ Norden.

at Highgate near the park, (which chapel had been in time past committed to the care of other poor hermits,) to William Litchfield, a poor infirm hermit, for his support⁶⁴. No other presentation to this hermitage appears in the registry till 1531, when Bishop Stokesley presented William Forte to the house and chapel, with the garden, and all the appurtenances, tithes, profits, &c. thereunto belonging⁶⁵. This man, it is probable, was the last hermit.

The bul-
warks.

In a court-roll of the Bishop of London's manor of Hornsey, dated 1688, mention is made of a small piece of ground at Highgate, lying within certain fortifications, called the Bulwarks.

Grammar
school.

In the year 1562, Sir Roger Cholmeley, Knight, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, who held, it is probable, the site of the hermitage above-mentioned by a grant from the Crown, "did institute
" and erect, at his own charges, a publique and free grammar
" schoole, and procured the same to be established and confirmed
" by the letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, he endowing the same
" with yearlye maintenance⁶⁶." The patent here mentioned gives licence to Sir Roger Cholmeley to found a grammar school for the education of poor boys living in Highgate, and the neighbouring parts; and to provide a fund for the relief of certain poor persons in the village or hamlet of Highgate. For carrying this into effect, Sir William Hewet, and Richard Martin, Esq. aldermen of the city of London, Roger Carew, Esq. Richard Heywood, Esq. Richard Hodges, Esq. and Jasper Cholmeley, Esq. were constituted governors, and made a body-corporate, with licence to possess lands in mortmain, to use a common seal, &c. On a vacancy among the governors by death or resignation, the remaining governors were to elect a new one. Sir Roger Cholmeley was to nominate the master during his life, to fix his stipend, and to make such sta-

⁶⁴ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 654.

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ Inscription affixed to the west end of the chapel.

tutes as he should think fit for the regulation of the school. After his death the governors were to elect the master, whose place must be always supplied within a month after a vacancy, otherwise the appointment lapses to the Bishop of London. The governors are empowered to make any regulations relating to the school or the master's salary, provided they are not contrary to the founder's statutes⁶⁶. By an ancient order of the governors the number of scholars is limited to 40, to be chosen from Highgate, Holloway, Hornsey, Finchley, and Kentish-town, if there shall be so many in those places; otherwise they are to be elected elsewhere, at the discretion of the governors for the time being⁶⁷. The present governors are the Earl of Mansfield, Lord Southampton, Wilbraham Bootle, Esq. M. P. Alexander Anderson, Esq. Thomas Saunders, Esq. and Charles Causton, Esq. Sir Roger Cholmeley's endowment produces at present an income of 166l. per annum. The governors allow the master a salary of 100l. per annum; which they are enabled to do, as well as to pay the preacher a certain salary, and to keep the buildings in repair, with the profits of Cholmeley's estates, some subsequent benefactions⁶⁸, and the rent of the pews⁶⁹.

The chapel adjoining to the school is said, in an inscription, (put up against the west end in 1682,) to have been built by Edwin Sandys, Bishop of London, in 1565, as a chapel of ease for the inhabitants of Highgate. Here is certainly a mistake. *Grindall* was Bishop of London in 1565; and his arms⁷⁰ are in one of the windows, with those of Sir Roger Cholmeley⁷¹ and another coat⁷².

Highgate
chapel.

⁶⁶ Pat. 7 Eliz. pt. 2. April 6.

⁶⁷ Entry in the register of the chapel.

⁶⁸ John Schoppens, Esq. left the sum of 100l. to keep his tomb in repair; and when not wanted for that purpose, to be disposed of at the discretion of the governors. A rent-charge of 40s. per ann. said to have been given by an ancestor of the Pophams, is paid out of some houses in the parish of Stoke-Newington.

⁶⁹ Obligingly communicated by Charles Causton, Esq. Treasurer.

⁷⁰ See vol. ii. p. 348, note.

⁷¹ Gules, a sword in fesse, proper, between two helmets in chief, of the second, and a garb in base, Or.

⁷² Quarterly 1 & 4. G. a chevron between three eagles' heads erased Arg. 2 & 3. Az. a chevron between three lions pass. guard. Or.

The chapel, which consists of a small chancel, a nave, and a south aisle, has been enlarged since its first erection, by sundry benefactions. It was repaired in 1772, with a donation of 500*l.* from Mr. Pauncefort, aided by other contributions.

In the chancel is the tomb of Rebecca, wife of Edward Pauncefort, Esq.⁷³, and daughter of Sir Samuel Moyer, Bart. 1719. At the east end of the south aisle is a monument in memory of the same lady. 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. He was son of Sir Hugh Platt of Kirby Castle, Bethnall-green. The monument is surrounded with a great number of escutcheons⁷⁴; under arches are busts of Mr. Platt and his wife
Mary,

Monument of
William Platt.

⁷³ Arms—Quarterly 1 & 4. Three lions ramp. 2 & 3. On a bend between two lions ramp. a dragon; on an escutcheon of pretence, two chevrons, on each a mullet.—Moyer.

⁷⁴ I have been able to appropriate only the following coats:—1. Or, fretty Sab. on each joint a plate—Platt, impaling Sab. 2 bars Arg. in chief three plates.—Hungerford. 2. Platt quartering Arg. on a chevron between three crofs crofslets fitchéé Az. as many fl. de lis of the field.—Birchells, and impaling Arg. on a fesse between three cinquefoils G. a greyhound current Or.—Albany, who quarters G. (it should be Sab.), a chevron between three combs Arg.—Bootle. 3. Birchells impaling Arg. a canton G. over all on a bend Az. three garbs Or.—Fitton. 4. Arg. three cinquefoils G.—Young, who quarters Bootle, and impales, Az. ten plates, 4, 3, 2, 1. 5. Platt quartering Birchells, and impaling Albany, who quarters Bootle. 6. Albany impaling Bootle. 7. Fitton impaling Erm. on a chevron G. a greyhound current Or. 8. The last-mentioned coat impaling Young. 9. Young quartering Bootle, and impaling Sab. three bars nebulée Arg. 10. Birchells impaling, G. on a chevron Sab. five bephants. 11. Lozengy Arg. and G. impaling Fitton. 12. Arg. three

cinquefoils and a canton G.—Young, impaling Checky G. and O. a chief Ermine. 13. Fitton impaling Sab. a pile between two piles reversed Arg. 14. Bootle impaling Arg. a cinquefoil Az. on a chief G. a lion pass. guard. O. 15. Bootle quartering Albany, and impaling Sab. four bars nebulée. 16. The Royal arms within a border gobony.—Somerset. 17. G. a bend sinister engrailed S. quartering Fitton, and impaling Hungerford, who quarters Platt. It is very evident that many of these coats are improperly marshalled. The escutcheons are not numbered here according to any order in which they appear on the tomb. The following coats I have not been able to appropriate; many of them appear to have been made up out of the charges belonging to those already described, perhaps at the discretion of the sculptor:—1. G. a lion ramp. Or, impaling Or, a lion ramp. Az. (the coats of Belifmo and Talbot; but how they are connected with the Platt pedigree does not appear). 2. Lozengy Arg. and G. impaling, Per bend embattled Arg. and Az. 3. The first of these coats impaling Arg. on a crofs G. five escallops O. 4. Checky G. and O. a chief Erm. impaling Arg. a pheon Az. 5. The first of these coats impaling G. a lion rampant O. 6. The

Mary, who was daughter of Sir John Hungerford of Down-Amney in Gloucestershire, and afterwards married to Edward Tucker, Esq. of Madingley in Wilts. On the same wall are the monuments of Robert Sprignell, Esq.⁷⁵, 1624; Mr. Peter Pretty, 1678; Mr. John Bailey, 1712; John Schoppens⁷⁶, merchant, 1720; Joseph Edwards, Esq.⁷⁷, 1728, John Edwards, Esq. 1769 (sons of Thomas Edwards, Esq. of Bristol); Hart Bailey⁷⁸, D. M. 1740; William Knatchbull, M. A. of Ch. Ch. Coll. Oxford, preacher at the chapel, 1773; and that of Dr. Lewis Atterbury⁷⁹; being a fluted column of the Corinthian order; on the pedestal of which is the following inscription: “ To the memory of Lewis Atterbury, LL.D. formerly rector of Sywell in the county of Northampton, and one of the six preachers to her late sacred majesty Queen Anne at St. James’s and Whitehall. He was 36 years preacher of this chapel, 24 years rector of Sheperton in the county of Middlesex, and 11 years rector of this parish of Hornsey. He married Pe-

Lewis Atterbury.

6. The last coat, single. 7. The same impaling Az. 3 garbs O. 8. The same impaling Checky O and G. 9. The same impaling Sab. ten plates 4, 3, 2, 1, on a chief Az. two saltiers O. 10. Arg. two bars Sab. impaling G. three pheons Arg. 11. The first of these coats impaling Sab. two bars Arg. 12. Az. three crofs crosslets fitchéé, impaling O. a bird Sab. legs G. 13. Arg. two bars S. impaling Arg. a pile between two piles reversed S. 14. The first of these coats impaling S. two bars Arg. over all a bend gobony O. and G. 15. Fitton quartering a plain escutcheon G. and impaling, Gyronny of 8 S. and Arg. 16. G. a bend sinister engrailed S. over all a fesse O. impaling, Az. a crofs of Mount Calvary Arg. 17. Arg. a cinquefoil Az. on a chief G. a lion pass. guard. O. impaling, Lozengy Arg. and G. 18. The first of these coats quartering on a bend G. three martlets Arg. and impaling Lozengy Arg. and G. with

some quarterings too indistinct to be described. The monument was repaired and beautified by St. John’s College A. D. 1743; in the process of beautifying, it is probable that some of the coats were altered and deranged.

⁷⁵ Arms—G. two gemelles Or, in chief a lion pass. guard. of the second, impaling Arg. a pale lozengy S.—Daniell, who quarters 1. Arg. a tiger pass. regard. Sab. 2. G. three chevrons Ermine. Robert Sprignell married Susan, daughter of John Daniell, Esq. of Essex.

⁷⁶ Arms—G. three weafels current Arg. quartering Arg. three battle-axes in pale Sab. —Gibbes. John Schoppens married Mary, daughter of William Gibbes, Esq.

⁷⁷ Arms—Per bend sinister, Erm. and Sab. a lion ramp. Or.

⁷⁸ Arms—Or, on a pale Az. three lions’ heads erased of the field.

⁷⁹ Arms—Paly of 8 O. and S. a chief Vaire, on an escutcheon of pretence, Arg. an eagle displayed G.—Beddingfield.

“ nelope, the daughter of John Bedingfield, Esq. by whom he had
 “ 4 children; two fons who died young, Bedingfield Atterbury,
 “ M. A. who died soon after he had entered into holy orders, and
 “ Penelope, who was married to George Sweetapple of St. An-
 “ drew, Holborn, brewer; by whom she had one daughter, Pe-
 “ nelope Sweetapple, now living. He died at Bath, Oct. the 20th,
 “ A. D. 1731, in the 76th year of his age, and lies buried near
 “ this place. *Abi, spectator & te brevi moriturum scito.*”

On the floor of the fourth aisle are the tombs of Mrs. Frances Hewet, (daughter of Sir Henry Hobart, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,) 1632; Elizabeth, her sister, wife of John Lisle, Esq. 1633; Christopher Wilkinson, merchant, 1676; John Atkinson, Esq. 1773; and John Cobb, Esq. 1778.

On the north wall of the nave are the monuments of Sir Edward Gould, Knt.⁸⁰, 1728, and Samuel Foster, Esq.⁸¹, 1752. At the east end, that of Sir Francis Pemberton⁸², with the following inscription:

Sir Francis
Pemberton.

“ M. S. venerabilis admodum viri D. Francisci Pemberton Eq. aurati,
 “ fervientis ad legem, e sociis Interioris Templi, nec non sub ferenif-
 “ fimo principe Carolo 2^{do} Banci Regii ac communis capitalis Justi-
 “ ciarii; sacrae majestati a secretioribus consiliis; vir plane egregius,
 “ ad reipublicae pariter ac suorum *dulce decus et praesidium* feliciter
 “ natus. Patre Radulpho in agro Hertford Generoso, ex antiqua
 “ Pembertonorum profapia in Com. Palat. Lancastriae oriundo. Cha-
 “ rissimam sibi adscivit conjugem Annam Dominae Jeremiae Which-
 “ cote Baronetti filiam natu maximam ex qua liberos undecim suf-

⁸⁰ Arms—Gould, as in p. 7. impaling Arg. on a chevron, between 3 fig-leaves Vert as many besants—Monoux. Sir Edward Gould married to his second wife Frances, daughter of Sir Humphrey Monoux, Bart. On the coat of Gould is an escutcheon of pretence, Az. a chevron between 3 wolves' heads erased Or, the

arms of Sir Edward's first wife Eliz. daughter of Richard Gower, Esq. of Highgate.

⁸¹ Arms—Arg. a chevron between 3 bugle horns Vert, impaling, Vert, fretty Or.

⁸² Arms—Arg. a chevron between 3 buckets Sab. handles and hoops Or, impaling Whichcote, as in p. 7.

“ cepit,

“ cepit, quorum septem superstites reliquit : e vivis placidé & pié
 “ excessit 10^{mo} die Junii A° Dom. 1697^{mo} Ætatis suæ 72^{mo}.”

On the floor of the nave are the tombs of Elizabeth, widow of John Jacques, Esq. 1624; Katherine, wife of Richard Chambers, Esq. Alderman of London, (daughter of Robert Sprignell, Esq.) 1643; Basil Nicolls, a governor of the school, 1648; John Smith, Esq. 1655; John Smith, Esq. his son, 1662; Nicholas Burwell, Esq. of Gray's Inn, 1670; Richard Gower, Esq. 1688; William Ord, Esq. 1719; and Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Yorke, 1724.

At the west end of the nave is a marble tablet, to the memory of Mr. John Wilkinfon, who died in 1790.

In the adjoining cemetery are the tombs of Geoffrey Thomas, Esq. 1681; Robert White, Gent. 1704; Mungo Riddell, surgeon, 1718; Sir Jeremy Topp, Bart. of Bremore, Hants, 1733; and Capt. Peter Walker, 1782. Against the chapel wall are the monuments of John Browne, M.A. chaplain, 1728; Thomas Causton, Esq. 1763; Mrs. Elizabeth Copland, 1766; the Reverend Edward Yardley, arch-deacon of Cardigan, preacher at the chapel from 1731 till his death 1769; James Meredith, rector of English Bicknor, Gloucestershire, 1777; and Thomas Bromwich, Esq. 1787.

Tombs in the chapel-yard.

The master of Highgate school, who is appointed by the governors, is reader also at the chapel, and afternoon preacher. Mr. Carter, master of the school and reader at the chapel during the civil war, was ejected and treated with great cruelty by the Puritans⁸³. Humphrey Vernon, who was put in by the committee, was allowed an augmentation of 40 l. per annum in 1654⁸⁴. The present master and reader is Thomas Bennett, M. A. who succeeded the Reverend

Master of the school, reader and preacher.

⁸³ Walker says, that he was turned out of the house with his family, whilst his wife was in labour, and that she was delivered in the chapel-porch. List of Ejected Clergy, p. 414.

⁸⁴ Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. vii. p. 86.

William Porter in 1793. The morning preacher, who is appointed also by the governors, is the Reverend James Saunders.

Platt's benefaction.

William Platt, Esq. in 1637, gave by will 10l. per annum to the minister of Highgate chapel, and 20s. for a fermon on the immortality of the soul, to be preached upon the anniversary of his burial; the preacher to be appointed by St. John's College in Cambridge. John Smith, Esq. by his will proved in 1655, gave 20s. per ann. for a fermon. Sir John Wollaston, who died in 1658, gave 10l. per ann. to the preacher at Highgate. Edward Pauncefort, Esq. gave the sum of 10l. per annum to the reader.

Register.

The earliest date of the register of baptisms and burials at Highgate chapel is 1634.

		Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.	
Comparative state of popu- lation.	1635-44	-	$14\frac{3}{10}$	-	$3\frac{7}{10}$
	1680-9	-	$33\frac{2}{5}$	-	$12\frac{3}{10}$
	1730-9	-	$33\frac{7}{10}$	-	$19\frac{4}{5}$
	1780-4	-	$42\frac{3}{5}$	-	16
	1784-9	-	$35\frac{1}{5}$	-	$16\frac{2}{5}$
	1790-3	-	35	-	$15\frac{1}{2}$

The children baptized here are chiefly from the parishes of Hornsey, Pancras, and Islington. It appears by the entries during a few years at different periods, when the parishes have been distinguished, that those from Hornsey have borne a proportion of nearly four-fifths; those from Islington have been very few. The burials from Hornsey and Pancras have been in nearly an equal proportion. The number of baptisms at Highgate has always much exceeded the burials; the fees for which are considerably higher here than at the parish church, exclusive of the dues demandable by the rector. In 1665 there were 16 burials at Highgate.

Extracts

Extracts from the Register.

“Hon. D^{na} Elizabeth Lisle, uxor Johannis de Infula Armigeri, “sep. 17, Martii 1633.” Daughter of Sir Henry Hobart, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who had a house at Highgate, which seems to have continued for some time in the family. John Lisle was son of Sir William Lisle of Wooton, in the Isle of Wight⁸⁵.

Sir Henry Hobart.

“Gulielmus Lisle, hinnulus ad matrem, sep. 28 Maii 1636.” “Nathanael f. Dni. Nathanielis Hobart, ex Annâ, bap. 27 Sep. 1636.” Sir Nathaniel was a younger son of Sir Henry Hobart, he was of Broxholme also in Lincolnshire. His wife was Anne, daughter of Sir John Leeke of Wyer Hall, in Edmonton⁸⁶. Mrs. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Nathaniel Hobart, was buried April 13, 1667.

Sir Nathaniel Hobart, &c.

“Hon. D^{na} Judith Platt, uxor Hugonis Platt, militis sepult. Jan. “28, 1635.” Relict of Sir Hugh Platt, author of “the Garden of “Eden,” “the Jewell-house of Art and Nature,” and other curious works. It is probable that Sir Hugh, who died in 1605, was buried here also, but there is no register extant of so early a date. William Platt, Esq. (whose monument has been described) was buried Nov. 11, 1637. Thomazine, wife of Robert Platt, Esq. (another son of Sir Hugh) Aug. 12, 1656.

Family of Platt.—Sir Hugh Platt, &c.

“Lucius f. Dni. Thomæ Guillims ex Louisâ Mariâ bap. 4^o Maii “1637.”

“Maria Dⁿⁱ Richardi Sprignell, ex Annâ, sep. 7 Julii 1638.” Sir Richard Sprignell, described as of Coppenthorpe in Yorkshire⁸⁷, was created a Baronet in 1641. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Michael Livesey⁸⁸ of the Isle of Shepey. Hester, daughter of Sir Richard Sprignell, was baptized Dec. 1, 1646; Judith, July 23, 1648; Daniel, buried June 11, 1602; Sir Richard was buried Jan.

Family of Sprignell, Bart.

⁸⁵ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. Middlesex pedigree. ⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁷ It appears by a collection of Middlesex pedigrees in the British Museum, (Harl. MSS. 1551,) that he was descended from a Bucking-

hamshire family. ⁸⁸ Alphabet of arms in the Heralds' college —According to the pedigree of Sprignell in the Museum, he married Anne, daughter of John Delawne, Esq. of London.

19, 1658; Sir William Sprignell, Bart. Sep. 8, 1691; Mrs. Judith Sprignell, spinster, from St. Dunstan's, Stepney, Feb. 8, 1721-2.

“ Samuel f. Dⁿⁱ Roberti Blake, ex Mariâ, bap. 21 Novemb. 1639.”

Family of
Harrington,
Bart.

“ Henricus f. Dⁿⁱ Jacobi Harrington, Mil. & Bart. ex Dominâ “ Katherinâ, bap. 26 Octob. 1640.” Sir James was grandson of Sir James Harrington, created a Baronet at the first institution of the order. He married Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Sir Edmund Wright, Lord Mayor of London. Martha, daughter of Sir James Harrington, was baptized July 1, 1642.

“ Charles L^d De la Warre, and Ann Wild, married Sep. 15, 1642.” Anne Wild was daughter of John Wild, Esq. of Droitwich, serjeant at law.

“ William, sonne of Hester Lady Manneringe (Mainwaring) and “ of S^r William Manneringe, Knt. baptized Sep. 21, 1645,—buried “ July 29, 1646.” Sir William Mainwaring, descended from a very ancient family in Cheshire, distinguished himself by his bravery on the King's side during the civil war. He was slain on the walls of Chester about a month after the birth of this son.

Family of
Paine, Knt.

“ Susan, daughter of S^r Robert Paine, Knt. was buried Dec. 20, “ 1645.” William, son of Sir Robert and the Lady Mary Paine, baptized Aug. 18, 1649; the Lady Mary Paine, buried June 26, 1652; Mary, her daughter, April 8, 1653; Robert, May 19, 1654; Susan, Aug. 8, 1654; Sir Robert, Sep. 13, 1658. Sir Robert Paine was eldest son of William Payne, Esq. of Highgate, and was 28 years of age at his father's death in 1628⁹⁰.

Marriage of
the Earl of
Warwick and
Countess of
Suffex.

“ Robert Earl of Warwick and Ellenor Countesse of Suffex, mar- “ ried Mar. 30, 1646.” The Earl of Warwick was admiral for the long parliament. This marriage is not mentioned by Dugdale, nor does he speak of any Eleanor Countess of Suffex.

Family of
Blount.

“ Henry, son of S^r Henry and Hester Lady Blunt⁹⁰ of Holloway, “ was buried May 1, 1651.” Another Henry, baptized May 18,

⁹⁰ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 1551.

⁹⁰ Lady Blount was relict of Sir William Mainwaring,

1653; buried Aug. 10; Charles, baptized May 10, 1654; Christopher, Dec. 29, 1655.

Sir Henry Blount's family were much distinguished in the annals of literature; he himself published *Travels into Turkey* and other countries, a satire called the *Exchange-walk*, and an *Epistle in praise of coffee and tobacco*; he was editor also of *Lilly's comedies*. In the political world he was not unknown: he fought on the royal side at the battle of *Edghill*, but quitted afterwards the King's service, and engaged in that of the Commonwealth, rendering himself very useful to his country. Such at least is the testimony of *Wood*, who would not bestow undue praise on a deserter from the royal cause. He sat on the celebrated trial of *Don Pantaleon Saa*, the Portuguese ambassador, and was one of the commissioners for promoting trade and navigation⁹¹. Sir Henry Blount married the widow of *Sir William Mainwaring*, by which means he became possessed of the house at *Upper Holloway*, where he resided several years. He died in 1682. His son *Thomas Pope*, (so called from his relation *Sir Thomas Pope*, founder of *Trinity college* in *Oxford*), was born at *Upper Holloway*, *Sept. 12, 1649*⁹². He published a critique in *Latin* on the most eminent writers of all ages, a work in considerable esteem; various essays; remarks on poetry; and a volume on natural history. *Sir Thomas Pope Blount* (created a *Baronet* anno 1679) died in 1697. *Charles*, his younger brother, was a celebrated *Deistical* writer; he published also a pamphlet in defence of *Dryden*, written when he was only 19 years of age; an introduction to polite literature; and a treatise on the liberty of the press. *Mr. Blount* put an end to his life in a fit of frenzy, occasioned by disappointment in not obtaining the hand of his deceased wife's sister, who was scrupulous as to the legality of such a marriage: his miscellaneous works were published after his death⁹³.

⁹¹ *Biog. Brit.*

⁹² *Ibid.* His baptism does not appear in the register.

⁹³ *Biog. Brit.*

Sir John
Wollaſton.

“ Sir John Wollaſton, buried in the chancel April 1658.” He was alderman of London, treaſurer at war, and one of the committee for the ſale of church lands⁹³. Rebecca his wife was buried June 1, 1660.

Marriage of
Lord Roos
and Lady
Ann Pierre-
pont.

Marquis of
Dorcheſter.

“ The Lady Anne Peerpoint, daughter to the hon^{ble} the Marquis of Dorcheſter, and John L^d Roffe, ſonne of the right hon^{ble} the Earle of Rutland, were married, July 15, 1658.” The Marquis of Dorcheſter, a peer of great learning, who is remarkable for having been a Bencher of Gray’s Inn, and a Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, had a manſion at Highgate. The marriage here recorded was diſſolved by act of parliament in 1666. The divorce occaſioned a controverſy in print between the Marquis of Dorcheſter and Lord Roos⁹⁴.

“ Mr. Graham, a ſervant of the Earle of Lautherdale, buried Oct. 11, 1669.”

Family of
Pettus, Bart.

“ Charlotte, daughter of S^r John Pettis, buried May 28, 1678.” Sir John Pettus, Bart. was cupbearer to Charles II. James II. and William III. His infant ſon Charles was buried at Highgate, Feb. 19, 1678—9; Anne his daughter, Nov. 4, 1689. Sir John Pettus published “*Fodinæ regales*,” or a Hiſtory of the Chief Mines and Minerals in England, Wales, and Ireland; “*Fleta minor*,” or the Art of aſſaying Metals, and a work entitled England’s Independency of the Papal Power, abridged from Sir John Davis and Sir Edward Coke.

“ Ralph, ſon of S^r Francis Pemberton and the Lady Anne his wife, baptized Aug. 27, 1684. S^r Francis Pemberton, buried June 15, 1699. Dame Anne his relict, Ap^l 15, 1731.”

Sir Francis
Pemberton.

Sir Francis Pemberton was a native of St. Alban’s, and received his education at Emanuel College, Cambridge. He was afterwards of the Inner Temple, was called to the bar, and became very eminent in his profeſſion. He was made one of the Juſtices of the

⁹³ *Mysteries of the Good Old Cauſe*, p. 43. ⁹⁴ *Royal and noble Authors*, vol. ii. p. 36.

King's Bench in 1679, Chief Justice of that court in 1681, and removed to be Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1682. Sir Henry Chauncy gives a very high character of Sir Francis Pemberton in his *Antiquities of Hertfordshire*⁹⁵. There is an engraved portrait of him among the counsel for the seven bishops.

“ Sr Thomas Rolt and Madam Mary Rolt married July 18, 1685.”

“ The Rev^d John Doughty, minister of S^t James, Clerkenwell, John Doughty.
“ buried July 1, 1768.” Author of a volume of sermons published in 1764, and several single discourses. He was elected minister of Clerkenwell in 1746, after a contest which produced a great deal of newspaper scurrility.

“ The Hon^{ble} M^{rs} Bridget Bulkeley was buried in the vault,
“ Nov. 2, 1775.”

It appears by the letters patent before mentioned, that it was Sir Roger Cholmeley's intention that the produce of his estates should be appropriated in part for the maintenance of certain poor inhabitants of Highgate; meaning, it is supposed, the pensioners in an ancient hospital, or lazaret-house, to whom by his will he bequeathed 40 s. to be distributed after his death. Richard Clowdesly, in 1517, left 6s. 8d. to the poor lazars at Highgate, to remember him in their bede-roll. Sir Roger Cholmeley's benefaction to the poor.

In the year 1656, Sir John Wollaston founded six alms-houses at this place, and endowed them with a rent-charge of 15 l. per annum. These houses being decayed, Edward Pauncefort, Esq. in the year 1722, built twelve others on the site at his own expence, and a school-house in the centre for the charity girls. By his last will he directed 60 l. per annum to be purchased, one moiety of which he appropriated to the widows in the alms-houses. Samuel Foster, Esq. who died in 1752, bequeathed the sum of 300 l. to the governors of the free school, to be laid out at their discretion, for increasing the pensions of the widows in the alms-houses. John Edwards, Esq. in Sir John Wollaston's alms-houses.

⁹⁵ P. 468, 469.

1769, left the same sum for the like purpose, and 50 l. to be distributed after his death, of which 12 l. to be given to the alms-women. Thomas Bromwich, Esq. who died in 1787, left the sum of 100 l. 4 per cent. to the alms-women: they now receive 7 l. per ann. each, which arises principally from the benefactions above-mentioned. The pensions of the alms-women will receive a considerable augmentation upon the death of Mr. Sebastian Gottlob Kleinert, pursuant to the will of Mr. Tobias Kleinert, who died in 1785, and bequeathed the reversion of three houses and some garden-ground, valued at about 100 l. per annum, to the governors of the school, for the purpose of increasing, in an equal proportion, the endowment of the charity school and alms-houses. Edward Pauncefort, Esq. above-mentioned, allotted 20 l. out of the lands purchased, pursuant to his will, as a salary for the mistress of the girls' school; the remainder, after paying the other annuities appointed by his will, is appropriated to the maintenance of the school, being only 5 l. per annum; yet with the amount of an annual subscription, and the collections at two charity sermons, 20 children are clothed.

Projected scheme of an establishment called the Ladies' Hospital, or Charity School.

About the year 1685, one William Blake, a woollen-draper in Maiden-Lane, Covent Garden, set on foot a scheme for establishing an hospital at Highgate, for the education and maintenance of about 40 fatherless boys and girls⁹⁶, to be supported by the voluntary subscription of ladies, and to be called the Ladies' Hospital, or Charity School. The boys to be taught the art of painting, gardening, casting accounts, and navigation, or put forth to some good handicraft trade, and to wear an uniform of blue lined with yellow. The girls to be taught to read, write, sew, starch, raise paste, and dress, that they might be fit for any good service⁹⁷. The projector, according

⁹⁶ In the first page of the book quoted beneath, it is said that they were all to be natives of Hornsey, Highgate, or Hampstead; but a note elsewhere says, they might come from any place, and be either French or English.

⁹⁷ Note annexed to the great print mentioned in the next page.

to his own account, had himself expended the greater part of his fortune, viz. 5000*l.* upon the undertaking, by purchasing Dorchester House, and other premises. He published a book (now rarely to be met with) called "Silver Drops, or Serious Things," being a kind of exhortation to the ladies to encourage the undertaking. Prefixed to this work are several letters of application to individuals (whose names do not appear) written in the name of the hospital boys. As a frontispiece to the book, there is a print of Dorchester House, and his own mansion at Highgate; the margins of the print are full of notes, in which he complains of the want of encouragement, which threatened to defeat his plan; and laments, that he is treated as a madman. He observes, that if Sir Francis Pemberton, Mr. William Ashurst⁹⁸, and his own brother F. Blake, would yet comply, all might be immediately forwarded to the great advantage of the town of Highgate. Dr. Combe, to whom I am indebted for the loan of this book, has also a very scarce print, upon a large scale, of the Ladies' Charity School⁹⁹, a large building, which seems to have been altered from Dorchester House, as represented in the smaller print. A note to the great print informs the public, that a subscriber of 50*l.* may send any boy or girl, French or English, into the hospital; and it is recommended as a proper charity, to send some of the children of the distressed French protestants, which it is observed would be advantageous in matter of language. It may be collected from passages in the "Silver Drops," that some boys had been received into the hospital, and that subscriptions had been collected, but the undertaking soon dropped.

John Baber, Esq. in 1715, gave 12*s.* per annum, to be distributed Gift of bread. among 12 poor persons of Highgate.

⁹⁸ Sir William Ashurst, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1694, built and resided in the house which is now in the occupation of Thomas Walker, Esq. the accountant-general.

⁹⁹ Mr. Gough has one of these prints, which he mentions in the *British Topographer*, vol. i.

Lady Pritchard, by her last will, gave 50 s. per annum, to be distributed by the minister of the chapel among 10 poor old maids of Highgate, if such could be found, otherwise to be given to widows.

Meeting-
house.

There is a meeting-house of the presbyterian dissenters in this place, and a chapel for the methodists.

Highgate
oath.

The custom of imposing a burlesque nugatory oath¹⁰⁰ on all strangers, upon their first visit to Highgate, is well known: how or when it originated I have not been able to learn. A pair of horns, upon which the oath is administered, is kept at every inn, but is now seldom produced; for the custom, I am informed, has been for some years on the decline.

¹⁰⁰ “ Not to eat brown bread when you “ kiss the mistress, unless you like the other
“ can get white, unless you like the other “ better,” &c. &c. &c.
“ better; not to kiss the maid when you can

I S L E W O R T H.

IN the survey of Doomſday, this place is called Gifſelworde, in subsequent ancient records for ſome centuries, uniformly Iſtelworth; and afterwards occaſionally Iſtleworth. About Queen Elizabeth's time, it was commonly in converſation, and ſometimes in records, called Thifſleworth, which name was much in uſe in the early part of the preſent century, and is now not wholly diſuſed. In parochial and other writings, however, it has been uniformly ſpelt Iſleworth for more than a century; the pronounciation is very various. Skinner's derivation of Iſlington, from Gifel a hoſtage, and *tun* a town, might more juſtly, with the alteration of *tun* for *worth* a village, be applied to this place; for it does not appear that Iſlington in any ancient record is called Gifelton, or Gifſelton, but Iſendune. As to the real fact in either place, there is nothing recorded in hiſtory to juſtify the conjecture. The moſt general idea of its derivation has been ſuggeſted by the modern name *Iſle-worth*, but I think that the conſtant uſage of Iſtelworth for ſo many centuries leads one to ſeek for ſome other etymology, though perhaps it might be difficult to find one which would be entirely ſatisſactory.

The village of Iſleworth is ſituated in the banks of the Thames, at the diſtance of eight miles and a half from Hyde-Park-corner. It lies within the hundred, to which it gives name. The pariſh is bounded on the ſouth by the river Thames; on the eaſt, north, and

*
weſt,

Situation,
boundaries,
extent, &c.

west, principally by Brentford, Heston¹, Twickenham, and Feltham. It touches also in some parts (upon Hounslow-heath) Bedfont, and Hanworth.

¹ The following curious paper, relating to a dispute which happened between the parishes of Heston and Heston in going their bounds, is preserved in the Augmentation-office. It has no date, but appears to have been written not long before the Reformation; for John Gate, Esq. who is mentioned at the end, was appointed keeper of Stion-house after the surrender of the monastery.

The Answer of the Parishioners of Ilyllworth, of Contraverfies, Debats, and Strives, to the wronge Byll of Complaynte made agaynst them by John Bygge, constable of the Hundreth and Lordship of Ilyllworth, and ye Parishioners of Heston, for goynge so in Proceffion-wreke as hereafter folowith :

“ Fyrste, the sayde parishioners of Ilyllworth sey, that accordynge to the olde custome of the realme, and accordynge to the Kyng’s grace commaundement, on the sayde Mondaye departed from the parishe churehe of Itillworth, in Godd’s peafe, and the King’s intending no malyee nor gruge agaynste any other parishe, but only to goo with their proceffion; and so went forth on their wayes to divers croffys within the parishe, as they have don of old tyme, and so retornyng homwarde from Babor-bryge, where as they sayde a gospell, as they ever have don of old tyme, pefeably, and intending noo malyee to any person; but went along by their boundes and dyche-syde tyll they kam nyghe unto the grete hawthorn stondyng in the saide heth. Ther kam the parishe of Heston with their proceffion; and, before all their banners and crofs of Heston aforesayde, ther kam 5 or 6 of the parishioners of Heston, and badde one John Browne, our formoste bannerman, to avoyde the dyche syde; he saide a wold not, he went upon their owne boundes. With that kam

“ in John Bygg steppynge yn, & swore an othe, “ Knave, would thou not avoyde the waye, thou shalt into the dyche:” with that threw hym into the dyche with his banner. And also, lykewyse, Thomas Chylde and Thomas Dewell, rytously bluftrynge and blowinge, helpynge to the fame, of old malyse and gruge, lyke tyraunts and lyke madde men helpynge to shulderynge other of the sayde bannermen ynto the dyche, and puttyng by o’ye bannermen; and wolde have putt more ynto the dyche yff the vicar of Ityllworth, Thomas Yonge, &c. constables, and Hew Orton, churchwardeyn, honeste men of the feyd parishe of Itillworth, with dyvers others moo of the sayde parishe, hadd nat com with their cappis in their hands, & intreyng and desyryng the sayde John Bygge, &c. in Godd’s name and the Kyng’s, to kepe peafe, and to suffer the sayde parishioners of Ityllworth pefeably to goo and passe homward to Ityllworth with their proceffion; and to praye, accordynge to their duety, to God, and in Godd’s peafe and the Kyng’s. And further, if the sayde parishioners of Itylworth hadd nat byn wyser & more dyscrete and sadder then the sayde parishioners of Heston, the sayde John Bygge, &c. had byn lyke to have made manslaughter; for the wyffes of Heston, that ys to say, Thomas Chyld’s wiffe, &c. &c. & other wiff’s of the sayde parish of Heston, with malice feynge pull Ityllworth croffe, and take away the croffe of Ityllworth from the caytiffs, and a vagons on all the parishe of Ityllworth, wretches & caytiffs of Ityllworth, for they have undon us, to dyche in & take in our comyn.

“ Item, furthermore, a foule preste ther beying in Heston parishe, toke a banner in hand from a yonge ladde that bare the banner,

Hanworth. It is about four miles and one-half in length, two one-half in breadth, fifteen in circumference, and contains, according to Glover's survey taken in 1635, 2377 acres of land; of which, in his time, 910 were arable, 930 pasture, 43 wood, and 494 (of which 437 were part of Hounslow-heath) waste. There are now 14 acres occupied by nursermen, and about 430 by market gardeners. The latter cultivate their ground mostly for fruit. Some of the gardeners raise great quantities of raspberries, which are sold principally to the distillers, and conveyed to town in swing carts, but fruit for the table is

Fruit gardens.

“ ner, and threwe hym in to the dyche also,
 “ contrarye to the Kyng's peace. And fur-
 “ thermore, when the sayde John Bygge, &c.
 “ and the sayde fowll preite, and other the
 “ sayde parishioners, hade don their maly-
 “ ciously ryott, not intendyng to serve God,
 “ nor to goo further in procesfion, accord-
 “ yng to their dewty; when they sawe they
 “ colde not optayne their malycious purpose,
 “ departyd towards their owne towne of Hef-
 “ ton with lowde noyse, seyng a vengyan-
 “ ce on all the wretches of Iftyllworth.

“ Item, further, where as the sayde John
 “ Bygge hath allegyd & sayde, that the saide
 “ parishioners of Iftyllworth kam with stavis,
 “ bylls, & other wepyngs; the parishioners of
 “ of Iftyllworth sayeth that ys contrarye, for
 “ they bare smale staves in their hondes to lepe
 “ over the watery playshes; there were but
 “ few that bare any staves in ther hondes; and
 “ as for bylls, they hadd 2 heggynge bylls,
 “ but they bare them not ryotously, but
 “ peaceably, for their own ease, to make wey
 “ over dyches, & to cut down bushes & hethe,
 “ to thentent that the procesfion with all the
 “ people myght have passage wher as the
 “ ways were fowle, that they myght passe
 “ peaceably over, & as they have don of old
 “ tyme heretofore.

“ Item, wher that it ys sayde that the vycar
 “ of Iftyllworth toke down the crosse of the
 “ staff, and toke the banner-staff in his hande;
 “ he wyll depose for hymselfe, that he kam

“ nat nye unto the crosse, nor towchyd yt, nor
 “ profferyd to goo towards to take it downe
 “ to doo anye such acte withall to defend
 “ hymself or his parishioners, for he hadd
 “ noo such malyce nor gruge agaynste them;
 “ but mekely & gently desyryng as well his
 “ own parishioners as the sayde parishioners of
 “ Heston, for God's sake, & yn the Kyng's name,
 “ to passe on with their procesfion, and to do
 “ their dewty to God; and to praye, as is be-
 “ fore sayde, for the Kyng's grace, accord-
 “ yng to their dewty.

“ Item, further the parishioners of Iftyll-
 “ worth seyth, that the sayde John Bygge of
 “ malyce pretenfyd on Sondaye nyght afore
 “ the sayde procesfion Monday; & on the
 “ sayde Mondaye mornyng lykewyse spake &
 “ sayde certen words for stopping of Iftyll-
 “ worth procesfion; and sayde, in a certen
 “ place in Hunsloo, that he wolde stopp the
 “ procesfion of Iftyllworth afore sayde; and
 “ that they shoulde nat com on procesfion
 “ withoute their dyche in the Kyng's high-
 “ waye in Hunsloo-heth; & that the sayde
 “ parishioners of Iftyllworth wyll brynge forthe
 “ wytnes to testyfy the same.

“ All which matters the sayde parishioners
 “ of Iftyllworth reffer to the hands of their
 “ good Mr. John Gates, esquier, to be or-
 “ deryd, & to see a redresse therein made, for
 “ the quietnes of the sayde parishioners, by
 “ hym, or by suche other of the Kyng's coun-
 “ sell as shall please hym to putt yt to.”

carried in head-loads by women, who come principally from Shropshire, and the neighbourhood of Kingsdown in Wiltshire. The fruit is gathered very early in the morning, 12 women being employed to gather a load, which is 12 gallons, (of three pints each,) the pay for gathering is a penny halfpenny per gallon. One of the gatherers carries the load to Covent Garden market (a distance of about 10 miles), for which she has 3s. 6d. It is needless to say that they perform but one journey in the day, the Hammermith women perform three, and receive 8d. for each journey, over and above their day's work. At Kensington they are paid sixpence, and frequently go four times in the day. These women usually go at the rate of about five miles an hour.

Soil, and
land-tax.

The soil at Isleworth is various, sand, gravel, and a rich loam. The parish pays the sum of 880l. 7s. 10½d. to the land-tax, which in 1794 was at the rate of 1s. 4d. in the pound.

River Crane.

The small river Crane, which rises in the neighbourhood of Harrow, falls into the Thames at this place, having been augmented by an artificial cut from the Colne, made formerly by the abbess and convent of Sion, for the convenience of their water-mills.

The Barons
army at Isle-
worth.

In the year 1263, Simon de Montfort and the Barons pitched their tents in Isleworth park². The year following, the palace of the King of the Romans was burnt by the citizens of London³.

Fairfax's
army.

General Fairfax's head-quarters were at Isleworth, on the 3d and 4th of August 1647⁴. On the 4th he received there the parliamentary commissioners, to whom "his excellency and the council" of war propounded a way that the parliament might be secure "from force and violence; and fears and jealousies be removed between the city and the army⁵."

² Stow's Annals, 4to, p. 293.

³ Holinshed's Chron. vol. i. p. 766.

⁴ Perfect Diurnal, August 2—9, 1647.

⁵ Perfect Summary, August 2—9.

King Henry the Fifth, in the year 1414, founded, within his manor of Isleworth, a convent of Bridgetines, giving it the name of Sion⁶. The original site was in the parish of Twickenham, most probably in the meadows belonging to Lord Frederick Cavendish, formerly called Iftleworth, or Twickenham park. The dimensions of the premises on which the convent stood, are thus stated in an ancient record⁷: The length, towards the river, 2820 feet; towards Twickenham field, 1938 feet; the breadth on one side was 980, on the other 960 feet. Some alien monks are said to have been settled on the same spot⁸, but there does not seem good ground for such a supposition. If it had been so, no doubt it would have been mentioned in the charter. On the contrary, in the record just quoted, the convent is spoken of as newly built by the King's command, and the value of the land appropriated out of the royal demesnes, for the site, is there valued at 33s. 4d. per annum.

Monastery of Sion first founded in the parish of Twickenham.

In the year 1432, being 18 years after the foundation of the monastery, Henry VI. granted permission to the abbess and convent of Sion to remove to a more spacious edifice which they had built upon their demesnes within the parish of Isleworth⁹. The convent of Sion was dedicated to our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, and St. Bridget, and consisted, according to the rules of that saint, of 60 nuns, including the abbess, 13 priests, four deacons, and eight lay brethren, making in the whole the number of the apostles, and 72 disciples of Christ. It is to be observed, that it was only in convents of Bridgetines that monks and nuns were permitted to live under the

Removed to Isleworth.

⁶ Cart. 2 Hen. V. pt. 2. N^o 9.

⁷ Inq. 4 Hen. V. N^o 16.

⁸ Camden only says that Henry the Fifth, having expelled the alien monks, founded this convent, (*Britannia*, edit. nov. vol. ii. p. 2.) by which, I suppose he alludes to the general expulsion, and not the suppression, of a convent which had existed at Twickenham. Leland

says, having expelled (as it is said) some alien monks, the king founded this monastery. *Collectan.* vol. i. p. 47.

⁹ Record in the possession of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, obligingly communicated by Mr. Bell; to whom I am indebted for much assistance in my local inquiries in this parish.

same roof. The nuns' cloister was separated, however, from that in which the monks resided. It is probable, nevertheless, that they had readier means of communication than those subterraneous passages, which by absurd traditions are supposed to have connected neighbouring and sometimes distant monasteries; for the report of Lord Cromwell's agents on the eve of the Reformation, was particularly unfavourable to the chastity of the nuns of Sion¹⁰. The first abbess of Sion was Matilda Newton; the first confessor, being one of the 13 priests, William Alnewick. King Henry's charter incorporates the monastery by the name of the Abbess and Convent of St. Saviour and St. Bridget, of the order of St. Augustine, whose rules St. Bridget observed, with the addition of some of her own institution.

Its endow-
ment.

King Henry granted the convent an annuity of 1000 marks out of the Exchequer, till such time as they should be provided with other revenues. In the last year of his reign he procured an act of parliament, by which he was enabled to separate the manor of Isleworth from the Duchy of Cornwall¹¹, and give it to this monastery. The endowments bestowed upon it by his successors were very ample. A reference to the various grants is given in the note¹². The reve-

¹⁰ See Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 527, 528; and Fuller's Church History.

¹¹ See p. 94.

¹² Charter of Confirmation, Pat. 1 Hen. VI. pt. 2. m. 1. Various Grants and Confirmations, Pat. 2 Hen. VI. pt. 3. m. 21. and pt. 4. m. 27. Pat. 6 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 3. Pat. 21 Hen. VI. pt. 2. m. 44. Pat. 22 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 9. (Eccles. Chilham, &c.) Pat. 22 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 21. (Abb. de Fescampe, &c.) Pat. 22 Hen. VI. pt. 2. m. 9. (Hinton), and m. 11. (Michelhampton, co. Glouc.) Pat. 23 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 17. Pat. 1 Edw. IV. pt. 2. N^o 69. and pt. 3. m. 2. and pt. 5. m. 46. Pat.

2 Edw. IV. pt. 1. m. 23. (Priorat. de Mont. Michael, &c.) Pat. 2 Edw. IV. pt. 2. m. 17. Pat. 4 Edw. IV. pt. 4. m. 20. (Concess. plur. maner.) Cart. 5 Edw. IV. N^o 19. (Ampl. Concess. Libert. &c.) Pat. 1 Hen. VII. pt. 4. July 7, m. 15. (Charter of Confirmation). Pat. 3 Hen. VII. pt. 1. Feb. 23, m. 5. (Fairs at Yeovill.) Pat. 7 Hen. VII. pt. unic. June 7, m. 9. (Licence to appoint a Coroner for the Hundred of Isleworth.) Pat. 17 Hen. VII. pt. 1. July 21, m. 7. (Approp. Eccl. de Olney.) These are all the grants which I could find either in the Tower or at the Rolls.

nues of the convent, according to Dugdale, amounted at the time of its dissolution to 1731 l. 8s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per annum ¹³.

Richard

¹³ In the office of James West, Esq. (Auditor of the Land Revenue), in Old Palace-yard, is a complete survey of all the manors, &c. belonging to the monastery of Sion in the year 1492, (7 Hen. VII.) with their clear annual income; of which the following is an abstract:

The Manors of

Suffex. Wigenholte, 22l. 12s. 7d.

Gates, 29l. 2s. 11d.

Fishbourne, 25l. 7s. 11d.

Adryngton, 22l. os. 5d.

Charlton, 59l. 2s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Stenyng, 5l. 7s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Hampton and } 40l. 9s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Todryngton, }

Shortesfield, 18l. 13s. 9d.

Withiham, 11l. 18s. 2d.

Sumptyng, 17l. 6s. 9d.

Wormyngherft, 14l. 15s. 11d.

Basset's fee, 4l. 16s. 10d.

Eccleston, 63l. 6s. 10d.

Brede, with a pension from the church, and a woodfall, 56l.

Glouc. Cheltenham and } 111l. 6s. 8d.

Slaughter, }

Minchinhampton, 91l. 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Avening, 29l. 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Lanc. Aldclif, (with tithes,) 20l.

Newton, near Lancaster, 20l.

Bolton, 6l.

Lands and rents in Hertham, 40s.

Tithes in Overton, 20 marks.

Orton, 8l.

Heyton, 8 marks.

Middelton, 4l.

Asheton, 4l.

Bere, 40s.

Pulton, 4 m.

Torresholme, 4 m.

Gerfyngham, 6l.

Newton and Balk, 4 m.

Oscif, 20s.

Catton, 8l.

Lanc. Tithes in Scotfield, 8l.

Skyrton, 10l.

Pulton and Cleveland, 6l.

Merton, 7 m.

Latton, 6l.

Birsham, 6l.

Carlton, 6l. 13s. 4d.

Thornton, 8 m.

Pulton, 5 m.

Holmes, 4 m.

Stebenyng, 10 m.

Stalmyn, 10l.

Syngelton Grange, 6l.

Fulwood, 40s.

Pension of the vicar of Preston, 6l.

From the Abbot of Furness for a fishing, 10s.

All the said property in Lancashire let to John de Shyngleton for 160l. per annum; besides which was a pension of 80 m. paid by the vicar of Crofton, making 213l. 6s. 8d.; with 20 m. more, which the vicar had.

Camb. Hynton manor, 13l. 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Effex. Felsted and } 95l.

Grauntcourt, }

Wilts. Colham, glebe and parsonage, 40 m.

Tyleshide manor, 30l.

Devon. Oterton, 59l. 16s. 1d.

Clifton, 4l. 5s. 7d.

Yartcombe, 64l. 5s. 4d.

Sidmouth, 44l. 9s. 8d.

Axmouth, 39l. 11s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Lodres, 94l. 3s. 4d.

Budleigh, gross value 16l. 3s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

(The clear value not certified.)

Cornw. Mount St. Michael, 40 m.

Som. Yevell, 40l.

Mertok, 41l. 18s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Kent. Chilham, } 24l.

Trewlegh, } let at { 20l.

Molash, } { 9l. 6s. 8d.

(Clear yearly value of the three,

49l. 3s. 4d.)

One

Richard
Whitford.

Richard Whitford, a monk of Sion, was author of various devotional works, among which were "the Martiloge, as read in Sion, 1526; a Daily Exercise and Experience of Death, by the old Wretch of Sion. R. W. 1532; a Dialogue between the Curate and Parishioner, for a due preparation unto the Howfelynge, 1537; a Treatise of Patience, 1541, &c."¹²

Suppression
of the mona-
stery.

Thomas Stanley, the second Earl of Derby, was buried in the monastery of Sion, anno 1521¹³, a few years before its dissolution, which happened in 1532, it being one of the first of the larger monasteries that was suppressed, the convent having been accused of harbouring the King's enemies, and being accomplices with the maid of Kent¹⁴. John Gates, Esq. was appointed keeper of the conventual house¹⁵, which continued in the King's hands during the remainder of his reign. In the year 1541 it was made a prison for the unfortunate Katherine Howard, who was confined there from the 14th of November till the 10th of February following, being three days before her execution. She was kept very strict, but

Katherine
Howard,
a prisoner
at Sion.

One tenement in London, 4 m.
Some other tenements, the value not specified.
A pension from the prior of Spaldynge, 40l.
———— Eccleston, Suff. 20s.
———— Navenby, Linc. 40s.
———— Botheby, Linc. 26s. 8d.
———— Wilyngore, Linc. 24s.
———— Treford, (Suff.) 3s. 4d.
———— Angefee, Linc. 40s.
Another pension, the place not mentioned, 2s.
(The whole of the pensions, 47l. 16s.)
Manor of Isleworth, 85l. besides perquisites of
court not specified.

For Bothes there at the pardon, at the pardon
time *, 40s. 10½d.

The total value of the revenues here recited
was 1616l. 8s. 5½d.

Obligingly communicated by Richard Gray,
Esq.

¹² See Herbert's Ames.

¹³ Collins's Peerage, edit. 1768, vol. ii.
p. 454.

¹⁴ Burnet's History of the Reformation,
vol. ii. p. 340.

¹⁵ Ministers' Accounts of the Honour of
Hampton Court in the Augmentation-office.

* In Hearne's Appendix to Fordun's Chron. Scot. (p. 1399.) is a paper called "The Pardon of the Monastery of Syon," by which it appears that any person coming to the convent and giving alms, or somewhat towards the reparations of the monastery, was to receive a certain number of days of pardon, varying according to the festivals on which they came: But on the festival of St. Bridget, the patron saint of the monastery, which (I suppose) was the "pardon time" here meant, it is said "who sum ever will come to the saide monastery, devoutly there visiting the holie virgen Sent Brigit, geving sum almes to the sustentation of the same monastery, shall have pardon and clene remission in all casis reserved and unreserved; and this pardon enduright from begynnyng of the first evynsong till the last evynsong be doune."

served

served as Queen¹⁶. The corpse of King Henry VIII., whose funeral procession is said to have exceeded in magnificence any ever seen in England before or since, was rested a night at Sion on its way to Windfor¹⁷. King Edward VI. in the first year of his reign, granted the monastery of Sion, with all its appurtenances, to Edward Duke of Somersset, the Lord Protector¹⁸, who had before rented some premises at Isleworth under the convent¹⁹. The Duke built on or near the site a noble mansion, the shell of which, though it has undergone various alterations, still remains. He had a botanical garden there, which is spoken of by Dr. Turner²⁰, (author of the Herbal,) who was his physician. After the Duke's attainder, Sion-house reverted to the crown, and Sir Thomas Worth was made the keeper²¹. In 1553, the King granted it to John Duke of Northumberland²², who was beheaded in the first year of Queen Mary, and his estates became forfeited to the crown. The Queen made Sir Henry Sidney keeper of the park and woods²³. The house she kept in her own hands till 1557, when she restored the convent of Sion, endowing it with the manor and demesnes of Isleworth²⁴. Fuller, speaking of this monastery, says, "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

Funeral of Henry VIII.

Grants of Sion to the Duke of Somersset, &c.

Restoration of the monastery by Queen Mary.

¹⁶ Holinshed's Chron. vol. iii. p. 1582. and Hall's Chron. temp. Hen. VIII. f. 244. b.

¹⁷ Collins's Peerage. edit. 1756, vol. iii. p. 143.

¹⁸ Pat. 1 Edw. VI. pt. 4. July 23.

¹⁹ Cart. Antiq. Augmentation-office, Z. 23.

²⁰ Turner's Herbal, edit. 1568, p. 39 & 145.

²¹ See leases in the Augmentation-office temp. Eliz. when the same place was granted to Sir Francis Knolles.

²² Pat. 7 Edw. VI. pt. 8. June 26.

²³ MS. Account of Houses, &c. belonging to the Crown, Anno 1 Mariæ, at Dulwich College.

²⁴ Pat. 3 and 4 Ph. & Mar. pt. 3. Ap. 18.

" a com-

Second sup-
pression.

“ a competent number ²⁵.” The new monastery was soon afterwards dissolved by Queen Elizabeth. Clementia Thresham, the abbess, died at Roylton in Northamptonshire ²⁶. Margaret Dely, one of the nuns, was buried at Isleworth in 1561, but the greater part of the convent emigrated to the continent, with such of their treasure as was portable; and after wandering about a considerable time without any permanent abode, established themselves at Lisbon; where, in Fuller’s time, the convent existed, and had acquired such endowments, that they were said to lay up yearly 600 l. ²⁷ Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1560, made Sir Francis Knolles keeper of Sion-house for life ²⁸, the reversion of which place she afterwards granted to his son Robert ²⁹. In 1563 the sickness then raging, the Marquis of Winchester (Lord Treasurer) went to survey Sion-house, it being intended that the court of Exchequer should be held there. In a letter to Sir William Cecil, (secretary of state,) dated Sept. 23, he reports, that there was room for the whole court with all their attendants. The Lord Treasurer, the under treasurer, and chancellor, were to have two chambers and a gallery between them to consult in; the chamber of preference for their dining, and the great chamber for their servants ³⁰.

Sir Francis
Knolles,
keeper.

Court of Ex-
chequer held
at Sion.

Grant to the
Earl of North-
umberland.

In the year 1604, Sion-house and the manor of Isleworth were granted to Henry Earl of Northumberland ³¹, in whom were already vested the various leases made by Queen Elizabeth of the demesne lands ³². This Earl was treated with uncommon rigour by the court of Star-chamber, for what at most amounted but to a presumption of his being privy to the gunpowder plot. He endured, nevertheless, a tedious confinement of fifteen years in the Tower, and was obliged to pay a fine of 30,000 l. In a letter which he

Imprison-
ment of the
Earl.

²⁵ Fuller’s Church History, b. vi. p. 357.

²⁶ Fuller.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Pat. 2 Eliz. pt. 7. May 27.

²⁹ Duke of Northumberland’s Records.

³⁰ Harleian MSS. N^o 6990.

³¹ Pat. 2 Jac. I. pt. 18. July 5.

³² Duke of Northumberland’s Records. The Earl had a lease of Sion-park from the crown in 1602. See Pat. 44 Eliz. pt. 16. Jan. 15.

wrote

wrote to James I. from the Tower, dated April 14, 1613, after representing the difficulties under which he laboured as to the payment of his fine, he offers the King Sion-house, with the manor of Isleworth, as the only property which he could alienate, his other estates being entailed. In estimating the value of Sion, he states, that he had laid out 9000 l. upon the house and gardens; “the house itself,” says he, “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 it³³.” His Majesty, it seems, did not accept the offer, nor was the Earl released till 1621³⁴. Notwithstanding the sums of money expended by him on Sion-house, it appears to have undergone a thorough repair, and to have been considerably altered by his successor (under the direction, as it is said, of Inigo Jones) in 1659, which date is on all the leaden pipes. On the 27th of August 1646, the House of Commons agreed that the Earl of Northumberland, (Algernon,) to whose care the King’s children had been entrusted, might remove them to Sion-house, on account of the infection then spreading³⁵. They were removed there on the same account the following year, and remained at Sion whilst the King was at Hampton Court³⁶. At this time the Earl of Northumberland, with a feeling that does him honour, obtained permission from the parliament to indulge his Majesty with the company of his children as often as he (the Earl) thought proper; in consequence of which permission, they were sometimes sent for to Hampton-court, and at other times the King visited them at Sion³⁷. The Duke of York

His improvements at Sion.

Repairs and alterations in 1659.

Children of Charles I. at Sion.

³³ Collins’s Peerage, vol. v. p. 455. edit. 1768.

³⁴ Collins.

³⁵ Whitelock’s Memorials, p. 225.

³⁶ Ibid. p. 262.

³⁷ See Collins’s Peerage, vol. v. p. 483. edit. 1768, with references to Whitelock and Vol. III.

Clarendon. This permission was granted in October; but it appears the King paid frequent visits to his children at Sion in the month of August. “Syon-house, Aug. 23. His Majesty came hither to see his children this morning early, with one troop of horse, and the commissioners, and dined here.” Perfect Occurrences.

York was then about 14 years of age, the Princess Elizabeth 12, and the Duke of Gloucester seven.

In the parish books at Isleworth, I find the two following entries in the church-wardens' accounts for 1649--51.

“ Paid to the late King’s servants,	-	-	0	1	0
“ Rec ^d of the Earl of Mulgrave when he lay at Sion-	}	-	-	-	-
“ house.”					

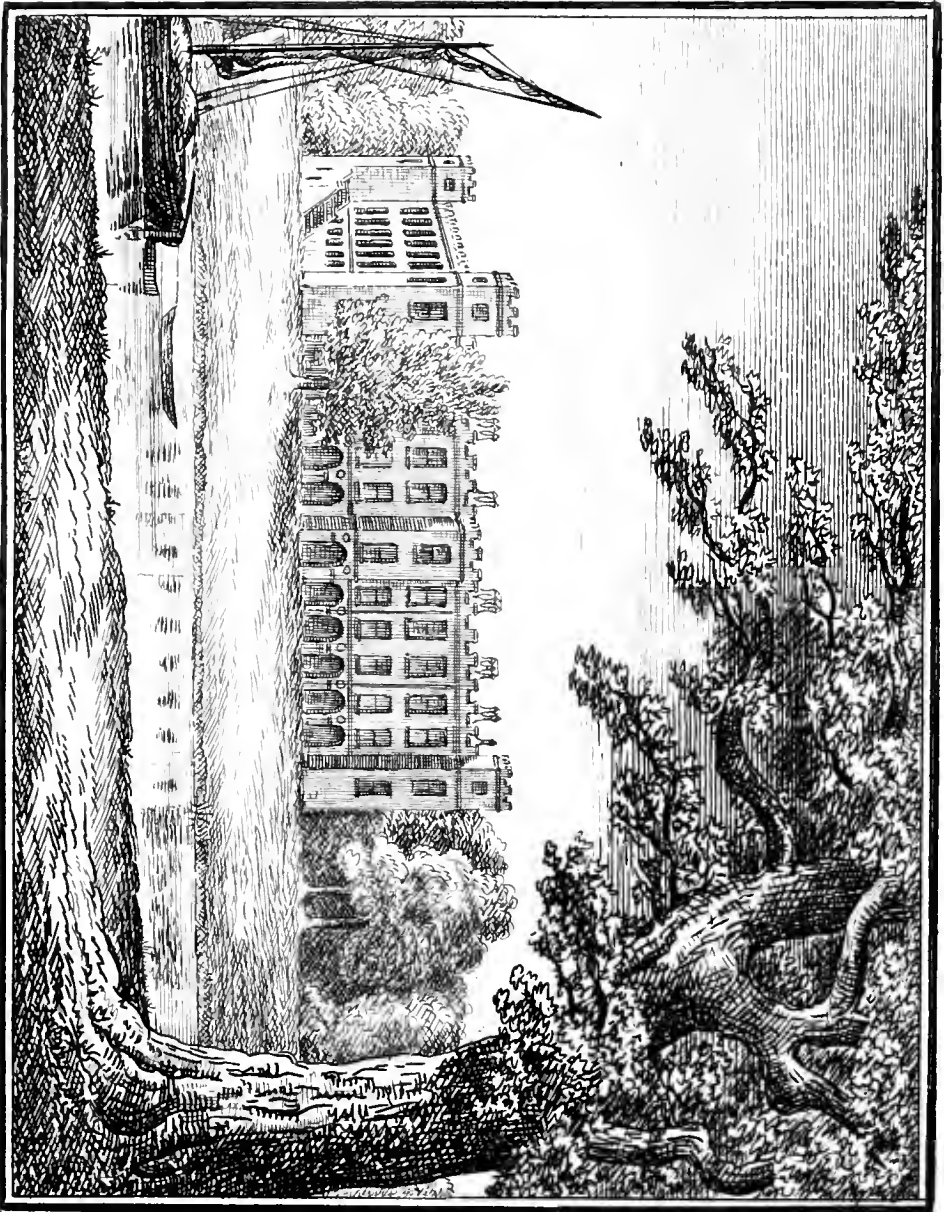
Queen Anne at Sion.

Charles Duke of Somers^{et}, who had Sion-house in right of his wife Elizabeth, sole heir of Joceline Earl of Northumberland, lent it at her Highness’s desire to Queen Anne, (then Princess of Denmark,) who resided there some time³⁸. Sion-house is now the seat of his Grace Hugh Duke of Northumberland, great grandson of Charles Duke of Somers^{et} and Lady Elizabeth Percy.

Description of Sion-house, and the improvements by the late Duke.

This noble mansion, which occupies a large quadrangle, was altered and fitted up at a great expence by the late Duke. The great hall, paved with black and white marble, is 66 feet by 31, and 34 in height. It contains some antique statues, and a cast of the dying gladiator, by Valadier. Adjoining to the hall is a most magnificent vestibule, furnished with 12 columns of the Ionic order, and 16 pilasters of *verd antique*, purchased at an immense expence, being a greater quantity of that valuable species of marble, than is now to be found perhaps in any building in Europe. The mosaic work, of which the tables in the drawing-room are composed, was found in Titus’s Baths, and purchased for the Duke out of the Abbé Furietti’s collection at Rome. The library, which extends through the east side of the quadrangle, is 130½ feet by 14. The whole house is fitted up in a style in every respect suitable to the rank and opulence of the noble owner. The elegant façade near the high road, and the improvements of the house, were designed by Adam. The

currences, Aug. 20—27, 1647. “ Aug. 29. “ his children at Syon.” Ibid. Aug. 27—
“ The Duke is at Syon. The King hunted in Sept. 3.
“ Richmond-park, and afterwards dined with ³⁸ Dukes of Marlborough’s Conduct, p. 62.



Sion House.

gardens, which are very beautiful, and stored with a great many curious exotics, were laid out principally by Brown.

John Somersset, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Henry VI. founded a chapel at Brentford-end, in the parish of Isleworth, in honour of the nine orders of holy angels. The King laid the first stone of the building, and granted the ground on which it stood. The preamble of the charter states, that no chapel had ever before been founded in honour of all the holy angels; that John Somersset had lately built such a chapel on a piece of ground belonging to the King, 220 feet in length, and 40 in breadth, lying in the old highway, at the east end of a wooden bridge, called New Brentford-bridge³⁹, being bounded on the north by the highway near the new stone bridge leading to Hounslow, and on the south by a parcel of land belonging to the said John Somersset. On a spot contiguous to the chapel, being the founder's own land, (held under the crown,) he built a hospital for nine poor men, who formed a guild incorporated by King Henry VI. with licence to possess land in mortmain, use a common seal, &c.⁴⁰ Hugh Denys, citizen of London, by his will bearing date 1508, left his estates to the prior and convent of Sheen, charged with certain payments for the purpose of augmenting this institution, by the addition of seven poor men, and to found a chantry in the chapel for two priests. The prior and convent of Sheen, by their indenture⁴¹, bearing date 1530, made over these estates to the abbess and convent of Sion. It appears by this deed, that the priests were obliged to reside upon the spot, and not allowed to hold any other be-

Chapel and
guild of All
Angels at
Brentford-
end.

³⁹ Leland, in his Itinerary, speaking of Brentford, says, "There is a bridge over Brent Ryveret of three arches, and an hospital builded with bricke on the farther end of it." Vol. ii. p. 1.

⁴⁰ See Pat. 25 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 9. and

Pat. 18 Edw. IV. pt. 2. m. 8.

⁴¹ This indenture, being a book with indented covers, is preserved in the Augmentation-office. It is a beautiful illuminated MS. on vellum, with a neat drawing of St. Bridget in the initial letter.

nessee; their salary was nine marks per annum each, and fuel; the poor men had 7½d. a week, fuel, and a gown, price 4s. The chaplains were to pray for the souls of Henry VIII. Hugh Denys, and John Somerfet the original founder of the chapel.

Various possessors of the site.

Edward VI. in the year 1547, granted the site of All Angels chapel, with its appurtenances⁴², to Edward Duke of Somerfet⁴³, on whose attainder it reverted to the crown. Queen Mary granted the said site (with the *bedehouses*⁴⁴ adjoining) to the newly-restored convent of Sion⁴⁵. Queen Elizabeth, in whom it became vested, by the second dissolution of that monastery, leased it to Richard Burton⁴⁶. In 1610, the same premises were granted to George and Thomas Whitmore⁴⁷, who sold them the next year to Henry Prince of Wales⁴⁸. In 1638, they were granted by Charles the First to Edward Ditchfield and others, trustees for the city of London⁴⁹, who in 1639 aliened them to Sir Richard Wynne⁵⁰. From him they descended to the Ancafter family, and were sold in the early part of this century to various persons. The immediate site of the chapel, as is supposed, and some adjoining houses, came to one Philip Godard, who dying in 1762, bequeathed them to his nephew Thomas Huggins, and Elizabeth his wife, for the term of their lives, afterwards to remain to the use of the charity-school of this parish for ever. Elizabeth Huggins, the survivor, died in the course of this

⁴² The demesnes of the chapel at All Angels consisted of about 60 acres of land at Brentford-end; in Park-field, Isleworth; and in Heston. They are particularly described in the deed from Ditchfield and Highlord to Sir Richard Wynne, in possession of John Robinson, Esq. who is the present proprietor of some lands in Heston, parcel of these demesnes.

⁴³ Record in the Augmentation-office.

⁴⁴ These bede-houses, or alms-houses, did not pass through the same hands as the site of

the chapel and demesnes; but were, anno 1574, the property of Thomas Stamford, who bequeathed them, with some lands in Isleworth, to the parish.

⁴⁵ Pat. 3 and 4 Ph. & Mar. pt. 3. April 18.

⁴⁶ Leases in the Augmentation-office.

⁴⁷ Duke of Northumberland's Records.

⁴⁸ Deed in the possession of John Robinson, Esq. of Sion-hill.

⁴⁹ Record in the Augmentation-office.

⁵⁰ In possession of Mr. Robinson.

year (1794), but the bequest being contrary to the statute of mortmain, it becomes null and void.

There were no vestiges of All Angels-chapel remaining when Moses Glover made his survey in 1635. A mansion, on or very near the site, was the residence of Sir William Noy, King Charles's attorney-general, who lies buried at Brentford. The same house had been the residence of Thomas Viscount Savage⁵¹, and is called "the Sprotts," in ancient records. Sir Richard Wynne⁵² resided in a house near the façade, which leads to Sion, now the property and residence of Sir Nathaniel Duckenfield, Bart.⁵³ Sir Francis Darcy (Sir Richard Wynne's father-in-law) lived in an adjoining house⁵⁴.

Sir William Noy.

Lord Savage.

Sir Richard Wynne, &c.

The manor of Gistelworde (Isleworth) was held at the time of the Conqueror's survey by Walter de St. Waleric. It is taxed, says that record, at 70 hides. The land is 55 carucates; six hides and a half are in demesne, on which are six ploughs. Among the freemen and villans are 28 ploughs, and eleven more might be employed. The priest has three virgates of land, 51 villans a virgate each, 24 villans half a virgate each, 18 others the same quantity, and there are six cottars. A foreigner and a certain Englishman have four hides of land, and they are approved knights. Under them are 12 villans and bordars, and there are six villans who hold two hides and half a virgate under the lord. There are two mills of 6s. rent, meadow equal to 20 plough-lands; pasture for the cattle of the town; one stream and a moiety of another, yielding 12s. 8d.; pannage for 500 hogs; herbage 12d.: in the whole valued at 72l. in King Edward's time at 80l. This manor, adds the record, was the property of Earl Algar.

Manor of Isleworth.

⁵¹ Papers in the possession of John Robinson, Esq. of Sion-hill. was buried at Wimbledon) in vol. i. p. 530.

⁵³ From the information of Mr. Bell.

⁵² See an account of Sir Rich. Wynne (who

⁵⁴ Glover's Map.

Manor-place
of the King
of the Romans
burnt by the
citizens of
London.

In the reign of Henry the Third, the manor of Isleworth being vested in the crown⁵⁶, was granted to the King's brother, Richard Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans. In the year 1264, Sir Hugh Spencer, with a great multitude of the citizens of London, went to Isleworth, where "they spoiled the manor place"⁵⁷ of the King of the Romans, "and destroyed his water-mylnes, and other commodities that he there had"⁵⁸. For this outrage, when King Henry had suppressed the rebellion of his Barons, they were obliged to pay the sum of 1000 marks, as a reparation. After the death of Edmund Earl of Cornwall, son of the King of Romans, this manor became vested in King Edward I. as his next heir, and was assigned anno 1301 to Margaret Countess of Cornwall, as a part of her dower. It was settled by Edward III. on his Queen Philippa, and after her death was annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall⁵⁹. Richard the Second gave it for life to his consort Anne⁶⁰. Henry the Fifth being desirous of settling it on his newly-founded convent of Sion, procured an act of parliament, by which he was enabled to separate it from the Duchy of Cornwall, to which other manors were assigned in exchange⁶¹.

It

⁵⁶ Edmund Earl of Cornwall, A^o 22 Edw. I. claimed assize of bread, &c. in Isleworth, which had been the manor of King Henry III. (Duke of Northumberland's Records.)

⁵⁷ The site of this palace, or ancient manor-house, is not exactly known; but it seems probable that it was a spot of ground behind the Phoenix-yard, called in old writings the *Moted Place*. Tradition assigns it another site, more to the west, somewhere near the seat of John Franks, Esq. Mr. Gough speaks of a Tower record, shewn him by Mr. Holmes, which mentions Isleworth among the palaces of King Henry IV. Topographer, vol. i.

⁵⁸ Holinshed's Chron. vol. ii. p. 766.

⁵⁹ Cart. 1 Edw. III. N^o 60.

⁶⁰ See Esch. 13 Rich. II. N^o 75.

⁶¹ The following manors, &c. were assigned to the duchy of Cornwall in lieu of the manor of Isleworth; the annual value of which they exceeded by the sum of 200l.—The manors of Curry Mallet, Milton Falconbridge, Inglescombe, Midsummer Norton with Weiton, Widcombe, Farringdon Gurney, Laverton, Westharptree, the manor and advowson of Stratton on the Foss, the manor and free chapel of Stoke under Hampden, the manor with a moiety of the advowson of Shepton Mallet (all in Somersetshire); the manor and free chapel of Ryme in Dorsetshire, the manor of Maiden-cot in Berks, the manor of Magor in Wales, and a fourth part of the manor of Sellings in Kent. The exemplification of the act of parliament 9 Hen. V. and a particular of the manors

It remained in the crown after the suppression of monasteries, till it was granted by King James, in 1604, to Henry Earl of Northumberland⁶², from whom it descended to the present Duke. King James's grant was subject to a fee-farm rent of 99l. 2s. per annum, which was purchased of the crown by Charles Duke of Somerset⁶³, and given by him to the Earl of Egremont. This rent is now the property of Theodore Broadhead, Esq. It must be observed, that the description of this manor in Doomsday includes Heston and Twickenham, which accounts for its large extent, 70 hides, nearly corresponding with Glover's survey which makes the three parishes contain about 6880 acres, from which deducting 1874 acres of waste, there will remain 5006 acres of cultivated land, not very widely differing from the 55 carucates in Doomsday. Heston and Twickenham are mentioned in the inquisition taken after the Earl of Cornwall's death, as hamlets within the manor of Isleworth. *Hamlet* here means the same, I suppose, as *Berewicus* in ancient records, a subordinate manor held under the lord paramount, for it is certain that both Heston and Twickenham had parish churches at that period. It was reported by the jurors at an inquisition taken in 1390, that the manor and hundred of Isleworth had always been esteemed of the same extent⁶⁴. Edmund Earl of Cornwall granted to the Knights Templars a right of common pasture in this hundred from Cranford to Twickenham. This grant was confirmed by Edward I.⁶⁵ In the year 1293, the same Earl claimed assize of bread and beer, gallows, and freewarren in his manor of Isleworth; the prior of St. Valeric claimed the assize of bread and beer for his tenants in Isleworth, and the master of the hospital of St. Giles the

Fee-farm
rent.

Hundred and
manor co-
extensive.

nors then assigned to the duchy, are in the Duchy-office.—Obligingly communicated by Richard Gray, Esq.

⁶² I find no grant of the manor till this time; the demesne lands were granted and leased

with the site of the monastery, as before-mentioned.

⁶³ From the information of Mr. Bell.

⁶⁴ Esch. 13 Ric. II. N^o 75.

⁶⁵ Esch. 29 Edw. I. N^o 73.

same

Custom of
the Dyfeyne.

same privilege for his tenants in Isleworth and Heston, as belonging to his church of Isleworth⁶⁶. An ancient custom prevailed in this manor, that the tenants should pay to the lord a certain sum of money, amounting to eight marks, called the Dyfeyne, over and above the customary rents. This sum was raised by a tax levied in an equal proportion upon all the male inhabitants of 15 years of age and upwards⁶⁷. In the parish chest at Twickenham is a small illuminated deed of the abbess and convent of Sion, (with their seal annexed,) bearing date 22 Henry VI., whereby they discharge their tenants in the manor of Isleworth, of a certain annual tribute or payment of 20 l. In the year 1656 certain articles relating to the customs and privileges of the manor of Isleworth were agreed on between Algernon Earl of Northumberland and the principal copyholders. They were printed the ensuing year in the form of a pamphlet, entitled, "Isleworth-Sion's Peace." Lands in this manor descend according to the strict custom of Borough-English.

Manor of
Worton, or
Eyfton's.

In the year 1375, William Eyfton of Isleworth granted to the King a messuage called Worton, and 93 acres of land thereunto belonging⁶⁸. This estate, being called the Manor of Worton, was granted for life by Edward III. to Alice the widow of Edmund Fauconer, and by Henry IV. to William Loveney for his life. Henry VI. gave it to the monastery of Sion⁶⁹. In some records it is called also the Manor of Eyftons. It is now the property of the Duke of Northumberland.

Manor of
Wyke.

In the year 1508, Hugh Denys, citizen of London, bequeathed the manor of Wyke⁷⁰, which he had purchased of Robert Cheefe-

⁶⁶ Record in possession of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland.

⁶⁷ Cl. 9 Ric. II. m. 47.

⁶⁸ Cl. 49 Edw. III. m. 39. d.

⁶⁹ See Pat. 2 Hen. VI. pt. 3. m. 21. where

the grants to Alice Fauconer and Loveney are recited.

⁷⁰ The Wyke is mentioned as a hamlet of Isleworth, in the inquisition taken after the Earl of Cornwall's death.

man, to the Carthusian priory of Sheen, charged with certain payments to the chapel of All Angels, founded by John Somerfet in the reign of Henry VI.⁷¹ The prior and convent of Sheen, by their indenture, bearing date 1530, conveyed it to the abbess and convent of Sion⁷², whose property it was at the dissolution of monasteries, when Henry VIII. granted it to the Marquis of Exeter⁷³, on whose attainder it reverted to the crown, and was given by Edward VI. to the Duke of Somerfet⁷⁴. After the Duke's attainder it remained in the crown till 1557, when it was granted by Queen Mary to Augustine Thayer and Alexander Chefenall, and the heirs of the former, to be held in fealty by free soccage, discharged of all corrodies, pensions, and payments whatsoever, except a rent of 15 l. 10 s. 8 d. reserved, by that grant, to the crown⁷⁵. It afterwards came by purchase, as I suppose, to Sir Thomas Gresham, who died seised of it anno 1580⁷⁶. After his death it passed in the same manner as Heston and Osterley⁷⁷, to the coheirs of Sir Michael Stanhope, of whom it was purchased in 1638 by Sir William Washington⁷⁸, who mortgaged it in 1640 to Sir Edward Spencer and Sir Richard Wynne. It remained in the possession of Sir Richard Wynne, who had before purchased the site of All Angels chapel, of Edward Ditchfield and others. Sir Richard Wynne died in 1649; his widow in 1669. Maurice Wynne, Esq. his brother, by his will, bearing date 1670, bequeaths the manor of Wyke to his brother Henry, and to Dame Grace Wynne, relict of Sir Owen Wynne (his brother also) and their heirs. Mary, daughter of Lady Wynne, was married in 1678 to Robert Lord Willoughby de Eresby, afterwards Duke of Ancaster, whose son Peregrine, the succeeding Duke, sold this manor in 1724

⁷¹ Record in the Augmentation-office.

⁷² Ibid.

⁷³ Recited in the next grant.

⁷⁴ Pat. 1 Edw. VI. pt. 6. July 16.

⁷⁵ Pat. 3 and 4 P. & M. pt. 9. June 15.

⁷⁶ Esch. 22 Eliz.

⁷⁷ See p. 23.

⁷⁸ Title-deeds obligingly communicated by the present proprietor; whence also the subsequent descent of the manor is taken.

to Joshua Fletcher. In 1731 it came to John Jacob, and was sold by the trustees under his will, anno 1755, to Peter Storer, Esq. whose daughter Martha married William Baker, Esq. In 1778 it was purchased of their son Peter William Baker, Esq. by John Robinson, Esq. M. P. the present proprietor, who resides upon the estate in a handsome villa, modernised and improved since his purchase of the manor. The ancient manor-house stood, it is most probable, within the moated site adjoining to Mr. Robinson's farm.

Duke of Marlborough's, at Sion-hill.

Sion-hill, a seat of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, was built by the late Earl of Holderneffe. The Duke, who has cultivated with much success the science of astronomy, has a small observatory at this place, which he is about to enlarge and improve for the reception of an altitude and azimuth instrument, to be constructed by Ramsden.

Calvert Lord Baltimore.

George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, secretary of state to James the First, and a noble author⁷⁹, had a country-seat at Isleworth. Lord Strafford, writing to him on the 12th of October 1624, says, he takes it for granted that he has quitted Isleworth at that season of the year, and is gone to town⁸⁰. Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, a conspicuous character during the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, had a house at Isleworth, which had formerly been the residence of Sir Thomas Ingram, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The Duke was at one time Lord Chamberlain of the household, Lord High Treasurer of England, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, three great offices never before united in the same person. He died at Isleworth in 1718. His house there, so finely furnished, says Collins, he left to his heirs⁸¹. It is the property of the present Earl of Shrewsbury, and is occupied as a boys' school for

The Duke of Shrewsbury.

⁷⁹ Royal and Noble Authors, vol. ii. Lord Baltimore was the original grantee of Maryland.

⁸⁰ Strafford Letters, vol. i. p. 24.

⁸¹ Peerage, edit. 1768, vol. ii. p. 436.

children

children of the Roman Catholic persuasion. The Earl of Bath, a Earl of Bath, distinguished political character in the last reign, resided at Isleworth, in a house on the north side of the road, leading from Twickenham to London. It is called Gumley-house, having been built by John Gumley, Esq. the Countess of Bath's father. It was lately the property of General Lake, and now belongs to Mr. Angell. On the same side of the road stood Kendall-house, so called from the Duchess of Kendall, mistress to George I., who resided there. After her death, it was opened as a public breakfasting-house, and was frequently advertised as such in the years 1750 and 1751⁸². Kendall-house stood where are now the stables of David Godfrey, Esq. who has a handsome villa fronting the Hounslow road, built at a great expence by Mr. Lewis Chauvett. The house, called Silver-hall, Silver-hall. (now a school,) on the south side of the Twickenham road, was built by John Smith, Esq. who was created a Baronet in 1694. His arms are over the piers of the gate⁸³. After Sir John Smith's death, it was in the occupation of Lady Harcourt, widow of the chancellor. It was afterwards the property of Mrs. Oliver, (whose maiden name

⁸² The following may serve as a specimen, and will afford some description of the place :
 " For certain, Kendall-house, Isleworth, near
 " Brentford, Middlesex, eight miles from
 " London, will open for breakfasting on Mon-
 " day the 16th instant. The long room for
 " dancing is upwards of 60 feet long, and wide
 " in proportion; all the other rooms are ele-
 " gantly fitted up. The orchestra on the wa-
 " ter is allowed, by all that have seen it, to be
 " in the genteelest taste, being built an octa-
 " gon in the Corinthian order, above fifty feet
 " diameter, having an upper and lower gal-
 " lery, where gentlemen and ladies may divert
 " themselves with fishing, the canal being well
 " stocked with tench, carp, and all sorts of
 " fish in great plenty; near which are two
 " wildernesses, with delightful rural walks;
 " and through the garden runs a rapid river,

" shaded with a pleasant grove of trees, with
 " various walks so designed by nature that in
 " the hottest day of summer you are screened
 " from the heat of the sun. This small but
 " just account of the place falls greatly short
 " of its real beauties. Great care will be
 " taken to keep out all disorderly people.
 " There is a man-cook, and a good larder:
 " all things as cheap or cheaper than at any
 " place of the kind." Daily Adv. April 4,
 1750. The public breakfasts were on Wed-
 nesdays and Fridays.

⁸³ Quarterly, 1 and 4, a lion rampant; on a chief, a mullet between two roundels.—Smith. 2 and 3, two chevrons within a border.—Deane, impaling, Quarterly, 1 and 4, a fesse engrailed; in chief, three fl. de lis.—Eyles. 2 and 3, a bend engrailed between six lions rampant.

was Silver,) mother of Silver Oliver, Esq. This circumstance, it seems, gave the house its present name; had I not been informed of it, I might have ascribed it perhaps to a different cause; for on or near the same spot is described in Glover's old map a house, where resides (says he in a note) "Mr. John Broad the famous metallist." The house by the waterside, which is now the property of the Hon. Mrs. Keppel, and in the occupation of the Earl of Warwick, was built by James Lacey, Esq. patentee of Drury Lane theatre.

Samuel
Clark.

F. Willis.

Mrs. Middleton.

Among the eminent inhabitants of Isleworth may be enumerated Samuel Clark, a biographer of the last century, who died at this place in 1682⁸⁴; Francis Willis, a grammarian and author of a Dictionary⁸⁵, and Mrs. Middleton, frequently mentioned in the Memoirs de Grammont.

The church.

The church, which stands near the waterside, is dedicated to All Saints, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. At the west end is an ancient stone tower of Gothic architecture, which is overgrown with ivy on the north, west, and south sides. The rest of the structure is of brick, and was rebuilt in the years 1705 and 1706⁸⁶.

Monument of
Mrs. Tolson.

On the south side of the chancel is a very handsome marble monument (by Halfpenny) to the memory of Mrs. Anne Dash, better known by the name of Tolson, a great benefactress to the parish. Her history, as recorded in her epitaph, is very singular. She was daughter of George Newton, Esq. of Duffield, in the county of Derby; and having been twice married, first to Henry Siffon, afterwards to John Tolson, was in her second widowhood reduced to

⁸⁴ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

⁸⁵ Ibid, vol. ii.

⁸⁶ A plan for rebuilding the church was procured from Sir Christopher Wren, about the year 1701, which was not put in execution, being thought too expensive. In 1705 it was determined (in consequence of a legacy of

500l. from Sir Orlando Gee) to commence the work immediately, adopting in part Sir Christopher Wren's design; and a subscription was set on foot in aid of Sir Orlando Gee's donation. The new building was begun May 12, 1705, and finished Feb. 8, 1706.—From the information of John Bell, Esq.

narrow circumstances, and obliged to set up a boarding-school, as a means of procuring a livelihood; but blindness having rendered her unfit for that employment, she became an object of charity. In the mean time Dr. Caleb Cotefworth, a physician, who had married a relation of Mrs. Tolson, died, (anno 1741,) having amassed, in the course of his practice, 150,000 l. the greater part of which, being upwards of 120,000 l. he left to his wife, who surviving him only a few hours, died intestate, and her large fortune was divided between Mrs. Tolson and two others, as the nearest of kin. With a due sense of this signal deliverance, and unexpected change from a state of want to riches and affluence, she appropriated by a deed of gift the sum of 5000 l., to be expended after her decease in building and endowing an alms-house at Isleworth for six poor men and six women. This lady died in the year 1750, aged 89, having married, subsequent to this deed of gift, a third husband, Mr. Joseph Dash, merchant. The monument was erected pursuant to her own desire, by Gilbert Joddrell, Esq. at the expence of 500 l. It is ornamented with a bust in white marble of Mrs. Tolson, and medallions of Dr. and Mrs. Cotefworth.

Over Mrs. Tolson's monument is that of Sir Orlando Gee⁸⁷, Various monuments.
 steward to Algernon and Joceline, Earls of Northumberland, and register of the court of Admiralty, who died anno 1705, aged 86. The monument is ornamented with an half length effigies of the deceased in white marble. He is represented with a large cravat, flowing peruke, &c. Against a pillar at the south-west corner of the chancel is the monument of Margaret, wife of Henry Scardevile, Dean of Cloyne, and daughter of Robert Culliford of Encomb, Dor-

⁸⁷ Arms—Gules, a sword in bend Arg. the hilt Or, with two impalements. 1. G. a fesse between three talbots' heads erased Argent.—Maxey. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Maxey of Essex. 2. Or, two

lions rampant G. between a pile of the first charged with three garbs of the second.—Chilcot. Sir Orlando Gee's second wife was Ann, daughter of Robert Chilcot, Esq. of Isleworth.

setshire, 1698. On flat stones are memorials of Katherine, wife of Richard Cox, merchant, 1598; Lettice, wife of Sir Henry Willoughby, Knt. (daughter of Sir Francis Darcy), 1655; Margaret, wife of William Blucke, Esq. (and daughter of Sir William Wilde, Knt. and Bart. judge of the King's Bench), 1674; Margaret, relict of Roger Earl of Orrery, and daughter of Theophilus Earl of Suffolk, 1689; Anne, wife of Sir Orlando Gee, 1703; Susan, wife of Nicholas Laws, Esq. (daughter of Thomas Temple, Esq. of Warwickshire, and relict of Samuel Barnard, Esq.), 1707; Robert Millington, Esq. 1714; his son-in-law Brudenel Rooke, Esq. aged 85, 1776; William Hofkins, Esq. 1752; Thomas Ashby, Esq. 1771; Margaret, wife of Dr. Joseph Taylour, 1777; Joseph Taylour, LL.D. aged 93, 1790; and Thadeus O'Flaherty, Esq. aged 93, 1790.

North aisle.

In the north aisle, on the east wall, is a tablet to the memory of Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Wilkinon, Esq. 1779. On the north wall, over the gallery, is the monument of Catherine, daughter of Sir Edward Leigh of Staffordshire, and wife of Sir Francis Darcy, Knt.⁸⁸, by whom she had three daughters; one died in her infancy; Anne married Sir Richard Wynne, Bart.; Lettice, Sir Henry Willoughby, Bart. The monument is supported by Corinthian columns, between which are the effigies of Sir Francis Darcy and his lady. He is represented in armour. Lady Darcy was buried May 29, 1625; Sir Francis (who was seventh son of Sir Arthur Darcy, and brother of Thomas Darcy, ancestor to the Earls of Holderness), Nov. 29, 1641. There is no date on the monument. On the same wall, under the gallery, is a monument to the memory of Richard Downton,

⁸⁸ Arms—Quarterly of eleven, 1. Az. semée of cross crosslets and three cinquefoils Arg.—Darcy. 2. Az. three gemelles and a chief Or.—Menil. 3. Arg. a bend between six martlets Sable.—Tempest. 4. Az. a fesse between three fl. de lis Or.—Skelton. 5. G. three goats' heads crased Or.—Gattesford. 6. Az. a cross flory Arg. voided of the field.—Melton. 7. G. three fishes haurient Argent.—Lucy. 8. Arg. two bars Az. over all a fl. de lis, Or.—Hilton. 9. Arg. three chaplets of roses Gules.—Lafcelles. 10. Arg. a boar Sable.—Swine. 11. Or a helmet Gules.—Ingle, Bingle, alias Knightley.

Esq.

Esq. 1672, and Sir Richard Downton ⁹², 1711. On the floor of this aisle are the tombs of William Chafe, Esq. "serjeant to King Henry " VIII., and of his honourable household of the hall and woodyerd," (a brass plate with a figure of the deceased in armour), 1544; Philip Champion, Gent. of the Inner Temple, 1674; Mr Henry Newman, 1693; James Goodinge, Gent. 1712; Elizabeth, wife of Abraham Whetland, citizen of London, 1735; and William Allanson, Esq. 1745.

In the fourth aisle, over the gallery, are the monuments of Richard South aisle. Wiatt, Esq. ⁹⁰, 1619; Sir Theodore Devaux, Knt. ⁹¹, F. R. S. physician to Charles II. and Katherine the Queen Dowager, 1694; John Land, Gent. ⁹², 1697; and Thomas Musgrave, Esq. ⁹³ (son of Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart.), 1756. On the last mentioned monument are memorials also of Mr. Musgrave's three sisters; Dorothy, wife of James Hawley, Esq. 1729; Mary and Barbara, who died unmarried, in 1746 and 1755. Under the gallery are the monuments of Edward Baron, Esq. ⁹⁴, 1640, and Mr. William Daw (who married his daughter Barbara), 1674; Simon Basill, clerk of the works to Charles I. for Greenwich and Eltham, and to Charles II. for Hampton Court, 1663; Dame Grace Danvers, daughter of Thomas Hewes of Kemmerton in Gloucestershire, and third wife and relict of Sir John Danvers, of Chelsea, 1678; John Bedingfield, Esq. ⁹⁵, 1692, (he married Martha Porter, daughter of Sir Francis

⁹⁰ Arms—Three piles, on each a goat's head erased.

⁹² Arms—G. on a fesse Or between three boars' heads coupé Arg. a lion rampant between two pheons Sable.—Wiatt. There is also the following coat: Erm. a lion rampant Gul. impaling, Sab. a chevron between three covered cups Argent,—being the arms, it is probable, of the heir or executor by whom the monument was put up.

⁹¹ Arms—Az. a fl. de lis Arg. on a chief. Or, two mullets of six points, pierced, Gules.

⁹² Arms—Gules, three garbs, Or.

⁹³ Arms—Az. six annulets, 3, 2, 1, Or.—Musgrave; and Vert, a saltier engrailed Argent—Hawley, impaling Musgrave.

⁹⁴ Arms—Az. two lions pass. Arg. impaling, Per pale O. and Arg. on a chevron Az. between three boars' heads coupé Sab. three bezants.—Wright. See the pedigree of Baron in the Heralds College.

⁹⁵ Arms—Bedingfield and Atterbury. See p. 67.

Williamson,

Williamfon, by whom he had a daughter Penelope, married to the Rev. Lewis Atterbury, LL.D. She died in 1723, her fon Bedingfield Atterbury in 1718); Joseph Taylour⁹⁶, Esq. barrister at law, 1714; George Pigot, M. D. 1722, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Berblock, Esq. of Thorpe in Surrey, 1707. In the south-east corner is a monument (with Corinthian columns, and the effigies of the deceased) to the memory of three children of Sir Thomas, afterwards Viscount Savage. It has no name or date, but the arms⁹⁷ and entries in the parish register⁹⁸, sufficiently point out for whom it was intended. On the floor of this aisle are the tombs of “Margaret Dely, a yfster professed yn Syon, who deceased the 7 of October anno 1561,” (a brass plate with a small figure of the deceased); Thomas Hawkes, vicar, 1614; Frances, daughter of Jeremiah Goughe, 1668; Thomas Hofte of Hatton, Esq. 1674; Dame Anne, relict of Sir Edward Bromefield, Bart. 1688; her son John Bromefield, Esq. (who married Eleanor, daughter of Robert Child, Esq. of Hayes Park), 1683; Eleanor Looker, relict of John Bromefield, 1731; Rev. Francis Inman, rector of Rippingale in Lincolnshire, 1738; Sarah his wife, daughter of Peter Mafon; Mary Wilmot spinster, daughter of Nicholas Wilmot, Esq. 1777; Mrs. Mary Swann, 1777; Mrs. Martha Swann, 1786; and Mrs. Elizabeth Swann, 1788.

Nave.

In the nave are the tombs of John Richards, Gent. 1670; Major George Hume, 1715; Mrs. Martha Greenly, 1721; Walter Wright, brewer to Queen Anne, 1721; John West, Gent. 1738; William West his brother, 1758; Lambert Degrave, Esq. page of the bed-chamber to George I. 1740; Dorothy his wife, 1741; the Rev.

⁹⁶ Arms—G. three roses Arg. on a chief of the last, three lozenges Sable, impaling Erm. on a fesse Vert, three eagles displayed Or. Mr. Taylour married a daughter of Sir Edmund Winn, Bart. of Yorkshire.

⁹⁷ Six lions rampant, 3, 2, 1.

⁹⁸ One of Sir Thomas Savage's children was buried in 1609; another in 1613; the third I could not find. The flat stone near this monument, to the memory of Mr. Hawkes the vicar, was placed there at the expence of Sir Thomas Savage.

Robert

Robert Donne, rector of Sculthorpe and Tickwell in Norfolk, 1765; and Charles Pymbert, Esq. 1788.

Weever records the tombs of John Payne, vicar, 1470; Henry Archer, 1480; Clement Colyns, vicar, 1498; Audrey, wife of Gideon Aundesham, 1502; John Holt, 1520; and his wife Elizabeth, 1500; John Sampol, yeoman usher of the King's chamber, 1535; and Anthony Sutton, B. D. 1543.

Tombs, mentioned by Weever, now decayed or removed.

In the church-yard are the tombs of John Underwood, Gent. of Hertford, 1699; Theophilus Blyke, Esq. deputy secretary at war, 1718; Richard Blyke, Esq.⁹⁹, auditor of the imprests, 1775; Samuel Hemming, M. A. rector of Kilmington, Som. 1732; Mary, widow of Robert Gray, Esq. 1735; Samuel Rush, Esq. 1739; George Holgate, Gent. 1752; Silas Palmer, of London, merchant, 1753; Thomas Greening, Esq. 1757; Richard Robinson, Esq. of Worton, 1763; Mr. John Devall, 1774; William Wright, Esq. 1776; John Simson, Esq. of Grenada, 1777; Mary, wife of John Ibbetson, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, 1780; John Somner Sedley, Esq. 1782; Sarah, wife of John Hayne, Esq. 1785; Nathaniel Simon, Esq. 1787; James Duberley, Esq. 1791; and Jane, daughter of Edward Neave, Esq. and widow of Lilly Butler, rector of Witham in Essex, 1793. On the south wall of the church, on the outside, is a tablet to the memory of Thomas Carter, curate and lecturer, 1791; on the north wall the monuments of Robert Brightman, 1715; Henry Jordan, 1722; John Angell, Gent. 1748; Mr. Edward Ivory, 1763, and others of the family; Mrs. Martha Greene, 1780; Flower, wife of John Angell, 1788; and Langley Hill, Esq. 1793. Against the stone house adjoining to the church-yard is a monument without either name, date, or arms¹⁰⁰, which has the following

Church-yard.

⁹⁹ Mr. Blyke made large topographical collections for Herefordshire, which were purchased after his death by the present Duke of Norfolk.

¹⁰⁰ The only mark of distinction is the crest, an owl.

inscription: " Si Chrificola es, fiftc viator et æternos annos meditare."

Rectory.

The church of Isleworth was appropriated at an early period to the abbey of St. Waleric in Picardy, to which monastery it was confirmed, together with their other possessions, by Henry II.¹⁰¹ The prior of Takely, whose house was a cell to that convent, presented to the vicarage as their procurator¹⁰². In the year 1391, the abbot and convent of St. Waleric granted this church to William of Wickham's college at Winchester¹⁰³. In the year 1544, the warden and scholars of Winchester gave the church of Isleworth, with some other churches in Middlesex¹⁰⁴, to Henry VIII. in exchange for the manor of Harmondsworth¹⁰⁵. Edward VI. in the first year of his reign, granted the rectory and advowson of Isleworth to the Duke of Somerset¹⁰⁶; in the same year there was a grant of the great tithes to the dean and chapter of Windsor¹⁰⁷, who soon afterwards became possessed of the advowson¹⁰⁸. The rectory was taxed at 24 marks in 1371¹⁰⁹; in Henry VIII's time it was valued at 35l.¹¹⁰, in 1650, at 135l. 5s.¹¹¹ In the year 1635, Gideon Aunsham, Esq. was lessee of the rectory, then called the Warden Hold¹¹²; in 1650, Henry Mildmay, Esq.; the present lessee under the church of Windsor is Mr. James Orton. 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. The warden and scholars of

Lessees.

Vicarage.

¹⁰¹ Dugdale's *Monast.* vol. ii. p. 1003.

¹⁰² Newcourt's *Repertorium*, vol. i.

¹⁰³ *Cart. Antiq.* Augmentation-office, E. 63. There is a seal of the Abbot of St. Waleric appendant to this deed, in fine preservation.

¹⁰⁴ Heston, Hampton, Harmondsworth, and Twickenham.

¹⁰⁵ Record in the Augmentation-office.

¹⁰⁶ *Pat.* 1 Edw. VI. pt. 4. July 23.

¹⁰⁷ Record in the Augmentation-office.

¹⁰⁸ Newcourt. The advowson appears to have remained in the crown some years after the Duke of Somerset's attainder; Queen Mary presented to the vicarage in 1554.

¹⁰⁹ *Harl. MSS.* N^o 60.

¹¹⁰ *Chantry Roll*, Augmentation-office.

¹¹¹ *Parliamentary Surveys*, Lamb. MSS. Lib.

¹¹² Glover's Survey.

Winchester were to receive in lieu of their right a pension of 20s. per annum. 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; his servant to have the same privilege with the inferior servants or grooms¹¹³. 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. By some future agreement the diet was commuted for money; and the sum of 11 l. 7 s. 4 d. (including the 33 s. 4 d.) was allotted to the vicar out of the demesne lands, which is still received. In the king's books it is valued at 18 l. per annum. The vicar receives 20 l. per annum out of the great tithes.

John Hall, instituted to this vicarage in 1521, was executed at Tyburn in 1535, for refusing to acknowledge the king's su-^{Vicars.} ^{John Hall.} premacy¹¹⁴.

Nicholas Byfield, who became vicar in 1615, was an eminent divine of the Calvinist persuasion. He published commentaries on St. Paul's epistle to the Colossians, and the general epistle of St. Peter, and several other theological works¹¹⁵. His son Adoniram was a man of considerable note during the civil war, and was secretary to the assembly of divines¹¹⁶. His son Richard was a member also of that assembly, and an author¹¹⁷. The vicar of Isleworth died in 1622. A print of him was published by Richardson in 1790; with an ac-

¹¹³ "Habeat vicarius, cum uno suo puero vel famulo, liberam ingressionem in aulam vel domum refectiois infra predictum monasterium ubi ad comedendum & bibendum generosi & alii dicti monasterii servientes communiter solent convenire; cum quibus generosis, sine murmure sive contradictione, ea quæ sibi communiter apponuntur partici-

"pabit; & consimiliter faciet puer sive famulus ejusdem tunc vicarii inter inferiores sive juniores servientes ipsorum abbatissæ & conventus Anglice *Gromes*." Cart. Antiq. N. 72.

¹¹⁴ Holinshed.

¹¹⁵ Neale's History of the Puritans, vol. i. p. 497.

¹¹⁶ See vol. ii. p. 378. ¹¹⁷ See vol. i. p. 371.

count of a stone of a very large size, weighing 33 ounces avoirdupois weight, taken out of his bladder the day after his decease by Mullins the surgeon.

William Grant, who was sequestered by the Puritans¹¹⁸, was reinstated at the Restoration. Newcourt mentions no successor till 1678. Samuel Rowles supplied the cure during Grant's sequestration¹¹⁹.

Dr. Cave. Dr. Cave, an eminent and learned divine, resigned the living of Islington for this vicarage; which he held till his death, anno 1713. He was buried at Islington: in the account of which place farther mention will be made of him.

Richard Coleire. Richard Coleire, vicar of Isleworth, published a sermon, occasioned by the rape and murder of Anne Bristow on Smallbury-green, anno 1723.

The present vicar is William Drake, M. A. who succeeded John Fulham in 1777.

Parish register. The earliest date of the parish register is 1566: it appears to have been very accurately kept.

	Average of Baptisms.	Average of Burials.
1580—1589	- 26 $\frac{3}{10}$	- 22 $\frac{1}{2}$
1630—1639	- 53 $\frac{9}{10}$	- 52 $\frac{1}{5}$
1680—1689	- 61 $\frac{4}{5}$	- 78 $\frac{1}{2}$
1730—1739	- 61 $\frac{3}{5}$	- 71 $\frac{7}{10}$
1780—1784	- 123 $\frac{3}{5}$	- 122 $\frac{3}{5}$
1784—1789	- 125 $\frac{4}{5}$	- 110 $\frac{1}{5}$
1790—1793	- 137 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 121

Depopulation at Isleworth in the 14th century. A remarkable depopulation of this place, or rather of the manor of Isleworth, happened in the fourteenth century, which is thus re-

¹¹⁸ A petition of the inhabitants of Isleworth 1641. See Gough's Topography, vol. i. p. 571. against William Grant their vicar, containing ¹¹⁹ Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. 21 articles, was printed on a single sheet 4to, MSS. Lib. vol. vii.

corded: There was an ancient custom in the manor that the tenants should pay a certain sum of money called the *Difeyne*, (amounting to eight marks,) to the lord, besides the customary rents. This sum was levied, in an equal proportion, upon all males of 15 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 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 *difeyne* was wholly remitted for four years¹²⁰.

The population of this parish appears to have increased in a proportion of more than five to one during the two last centuries. It was doubled between the periods of 1580 and 1630; and between 1730 and 1780. In the period of 1730--9, 74 children belonging to this parish were baptized in Hounslow chapel, which will increase the average to 69. In the period of 1780--9 about 50 were baptized there; which will increase the averages of 1780--4 and 1780--9 about $2\frac{1}{2}$ each. The following satisfactory account of the present state¹²¹ of population was procured for me by Sir Joseph Banks: The whole number of houses is 712; of these 43 are gentlemen's houses, 6 farm-houses, 26 public-houses, the remainder shops, cottages, &c. The houses in the village of Isleworth are 318 in number; in that part of Hounslow which is in this parish, 134; in Worton, 45; Rails-head, 53; Brentford-end, 105; Whitton-dean, 11; Smallbury-green, 10; Sion-hill, 10; Wyke-green, 6; and Brazil Mill-lane, 20. The total number of inhabitants is 4190: of these 171 are lodgers; of the stationary inhabitants 2223 are grown

Comparative
state of popu-
lation.

¹²⁰ Cl. 9 Ric. II. m. 47.

¹²¹ In October 1794.

persons (982 males and 1241 females), and 1796 children (956 males and 840 females).

Plague years. In the year 1603 there were 75 burials, being more than double the average of that period. In 1625, 126 persons were interred, of whom 38 are said to have died of the plague; in 1665, 195 persons, of whom 149 died of the plague.

Extracts from the Register.

Fenton, Knt. “ William, son of S^r Jeffery Fenton, Knt. baptized June 24, 1590; John, his son, buried Ap. 5, 1591.”

Arundel, Knt. “ S^r John Arundel, Knt. died Jan. 17, 1591, and was buried at S^t Collone in Cornwall.” This Sir John Arundel married Anne, daughter of Edward Earl of Derby¹²², who had a feat at Illeworth¹²³. He was ancestor of the Arundels of Lanterne in Cornwall, and of Chidioke in Dorsetshire, one of whose coheirs was mother of the present Lord Arundel of Wardour.

Hungerford, Knt. “ Mary, the daughter of S^r John Hungerford, Knt. baptized June 21, 1601.” Sir John Hungerford was of Down Amney in Gloucestershire; his daughter Mary married William Platt, Esq. of Highgate, who died in 1637, and afterwards Edward Tucker, Esq.¹²⁴

Sir William Glover, Knt. “ S^r William Glover, Knt. buried Dec. 17, 1603.”

Savage Earl Rivers. “ Henry, the son of S^r Thomas Savage, Knt. baptized Mar. 7, 1606; Jane, May 26, 1607; Francis, June 5, 1608; James, Aug. 13, 1609; another Henry, Feb. 26, 1609; a third Henry, Jan. 16, 1611 (buried Jan. 29); Elizabeth, baptized July 27, 1612 (buried Aug. 7, 1613); Dorothy, baptized Nov. 3, 1614.” Sir Thomas Savage was created Viscount Savage in 1626; he afterwards succeeded to the title of Earl Rivers on the death of Thomas Darcy,

¹²² See Collins's Peerage.

by's pew is mentioned in 1615.

¹²³ A servant of Lady Derby's was buried in 1575; another in 1584. The Earl of Der-

¹²⁴ See p. 67 of this volume.

whose

whose daughter he married, the said Thomas having been created Earl Rivers in 1626, with remainder on failure of male issue to Sir Thomas Savage and his heirs. The title became extinct in 1728.

“ Dorothy, the daughter of Sr William Lower, Knt. buried Oct. 16, 1606.” Lower, Knt.

“ Henry, son of Sr Ralph Winwood, Knt. baptized Aug. 13, 1614.” Sir Ralph Winwood.
Sir Ralph was ambassador to the States of Holland, and secretary of state in the reign of James I. He died in 1617¹²⁵.

“ Philip Hobby, the son-in-law of Sr *Rafba* (Sr Horatio) Vere, Families of Hobby, Vere, and Tracey.
“ buried Jan. 13, 1616.” Mary, daughter of Sir William Tracey, married to her first husband, Mr. William Hobby, and secondly, Horatio Lord Vere. Philip Hobby died unmarried.

“ Harry Trace, the L^d Vere’s kinsman, buried Mar. 25, 1617.”
Son of Sir William Tracey, and brother of Lady Vere. “ Horace, “ the son of Sir Robert Trace, Knt. and Bridget, baptized June 28, “ 1618, buried May 20, 1619.” Sir Robert was nephew of Lady Vere, and was afterwards the second Viscount Tracey. He married Bridget, daughter of John Lyttleton, Esq.

“ Henry Leegh, Esq. and Lady Scudamore, married July 2, 1616.”

“ Sr Robert Sidney and the Lady Dorothy his wife had their “ daughter Dorothy baptized Oct. 5, 1617.” Birth of Waller’s Sachariffa. Sir Robert Sidney, afterwards the second Earl of Leicester of that name, married Dorothy, daughter of Henry Earl of Northumberland. Their daughter Dorothy, whose baptism is here recorded, was the celebrated Sachariffa, rendered immortal by Waller. Fenton in his notes upon that poet says, that he had in vain endeavoured to discover the time or place of her birth, and that he searched the registers at Penshurst for that purpose. It appears by this entry that she was born at Sionhouse, whilst her grandfather was a prisoner in the Tower. The following extract from the parish accounts proves that she resided at

¹²⁵ Biog. Brit.

- Illeworth in her widowhood, 1655 :—" Received of the Countess of
 " Sunderland, for her rate for the poor for half a year, 15s."
- Countess of Northumberland. " Dorothy, the Lady and Countess of Northumberland, buried
 " Aug. 14, 1619." Sacharissa's grandmother, wife of Henry Earl
 of Northumberland, and daughter of Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex.
 The time of her death is not mentioned in the peerages. It appears
 by this date of her burial, that she did not live to see her husband
 released from his confinement.
- Dutton, Knt. " Sr Thomas Dutton, Knt. and the Lady Anne had their daughter
 " baptized Feb. 23, 1622; Elizabeth their daughter, buried Aug. 15,
 " 1623; Lucy, baptized Nov. 21, 1623; Sr Thomas Dutton, Knt.
 " buried May 19, 1634." He was descended from the family of
 that name in Cheshire. His wife's name was Garraway ¹²⁵.
 " Sir John Waters, Knt. and the Lady Anne Biggs, married July
 " 18, 1622."
- Harvie, Knt. " Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Simon Harvie, Knt. ¹²⁶ buried May
 " 6, 1626; Simon Harvie, Knt. buried Dec. 4, 1628; Simon, son
 " of Lady Harvie, buried April 6, 1632."
- Overbury, Knt. " Giles, son of Sr Giles Overbury and Anne his wife, baptized
 " Aug. 8, 1627; John, Ap. 24, 1630 (buried Ap. 9, 1632); Anne,
 " baptized Oct. 11, 1631; Edward, Feb. 4, 1633; Richard, Oct.
 " 24, 1634; Mary, Sep. 11, 1637."
- Three children at a birth. " Jane Carter had three children (whereof two were still-born),
 " buried Feb. 23, 1627."
- Lord Gray of Warke. " The R^t Hon. the L^d Graye and the Lady Priscilla his wife, had
 " their daughter Catherine baptized Oct. 29, 1629; Ralph and Eli-
 " zabeth, son and daughter of L^d Gray and Priscilla, Oct. 27, 1630;
 " Talbot their son, Feb. 14. 1632; (buried June 9, 1635); Edward,

¹²⁵ Middlesex Pedigrees, Harleian MSS. Harvey mentioned in the parish register at
 N^o 1551. Newington as grocer to Queen Elizabeth.

¹²⁶ It is probable that this is the same Simon

" baptized

“ baptized Feb. 7, 1633.” William Grey was created Lord Grey of Warke in 1624. His son Ralph succeeded to the title, and left an only son, Ford (created Earl of Tankerville), in whom it became extinct. The Earldom of Tankerville was revived in the person of Charles Lord Offulston, who married Lady Mary Grey his only daughter. Catherine, daughter of William Lord Grey, whose baptism is here recorded, married Sir Edward Mosely, Bart. and secondly, Charles Lord North. Lord Grey of Warke had the King’s licence, anno 1631, to inclose a part of the high road leading from Brentford to Twickenham, adjoining to his house ¹²⁷.

“ Sr Gideon Aunsham, Knt. buried Ap. 23, 1631.”

Aunsham,
Knt.

“ John and Ann, son and daughter of Sr Richard Salterston and

Salterston,
Knt.

“ Elizabeth his wife, baptized Jan. 22, 1632. Sir Richard Salterston’s daughter, buried May 13, 1632.”

“ John Queat, a dwarf, buried July 9, 1632.”

A dwarf.

“ Robert, son of Sir John Bennet and Anne his wife, buried Oct.

Bennet, Knt.

“ 18, 1634.” Sir John Bennet, ancestor of the Earl of Tankerville, had by his wife *Dorothy* (daughter of Sir James Crofts), a son Robert, who died unmarried about that period ¹²⁸.

“ Abiena, the daughter of Sr Theodore Mayerne, baptized May 1, 1637.” Sir Theodore Mayerne was a physician of great eminence in the reign of Charles I. I suppose his daughter Abiena to be the same person (called in the parish register at Chelsea, *Adriana de Miherne*) who was married to the Marquis de Montpolion in 1659. Sir Theodore lived many years at Chelsea ¹²⁹.

Sir Theodore
Mayerne.

“ Sir Richard Murray, buried June 29, 1637.”

Murray, Knt.

“ Richard, the son of Sr William Thalkeston, baptized Aug. 1638 ¹³⁰.”

Thalkeston.

“ Theodore, son of Sr William Denny, buried July 16, 1640.”

Denny, Bart.

¹²⁷ Pat. 7 Car. I. pt. 5. July 18.

¹²⁸ Collins.

¹²⁹ See vol. ii. p. 126.

¹³⁰ Among the baptisms; but a note in another hand remarks — *not here baptised.*

Sir William Denny was created a Baronet in 1642. The title is extinct.

- Williamfon, Knt. “ Arabella, daughter of Sr Francis Williamfon, baptized May 30, 1647.”
- “ The Lady Bruker’s ¹³¹ child, buried Sep. 14, 1647.”
- Earl of Warwick. “ The L^d Waurewick had his daughter Frances buried May 4, 1648.” Robert Earl of Warwick was Lord Admiral to the Parliament.
- Brudenell. “ Mr. Francis Brudenell, buried June 23, 1654.” Son, it is probable, of Francis Lord Brudenell, by Anne, daughter of Thomas Viscount Savage ¹³², who was an inhabitant of Isleworth.
- Wolfely, Bart. “ Sr Charles Wolfely, Knt. and his wife, had their daughter Bridget born Mar. 10, 1657.” Sir Charles was the second baronet of that name, and one of Cromwell’s peers. He represented the county of Stafford in parliament in the reigns of Charles I. and II. His wife was Anne, daughter of William Viscount Say and Sele; by whom he had six sons and ten daughters. Bridget was the fifth ¹³³.
- Nott, Knt. “ Sr Thomas Nott’s child, buried April 17, 1659; his daughter Susan born Ap. 23, 1659.” Sir Thomas Nott was gentleman usher of the privy chamber to Charles II.
- Talbot, Knt. “ Frances, daughter of Sr John Talbot, buried June 13, 1662; Thomas, his son (by his wife Barbara), baptized July 28, 1665.”
- Hudfon, Bart. “ Mrs. Margaret Hudfon, daughter of Sr Henry Hudfon of Melton Mowbray, buried Sep. 29, 1665.” She died of the plague. Sir Henry Hudfon, who was created a baronet in 1660, married Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Bromfield, Baronet, some time Lord Mayor of London ¹³⁴. This daughter of Sir Henry is not mentioned by Kimber.

¹³¹ Perhaps Brouncker.

¹³² Collins.

¹³³ Kimber.

¹³⁴ See an account of Lady Bromfield’s tomb, p. 104.

“ Jane,

“ Jane, daughter of Sr Sackville Crow, buried Jan. 1, 1666.” Crow, Bart.
 Sir Sackville Crow (father, it is probable, of Sir Sackville here mentioned) was created a baronet in 1627. The title is extinct.

“ Anthony, the son of Mr. Henry Collins, baptized June 22, 1676.” Anthony Collins.
 The celebrated deistical writer. He is said to have been born at Heston ¹³⁵, but as others of Henry Collins’s children were baptized at Isleworth about this period, and none appear in the register at Heston till 1691, it is probable that he had a house at this place at the time of his son Anthony’s birth, and removed some years afterwards to Heston.

“ The Lady Anne Brumfield, buried July 7, 1681.”

“ Mr. Francis Lumley, buried June 18, 1688.”

“ Margaret Countess of Orrery, buried Aug. 24, 1689 ¹³⁶.

“ Susan, the daughter of the R^t Hon. Henry L^d Longueville and the Lady Barbara his wife, baptized Oct. 2, 1692; Henry, Aug. 30, 1695.” Yelverton Lord Longueville.
 Henry Lord Grey of Ruthin, created Viscount Longueville in 1690, was father of Talbot Yelverton, the first Earl of Suffex of that family. Lord Longueville married Barbara, daughter of Sir John Talbot of Laycock in Wiltshire ¹³⁷.

“ The R^t Hon. Henry Percy, formerly called Cavendish, Earl of Ogle, son and heir-apparent to his Grace Henry Duke of Newcastle, was married the 27 day of March 1679, to the R^t Hon. the Lady Elizabeth Percy, daughter and sole heiress to Joceline, late Earl of Northumberland.” Marriages of the Percy family.
 Lord Ogle died on the first of November the year following, and his widow was soon afterwards married to Thomas Thynne, Esq. of Longleat, who was murdered by the contrivance of his rival Count Conningmark, on the 12th of September 1682. On the 30th of May following, Lady Ogle married Charles Seymour the sixth Duke of Somersset ¹³⁸.

¹³⁵ Biograph. Brit.

¹³⁶ See p. 102. mentioned in the preceding page, whose wife’s

¹³⁷ The Sir John Talbot, it is probable, name was Barbara.

¹³⁸ Collins.

“ S^t William Windam and Lady Catherine, daughter of his Grace “ the Duke of Somers^t, married July 15, 1708.” Sir William Wyndham, Bart. was father of the first Earl of Egremont, which title was granted in 1749 to Algernon Duke of Somers^t, with remainder to his nephew Sir Charles Wyndham and his heirs ¹³⁹.

“ L^d Tumont and the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of his Grace the “ Duke of Somers^t, married June 14, 1707.” Henry Earl of Thomond in Ireland, and Viscount Tadcaster in England, the husband of Lady Elizabeth, died without issue in 1734 ¹⁴⁰.

“ The R^t Hon. Algernon Percy, commonly called L^d Algernon “ Percy, second son of the Duke of Northumberland, of this parish, “ and Isabella Susanna Burrell, of the parish of Beckenham, in the “ county of Kent, were married by special licence in Sion-house, “ June 8, 1775, by Thomas Percy, D. D ¹⁴¹.” The present Earl and Countess of Beverley. Lady Beverley is sister of Sir Peter Burrell, Bart. deputy great chamberlain of England, and niece of Sir William Burrell, Bart.

Napier and
Alington.

“ Nathaniel Napier, Esq. of Middlemarth-hall in Dorsetshire, and “ the Hon. M^{rs} Catherine Alington of Hammer-smith, married Aug. “ 28, 1694.”

Humble,
Bart.

“ S^t William Humble, Bart. of the parish of Twickenham, and “ M^{rs} Mary Fisher of this parish, married Feb. 14, 1695.”

Carteret,
Bart.

“ James, son of S^t Charles Carteret and the Lady Mary his wife, “ baptized June 15, 1694.” Sir Charles Carteret, Bart. was gentleman of the privy chamber to Queen Anne, and it is probable was at this time in attendance upon her (as Princess of Denmark) at Sion-house ¹⁴². Sir Charles left no issue at his death, when the title became extinct. He was collaterally related to George Lord Carteret, father of John Earl of Granville. Sir George Carteret married Mary, daughter of Amias de Carteret, Esq. ¹⁴³

¹³⁹ Collins. ¹⁴⁰ Ibid. ¹⁴¹ Now Bishop of Dromore in Ireland. ¹⁴² See p. 90. ¹⁴³ Collins.

“ Dame Elizabeth Cartwright, buried Dec. 19, 1669.”

“ Mr Savage Mostine, buried Aug. 22, 1700.” A son, it is probable, of Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart. by Bridget his wife, only daughter and heir of Darcy Savage, descended from Thomas Viscount Savage and Earl Rivers ¹⁴⁴.

“ Anne Dechamp, aged 92, buried Dec. 12, 1712.” Longevity.

“ The Lady Whitwong, buried May 15, 1716.” Sir John Wittewronge, Bart. married Mary, daughter of Mr. Samuel White. Their daughter Martha was wife of John Gumley, Esq. of Isleworth ¹⁴⁵.

“ Henry, son of the R^t Hon. Henry L^d Paget and Elizabeth his wife, baptized Jan. 22, 1719.” The late Earl of Uxbridge, who died in 1769, when the title became extinct, but was revived in the person of the present Earl, who inherited the Barony of Paget, as maternally descended from William, the fifth Lord Paget ¹⁴⁶.

“ George, son of George and Mary Talbot, *born* Dec. 11, 1719; “ Barbara Maria, Feb. 12, 1720; Charles, son of the Hon. George Talbot and Mary, *born* Ap. 12, 1722; Maria, Aug. 18, 1723; “ John Edward, Oct. 13, 1724; James Robert, June 28, 1726; “ Thomas Joseph, Ap. 17, 1727; Francis Jerome, Sep. 30, 1728; “ Lucy, Dec. 14, 1732.” George Talbot, the *birth* of whose children is here recorded, became afterwards (in 1743) the 14th Earl of Shrewsbury. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Viscount Fitzwilliam of Ireland. George, their eldest son, was the late Earl of Shrewsbury. Charles was father of the present Earl. John Edward died unmarried in 1751. James Robert was in holy orders; and became the catholic bishop of Birtha, and vicar apostolic of the diocese of London. He died in 1790, and was buried at Hammer-smith ¹⁴⁷. I suppose that Thomas Joseph and Francis Jerome died

¹⁴⁴ Kimber. ¹⁴⁵ Ibid. ¹⁴⁶ Collins. ously called Bishop of Centurie; which is the

¹⁴⁷ See vol. ii. p. 419. where he is errone- title of the present vicar-apostolic Dr. Douglas.

in their infancy, they are not mentioned by Collins. Barbara married James Lord Aston of Forfar; Maria married Charles Dormer, Esq.; Lucy took the veil.

Finch Earl
of Aylesford.

“ Heneage Finch, son of the R^t Hon. L^d and Lady Guernsey, “ baptized July 12, 1751.” The present Earl of Aylesford, born, as I suppose, at Sion-house. His mother was daughter of Charles Duke of Somerset.

Elwes, Bart.

“ St William Elwes, Bart. buried Nov. 26, 1778.” The title of Baronet, which was conferred on Sir Gervase Elwes in 1660, is supposed to be extinct by the death of this Sir William, who resided at Isleworth upon a very slender income.

Nevill Earl
of Abergavenny.

“ The Hon. Henry Nevill of St George, Hanover-square, and “ Mary Robinson (daughter of John Robinson, Esq. M. P.) of this “ parish, were married by special licence, Oct. 3, 1781. Mary “ Catherine, daughter of the Hon. Henry Nevill, son and heir of “ George Baron of Abergavenny and Mary his wife, baptized Mar. “ 24, 1783; Henry George, son of the R^t Hon. Henry Vis^{ct} Nevill “ and Mary, June 20, 1785; Ralph, son of the R^t Hon. Henry “ Earl of Abergavenny, &c. Jan. 22, 1787; Henrietta, Aug. 14, “ 1788; John, Feb. 27, 1790; William, Aug. 5, 1792.”

Dalrymple,
Bart.

“ Lady Martha Dalrymple, buried Sep. 18, 1782.” Wife of Sir Hew Dalrymple.

Greville Earl
of Brooke
and War-
wick.

“ Louisa Caroline Anne, daughter of George Greville, Earl Brooke “ and Earl of Warwick, and Harriot his wife, born the 9th of Feb. “ 1794, & baptized the 9 of March 1794, by the Rev^d Frederick “ Hamilton. Sponsors, Lady Caroline Peachy, Lady Anne Fitz- “ patrick, the Duke of Bedford.”

Licences to
eat flesh.

Among the minutes of the vestry is entered a licence, (bearing date April 28, 1661,) given by William Grant, vicar of Isleworth, to Richard Downton, Esq. and Thomasin his wife, to eat flesh in Lent, “ for the recovery of their health, they being enforced by age, no-
“ torious

“ torious sickness, and weakness, to abstain from fish.” These licences were by no means uncommon at an earlier period. After the Restoration, the keeping of Lent, which had been neglected by the Puritans, who entirely exploded the observing of seasons, was enforced by a proclamation from the King, and an office for granting licences to eat flesh in any part of England, was set up in St. Paul’s church-yard, and advertised in the public papers, anno 1663. The strictness of abstaining from flesh diet seems, however, to have been much relaxed at this period, if we may judge from a curious licence¹⁴⁸ under Archbishop Juxon’s hand and seal, dated 1663; by which he grants permission to Sir Nathaniel Powell, Bart. his sons and daughters, and six guests, whom he shall at any time invite to his table, to eat flesh in Lent, provided that they eat soberly and frugally, with due grace said, and privately to avoid scandal; the said Sir Nathaniel giving the sum of 13s. 4d. to the poor of the parish.

Sir Thomas Ingram, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, founded an alms-house at Illeworth for 6 poor women (housekeepers) in the year 1664, as appears by an inscription which is placed over the door with his arms¹⁴⁹. The endowment consists of lands in Yorkshire, given by the founder, now let at 42l. 15s. 10d. per annum; 9l. per annum interest of money given by Lady Kinfale, anno 1720; 6l. per annum interest of money given by John Derbyshire Birkhead, Esq. anno 1743; and a rent-charge of 21 l. (on lands in Illeworth), given by Cary Elwes, Esq. in 1768; in the whole, 78l. 15s. 10d. per annum.

Sir Thomas
Ingram’s
alms-house.

Mrs. Anne Tolson’s benefaction of 5000 l. for building and endowing an alms-house has been mentioned before¹⁵⁰. Its income is 165 l. per annum, being the interest of money remaining after the expences of building were paid¹⁵¹.

Mrs. Tolson’s
alms-house.

Mrs.

¹⁴⁸ In the possession of James Clitherow, Esq. of Boston-house.

¹⁵⁰ See p. 100.

¹⁴⁹ A chevron between three lions passant.

¹⁵¹ At the conclusion of a chancery suit instituted by Mrs. Tolson’s last husband, and determined

Mrs. Bell's
alms-house.

Mrs. Mary Bell, anno 1738, built an alms-house for six poor women, to whom, by her deed bearing date 1764, she gave an annuity of 5 l. 4 s. chargeable on lands, the residue of the rents, if there should be any overplus, to be distributed at the discretion of the trustees. The said Mary Bell, by her last will 1767, left a house and ten acres of land to be sold, and the money applied to the maintenance of the alms-women. This bequest became void by the statute of mortmain, but was confirmed by Mrs. Bell's executors. The money for which the house was sold produces an interest of 6 l. 3 s. 8 d.; the land remains unsold, and is let at 8 l. 10 s. per annum.

Charity-
school.

Dame Elizabeth Hill, in the year 1630, gave a house, called the Townhouse, for a school, and lands at Langley, Bucks, now let at 42 l. per annum, for the educating of "young maids or girls, not vagrants or bastards, but fatherless, and without friends to help them" (to be taught to read, and work with the needle, and to do all household work). This seems to have been the first foundation of the charity-school at Isleworth, in which 32 boys and 20 girls are now clothed and educated. Since its first endowment, it has had the following ample benefactions: Lands at Orpington in Kent, given by Mrs. Anne Oliver¹⁵² in 1672, now let at 35 l. per annum; an annuity of 5 l. 5 s. given by Richard Robinson, Esq. in 1764; 580 l. Old South Sea annuities, the donations of various persons, previously to 1781, viz. 100 l. given by Dr. Cave, in 1712; and 100 l. by Sir John Cheshire, in 1719; 200 l. by Lady Kinfale, in

terminated in favour of the parish, the sum of 1192 l. 13 s. 11 d. had accrued for interest, which increased the principal to 6192 l. 13 s. 11 d.; with which the sum of 6700 l. bank annuities was purchased. The building of the alms-houses cost 1268 l. 3 s. 8 d. which reduced the principal to 5431 l. 16 s. 4 d.; but a subsequent purchase raised it to 5500 l. bank annuities; the interest of which is 165 l. The poor persons appointed to these houses must be parishioners

chosen by the trustees. They are provided with clothes and fuel; and the remainder of the interest is divided among them in money. Communicated by Mr. Bell; to whom I am indebted for a very satisfactory account of the various benefactions given to this parish.

¹⁵² The widow, it is probable, of Oliver the celebrated miniature painter. She resided at Isleworth in the reign of Charles II. See Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. p. 14.

1725; and 75 l. by Mr. Appleby in 1742; 775 l. 3 per cent. purchased with 500 l. given by Cary Elwes, Esq. in 1783; 21 l. by Mr. Matthew Dick, in 1787; 200 l. 3 per cent. by Mrs. Martha and Mrs. Elizabeth Swann, who died in 1786 and 1788; 200 l. 3 per cent. by Mr. James Parker in 1793, and the sum of 500 l. by Dr. Joseph Tylour in 1793: 10 l. per annum also is appropriated to this school, out of the estates left by Mr. John Newman of Stoke Newington, (by his will bearing date 1727,) for the maintenance of charity schools in and near London, at the discretion of his executors. Philip Godard's intended benefaction has been mentioned before¹⁵³. The school was settled upon its present establishment on the 1st of May 1715.

Mr. William Chilcot, anno 1658, left the sum of 21 l. per annum, being a rent-charge in lands in Oxfordshire, for the purpose of apprenticing poor boys. Apprenticing children.

Mrs. Catherine Baron gave 13 penny loaves to be distributed every Sunday, being 2l. 16s. 4d. per ann. Mrs. Rice gave 1l. 6s. per ann. for bread. Mrs. Mary Child gave a rent-charge of 1l. 6s. for the same purpose. Mrs. Tolson gave the sum of 500 l. now producing 21 l. per annum, for bread; Richard Robinson, Esq. in 1764, 5l. 5s. per annum; Dr. Tylour in 1793, the sum of 500 l. Benefactions for bread.

The following benefactions, given to the poor of this place, are distributed at the discretion of the church-wardens, no specific use having been mentioned by the donors:—Barrett gave 1 l. 13 s. 4 d. per annum, to be paid by the Haberdashers Company. Thomas Stainford, in 1574, gave the alms-houses¹⁵⁴ at Brentford-end, and lands and tenements in Ealing and Isleworth, now let at 79l. 6s. per annum, to the poor of this parish. Mrs. Margaret Kemp gave some cottages, late the alms-houses at Hourflow, now let at 1 l. 10s. per annum. Mr. Richard Wyat, in 1612, gave the stone-house in the Other benefactions.

¹⁵³ See p. 92.

¹⁵⁴ The houses were rebuilt about 1653, as appears by an assessment in the parish books;

they have been since pulled down, and the parish workhouse built on their site.

church-yard, and some lands in Isleworth, producing now 3l. 6s. per annum. Margaret Wyat, in 1619, gave the moiety of a house and land at Lalcham, 1l. 15s. per ann. Mrs. Mary Kent, in 1636, gave to the poor and needy, a cottage and garden at Brentford, and now let at 2l. 12s. 6d. and a rent-charge (on lands in Isleworth) of 40s. per annum. Sir John Fenner, 1636, gave some land in Heston, now 8l. 8s. per annum. Cuthbert Hackett, anno 1640, gave two cottages in Isleworth, now 8l. 8s. per annum. Anne Lady Wynne, anno 1669, gave lands in Isleworth, now 7l. per annum. Mrs. Mary Child, in 1722, a rent-charge of 1l. 4s. John Anthony Dyckhoff, in 1747, gave 50l. Old South Sea annuities, and Richard Robinfon, Esq. in 1764, an annuity of 4l. 5s. He gave also to the vicar of Isleworth two guineas to preach an anniversary sermon on the day of his interment, one guinea to the reader, one guinea to the clerk and sexton to keep his tomb in repair, and a guinea to the church-wardens for the same purpose. Mrs. Bell, anno 1764, gave the residue of the profits of certain lands, charged by herself and Mrs. Child with specific payments already mentioned, to be disposed of to the poor at the discretion of the church-wardens. The lands are now let at 10l. per ann.; the rent-charges amount to 7l. 14s. John Robinfon, Esq. gave 1l. per annum to the parish, as a compensation for inclosing a piece of waste.

Manufac-
tures, cop-
per-mills,
&c.

Norden mentions copper and brass mills at Isleworth. He says that the ore was brought from Mendip Hills; and that "manie artificial devises were to be noted in the performance of the worke"⁵⁵. These copper-mills still exist, being situated at Baberbridge. They belong to the Duke of Northumberland; and are rented by the incorporated Society of the Mines Royal. There is a china manufacture at Isleworth, belonging to Messrs. Shore and Co. Mr. Philpot's calico grounds, and two great flour mills, one of which was destroyed by fire in the month of September last, and is now rebuilding.

⁵⁵ Spec. Brit. p. 41.

I S L I N G T O N .

IN ancient records the name of this place is written Ifendune, Name and etymology. Ifendon, Ifeldon, Yfeldon, and Eyfeldon. Skinner derives it from *Gifel*, a hostage, and *tun*, a town. His etymology is not, I think, entirely satisfactory, as it does not appear that this place was ever called Gifelton or Gifleton. Ifendune, which name occurs in the most ancient records belonging to the church of St. Paul's, as well as in Doomsday-book, signifies in the Saxon language the Hill of Iron; in favour of which etymology it may be adduced, that several springs of water impregnated with that mineral have been found near the village.

Islington is situated about a mile to the north of London, on the road to Barnet. The parish lies within the hundred of Offulston, and is bounded by St. James's, Clerkenwell; St. Pancras, Hornsey, Stoke Newington, Hackney, St. Leonard-Shoreditch, and St. Luke-Old Street. It is three miles one furlong in length, two miles one furlong in breadth, ten miles one-half in circumference, and contains about 3000 acres of land, almost the whole of which is pasture and meadow; one field only, of small extent, is arable; and there are a few acres of nursery grounds. The soil is a gravelly loam, in some parts mixed with clay. The land is principally occupied by cow-keepers, and milk and butter (particularly the former) have long been Situation, boundaries, extent, &c. Cowkeepers.

noted as the staple commodities of the place'. The number of cows now kept in the parish varies from about 1200 to 1500, nearly half of which are the property of Mr. West. Considerable quantities of brick are made in the fields near the extremity of the parish adjoining to Hackney. In the same neighbourhood, within this parish, is an extensive manufacture of white lead belonging to Samuel Walker and Company.

Land tax. Ilington pays the sum of 200*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* to the land-tax, which is at the rate of about 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound.

Arrest of
Henry VI.

When the unfortunate Henry VI. was brought a prisoner to London, he was met at Eyseldon by the Earl of Warwick, who arrested

* The following curious extract is taken from a speech made before Queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth, anno 1575, by a person who represented "a squier minstrel of Middlesex." It shews that Ilington was no less famous for its dairies than it is now; and it contains some shrewd hints that the milk-dealers of that age were not unacquainted with the art of adulterating their commodities. This minstrel declared, "how the worshipful village of Ilington, well knoen too bee one of the most auncient and best tounz in England, next to London, at this day, (as well at Cookez feast in Aldergate-streete yeerely upon Holy-rood-day, az allso at all solemne bridealez in the citie of London all the yeer after, in well serving them of mylk for theyr flawnez not yet pil'd nor chalked; of cream for their custardes not frothed nor thykned with flour; and of butter for theyr pastiez & pyepaste not made of well curds, nor gather'd of whey in foomer, nor mingled in winter with salt butter watered or washt,) did obteyn long agoo these worshipful armez in cooler and foorm as yee see; which are, a field argent as the field and ground whearin the milkwives of this woorthy tooun doo trade for theyr living. On a fests tenny three platez between three milk tankerds proper. The three milk tankerds az the proper vessell whearin the

"substauns & matter of their trade is too and fro transported. The fests tenny, which is a cooler betokening dout & suspicion, as well to their markets and servants as to their customerz, that they trust not too farre, may bring unto them platez, that iz coynd sylver; three, that iz sufficient & plentie; for so that number in armory may well signifie. For creast, upon a wad of ote-straw a boll of furmenty. This skoochion, with beatz very aptly agreeing both to the armz and to the trade of the bearers, gloriously supported between a gray mare (a beast meetest for carrying of milk tankerds), her pannell on her bak, az alwaiz reddy for servis at every feast and brydale at neede, & her silly sole, fallow & flaxen mane after the fyre. In the skro undergraven iz thear a proper word, well squaring with al the rest, taken out of Salern's chapter of things that most noorish a man's body, *Lac, castus infans*; that iz, good milke and yoong cheez. And thus mooch and pleaz you, quoth he, for the armz of our worshipful tooun: and thearwithall made a manerly leg, and so held his peas." Laneham's account of Queen Elizabeth's entertainment at Kenilworth Castle, anno 1575, printed in Nichols's *Queen Elizabeth's Progresses*, vol. i. (1575) p. 31—33.

him

him there in the name of King Edward IV., and caused his gilt spurs to be taken from his feet ³.

In the year 1514, “ the citizens of London, finding themselves
 “ grieved with the inclosures of the common fields about Islington,
 “ Hoxton, Shoreditch, and other places near to the city, whereby
 “ they could not be suffered to exercise their bows, nor other
 “ pastimes, in those fields, as aforetime they had been accustomed,
 “ assembled themselves one morning, and went with spades and
 “ shovels unto the same fields, and there like diligent workmen so
 “ bestirred themselves, that within a short space all the hedges about
 “ those towns were cast down, and the ditches filled. The King’s
 “ counsaill coming to the Grey Friars to understand what was meant
 “ by this, were so answered by the Mayor and Counsaill of the citie,
 “ that the matter was diffimuled; and so when the workmen had
 “ done their work, they came home in quiet manner, and the fields
 “ were never after hedged ⁴.”

Inclosures
destroyed by
the London-
ers.

On the 17th of September 1557, four victims of bigotry were burnt at one fire at Islington ⁵.

Protestants
burnt.

In the month of October 1642, the committee of the militia of London gave orders that trenches and ramparts should be made near all the highways leading to the city, as beyond Islington; in the fields near Pancras church, Mile-end, &c. This work was carried on for several months ⁶. In May and June 1643, it was prosecuted with uncommon zeal, as appears by the following extracts from the public papers:—“ May 8. The work in the fields to trench the city
 “ goes on amain; many thousands of men, women, and servants,
 “ go out daily to work; and this day there went out a great com-

Trenches and
ramparts
made near
Islington
in 1642 and
1643.

³ Holinshed’s Chronicle, vol. iii.

⁴ Ibid. p. 1494.

⁵ Fox’s Martyrs, vol. iii. p. 705.

⁶ England’s Memorable Occurrences, October 24—31, 1642.

“pany of the common-council, and divers other chief men of the
 “city, with the greateſt part of the trained bands, with ſpades,
 “ſhovels, pickaxes, &c.—May 9. This day many thouſands of ci-
 “tizens, their wives, and families, went out to dig, and all the
 “porters in and about the city, to the number of 2000.—May 23.
 “Five thouſand feltmakers and cappers went to work at the trenches,
 “near 3000 porters, with a great company of men, women, and
 “children.—May 24. Four or five thouſand ſhoemakers.—June 5.
 “Six thouſand taylors⁷.”

Moated ſite.

In a field, called the Reed-moat Field, a ſhort diſtance from the
 workhouſe towards the north-weſt, are ſome remains of trenches;
 in one corner of the field is a moated ſite, forming on the outside of
 the moat a ſquare of about 100 paces. Theſe veſtiges are thought
 to have been a Roman camp.

Lands in
 Iſlington as
 deſcribed in
 Doomſday-
 book.

In the ſurvey of Doomſday, the landed property at Iſlington is
 thus deſcribed: “The canons of S^t Paul’s hold two 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 villans who hold a virgate of land, and there is paſture for the
 “cattle of the town. This eſtate, whoſe preſent and former value is
 “40s. has been time out of mind parcel of the demefnes of the church.
 “The ſaid canons hold two other hides in Iſlington. This land
 “furniſhes employment for two ploughs and a half, and is all in cul-
 “ture. There are four villans who hold this land under the canons,
 “four bordars, and 13 cottars.” This eſtate, which was parcel alſo
 of the demefnes of the church, had been valued in King Edward’s
 time at 40s.; but when the ſurvey was taken, at 30s. only. “Gil-
 “bert holds half a hide of Geoffrey de Mandeville. This land
 “is half a carucate, and is cultivated to its full extent. There is

⁷ Perfect Diurnal.

“ one villan and one bordar. It was valued in King Edward’s
 “ time at 20s., now at 12 s. It was formerly the property of Grim,
 “ a fervant of King Edward, who could alien it at pleasure. Derman
 “ holds half a hide of the King. On this land, which is half a ca-
 “ rucate, is one villan. This estate is valued at 10s. and was for-
 “ merly the property of Algar, a fervant of King Edward, who had
 “ power either to fell or to devise it.

“ Ranulf, brother of Ilger, holds Tolentone⁸ of the King for
 “ two hides. The land is two carucates. One hide is in demefne,
 “ on which is one plough. The villans have two ploughs. There
 “ are five villans who hold half a virgate each, two bordars who
 “ hold nine acres, one cottar and one flave, pasture for the cattle of
 “ the town, pannage for 60 hogs, and 5 s. 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 40 s. It was the property
 “ of Edwin, a fervant of King Edward, who had the power of alien-
 “ ing it at pleasure.”

Manor of
Tolentone.

King William the Conqueror, in or about the year 1065, restored
 to the canons of St. Paul’s certain estates of which they had been un-
 justly deprived; among these were nine cassats⁹ of lands in Isling-
 ton¹⁰, being, I suppose, the two estates mentioned in the survey.
 The only property now belonging to the church in this parish is the
 prebendal manor (being the corps of one of the prebends), and a
 small estate called Yven, Iveney, or Yeveney grove field. The pre-

Lands be-
longing to
St. Paul’s
cathedral.

⁸ Tolentone, in the hundred of Ossulfston, was certainly in Islington. The lane now known by the name of the Devil’s Lane was in ancient writings called Tallington, or Tollyngton Lane; and is so described in a survey of roads in Islington made as lately as 1732 (now hanging in the vestry). On the east side of the lane is a moated site, called in old writings Tollyngton-house, or the Lower Place. See p. 133.

⁹ *Cassata* is generally defined a cottage with a sufficient quantity of land to maintain a family; but it is sometimes supposed to be synonymous with *carucata*, a plough-land; and I think it probable that it bears that meaning in the present instance.

¹⁰ Records of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul’s, Lib. L. f. 12.

bendal

Prebendal manor.

Prebendal manor holds a court-leet and court-baron. In the year 1649 it was sold to Maurice Gethin, citizen of London, for the sum of 275 l.¹¹ There are no demesnes belonging to it.

Prebendaries of Ilington.

Richard Fletcher, Bishop of London, and Edward Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester, were prebendaries of Ilington¹². The present prebendary is the Rev. Joseph Butler, M. A. who was installed in 1754.

Yven, or Iveney-grove field.

The present lessee of Yven-grove field, is Mr. William Mott, who pays a reserved rent of 1l. 8s. 4d. per annum, to the church of St. Paul's.

Manor of Berners, Bernersbury, or Bernelbury.

I think it probable that the greater part of the estates said in the Doomday survey to belong to the church of St. Paul's, came into the Berners family. Ralph de Berners, who died in 1297, was seized of the manor of Yfeldon, held under the Bishop of London, as of his castle of Stortford, by a certain quit-rent, and the service of warding the castle¹³. This manor, called in later records Berners, or Bernersbury in Ifeldon, continued in the same family for several generations¹⁴, after which it passed to that of Bouchier, by the intermarriage

¹¹ Parliamentary Surveys, St. Paul's Cathedral.

¹² See Newcourt.

¹³ Esch. 25 Edw. I. N^o 39. In this record the value and extent of the manor is thus estimated: A capital messuage, with the garden, &c. valued at 18s.; 180 acres of arable land valued at 2d. an acre; five of meadow at 1s. 6d.; rents of assize, 26s. 3d.; a pair of gilt spurs, payable by Thomas Meuse of East Smithfield, 6d.; customary rents, 71s.; 48 hens, 4s.; 144 days' work, due from 48 customary tenants, 18s. being 1½d. each day's work; the reaping of 48 acres of corn, 12s.; the carrying of hay, 2s.; weeding corn, 2s; profits of court, 6s. 8d. Edmund de Berners, 26 years

of age, abroad in Gascony, was son and heir of Ralph.

¹⁴ Sir John de Berners died, anno 1396, seized of the manor of Berners in Ifeldon valued at 24l. per annum; James, his son and heir, being then 14 years of age. Esch. 50 Edw. III. N^o 10. Richard Lord Berners died, anno 1412, seized of this manor; a third part of which was held in dower, anno 1417, by Philippa his widow, then married to Thomas Lewkner; the two other parts were in the occupation of the Bishop of London (Kemp); Margaret, daughter of Lord Berners, seven years of age, in 1417, was his heir. Esch. 5 Hen. V. N^o 8. Philippa Lady Berners died in 1421. It appears by the inquisition taken after

termarriage of Sir John Bouchier with Margery, daughter and heir of Richard Lord Berners. Sir John Bouchier, Lord Berners in right of his wife, died in 1475, and Margaret Lady Berners in 1476, when this manor was inherited by their grandson John, the last Lord Berners, then eight years of age¹⁵, who became chancellor of the exchequer. He is recorded among the noble authors, having published a translation of Froissart's Chronicle, and some Romances. Lord Berners died in 1532, leaving issue one daughter, married to Edmund Knyvet, Esq. who had livery of his lands. In 1548, this manor was the property of Thomas Fowler, Gent.¹⁶, in whose family it continued till about the middle of the last century, when it passed to Sir Thomas Fisher, who married Sarah, the daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Fowler, Bart.; Ursula, daughter and eventually heir¹⁷ of Sir Thomas Fisher, Bart., brought this manor into the Halton family, in which it continued till 1754, when it was devised by Sir William Halton, Bart. (grandson of Sir William Halton, who married Ursula Fisher) to the late John Jolliffe Tuffnell, Esq. who died in September 1794. It is now the property of his son.

The Berners family, in the reign of Henry VI., held some lands in Islington (being half a knight's fee), under the Bohuns Earls of Hereford¹⁸, being no doubt the same estate which is mentioned in

after her death (Esch. 9 Hen. V. N^o 24.), that her daughter Margery, then 12 years of age, was married to John Ferriby. (Sir John Bouchier was her second husband.) Among the profits of the manor enumerated in the last-mentioned record are certain rents called Lord's Silver, amounting to 4s. 5½d. The demefne lands held by Lady Berners in dower are nearly of the same extent as the whole manerial estate described in the inquisition taken

after Ralph de Berners's death.

¹⁵ See Esch. 15 Edw. IV. N^o 35. The manor was then valued at 20l. per annum.

¹⁶ Chantry Roll for Middlesex, in the Augmentation-office, dated that year, in which mention is made of lands held under Thomas Fowler.

¹⁷ See Kimber's Baronetage, vol. i. p. 487.

¹⁸ Records in the Exchequer Lib. N^o 28. Knights fees.

the Doomfday furvey as held by Gilbert, under Geffrey de Mandeville, whose heirs the Bohuns were:

Manor of
Canonbury.

Ralph de Berners gave an estate at Iflington, since called the Manor of Canonbury, to the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield¹⁹. This estate is enumerated among other possessions of that monastery in a confirmation-grant of Henry III., bearing date 1253²⁰. After the dissolution of the convent it was granted, anno 1539, to Thomas Lord Cromwell²¹, on whose attainder, which happened the year following, it reverted to the King. It was then charged with the payment of an annuity of 20 l. per annum, to Anne of Cleve²². The bailiff's account, anno 1541, makes the total amount of the manor to be 73 l. os. 7½d²³. The value of the house is not specified, it having been reserved by Sir Francis Bryan the keeper, for his Majesty's use.

King Edward VI. in the first year of his reign granted this manor to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, in exchange for other lands²⁴. The Earl surrendered it to the crown in 1550²⁵, and had a fresh grant of it in 1552, being then Duke of Northumberland²⁶. Upon his attainder the next year, Canonbury reverted again to the crown, and was granted in 1557 to Thomas Lord Wentworth²⁷, who in 1570 aliened it to John Spencer²⁸, afterwards Sir John Spencer, alderman of London, no less renowned for his active services to his fellow-citizens²⁹, than for his immense wealth, the fame of which

Sir John
Spencer.

¹⁹ In a record dated 1373 it is said, that Ralph de Berners formerly gave Canonesbury in Ifelton, and a messuage called Coteler's, to the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew. Esch. 47 Edw. III. N^o 80. 2d Numb.

²⁰ Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 386.

²¹ Bailiff's account referred to in note 23.

²² Rymer's Fœdera, vol. xiv. p. 713.

²³ Rot. Antiq. Brit. Mus. B. 20.

²⁴ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 7389. Mar. 27, 1 Edw. VI.

²⁵ Record in the Augmentation-office.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Pat. 3 and 4 P. & M. pt. 9. June 10.

²⁸ Pat. 12 Eliz. pt. 9. Sept. 11.

²⁹ History of Canonbury, by J. Nichols (author of various topographical and other works,—a native of Iflington), p. 13—19.

was so great, that a pirate of Dunkirk is said to have laid a plot for carrying him away from his house at Canonbury in hopes of a large ransom. The shallop employed for this purpose came up, as the story is told, to Barking-creek, whence the pirate with six of his men came to Islington, leaving the rest of the crew to take care of the vessel. Fortunately Sir John Spencer was not then at Canonbury, by which means the design was frustrated³⁰. Sir John Spencer's daughter and heir, Elizabeth, was married in 1594 to William Lord Compton, by which match the manor of Canonbury came into the Northampton family, and is now the property of the present Earl.

Henry le Hayward and Roger de Creton gave (anno 1334) 106 acres of arable land, and four of meadow, in Ifeldon and Kentyfhton, valued at 21s. 6d. per annum, to the hospital of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, to pray for the soul of John de Kentyfhton. A considerable part of this land was held under the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew³¹. In the year 1443, the master and brethren of the hospital gave an annuity of 6s. 8d. to the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew, on condition that they should have free use of an aqueduct, the head of which was within the precincts of Canonbury³².

Canonbury-house is said to have been made use of as a country residence by the priors of St. Bartholomew. It is supposed to have been in part, if not wholly rebuilt by William Bolton, who was prior from 1509 to 1532. His device, a bolt and tun, was lately to be seen on some parts of the park wall. Canonbury-house was rented of Sir John Spencer, by William Riethorne, Esq. who died there in 1582³³; and it was afterwards, for a few years, in the occupation of Sir Arthur

Canonbury-house.

³⁰ Ibid. p. 21. quoted from a pamphlet intitled "The Vanity of the Lives and Passions of Men, by D. Papillon, 1651."

³¹ Esch. 8 Edw. III. N^o 19. 2d Numb.

³² Pat. 11 Hen. VI. pt. 2. m. 3.

³³ Parish Register.

Eminent in-
habitants.

Atye, public orator of the university of Oxford, who married his widow ³⁴. It is probable that Sir John Spencer came to reside there himself about the year 1599, which date was some time ago to be seen on the ceilings ³⁵. The charter of incorporation granted to the Butchers' Company, bearing date 1605, was signed at Canonbury by Lord Chancellor Egerton, who was then on a visit to Sir John Spencer ³⁶. A daughter of Lord Compton was born there in 1605 ³⁷. From 1627 to 1635, Canonbury-house was rented by the Lord Keeper Coventry ³⁸. 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 ³⁹. William Fielding, Earl of Denbigh, died at Canonbury-house in 1685 ⁴⁰. The only part of the old mansion which remains, is a lodging-house at the north-west corner of the site, which has a large brick tower, 17 feet square, and 58 feet in height. It does not seem of very great antiquity, but was built, it is probable, by some of the owners of Canonbury since the Reformation, for the sake of the extensive prospect it affords of the surrounding country. On the wall of the stair-case, near the top, are painted in Roman characters six Latin hexameters, comprising the abbreviated names of the Kings of England, from William the Conqueror to Charles the First ⁴¹. The tower is let out in apartments, the names of the lodgers being on the doors as in a College stair-case, or that of an inn of court. This place has been the temporary residence of several persons of eminence in the literary world. Samuel Humphreys, who

Remains of
Canonbury-
house.

Samuel
Humphreys.

³⁴ Some of his children were baptized at Islington in 1590, 1591, and 1592. Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 7001.

³⁵ Gent. Mag. 1743, p. 491.

³⁶ Nichols's History of Canonbury, p. 29.

³⁷ Parish Register.

³⁸ A son of Sir Thomas Coventry was baptized in 1627. He dates from Canbury in 1634. Strafford Letters, vol. i. p. 447.; and

³⁹ Vol. i. p. 369.

⁴⁰ Collins's Peerage, edit. 1756, vol. ii. p. 254.

⁴¹ See a copy of them in Nichols's History of Canonbury. They are now much decayed.

wrote

wrote a poem called Canons, and translated “ le Spectacle de la Nature,” and other works, died there in January 1737⁴²; Ephraim Chambers, the well-known author of the Cyclopeda, in 1740⁴³; Dr. Goldsmith had lodgings there, and the late J. Newbery, Esq. author of several useful books for the amusement of children, and some other works.

Ephraim
Chambers.
Dr. Gold-
smith.
J. Newbery.

I suppose the manor of Tolentone to have been the same which was at a later period called the Manor of Highbury. The lands on both sides of Tallington-lane belonged to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem; those on the west side are now parcel of the manor called the manor of St. John of Jerusalem; those on the east side are in that of Highbury, on which side is Tallington-house, a moated site, called in ancient writings, “ the Lower Place⁴⁴.” It seems probable, that when the mansion-house was built on higher ground, it was called, from that circumstance, Highbury, and that in time the manor itself was known by the same name. As a corroboration of the conjecture, it may be observed, that surveys made during the last century mention two woods in the manor of Highbury, and that no wood is mentioned in the survey of Doomsday, as belonging to any of the Islington estates, except the manor of Tolentone.

Tallington-
lane and
house.

Alice de Barowe gave the manors of Highbury and Newton to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem⁴⁵. Previously to this grant, in the year 1271, being then seised of the manor of Newton, she gave to the nuns of St. Mary, Clerkenwell, an annual rent of seven marks, charged upon a house which was held of her by the prior of St. John of Jerusalem. For this benefaction it was covenanted, that Alice de

Manor of
Highbury
and Newing-
ton-Bar-
rowe.

⁴² History of Canonbury, p. 32. Samuel Humphreys, a stranger, was buried at Islington, January 15, 1736-7. Parish Register.

⁴³ Biog. Brit.

⁴⁴ It is so stated in a survey of the manor (now in possession of John Bowles, Esq. the steward, to whom I am indebted for a sight

of it) taken by command of Prince Henry in 1611. It was then vulgarly called the Devil's House; which name it still retains; and Tallington-lane has thence acquired the name of the Devil's Lane.

⁴⁵ Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 543.

Highbury-
place burnt
by the com-
mons of
Essex.

Barowe and her heirs should be for ever remembered in the masses of the convent ⁴⁶. The prior of St. John of Jerufalem had a charter of freewarren in Neweton, dated 1286 ⁴⁷. On the 13th of June 1381, in Wat Tyler's rebellion, "the commons of Effex went to the " manor of Highbury, two miles north of London, belonging to the " prior of St. John of Jerufalem, which they wholly confumed with " fire ⁴⁸." The fite of Highbury manor-houfe, in memory of this fact, ftill goes by the name of Jack Straw's caftle. At a court held for the manor of Neweton in 1409, Idonea, the daughter of John Aleyne, furrendered to Richard Serle four acres of land in Neweton-field, upon condition that he fhould provide her with clothes and maintenance during her life ⁴⁹. After the diffolution of monafteries, the manor of Highbury or Newington-Barrowe was granted to Thomas Lord Cromwell, upon whofe attainder it reverted to the crown ⁵⁰. The fite of the manor and certain demefne lands, confifting of about 300 acres ⁵¹, were leafed by Queen Elizabeth, anno 1562, to Sir Thomas Wroth, for 21 years ⁵²; and the leafe was renewed to Richard Wroth for the fame term in 1584 ⁵³. The fame premifes were granted, anno 1594, for 60 years, in reverfion to Sir John Fortefcuc, one of the Queen's privy council ⁵⁴. The remainder of this term, anno 1611, was vefted in William Lord Compton ⁵⁵. The manor, which had been fettled on the Lady Mary ⁵⁶, became vefted in the crown again upon her acceffion. Queen Elizabeth granted a leafe of the manerial rights (amounting to 40 s. per annum) to

⁴⁶ Cotton MSS. Brit. Muf. Nero, E. VI. f. 62.

⁴⁷ Cart. 14 Edw. I. N^o 8.

⁴⁸ Stow's Annals, 4to. p. 454.

⁴⁹ Cotton MSS. Nero, E. VI.

⁵⁰ Record in the Augmentation-office.

⁵¹ Ancient furvey of the manor before quoted.

⁵² Pat. 4 Eliz. pt. 7. July 15.

⁵³ Pat. 27 Eliz. pt. 7. Feb. 15. The grant was made the preceding year.

⁵⁴ Pat. 36 Eliz. pt. 11. May 29.

⁵⁵ Survey of the manor.

⁵⁶ Abstract of the title, obligingly communicated by John Bowles, Esq.

Thomas Owen⁵⁷. The manor was settled by James I. on Henry Prince of Wales⁵⁸, and when he died, upon his surviving brother⁵⁹; who, after he came to the crown, granted it, anno 1629, to Sir Allen Apsley⁶⁰, who sold it the next year to Thomas Austen, Esq. ancestor of Sir John Austen, Bart, who, in the year 1723, aliened it to James Colebrooke, Esq. from whom it descended to Sir George Colebrooke, Bart. Sir George's life-interest in it was put up to sale in the year 1791, and purchased by Jonathan Eade, Esq. of Stoke-Newington, who is the present Lord of the manor. The reversion belongs to the Colebrooke family. Lands in this manor descend according to the strict custom of gavel-kind, being equally divided between male heirs in the same degree of consanguinity, and in default of male heirs, among females in like manner.

Custom of
gavel-kind.

In the survey taken by order of Prince Henry, anno 1611, it is stated, that there had been a capital mansion standing, as it was reported, within a moat yet remaining, but that the house was decayed beyond the memory of man. Sir George Colebrooke sold the site of Highbury mansion or castle to John Dawes, Esq. who built there an elegant villa, now the property and residence of Alexander Aubert, Esq. F. R. S. a gentleman well known for his attachment to philosophical pursuits, and particularly for the accuracy of his astronomical observations. Mr. Aubert has erected an observatory near the house, and furnished it with an excellent collection of instruments, particularly a very fine reflecting telescope, by Short, being the largest ever made by that artist. It was purchased out of the late Topham Beauclerk's collection.

Site of High-
bury manor-
house or
castle.

Mr. Aubert's
observatory.

⁵⁷ Records in the Augmentation-office.— Thomas Owen, it is probable, was Alice Wilks's third husband, a judge of the Common Pleas. See p. 142.

⁵⁸ Survey of the manor.

⁵⁹ Abstract of title.

⁶⁰ Ibid. The grant was made in the name of White and others. It bears date Sept. 15, 5 Car. I.

The manor of Highbury, according to the survey above mentioned, extends over nearly 1000 acres of land, of which about 460 were then in demefne.

Little St.
John's and
Highbury
woods.

Little St. John's wood and Highbury wood, which were parcel of the possessions of the priory of St. John of Jerufalem, and were included in the lease to Sir John Fortescue, were not granted with the manor to Sir Allen Apsley in 1629, but still continue in the crown. They were sold by the parliament in 1650 to Sir Henry Mildmay and Richard Clutterbuck⁶¹. The Mildmays have long had a considerable copyhold estate at Newington-green in this parish. It is a singular circumstance, that Sir Henry Mildmay was one of King Charles's judges, whilst his brother Anthony was so devoted to that unfortunate monarch, that he attended his execution as a confidential servant, and was one of those who superintended the interment of his remains at Windfor⁶². Sir Henry's estates were forfeited at the Restoration, but this at Newington having been settled in jointure on his wife, continued in the family⁶³, and is now the property of Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, whose father, Sir William, was created a Baronet for the eminent services he had rendered to his country. No traces of the woods above-mentioned remain. The land on which they grew is held under the crown, by an unexpired lease granted to the late John Dawes, Esq.

Sir Henry
and Anthony
Mildmay.

The Ship-
cote.

A house, called the Shipcote, and lands in Islington, then on lease to Henry Ledifman, at the annual rent of 5 l. 1 s. 8 d., formerly parcel of the possessions of the priory of St. John of Jerufalem, were granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1582 to Robert Earl of Leicefter⁶⁴.

The prior of St. John of Jerufalem held in the reign of Henry VI. half a knight's fee in Islington, which had formerly belonged to William de Vere⁶⁵. These perhaps are the lands which constitute

⁶¹ Particulars of sale, Augmentation-office.

⁶² Kimber's Baronetage, vol. iii. p. 215.

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ Pat. 24 Eliz. pt. 3. Aug. 9.

⁶⁵ Records in the Exchequer, Lib. N^o 28. Knights fees.

that

that part of the manor of St. John of Jerufalem which lies within the parifh of Iflington, lying between Tallington-lane and the western extremity of the parifh. This extenfive manor, which is fituated within the parifhes of St. James-Clerkenwell, Iflington, and Hornfey, continued in the crown after the diffolution of monafteries, till the year 1625, when it was granted to Robert Dixon and William Walley⁶⁶, by whom it feems to have been immediately conveyed to Juftinian Povey, Efq. who held it feveral years. In 1643, Chriftopher Wafe, Efq. died feifed of this manor, leaving iffue two daughters; Hefter, married to Sir William Mainwaring, and afterwards to Sir Henry Blount; and Judith, the wife of William Mafter, Efq. From this period the manor has been divided into moieties, one of which came into the family of Short, and is now the property of Col. Henry Hafard, who has taken the name of Short purfuant to the will of John Short, Efq. lately deceased. The other moiety continued in the Mafter family till the year 1741 or 1742, when it was fold by Thomas Mafter, Efq. (father of the prefent representative of the county of Gloucefter), to William Snell, Efq. whofe widow is the prefent proprietor⁶⁷.

Manor of
St. John of
Jerufalem.

Certain lands, late parcel of the poffeffions of Adam Winthorpe, valued at 11l. 10s. per annum, were fold by the crown in Queen Mary's reign, for 20 years purchafe, to William Ormefted, Mafter in Chancery. It is obferved that they were fold fo cheap, becaufe the purchafer had promifed to give them to the church⁶⁸.

In the lower ftreet ftands an ancient houfe, now the Crown Inn, built, it is probable, by fome opulent merchant. In the window of a large room, on the ground floor, are the arms of England, the city of London, the Mercers' Company⁶⁹, and another coat.

Ancient
houfes.
The Crown
Inn.

⁶⁶ Fee-farm rolls in the Augmentation-office.

⁶⁸ Harl. MSS. Brit. Muf. N° 608 f. 6.

⁶⁷ The defcent of this manor was obligingly communicated by J. Wainewright, Efq.

⁶⁹ Gules, a demi-*virgin* couped below the fhoulder iffuing from the clouds, all Proper,

The Queen's coat ⁷⁰. The only initials which occur are ^{W. P.}_{R.} The Queen's Head, another ancient house in the same street, has neither date nor arms.

Mrs. Holmes's, In the large house occupied by Mrs. Holmes, and used for the reception of insane persons, is the coat of Fowler ⁷¹ with the arms of Ulster, and that of Fisher ⁷², impaling Or, a lion rampant, Gules. They are placed over opposite doors on the landing-place of a large staircase. An old mansion belonging to the Fowler family ⁷³, built (as appears by the date of 1595 on a ceiling) in Queen Elizabeth's time, still remains in Cross-street. It is now a ladies' boarding-school in the occupation of Mrs. Clarke. The front has been modernised. At the extremity of the garden, which belonged to this mansion, is a small brick building looking into Canonbury fields, absurdly called Queen Elizabeth's Lodge. It is most probable that it was built as a summer-house by Sir Thomas Fowler the younger, whose arms are placed in the wall, with the date 1655. On the 17th of February that year, there happened a fire at Islington, which broke out at the stables of the great house which was inhabited by Sir Thomas Fowler and his family, Sir Thomas Fisher's family, and others ⁷⁴.

The Pied Bull.

The Pied Bull, near the church, is said by a tradition, which appears altogether groundless ⁷⁵, to have been the residence of Sir

vested Or, crowned with an Eastern crown of the last, her hair dishevelled, and wreathed round the temples with roses of the second, all within an orle of clouds Proper.

⁷⁰ Az. three escutcheons Arg. impaling Az. a chevron between three eagles' heads erased Or. There is also in the same window the representation of a Christ's cross, or cross of Calvary, mounted on steps, and overspread with vines; being, as I suppose, the cognizance of some company or individual.

⁷¹ Az. on a chevron between three herons Or, as many crosses patèe Gules.

⁷² Or three demi-lions ramp. and a chief indented Gules.

⁷³ Some coats of arms (for the most part much mutilated), which were taken out of the windows, still remain in the house. Among these are the arms of Fowler and Heron. Thomas Fowler, the first of the family who settled at Islington, married the daughter of Herne, or Heron, of that place. See Harl. MSS. N^o 1551.

⁷⁴ Perfect Proceedings, Feb. 22, 1655.

⁷⁵ Oldys, in his Life of Sir Walter Raleigh in the Biographia Britannica, says there is no proof of it; and John Shirley of Islington, who wrote a life also of that celebrated man, says nothing of his residence there.

Walter

Walter Raleigh. In the window of a room, on a ground floor, are the arms of Sir John Miller ⁷⁶, Knight, of Iflington, impaling Grigg ⁷⁷. In the kitchen are the same arms (with the date of 1624), and another coat ⁷⁸.

Samuel Clark, a learned orientalist, and one of the editors of the Polyglot Bible, was a schoolmaster at Iflington in 1650 ⁷⁹. Mr. Peter Vowel, a schoolmaster at this place, was executed at the Mewgate, July 10, 1651, for a plot against Cromwell ⁸⁰. Ezekiel Tongue, author of several tracts against the Papists, and some treatises in natural history, about the year 1660, kept an academy for teaching young ladies Latin and Greek, in a large gallery of a house at Iflington, belonging to Sir Thomas Fisher ⁸¹. Col. Okey, an officer of eminence in Cromwell's army, and one of the judges of King Charles the First, is said to have been a drayman in a brewhouse at this place ⁸². John Bagford, celebrated for his typographical collections (now in the British Museum), died at Iflington in 1716 ⁸³. Defoe, the well-known author of Robinson Crusoe, and many other works, received his education at Newington-green. He died at Iflington, in 1731 ⁸⁴. The eccentric Alexander Cruden, author of the Concordance, died there in 1770 ⁸⁵. James Burgh, author of Political Disquisitions, and other works, resided at Iflington four years, and died there in 1775 ⁸⁶. Dr. Nicholas Robinson, a celebrated physician, author of several medical works, died there the same year. Joseph Collyer, who translated the Messiah and Noah from the German, and published some historical and geographical works, died there in 1776. Mrs. Collyer,

Eminent
inhabitants.

⁷⁶ Az. an escutcheon between four mascles Or.—Miller of Iflington and Devonshire.

⁷⁷ Arg. three lions passant in pale Az. a border of the second.—Grigg of Suffolk.

⁷⁸ Sab. three bells Arg. impaling Sab. a fesse between three birds Or, a border of the second.

⁷⁹ Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

⁸⁰ Several occurrences of State affairs. July 6—13, 1651.

⁸¹ Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

⁸² Mysteries of the Good Old Cause.

⁸³ Nichols's Anecdotes of Bowyer.

⁸⁴ Biog. Brit. edit. nov.

⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁶ Ibid.

who resided also at Islington, translated the Death of Abel. Dr. Husband Melliter, an eminent physician, died at his house at Islington, in 1785⁸⁵; Isaac Ritson, in 1789⁸⁶; the late Dr. Pitcairn, in 1791⁸⁷; and the Rev. George Marriott, author of various poems and sermons, in 1793⁸⁸.

The church.

The parish-church, which stands in the upper street, is dedicated to St. Mary. The first stone of the present structure was laid by Sir James Colebrooke, on the 28th of August 1751, and it was opened on the 26th of May 1754. It is a brick-building, with stone coins, cornices, &c. and consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. At the west end is a stone spire. The expence of the building amounted to about 6800 l. a great part of which was raised by subscriptions⁸⁹.

The old church.

The old church, which, by the prints of it in the history of Canonbury, appears to have been of Gothic architecture⁹⁰, was pulled down in 1751. It is said to have been in a very ruinous state, but the tower was so strongly cemented, that the workmen were obliged to make use of gunpowder to separate the masses⁹¹.

Scaffolding of wicker-work.

In the year 1787, Islington-church underwent a thorough repair; when it being found necessary to make some alterations in the vane, the parish contracted with one Thomas Birch, an ingenious basket-maker, who undertook to inclose the spire from the balustrade to the vane with a case of wicker-work, and form within it a staircase, which should afford a safe and easy passage to the top. This he performed in a little more than two months. His agreement with

⁸⁵ Gent. Mag.

⁸⁶ A native of Cumberland, who published a translation of Homer's Hymn to Venus. He wrote also the preface to Clarke's History of the Lakes, and gave promise of considerable eminence as a literary character. He died at the age of 29. History of Cumberland, vol. i. p. 334—338.

⁸⁷ Gent. Mag.

⁸⁸ Europ. Mag.

⁸⁹ Mrs. Pattison, who died in 1755, is said to have begun the subscription with 1000l. See Gent. Mag.

⁹⁰ The date of 1483 was found on the tower.

⁹¹ History of Canonbury, p. 53. in the notes.

his employers was for the sum of 20*l.* and he was permitted to receive money for showing his new mode of scaffolding, by which, though the price of admittance to the staircase was only 6*d.* each person, he reaped considerable profits. His exhibition was frequently advertised in the newspapers. A print of the church, engraved by Matthew Skinner from a drawing made by himself, whilst the spire was inclosed within its wicker case, was published in February 1788.

On the east wall of the chancel are the monuments of Mary, wife of David Woodroffe, Gent. ⁹² 1705; Dr. William Cave ⁹³, 1713; Dr. Cave. Richard Smith, Esq. ⁹⁴ 1776; and Thomas Cogan, Esq. ⁹⁵ 1792. On Dr. Cave's monument is the following inscription: "Juxta heic, (ad imum pulpiti gradum,) conditur quod claudi potuit Gulielmi Cave, S. T. P. Canonici Windsoerienfis, Carolo II. a sacris domesticis, hujus ecclesiæ per 28 annos vicarii: Natus est Decem. 30. An. 1637; obiit Aug. 4. An. 1713. Quatuor filiis et 2 filiabus eodem circiter loco, ex australi latere conditis accessit tandem Anna (Gualt. Stonehouse, S. T. B. filia unica) Mater pientissima, conjux charissima, quæ quidem obiit Jan. 10, 1691. Quisquis es viator, homo cum sis, ossa nostra ne violes, depositi cineres quiescant in pace, abi mortalitatis memor, nec te incautem rapiat suprema dies."

In the chancel are the tombs also of Robert Gery, vicar, 1707; the Hon. Vere Booth, only daughter of George Lord Delamere,

⁹² Arms—G. on a chevron Arg. three stags' heads erased Az. a chief per fesse nebulée Sab. and of the second, impaling Az. fretty Arg.—Cave. Mr. Woodroffe married Mary, sister of Dr. Cave.

⁹³ Arms—Cave impaling Arg. on a fesse Sab. between three hawks volant of the second, a leopard's face between two mullets Or.—Stonehouse.

⁹⁴ Arms—Arg. on a bend Sab. between two

unicorns' heads erased Az. horned and crined Or, three lozenges Arg. impaling Sab. a castle Or.

⁹⁵ Arms—G. three aspin-leaves Arg. quartering Paly of 6 Or and Az. on a chief of the second, a griffin passant of the first; and impaling, Or, on a chevron G. between three demi-lions rampant issuant Az. as many crosses Or.—Stephens.

1717; Henry Barne, merchant, 1757; Mrs. Elizabeth Eddowes, 1760; and Richard Smith, M. A. vicar, 1772.

Mrs. Alice
Owen.

At the east end of the south aisle is the monument of Mrs. Alice Owen⁹⁵, a great benefactress to the parish, erected when the church was rebuilt in the place of one then removed. Mrs. Owen was daughter of Thomas Wilkes; she was thrice married, first to Henry Robinson, Esq. by whom she had six sons and five daughters; secondly, to William Elkin, alderman of London, by whom she had one daughter, Urfula (the wife of Sir Roger Owen of Condover, Salop); and thirdly, to Thomas Owen, one of the justices of the Common Pleas. On the south wall of this aisle are the monuments of John Harwood⁹⁶, LL. D. F. R. S. 1730; Anne his wife, 1729, and their daughter Anne, relict of Seth Jermy, Esq. 1765; Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Simpson, merchant, and daughter of Henry Cowper, 1786; and Thomas Rowe⁹⁷, Esq. (descended from the Rowes of Walthamstow), 1790.

At the east end of the north aisle are the figures in brass of Henry Saville and Margaret his wife, daughter of Thomas Fowler, Esq. The inscription and part of the figures are concealed by a pew⁹⁸. On the east wall of this aisle is the monument of John Ditton, B. A.

⁹⁵ Arms—Arg. on a mount, a pomegranate tree proper, fruited Or.—Wilkes—her paternal coat.

⁹⁶ Arms—Arg. a chevron between three bucks' heads caboshed G. This monument is inclosed within the staircase leading to the south gallery.

⁹⁷ Arms—The two coats of Rowe quarterly, as in vol. ii. p. 464.

⁹⁸ Margaret Saville died in childbed, anno 1546, in the 19th year of her age, as appears by the inscription which is printed in the History of Canonbury, p. 59. The date there indeed is 1646, but that is evidently an error of the press; her father lived in the reign of

Henry VIII. Henry Saville I suppose to have been the father of Sir George Saville, the first baronet of that name; which Henry was high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1567. His mother was a Wyatt. On the tomb in Islington church are the arms of Saville—three owls on a bend, quartering Wyatt, as in p. 39. Henry Saville's marriage with Margaret Fowler is not mentioned in Kimber's Baronetage. It is most probable that he had no surviving issue by her. Weever mentions the tomb of an infant son of John Saville (a mistake, I suppose, for Henry) and his wife Margaret, who died in 1546, the same year with the mother.

of Pembroke College, Cambridge, lecturer at Iflington 35 years, 1776; on the north wall those of Cornelius Yeates, archdeacon of Wilts, and vicar of Iflington, 1720; and William Danvers, Gent. 1740.

Weever records the tombs of William Mistelbroke, auditor, who died in the King's service at Derby, 1492; Robert Middleton, servant to George Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, 1510; John Fowler, 1538; Alice, wife of Robert Fowler, Esq. 1540; and Thomas, infant son of *John Saville*⁹⁹, Esq. by Margaret his wife, 1546.

In the old church were memorials also of the following persons¹⁰⁰: Tombs in the old church. Thomas Walker, citizen and grocer, 1496; William Ricthorne of Canonbury (who married Anne, daughter of John Quarles, merchant), 1582; Gregory Charlet, citizen of London, 1593; Jane, his daughter (wife of Thomas Fowler, by whom she had two sons, Thomas and Edmund), 1601; Sir Thomas Fowler, Knt. 1624. After the death of his first wife, he married Mary, daughter of Lord Chief Justice Catlyn, and relict of Sir John Spencer of Althorpe, who dying in 1620, he married a third wife, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Walter Cope of Kenfington, —; Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Fowler the younger, daughter and heir of William Person, of the Inner Temple, Esq. 1628; John, only son and heir of Sir Thomas Fowler, Bart. who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Aunseline Fowler, of Gloucestershire¹⁰¹, and died without issue, 1638¹⁰²; Jane,

⁹⁹ See the preceding note.

¹⁰⁰ The inscriptions are printed in the History of Canonbury.

¹⁰¹ Another inscription says, Sarah, daughter of John Fowler of Staffordshire.

¹⁰² In the inscription placed upon the monument which was put up to the memory of Sir Thomas Fowler, Bart. by his grandson Sir Richard Fisher, there is mention also of Elizabeth Fowler, who married Gerard Gore, Esq. but the date of her death does not appear. Sir Richard Fisher erected a monument also to

the memory of his father Sir Thomas Fisher; but it has no other date than that of 1678, when it was put up. The inscription mentions six children of Sir Thomas Fisher, by his wife Sarah Fowler:—Thomas, who married Jane, daughter of Sir John Precot, Knt. and had an only son who died without issue before 1678, his father being then dead also; John died young; Richard living anno 1678; Sarah married Sir Hugh Ducie, Knt. both dead before 1678; Susan and Ursula, living and unmarried, 1678.

daughter

daughter of Sir Thomas Fowler, who died unmarried, 1634; William Langham, prebendary of Litchfield, parson of Thurnbie, and doctor of physic, 1603; John Markham, Esq. serjeant at arms, 1610; Thomas Draper, citizen of London, 1611; Sir Nicholas Kempe, Knt. a member of the high commission court, 1624; Henry, third son of Sir Harbottle Grimston, Bart. 1627; Anne, wife of Henry Chitton, Esq. Chester herald at arms (daughter of William Bennet, Gent. by Joice, widow of Richard Jofelin of Essex, and daughter of Robert Atkinson, Esq. of Stowell in Gloucestershire), 1630; Henry Dashfield of Worcestershire, 1638; Edmund Pott, Gent. (who married to his first wife Sarah, daughter of Anthony Thompson of Cambridge, Gent.; secondly, Jane, daughter of Joseph Lane, Gent.), 1650; Sarah, wife of Thomas Fowke, merchant, 1663; Judith, daughter and coheir of Christopher Wafe of Holloway, Esq. and wife of George Master, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, third son of Sir William Master of Cirencester in Gloucestershire, 1669; John Short, citizen of London, 1666; John Short, junior, 1689; Hugh Ratclyffe, Esq. hatter to Charles the First, 1678; he married to his first wife Margaret, daughter of Gervase Handel of Nottinghamshire, Gent.; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Thomas Chewning; Anne, daughter of Henry Woolnough, clerk, 1679; Elizabeth, wife of Abraham Spooner, citizen of London, 1690; Richard Meredith, of the county of Gloucester, Gent. who married Margaret, daughter of Edward Corbet, D. D. by whom he had one son, who died in 1714 (aged 29), and two daughters¹⁰³; Richard Cooke, merchant, 1715; John Cooke, Esq. 1750; Anne Cooke, 1761; and Elizabeth, wife of Robert Barber, Esq. of Ashcombe, Wilts, 1724.

Tombs in the church-yard.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Richard Cloudefly¹⁰⁴, 1517; Dame Sarah Kempe, relict of Thomas Draper, and wife of Sir Ni-

¹⁰³ The date of the father's death is not mentioned in the inscription as given in the History of Canonbury.

¹⁰⁴ A great benefactor to the parish; at whose expence his tomb is kept in good repair.

cholas

cholas Kempe, 1650; Capt. Nicholas Rufford, 1711; Sir John Mor-daunt, late of Tangier, "Knight Banneret," aged 86, 1723; Edward Poulter, Gent. 1727; William Nockells, citizen of London, 1727; Richard Wilson, Gent. of Gray's Inn, 1728; Thomas Fellowe, Esq. 1735; Mr. John Sebbon, 1737; Mr. Walter Sebbon, 1786, aged 93; Philip Oddy, Gent. 1738; Thomas Scott, M. A. lecturer, 1740; John Blackbourne¹⁰⁵, M. A. 1741; Joseph Maxey, merchant, 1742; Mr. John Pullin, 1742; Mary, relict of Henry Eyre, Esq. 1748; Dr. Robert Poole, ("who with indefatigable industry instituted the "small-pox hospital in the year 1746,") 1752; John Booth of Bar-nard's Inn, attorney at law, F. S. A. 1757; Rebecca Powell¹⁰⁶, niece of Zachary Brooke, S. T. P. 1759; Mr. Edward Warner, 1763; Mr. Peter Mauger of the Isle of Jersey, 1764; John Shipston, Esq. 1766; John Gaskin, citizen of London, 1766; the Rev. John Lind-fay¹⁰⁷, 1768; James Jefferson, attorney at law, 1772; Mary, wife of John Clare, of Lincoln's Inn, Gent. 1772; Aaron Clayton, Esq.

¹⁰⁵ On this tomb is the following epitaph: "Hic situm est quod mortale fuit viri verè re-
"verendi Johannis Blackbourne, A. M. ec-
"clesiæ Anglicanæ presbyteri, Pontificiorum
"æque ac novatorum mallei, docti, clari, stre-
"nui, prompti; qui (uti verbo dicam, cætera
"enim quis nescit?) cum eo non dignus erat,
"usque adeo degener, mundus, ad beatorum
"sedes translatus est 17^o die Novembris A. D.
"1741, Ætatis suæ 58. Cui tandem hic
"restituta est Philadelphia, olim ejus relicta,
"postea vero conjux Ric. Heyborne civis Lon-
"dini, quæ obiit 10^o die Januarii A. D. 1750,
"Ætat suæ 70."

¹⁰⁶ The following inscription, written by her
uncle, was placed upon her tomb: "S. Æter-
"næ memoriæ perpetuæque securitati Rebecca
"Powell, virginis honestissimæ, castissimæ,
"pientissimæ, quæ ipso in flore ætatis annos
"xxiii circiter nata, præmaturâ, proli dolor,
"proh pietas & prisca virtus! multùmque

"desendâ morte obiit desideratissima Maii 27,
"anno salutis nostræ 1759. Hoc monumen-
"tum tam propter rarissimas animi dotes quam
"incomparabilem corporis venustatem, me-
"ritò ponendum mœrens curavit avunculus
"charissimus Z. Brooke S. T. P."

¹⁰⁷ The following inscription is placed upon
his tomb: "Hic restant exuvie reverendi Jo-
"hannis Lindfay Aulæ Mariæ apud Oxoni-
"enses olim alumni; qui ecclesiæ Anglicanæ
"exinde minister (beneficiis ejus opulentis
"licet interiori stimulo recusatis) animo in
"adversis æquo, magnocque, sincerâ fide, nu-
"dâque veritate, honos posteris effulsit. Eru-
"ditione insuper eximius, vitæ integer pro-
"positique tenax, spectatâ pietate insignis,
"moresque præcipuè ingenuus vixit. Cursu
"tandem benè peracto fortiter diuque pro fide
"certando emeritus obdormientis more, bene-
"dicens, obiit Jun. 28, A. D. 1768, ætat. 82.
"En virtus! en prisca fides!"

Captain in the 69th regiment of foot, 1774; Joseph Baker, merchant, 1778; John Simes, Esq. 1778; Thomas Gibbons, Esq.¹⁰⁸, 1779; John Kay, of Gray's Inn, Gent. 1779; Mr. Charles Werg, 1780; Capt. Thomas Saunders, 1781; Mrs. Mary Bell, an emigrant from Rhode Island, 1781; the Rev. Thomas Smith¹⁰⁹, 1781; John Gordon, Esq. Lieut. Colonel of the 50th regiment of foot, 1782; Mr. John Grattan, 1782; John Herd, Gent. of the custom-house, barbarously murdered by footpads, 1782; Mary, widow of John Hutchinon, Esq. 1782; Anthony Fryer, attorney at law, 1784; William Cross, merchant, 1785; Mr. Charles Green, of Hinckley in Leicestershire, 1785; Mr. Valentyne Humphrys, of Smyrna, 1786; Mr. James Donaldson, 1787; William Mucklow, Esq. 1788; Mary, wife of Mr. John Nichols, 1788; Capt. Robert Anderson, 1789; William Lea, Esq. 1789; Mr. Daniel Bewes, 1792; Lough Carlton, Esq. 1792; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Welchon, attorney at law, 1792; Mrs. Judith Scott, aged 102, 1792; and Mr. Joseph Ellis 1793.

In the church-yard were the tombs of Mr. John Patten¹¹⁰, 1696; Thomas Willes, Gent. of Buckby in Northamptonshire, 1620; and Christopher White, "professor of chymistry to both the universities," 1739¹¹¹. A new burial ground, containing nearly an acre of land, adjoining to the church-yard, was consecrated Dec. 18. 1793.

¹⁰⁸ On his tomb is the following epitaph:
 "Livest thou, Thomas? Yes, with God on
 " high!
 " Art thou not dead? Yes; and here I lye.
 " I, that with men on earth did live to die,
 " Died for to live with Christ eternally."

¹⁰⁹ On an upright stone fixed against the south wall of the church is the following inscription: "This stone is erected to the memory
 " of the Reverend Thomas Smith, who lies
 " buried in the vault behind this stone, Sun-
 " day morning and Sunday afternoon Lec-

" turer of St. Giles-Cripplegate, London,
 " supported by the Worshipful Company of
 " Haberdashers; and also author of the Trea-
 " tise of Resignation to the Will of God, and
 " the Use and Abuse of the Passions of the
 " Soul; and of several other treatises. He
 " died 12th April 1782, aged 76."

¹¹⁰ Stow's Survey, Appendix, p. 134.

¹¹¹ Communicated by Mr. Powell the parish clerk, who copied the inscriptions from the tombs of Willes and White, which have been since removed.

The

The church of Islington was appropriated to the nuns of St. Leonard at Bromley, to whom it is probable it was given by William Bishop of London, their founder. There was a controversy relating to this church between the said nuns, and the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, which was determined by their agreeing to pay a mark annually to the dean and chapter¹¹². The prioress and nuns presented to the vicarage till the dissolution of their convent, when the rectory and advowson were granted to Sir Ralph Sadler¹¹³, who aliened them, anno 1548, to John Perfe¹¹⁴. In 1565, they were conveyed by Thomas Perfe to Roger Martyn¹¹⁵, and in 1582, by Humphry Martyn to John Cheke¹¹⁶. It is probable that they came into the Stonhouse family before the civil war, and were seized among other estates of Sir George Stonhouse, who suffered considerable losses for his loyalty. In 1646, Sir Walter Smyth of Great Bodmyn in Cornwall, being then in possession of the rectory of Islington (to the exclusion, I presume, of the legal owner), conveyed it, by an indenture of that date, to Sir Arthur Heselrigge, Sir Thomas Fowler, Sir Thomas Fisher, and other inhabitants of the place, as feoffees in trust, for the vicar and his successors, on whom he settled the great tithes¹¹⁷. In 1657, it was ordered by the committees, that Leonard Cooke, who had been presented to the vicarage in the December preceding¹¹⁸, should receive the profits of the rectory pursuant to this grant. In the year 1662, the rectory and advowson were certainly vested in the Stonhouse family¹¹⁹, in which they continued till about the middle of the present century. The late vicar was presented by Richard

¹¹² Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 676.

¹¹³ Pat. 32 Hen. VIII. pt. 22. April 21.

¹¹⁴ Pat. 2 Edw. VI. pt. 1. March 6.

¹¹⁵ Pat. 7 Eliz. pt. 8. Aug. 17.

¹¹⁶ Pat. 24 Eliz. pt. 2. Jan. 2.

¹¹⁷ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MSS.

Lib. and Proceedings of the Committee, vol. xxix. p. 58, 59.

¹¹⁸ Ibid. vol. iii. p. 53.

¹¹⁹ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i.

Holden, Esq. in 1768; the present vicar in 1772, by Richard Smith, Esq.; the rectory and advowson are now vested in the devisees in trust under Mr. Smith's will.

The vicarage is rated in the King's books at 30*l.* per annum.

Vicars.
Meredith
Hanmer.

Meredith Hanmer, who was instituted to this vicarage in 1583, was a man of great learning, and author of the Chronicle of Ireland, an ephemeris of the saints of that country, a chronography from the beginning of the world to the 12th year of Mauritius the Emperor, a translation of the ecclesiastical histories of Eusebius, &c. with the lives of the prophets, apostles, and disciples, and some controversial tracts¹²⁰. Weever, with great indignation, tells a story of him on the credit of the inhabitants of Shoreditch, which was not likely to endear his memory to an antiquary, namely, that while he was vicar of that parish he stripped the tombs of their brass figures, which he converted into coin for his own use¹²¹.

Dr. Cave.

Dr. William Cave, instituted to this vicarage in 1662, was son of the Rev. John Cave, rector of Pickwell in Leicestershire, a great sufferer during the civil war¹²². Dr. Cave published two very elaborate and useful works relating to Ecclesiastical History and Antiquities, the Lives of the principal Fathers within the first centuries of the church, and a work of a more extensive nature, wherein he gives a history of all the writers for and against Christianity to the 14th century, with an account of their publications and doctrines.

Dr. George Stonhouse, who was presented to the vicarage in 1738, was a great friend and favourer of the original Methodists, who had often the use of his pulpit. He died in 1793, but had resigned the

¹²⁰ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

¹²¹ Funeral Monuments, p. 427.

¹²² Kimber's Baronetage, vol. i. p. 361.

living of Islington in 1740. The present vicar is George Strahan, M. A. instituted in 1772, on the death of Richard Smith.

Richard Cloudefley, who died in 1517, left by will ¹²³ the sum of 26s. 8d. to the brotherhood of Jesus to sing a trental ¹²⁴ of masses; he founded also a chantry for “an honest sadde preste to syng for his soule, to pray openly and specially for him by name, and for all Christian foules:” this chantry he endowed with a house and lands, of which the said priest was to receive the whole profits as long as he should continue “to be of a sadde disposition,” and pray as before-mentioned. John Englande gave a clofe let at 4l. 6s. 8d. per annum for the keeping an obit, and the maintenance of an honest priest ¹²⁵.

Brotherhood of Jesus.

Robert Brown, founder of the Brownists, was lecturer at Islington ¹²⁶. The present lecturer is George Gaskin, D.D. Secretary to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

Lecturers.

Ephraim Skinner gave 18l. per annum to the vicar of Islington, and his successors, for the purpose of establishing “a catechist lecture.”

Catechist lecture.

Kingsland chapel has been already treated of in the account of Hackney; in which parish I had placed it not only on the authority of Strype, who was himself for many years lecturer at Hackney, but from very respectable information obtained during my researches at that place. Subsequent inquiries have ascertained nevertheless that its site is within the parish of Islington. Strype’s account of it however is not very erroneous; for it is the chapel only that stands in Islington, the site of the hospital immediately adjoining is in Hackney.

Kingsland chapel.

There is a chapel in Islington belonging to the Methodists, and an independent meeting, adjoining to which is a small cemetery,

¹²³ In the London Registry.

¹²⁵ Chantry Roll in the Augmentation-office,

¹²⁴ Thirty masses said for a person deceased, according to an institution of St. Gregory.

temp. Edw. VI.

¹²⁶ Neale’s Hist. of the Puritans, vol. i. p. 251.

at present not used. Among the few monumental inscriptions is one to the memory of the Rev. John Marrant, 1791. The Rev. Nathaniel Jennings is minister of the meeting.

Parish register.

The earliest date of the parish register is 1557. It is for the most part very fairly written and very accurately kept, except during the civil war and interregnum; at which period there is an *hiatus* of several years.

Comparative state of population.		Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
	1580—1589	-	$38 \frac{1}{5}$	-	$47 \frac{3}{10}$
	1630—1639	-	$58 \frac{1}{3}$	-	$73 \frac{4}{5}$
	1680—1689	-	$67 \frac{1}{2}$	-	$127 \frac{4}{5}$
	1730—1739	-	$88 \frac{7}{10}$	-	$231 \frac{4}{5}$
	1780—1784	-	$155 \frac{1}{5}$	-	$228 \frac{1}{5}$
	1784—1789	-	$160 \frac{4}{5}$	-	$219 \frac{4}{5}$
	1790—1793	-	174	-	$235 \frac{1}{2}$

The population of this parish appears to have increased very considerably between every period here noticed. The disproportion of the burials arises principally from the number of nursed children who die at Islington, and are there interred: many funerals also are brought from the metropolis. The present number of houses is about 1200.

Plague years. Several persons died of the plague at Islington in 1577, 1578, and 1592. In 1593, 106 persons fell victims to that distemper, the whole number of burials that year being 187. In 1603 there were 322 burials; in 1625, 213; in 1665, 696, of which 593 were persons who died of the plague. Ninety-four died in one week from August 29th to September 5th. In the months of August and September the number of burials was above 490¹²⁷.

¹²⁷ Weekly bills of mortality. The parish register is defective in the latter part of this year.

Extracts from the Register.

“ William Perriam and Margery Huchyson, married April 6, 1562.” Sir William Perriam, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had a considerable estate at Iflington¹²⁸.

“ Henry, the sonne of Mr. Yelverton, was baptized July 7, 1566.” Sir Henry Yelverton. This was no doubt the celebrated Sir Henry Yelverton, who is said to have been born at Easton Mauduit in Northamptonshire on the 29th of June¹²⁹. From the date of his baptism, however, it seems much more likely that he was a native of Iflington; where his father Sir Christopher (then Mr. Yelverton, and a student at Gray’s Inn) had, it is probable, country lodgings. Sir Henry Yelverton was attorney-general to King James; but having given offence, as it is said, to the favourite Buckingham, he was accused in the Star-chamber of illegal proceedings in his office, and by a sentence of that court deprived of his place, imprisoned in the Tower, and heavily fined. Being afterwards brought before the Lords, he made a speech, which was so offensive to the King and his favourite, that he was fined 10,000 marks, for the reflections which he had cast on his Majesty, and 5000 for the insult offered to Buckingham. By one of those unaccountable changes which occur among politicians of all ages, he became soon afterwards in great favour with the very man whose enmity had cost him so dear, and was, through his interest, made a judge of the Common Pleas, in which situation he continued till his death, anno 1630. Sir Henry Yelverton was esteemed one of the first lawyers of his time. His reports were published several years after his death, by Serjeant Wilde. Some of his speeches in parliament are also extant¹³⁰.

“ Mr Modye, my Lady of Worcester’s priest, was buried the 26 daie of August 1569. The Ladye of Worcester, late wife to the Countess of Worcester,

¹²⁸ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 366.¹²⁹ Collins’s Peerage.¹³⁰ Ibid.

“ Earle

“ Earle of Worcester, was buried the 25th daie of Julye, between
 “ 11 and one of the clocke in the mornynge, being S^t James’s daye,
 “ in the fourth chappell near unto the Toure, 1584.” Lady Wor-
 cester was daughter of Sir Anthony Browne, standard-bearer to
 Henry VII., and reliēt of Henry, the second Earl of Worcester (of
 the Somersēt family), who died in 1549¹³¹.

Family of
 Fowler, Knt.
 and Bart.

“ Thomas Fowler and Mary Mosse, married Mar. 18, 1571.
 “ M^{rs} Mary, wife of Thomas Fowler, Esq. buried Ap. 25, 1586.”
 First wife of Sir Thomas Fowler the elder, not mentioned in any of
 the monumental inscriptions. “ M^{rs} Jane, wife of Thomas Fowler,
 “ Esq. buried Oct. 14, 1601.” Second wife of Sir Thomas. (See p.
 143.) “ Mary, the wife and lady of S^r Thomas Fowler the elder, bu-
 “ ried Jan. 6, 1621, at night.” (See p. 143.) Sir Thomas Fowler
 was one of the jury at Sir Walter Raleigh’s trial¹³². He died in
 1624.

“ Thomas, son of Thomas Fowler, Gent. baptized Jan. 2, 1602
 “ (buried Nov. 8, 1603); Samuel, son of S^r Thomas Fowler (junior),
 “ baptized Ap. 23, 1604; John, Sep. 2, 1605 (buried Sep. 3, 1638.
 “ See p. 143.); Jane, baptized Nov. 12, 1606 (See p. 144.); Wil-
 “ liam, baptized Nov. 29, 1607; Mary, Jan. 31, 1609; Elizabeth,
 “ Ap. 9, 1610; Penelope, Nov. 12, 1611 (buried Mar. 25, 1613);
 “ Theophilus, baptized June 30, 1613 (buried Oct. 20); Martha,
 “ baptized Mar. 28, 1615 (buried Jan. 14, 1634); Alice, baptized
 “ Oct. 15, 1617; Sarah, wife of S^r Thomas Fowler, the younger,
 “ was buried Sep. 28, 1618.” This Sir Thomas Fowler was created
 a Baronet in 1628. The title became extinct at his death.

“ Edmund Fowler and Ann Bowes, married Feb. 10, 1606; Ann,
 “ wife of S^r Edmund Fowler, buried Mar. 3, 1638; Thomas, son of
 “ S^r Edmund, May 25, 1638.” Sir Edmund was a younger brother
 of Sir Thomas Fowler, Bart.

¹³¹ Collins’s Peerage.

¹³² Life of Walter Raleigh, 8vo. 1677, p. 106.

“ S^r Thomas Fisher, Knt. and M^{rs} Mary Fowler, married March 2, 1619.” Sir Thomas Fisher, who was created a Baronet in 1627, married the daughter of Sir Thomas Fowler, Bart. “ Edmund, son of S^r Thomas Fisher, baptized Mar. 20, 1626 (buried Mar. 21); Sarah, baptized Dec. 20, 1627 (married S^r Hugh Ducie, K. B.); Richard, baptized Jan. 22, 1629; Urfula, Ap. 13, 1630 (married S^r Thomas Halton, Bart.); Sir Thomas Fisher, buried May 25, 1636.”

Family of
Fisher, Bart.

“ Anne, daughter of S^r Thomas and Elizabeth¹³³ Fisher, baptized Nov. 26, 1667; S^r Thomas Fisher (the second Bart.), buried Sep. 9, 1670; S^r Thomas Fisher junior (the third Baronet), April 14, 1671; Dame Ann Fisher (wife, it is probable, of S^r Richard), Sep. 29, 1693; S^r Richard Fisher, Bart., (in whom it is supposed the title became extinct,) Oct. 14, 1707; Lady Browne Fisher, Mar. 24, 1740.”

“ M^r Thomas Skinner of Broad-street, and M^{rs} Susan, daughter of the Lady Fisher, married Sep. 7, 1647; M^r Nathaniel Tench and Ann Fisher, were married July 19, 1666.” Fisher Tench, Esq. was created a Baronet in 1715.

“ Thomas, son of S^r Thomas Morgan, buried Dec. 29, 1590.”

“ Diana, daughter of S^r William Wilde, Knt. buried Jan. 1, 1593.”

“ William, the son of M^r ——— Dru, Esq. recorder of the city of London, buried May 15, 1593.” Edward Drew, serjeant at law, was recorder of London from 1592 to 1594. He succeeded Sir Edward Coke.

“ William ———, servant to S^r Charles Persefeye, Knt. was slain at Ringcross, May ———, and buried the same day, 1597.”

¹³³ The inscription on the monument of Sir Thomas Fisher, the first baronet, (as given in the History of Canonsbury,) says that his eldest son Thomas married Jane Perceot; by whom he had one son, Thomas, who died at the age of 18. This was Sir Thomas Fisher junior, buried in 1671.

“ William Wynche, the first that was executed at Ringcrosse, was buried at Illington, the 9th of September 1600.”

“ Edward, son of S^r Thomas Reeresby, Knt. baptized Sep. 28, 1598.”

Family of
Holte, Bart.

“ Richard, son of S^r Thomas Holte, was baptized Oct. 2, 1604; Katherine his daughter, buried Aug. 3, 1605.” Sir Thomas Holte was created a Baronet in 1612.

“ John, son of S^r Edward Dimmock, baptized Ap. 28, 1625.”

Anne Compton.

“ Ann, daughter of L^d William Compton, baptized the 6 day of September 1605.” William Lord Compton, afterwards Earl of Northampton, was then resident at Canonbury. His daughter Anne married Ulick Burgh (son of the Earl of Clanrickard), who was created a Marquis by Charles the First.

Family of
Stonehouse,
Bart.

“ Edward Clark and Catherine Stonehouse, married August 17, 1608; Mary, daughter of S^r James Stonehouse, baptized Mar. 23, 1623; W^m, son of S^r James Stonehouse, by his wife Ann, buried Jan. 16, 1622; Thomas, buried July 3, 1624.” Sir James Stonehouse was created a Baronet in 1641, but leaving no male issue at his death, the title became extinct in that branch. The Stonehouse family were for many years impropiators of the rectory.

“ S^r Henry Ascough, Knt. and Mary Southwell, married Feb. 9, 1608.”

Fatal duel at
Illington,
between Sir
Geo. Whar-
ton and Sir
James Stew-
ard.

“ S^r George Wharton, sonne of L^d Wharton, was buried the 10th of November 1609; James Steward, Esq. godsonne to King James, was buried the 10th of November 1609.” These two persons killed each other in a duel, and were interred, as it is said, by the King's command, in one grave. There was published at the time, “ A lamentable ballad of a combate lately fought near London, between S^r James Steward and S^r George Wharton, Knights, who were both slain at that time.” It is reprinted in the History of

*

Canonbury.

Canonbury. James Steward was son of the first Lord Blantyre, Lord Treafurer of Scotland.

“ John Egerton, son of Sr John Egerton, Knt. was buried Ap. 22, 1610.” Iflington seems to have been remarkably fatal to the duellists of that day. Mr. Egerton was killed in a duel on the 20th of April. He is said to have been put to death basely by his antagonist, one Edward Morgan, who was himself “forely hurt”¹³⁴. Mr. Egerton was third son of Sir John Egerton, Knt. whose son Rowland was created a Baronet by James I., and was ancestor of Lord Grey de Wilton.

John Egerton
killed in a
duel.

“ Sr Valentine Browne, Knt. and Ann Foulston, married Feb. 19, 1610.”

“ Penelope, the daughter of Sr Maximilian Dallifon, baptized the 9th of May, 1611.”

“ A servant of Sr Oliver Butler’s, buried Sep. 1, 1612; Mrs Mary Fitzwilliams, from Sr Oliver Butler’s, Nov. 20, 1617.”

“ Mrs Sifely Kempe, the wife of Nicholas Kempe, Esq. buried June 19, 1617; Nicholas Kempe, Knight¹³⁵, Sep. 14, 1624.”

“ John, son of Sr John Miller, baptized Ap. 22, 1619; Thomas, Aug. 17, 1620; Mary, Feb. 27, 1623; Henry, Ap. 27, 1625; Benjamin, son of Sr John and Mary Miller, Jan. 7, 1631.”

Family of
Miller, Knt.

“ William, son of Sr Stephen Stonor, baptized Oct. 5, 1621.”

“ Sr William Foster and Ann Ley, widow, married Ap. 29, 1623.”

“ Thomas, son of Sr Henry Fines, buried Ap. 15, 1626.”

“ Henry, the son of Sr Harbottle Grimston, buried July 13, 1627; William Eastwood, Oct. 29, 1627.”

“ William, the son of S. Thomas Coventrye, beinge at that time Lord Keeper Coventry.
“ Ld Keeper of the greate seale of England, was baptized the 4th of October 1627.” The Lord Keeper resided for some years at Ca-

¹³⁴ Winwood’s Memorials, vol. iii. p. 154.

¹³⁵ See p. 144, 145.

William
Coventry.

nonbury. His son William was knighted by Charles II. and made a Commissioner of the Treasury. Bishop Burnet calls him the best speaker in the House of Commons. He died unmarried in 1686.

“ Mr Alexander Steward, brother to S^r James Steward, was buried
“ Ap. 29, 1629.”

Sir Symonds
Dewes.

“ Ann, daughter of S^r Simon and Ann Dewes, baptized May 13,
“ 1630.” Sir Symonds Dewes was an eminent antiquary, and made very large historical and topographical collections, which are now in the College at Arms, and in the British Museum, where is a very curious life of Sir Symonds, written by himself, of which some extracts have been published. His Journals of the Parliaments in the reign of Queen Elizabeth are in print.

“ Fostino Menandy, Gent. and servant to the Earl of Exeter,
“ buried Nov. 25, 1630.”

Sir Hum-
phrey May.

“ Philipp, the daughter of the right honorable S^r Humphry and
“ Judith May, baptized Dec. 17, 1630.” Sir Humphrey May was Master of the Rolls.

“ Robert, the son of the honorable John and the R^t Honorable
“ the Lady Lucy Roberts, baptized the 7 day of Feb. 1633.”

“ Ann, the daughter of Edward and Ann Mountegue, the right
“ honorable the L^d Mandefield, was baptized the 17 day of February
“ 1635 (buried Mar. 3).” Lord Mandeville was afterwards Earl of Manchester.

“ S^r Henrie Robinfon, buried the 21 day of Dec. 1637, in the
“ vault with his mother; Ann, daughter of S^r Henry, Sep. 15, 1638.”
He was son of Mrs. Alice Owen, by her first husband.

William
Hewling.

“ William, son of Benjamin Hewling, baptized Oct. 28, 1665.”
The unfortunate William Hewling, who was executed at Lyme, Sept. 12, 1685, for being concerned in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion. His brother Benjamin was executed at Taunton a few days afterwards. The youth, beauty, and amiable qualities of these mis-
guided

guided men, excited a more general commiseration of their fate, than that of others who suffered, perhaps more unjustly, under the stern rigour of the merciless Jefferies. William Hewling's corpse was interred in the church-yard at Lyme, whither it was attended by 200 persons, men and women, of the first rank in the town ¹³⁶.

“ John, son of John Playford, baptized Oct. 5, 1665.” Playford, John Playford. the celebrated writer on music, lived many years at Illington, where his wife kept a boarding-school for young ladies, opposite the church ¹³⁷. His son John was a printer of music ¹³⁸.

“ Thomas Lee, Esq. and Dame Mary Shipman, married Feb. 18, 1667.”

“ St Nicholas Crispe and Judith Adrian, married Ap. 30, 1674.”

“ John Shurley, buried Dec. 30, 1679.” John Shirley, John Shirley. who died at Illington on the 28th of December that year, and was buried in the church-yard, published the Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, and some chirurgical tracts ¹³⁹.

“ The Lady Partridge, buried Nov. 4, 1675.”

“ William Dufey, a Knight, from St Bride's, buried Aug. 4, 1683; Ducie, Knt. and Bart.
“ St Robert Ducy, Bart. May 30, 1703.” Sir Robert Ducie succeeded his brother William Viscount Downe, of the kingdom of Ireland (who died in 1697), in the title of Baronet. His daughter Elizabeth married Edward Morton, Esq. ancestor of the present Lord Ducie.

“ Susanna Creed and her daughter Hester, killed by a clap of Fatal effects of lightning.
“ thunder in their beds, buried the 10th day of August 1690.”

“ Fisher, son of Sir Thomas Halton and Elizabeth his wife, was Family of Fisher, Bart.
“ baptized August 5, 1694 (buried Nov. 25); Mary, their daughter,

¹³⁶ Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells, vol. ii. p. 456—459; and the New Martyrology.

¹³⁸ Hawkins's History of Music, vol. v. p. 107, 108.

¹³⁷ Her school was advertised at the end of one of his publications in 1679.

¹³⁹ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

“ baptized

“baptized Oct. 31, 1695.” Sir Thomas was son of Sir William Halton, by Urfula, daughter of Sir Thomas Fisher, Bart. Sir Thomas Halton’s lady was Elizabeth, daughter of John Cressener, Esq. of Iflington. Mary Halton married James Nicoll, Esq. of Munfield in Suffex¹⁴⁰. “Madam Urfula Halton was buried at Iflington, Aug. 13, 1716; “Dame Elizabeth Halton, Sep. 10, 1716; S^r Thomas Halton, Bart. “Sep. 14, 1726; Fenwick, son of S^r Thomas, Feb. 13, 1732; Dame “Frances Halton (wife of S^r William, and daughter of S^r George “Dalston), Ap. 21, 1747; S^r William Halton” (by mistake Haughton in the register), “Feb. 18, 1754, aged 74.” Dame Margaret Dalston, mother of Lady Halton, was buried at Iflington, May 5, 1715.

“S^r Charles Hobby, buried Ap. 23, 1715.”

“S^r John Night, buried Feb. 8, 1718.”

Three children at a birth.

Samuel Humphreys.

John Blackbourn.

“Job, Joshua, and Robert, fons of Richard and Ann Sale, were “baptized Aug. 18, 1731.” They were all buried the 24th.

“Samuel Humphrys, stranger, buried Jan. 15, 1736--7.” Author of “Canons,” a poem, and Ulysses, a comic opera. He translated also *Le Spectacle de la Nature*, and other works¹⁴¹.

“John Blackbourn, buried November 19, 1741.” An eminent divine and a bishop among the nonjurors. He republished Bale’s “Chronycle concerning Syr Johan Oldecastell,” with an Appendix; and an edition of Bacon’s works, in four volumes folio¹⁴².

“Dr. Robert Poole, buried June 3, 1752.” Dr. Poole published *Travels to France*, in two volumes 8vo, and a book called the *Physical Vade mecum*. To both these works his portrait is prefixed. It is said in his epitaph, that with indefatigable industry, in the year 1746, he instituted the small-pox hospital.

¹⁴⁰ Kimber’s Baronetage.

¹⁴¹ History of Canonbury, p. 52, 53.

¹⁴² Nichols’s Life of Bowyer. See his epitaph, p. 145.

“ The Rev. John Lindsay, buried July 2, 1768, aged 81.” A John Lindsay.
 learned nonjuring divine, and an intimate friend of Blackbourne’s.
 He was author of “ a Short History of the Regal Succession, with
 “ Remarks on Whiston’s Scripture Politics;” and translated Mason’s
 Vindication of the Church of England, with a large Preface, con-
 taining a series of the English Bishops since the Reformation; this
 preface is dated Islington, 1727. Mr. Lindsay was 50 years mi-
 nister of a chapel in Aldersgate-street. He was buried near the tomb
 of his friend in the church-yard, at the east end of the church ¹⁴³.

“ John Hyacynth de Magelhaens, buried Feb. 13, 1790, aged 67.” J. H. de Ma-
 gelhaens.
 This man had been an Augustine monk at Lisbon; but, having re-
 nounced the Roman Catholic religion, came to reside in England
 about the year 1764. He is said to have been lineally descended
 from Ferdinando Magelhaens the celebrated circumnavigator, and
 related to the Jesuit of that name who travelled into China. J. H. de
 Magelhaens was a great linguist, and was versed in chemistry and
 other branches of natural philosophy. He published several treatises
 in that science (particularly a work on mineralogy, taken principally
 from Cronstedt); an account of various philosophical instruments;
 and a narrative of the last days of Rousseau, to which his name is not
 affixed. J. H. de Magelhaens was a fellow of the Royal Society, and
 a member of several foreign academies. He died in lodgings at
 Islington.

Instances of Longevity.

“ Christopher Barnes, aged 92 years, as informed, buried Jan. 19,
 1685.

“ George Raven, aged 95 years, as informed, Jan. 23, 1685.

“ Thomas Baldwin, aged 90, Sep. 22, 1751.

“ Hannah Carpenter, aged 103, Jan. 7, 1752.

¹⁴³ His epitaph is printed in p. 145.

“ Sarah

Instances of
longevity.

- “ Sarah Lucy, aged 93, July 25, 1754.
- “ Mary Litton, aged 90, Dec. 11, 1754.
- “ Mary Haughton, aged 102, Ap. 29, 1758.
- “ Elizabeth Seaborn, aged 98, Mar. 2, 1759.
- “ Elizabeth Bird, aged 90, Ap. 7, 1759.
- “ Rebecca Farmer, aged 90, Oct. 5, 1759.
- “ Eleanor Rock, aged 100, Ap. 21, 1760.
- “ Lucy Yeates, aged 90, June 8, 1762.
- “ Richard Higgins, aged 96, Dec. 18, 1763.
- “ Elizabeth Newcastle, aged 91, Sep. 24, 1765.
- “ Jane Richards, aged 93, Aug. 30, 1767.
- “ Elizabeth Rogers, aged 92, Nov. 10, 1767.
- “ Mary Francis, aged 90, Feb. 14, 1768.
- “ Mary Hank, aged 90, Oct. 26, 1768.
- “ Elizabeth Harrifon, aged 93, Jan. 13, 1771.
- “ Margaret Barron, aged 90, Jan. 29, 1771.
- “ Martha Cooper, aged 91, Mar. 29, 1771.
- “ Sarah Lander, aged 92, June 14, 1771.
- “ Elizabeth Button, aged 105, Mar. 29, 1772.
- “ Elizabeth Lackman, aged 95, Ap. 11, 1773.
- “ Margaret Nichols, aged 95, Jan. 22, 1775.
- “ Dorothy Walker, aged 91, Ap. 8, 1775.
- “ Elizabeth Pope, aged 90, June 3, 1775.
- “ Sarah Beck, aged 90, Sep. 27, 1775.
- “ Margaret Legrofe, aged 90, Feb. 17, 1776.
- “ Ann Wadham, aged 90, Mar. 11, 1778.
- “ William Poulfon, aged 90, Ap. 30, 1778.
- “ Sufanna Woodhouse, aged 101, May 6, 1778.
- “ Ruth Deverell, aged 92, May 15, 1778.
- “ Ann Bently, aged 90, Jan. 2, 1785.
- “ Walter Sebbon, aged 92, May 23, 1786.

“ Catherine

- “ Catherine Maglew, aged 100, Dec. 2, 1787.
 “ Mary Braffet, aged 95, May 18, 1788.
 “ Mary Richardson, aged 91, July 24, 1788.
 “ Judith Scott, aged 102, Jan. 27, 1792.
 “ Rebecca Dove, aged 90, May 1, 1792.
 “ Elizabeth Robson, aged 103, Jan. 27, 1793.
 “ Jane Robinson, aged 90, May 18, 1793.
 “ Henry Garnham, aged 90, May 25, 1793.”

Anthony Wood, in the first edition of his *Athenæ Oxonienses* ¹⁴⁴, says, that John Bell, Bishop of Worcester, who was employed by Henry VIII. in the business of his divorce, was buried in Islington-church; but Godwin informs us, that he was buried in that of St. James-Clerkenwell.

William Baxter, author of the *Glossary, &c.* is said to have been buried at Islington ¹⁴⁵, in 1723; but I did not find his name in the register.

Richard Cloudefley, by his will, bearing date 1517, bequeathed a parcel of ground, called Stonefield, or the 14 acres ¹⁴⁶, then let at 7l. per annum, to the church of Islington; the profits of which were appropriated partly for an obit, partly to the brotherhood of Jesus (founded by him), for singing masses, at which obit 6s. 8d. was to be given to the poor. These premises, though appropriated principally to superstitious uses, were not seized by the crown at the general dispersion of chantry-lands in the reign of Edward VI., but still continue to be the property of the parish, and are now (1794) let at 84l. per annum, which is disposed of at the discretion of the feoffees.

Cloudefley's
benefactions.

¹⁴⁴ Vol. i.

¹⁴⁵ History of Tottenham, p. 89.

¹⁴⁶ It measures 16 A. 2 R. 17 P. according to the survey which hangs in the vestry-room.

Charity-
schools.

A charity-school for boys and girls was established at Islington in 1710; since which time various benefactions, to the amount of about 800 l., have been given or bequeathed to it; but its principal support depends upon annual subscriptions, and collections at charity sermons. The number of children is at present 50 (30 boys and 20 girls), who are clothed and educated. The school-house was repaired and enlarged in 1788. There is a charity-school also for the children of protestant dissenters.

Apprenticing
children.

Dame Sarah Temple, about a century ago, left the sum of 500 l. to purchase an estate, the profits of which should be appropriated to the apprenticing poor children of this parish. The present rent of the estate (at North Mims), which was purchased pursuant to her will, is 25 l. per annum.

Alms-houses.

Mr. John Davis, who died in 1793, left the sum of 2000 l. 3 per cent. consol. for the purpose of building and endowing alms-houses, under the direction of his widow. Eight tenements were built and very neatly fitted up during this year (1794). They are already inhabited by poor aged women, nominated by Mrs. Davis. Their pensions, I believe, are not yet settled.

Benefactions
for bread.

The following benefactions, being rent-charges or annuities, have been bequeathed to this parish to buy bread for the poor. The dates I was not able to learn, except that of Alice Owen's (1613), 2l. 12s. per annum; Thomas Hobson, 5l. 4s.; Nathaniel Loane, 5l. 4s.; John Haines, 2l.; Benia Smith, 2l. 12s.; Mrs. Hull, 6l.; Mr. Gery, 1l. 10s.; and Daniel Parke, 2l. The following benefactions, given for the same purpose, have been long since lost: Dr. William Crown, 2l. 12s.; Dame Mary Sadleir, 2l. 12s.; and John Paten, 1l. 10s. A few others, whose purpose is not expressed, are in the same predicament. Anne Hodefdon, 2l. per annum; George Smith, 13s. 4d.; Martin Byrkett, 5s.

*

John

John Parfons gave lands near Tallington-lane, now let at 7l. per Coals. annum, to buy coals for the poor; Francis Marshall, Esq. anno 1772, gave 100l. 3 per cent. consol. ; and Mrs. Rosamond Marshall, anno 1785, the same sum to poor housekeepers of this parish.

A large and commodious workhouse was built in the year 1777, Workhouse. at the expence of 3000l. upon a spot of ground given to the parish by Mrs. Amey Hill.

Mrs. Alice Owen, about the year 1610, being three years before Alice Owen's free-school and alms-houses. her death, founded an alms-house for ten widows, and a free-school adjoining for 30 boys, in that part of Islington which lies within the parish of St. James-Clerkenwell. She directed, by her statutes, that the poor widows should be all chosen out of the parish of Islington, 24 of the boys out of Islington, and the remainder from Clerkenwell¹⁴⁷. The endowment of these charities consists of the hermitage-field at Islington, and a small farm at Orfet in Essex. The master's salary was fixed at 20l. per annum, with the school-house to live in, the study over the porch, and the garden for his recreation. The salary has been raised to 30l. The government both of the school and alms-houses was committed to the care of the Brewers' Company, who have a discretionary power of altering the statutes when time and occasion shall require. The foundation of these charitable institutions is said to have arisen from a pious resolution made by the founder in her youth, excited by a providential escape; an arrow from the bow of an archer, who was exercising in Islington-fields, having pierced the high crown of her hat¹⁴⁸. Mrs. Owen, by her will, left 60 gowns to poor women, 20 of whom were to be of the

¹⁴⁷ The widows, by Mrs. Owen's statutes, were to receive 16s. 8d. per quarter each, a gown once in two years, and to have 6l. per annum allowed between them for fuel; they were to be above 50 years of age, and to have been inhabitants of Islington for seven years before their election.

¹⁴⁸ This story is mentioned as a tradition in a MS. note inserted in one of the books belonging to the school.

Clothwork-
ers' alms-
houses.

parish of Islington. She directed that her executors should purchase lands for the master of the free-school, if she should not have done it before her decease. There are two sets of alms-houses at Islington belonging to the company of Clothworkers, the one for 10 men, and the other for the same number of women, but the parish has no interest in them.

A considerable part of Islington, on the south side, lies within the parish of St. James-Clerkenwell. In this part of the village, the objects of greatest note, are the New-river-head and Sadler's-wells, both generally reputed, and described as situated at Islington.

New-river.

In the early part of King James's reign, Sir Hugh Middleton, a native of Denbigh, and a citizen and goldsmith of London, first projected the scheme of bringing the New-river water to London, and persuaded the city to apply for an act of parliament for that purpose, which was accordingly obtained; but the difficulties of the undertaking appeared so great, that they declined to embark any farther in it; when Sir Hugh Middleton, with a spirit equal to the importance of the undertaking, being vested with proper powers from the city, at his own risque and charge begun the work on the 20th of Feb. 1608¹⁴⁹. Its progress, it is probable, was attended with greater difficulties than he had foreseen, and his pecuniary resources failed long before it was completed. The body-corporate of the city of London still refused to embark in the business, and the work was on the point of being abandoned, when King James, being applied to by Sir Hugh Middleton, engaged in it; and on the 2d of May 1612, covenanted to advance money for its completion, upon a moiety of the undertaking being made over to him. It now went on without interruption, and on the 29th of September 1613, the water was let into the basin at the place now called the New-river-head at Islington.

¹⁴⁹ Biog. Brit.

The following account of the ceremony used upon that occasion was published at the time, and is reprinted in the Biographia Britannica¹⁵⁰: “ A troop of labourers, to the number of 60 and upwards, all in green caps alike, bearing in their hands the symbols of their several employments in so great a business, marching with drums before them, twice or thrice round the cestern, orderly present themselves before the mount; and after their departure, the speech” (being 48 lines in verse) ending thus:

New-river-head.

Ceremony of opening the New-river.

“ Now for the fruits then, flow forth pretious spring
 “ So long and dearly fought for, and now bring
 “ Comfort to all that love thee, loudly sing,
 “ And with thy chrystal murmurs strucke together,
 “ Bid all thy true wellwishers welcome hither.

“ At which words the floodgate opens, and the stream is let into
 “ the cestern, drums and trumpets giving it triumphant welcome,
 “ and for the close of this their honourable entertainment, a peal of
 “ chambers.”

One of the most difficult parts of the work now remained to be accomplished, which was to convey the water to the various parts of the metropolis. The expence attending this was very great, and it was a considerable time before the water came into general use, so that the shares (for the undertaking was then divided) became of very small value; and the annual dividends were for many years under 5 l. The general establishment of the plan, the great advantages and convenience of which were at length universally acknowledged; the prodigious number of new buildings, and the alteration in the value of money, have, in the course of a century and a half, so raised the shares, as to increase the annual income nearly an hundred fold. When the New-river was first brought to London,

¹⁵⁰ Article “Middelton” in the notes.

it was not foreseen that a deficiency of water might at some future time, especially in the Summer-months, be attended with great inconvenience. When this was learned from experience, the Company borrowed from the overplus of the millstream of the river Lee, which, after a practice of some years, became a subject of litigation, finally determined by an act of parliament about the year 1738. It was then agreed that the New-river Company, on condition of their paying a sum of money towards improving the navigation of the river Lee, and continuing to pay an annuity for the same purpose, should have a certain quantity of water from the millstream, to be measured by a balance-engine and gage, then constructed near Hertford, and rebuilt by Mr. Mylne about the year 1770. The Company have since bought the mill, with the unrestricted use of the water.

The number of bridges upon the New-river are about 200. Some account has been already given of the wooden aqueducts, which were constructed for preserving the level near Highbury and at Bushhill⁵⁵; a subterraneous channel, about 200 yards in length, was made for the same purpose at Islington, where it passes under the lower street from the thatched house to Colebrooke-row. At the New-river-head is a circular basin, now thrice its original size, whence the water is conveyed by sluices into various large cisterns of brick work; from these it passes, in a subdivided state, by means of large wooden pipes, of six or seven inches bore, (called mains and riders, and distinguished by names appropriated to their several districts,) to all parts of the metropolis. The distribution of the water from these pipes to the very numerous houses which are supplied by it, exhibits a very wonderful system of hydraulics.

⁵⁵ See vol. ii. p. 260. and p. 52. of this vol.

The fire-engine near the New-river-head, is for the purpose of raising water into a large reservoir near Pentonville, which supplies many parts of the west end of the town, which are so nearly on a level with the basin at the river-head, that the water would not flow with sufficient velocity. At the New-river-head is a house belonging to the Company, originally built in 1613, and repaired and newly fronted in 1782, under the direction of Robert Mylne, Esq. surveyor to the Company, who resides there. A large room in this house, with wainscot panels, was fitted up for the meetings of the Company about the latter end of the last century. On the ceiling is a portrait of King William, and the arms of Middelton and Green. Under this room is one of the above-mentioned cisterns.

The property of the New-river is divided into 72 shares, which division took place soon after the commencement of the undertaking. New-river
Company. Thirty-six of these were originally vested in Sir Hugh Middelton, the first projector, who, having impoverished himself and his family¹⁵², by an undertaking which has proved so beneficial to the public, as to render his name ever honoured and respected, was obliged to part with his property in the undertaking, which was divided among various persons. These shares are called the Adventurers Shares. The moiety of the undertaking which was vested in the crown, having been divided into the same number of shares, was alienated by King Charles I.; but the crown having never had any concern in the management of the undertaking, the holders of these shares are still excluded from the direction, which, under the charter

¹⁵² The lineal descendants of Sir Hugh Middelton were supposed to be extinct; but of late a family has appeared who seem to have made out a very satisfactory descent. Their situation in life is such, that some of

the family have been soliciting relief from the owners of a property which owed its existence to the public spirit and perseverance of their great ancestor.

of King James (by which the Company was incorporated anno 1619), is vested in 29 holders of Adventurers Shares, who form a board. When a vacancy happens in this number, the remaining 28 elect¹⁵³. The officers belonging to the corporation are a governor, deputy-governor, treasurer, and clerk. The present governor is Peter Holford, Esq. Master in Chancery; the deputy-governor, Charles Berners, Esq.; the treasurer, Richard Hulfe, Esq.; the clerk, John Rowe, Esq.

Islington Spa. The well-known place of public amusement, called Sadler's Wells, takes its name from a spring of mineral water, which they now call Islington Spa, or the New Tunbridge Wells. This spring was discovered by one Sadler, in 1683, in the garden belonging to a house which he had then just opened for the public reception as a music-house¹⁵⁴. A pamphlet was published in 1684¹⁵⁵, giving an account of this discovery, with the virtues of the water, which is there said to be of a ferrugineous nature, and much resembling in quality and effects the water of Tunbridge Wells; this is confirmed by Dr. Ruffel in his account of mineral springs¹⁵⁶. The author of the pamphlet says, that the well at Islington was famed before the Reformation for its extraordinary cures, and called the Holy Well; but that it had been stopped up many years when it was discovered by Sadler.

Sadler's
Wells.

Sadler's music-house came after his death to one Francis Forcer, whose son was the first who exhibited there the diversions of rope-

¹⁵³ For the greater part of my information relating to the New-river, I am indebted to Robert Mylne, Esq.

¹⁵⁴ Hawkins's History of Music, vol. iv. p. 380.

¹⁵⁵ These wells have furnished a subject for various poems and pamphlets.—“Islington Well, a Poem, 1694;—Humours of New

“Tunbridge Wells, a Lyric Poem, 1734;—“and Observations on the Mineral Water, “1751.” Among Ned Ward's works is “A Walk to Islington, 1706.” Mr. John Nichols some years ago published a poem intitled “Islington.”

¹⁵⁶ Ruffel on Sea Water, &c.

dancing

dancing and tumbling ¹⁵⁸. To these have for many years been added musical interludes and pantomimes, the machinery of which is in general extremely well managed.

White-Conduit-house, a well-known place of entertainment near Islington, takes its name from a conduit which formerly supplied the Charter-house with water. A pipe belonging to this conduit is still existing, and conveys water to Dr. De Valangin's house at Pentonville.

¹⁵⁸ Hawkins.—The *usual diversions* at Sadler's Wells were advertised in *Appleby's Journal*, Sept. 12, 1724.

K E N S I N G T O N .

Name.

IN Doomsday-book this place is called Chenifitun ; in other ancient records, Kenefitune and Kensintune. *Chenefi* was a proper name ; a person of that name held the manor of Huiſh in Somerſetſhire, in the reign of Edward the Confefſor.

Situation,
boundaries,
&c.

The village of Kenſington lies on the great weſtern road, at the diſtance of about a mile and a half from Hyde-park Corner. The pariſh, which is in the hundred of Offulſton, is bounded by Chelſea, St. Margaret Weſtminſter, St. George Hanover-ſquare, Paddington, Wilſdon, Acton, and Fulham. The hamlets of Brompton, Earl's Court, the Gravel-pits, and a part of Little Chelſea are in this pariſh. The palace at Kenſington, and about 20 houſes on the north ſide of the road, are in the pariſh of St. Margaret Weſtminſter. On the ſouth ſide, the pariſh of Kenſington extends till after you paſs the Gore'. The feat of James Vere, Eſq. and the other principal houſes between that and Knightsbridge, are in St. Margaret's, as mentioned in the account of Chelſea.

Land, foil,
&c.

The pariſh of Kenſington contains about 1910 acres of land ; about half of which is paſture and meadow ; about 360 acres are arable land for corn only ; about 230 in market gardens ; about 260

¹ This place, in a record dated 1270 meſnes of the crown. See Eſch. 54 Hen. III. (54 Hen. III.), is called Kyng's Gore ; and N^o 35. is there ſtated to be a part of the ancient de-

cultivated,

cultivated, sometimes for corn and sometimes for garden crops ; and 100 acres of nursery ground. At Brompton-park was a very celebrated nursery, first established about the latter end of the last century by George London and Henry Wise, Esquires, gardeners to King William and to Queen Anne. Bowack, who wrote an account of Kenfington in 1700, speaks of the stock as almost incredible ; and says it was affirmed, that if the plants were valued at but 1d. a-piece, they would amount to 40,000l. This ground belongs at present to Messrs. Gray and Wear.

Nursery grounds.

Curtis's botanic garden was removed from Lambeth Marsh to a spot of ground near Queen's Elm turnpike at Brompton, about the year 1789². It contains a very large collection of plants, chiefly indigenous, and a botanical library for students in that science. The subscription for admission to the garden is one guinea per annum, with liberty to introduce a friend. A subscription of two guineas entitles the subscriber to seeds, roots, &c. of a certain value ; and gives him the privilege of introducing as many of his friends as he pleases.

Curtis's botanic garden.

The soil at Kenfington is various ; clay, loam, and brick earth. The parish pays the sum of 1481l. 12s. 6d. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of 1s. in the pound.

Soil, and land-tax.

The manor of Kenfington, which had been the property of Edward, a Thane of King Edward's, was granted by William the Conqueror to Geoffrey Bishop of Constance, Chief Justiciary of England ; under whom it was holden (when the survey of Doomfday was taken) by Alberic, or Aubrey de Vere, ancestor of the Earls of Oxford. The manor, says the survey, is taxed at 10 hides, and contains 10 carucates ; on the demesnes are four ploughs, the villans have five, and might employ six. There are 12 villans, holding each a virgate, and six who hold three virgates jointly. The priest

Manors.

² The first catalogue from Brompton was dated 1790. The catalogues are published annually.

has half a virgate, and there are seven slaves; meadow equal to two plough-lands; pasture for the cattle of the town; pannage for 200 hogs, and three acres of vineyards³; valued all together at 10l., in King Edward's time at the same. This manor was afterwards the absolute property of the Vere family, and was held by them *in capite* for several generations, being parcel of their barony, by virtue of their office of high chamberlain⁴. Aubrey de Vere, grand justiciary of England, was created Earl of Oxford by the Empress Maud, and afterwards confirmed in that title by Henry II. Upon the attainder of John, the 12th Earl, who was beheaded in 1461, for his adhe-

³ Charles King, Esq. who resided some years ago at Hale-house in this parish, is said to have been very successful in the culture of a vineyard there.

⁴ Hugh de Vere, Earl of Oxford, died anno 1264, seised of the manor of Kensington; the value of which is thus set forth in the inquisition taken after his death:—In demesne, 570 acres of arable at 4d. an acre, 11l. 3s. 4d.; 13 acres of meadow at 3s.—39s.; *rezvanium inde*, 4s.; 82 acres of pasture, 20s.; a windmill, 20s.; 100 acres of wood, 1 mark; pannage, half a mark; a dovehouse, 3s.; a court and vineyard, 3s.; fishpond and moat, 2s.; quit-rents, 4l. 15s.; 21 virgates in villanage, at the rent of 59s. 4½d.; services of the tenants, &c. 11l. 3s. 4d.; view of frankpledge, 10s.; pleas and profits of court, 5s. The villans, adds the record, may be taxed at the will of the Abbot of Abingdon, to whom the church is appropriated: the manor held by the Earl of Oxford, as parcel of his barony, by virtue of his office of high chamberlain; Edward de Vere, son and heir of Hugh, 23 years of age. Esch. 48 Hen. III. N° 17. Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, died seised of Kensington anno 1296. The arable land on the demesnes was then only 253 acres; the frith or waste, 140 acres; the wood, 80. The whole value of the manor, 19l. 13s. 6½d. The ploughing of the arable land by the tenants

was valued at 3l. 3s.; 340 eggs in Lent, at 11d.; 23 hens, at 23d. Esch. 24 Edw. I. N° 62. Robert Earl of Oxford died seised of Kensington anno 1331. There were then 360 acres of arable land in demesne; 180 of which were valued at 6d. an acre, the remainder at 2d. only. There were 160 acres of wood. The total value of the manor, 18l. 5s. 11d. Esch. 5 Edw. III. N° 71. John Earl of Oxford died seised of Kensington anno 1360; value 20l.; Thomas his son and heir being 24 years of age. Esch. 34 Edw. III. N° 84. Margaret Countess of Oxford died seised of it anno 1366. Esch. 40 Edw. III. N° 28. Thomas Earl of Oxford died seised of it anno 1371, then valued at 20l. 6s. 8d. Esch. 45 Edw. III. N° 45. Aubrey de Vere died in 1400, seised of the manor of Kensington, subject to a rent of 33l. paid to Philippa Duchess of Ireland, to whom it had been assigned in dower; Richard his son was then 17 years of age. Esch. 1 Hen. IV. N° 52. The manor was granted by the King to the Duchess of Ireland, during the minority of Richard Earl of Oxford; who, when he came of age, granted it to her for life: she died seised of it anno 1411. Esch. 13 H. IV. N° 43. It was then valued at 30l. per annum. Richard Earl of Oxford died seised of it anno 1416; his son John being then nine years of age.

*

rence

rence to the house of Lancafter, this manor was seized by the crown, and given to Richard Duke of Gloucester⁴. It came afterwards into the hands of William Marquis of Berkley, who gave it to Sir Reginald Bray⁵. John Earl of Oxford, son of the attainted Earl, having been restored to his honours, recovered (by purchase I suppose) this ancient inheritance of his ancestors, and by his will, bearing date 1509, left it to John his nephew, the next heir to the title. After this I find nothing of it till the year 1610, when Archibald Earl of Argyle, Lord St. John, Sir William Cornwallis, and Thomas Darcy, joined in a conveyance of the manor of Earl's Court in Kenfington, to Sir Walter Cope⁶, from whom it passed to Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, who married his daughter and coheir. It is now the property of the Right Hon. William Lord Kenfington⁷, maternally descended from Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland.

Manor of
Earl's Court.

The ancient manor-house was at Earl's Court, near the farm-house now occupied by Mr. Hutchins.

Site of the
manor-house.

The manor of Abbot's Kenfington consists of two hides and a virgate⁸ of demefne lands, granted about the year 1100, by Godfrey de Vere, with the consent of his father Aubrey and his brother (the next heir), to the abbot and convent of Abingdon⁹. After the dissolution of that monastery, it became vested in the crown. Queen Elizabeth leased it in the year 1569 to Elizabeth Snow¹⁰, and in 1592 to Henry Buttell¹¹. In 1596, she granted a reversionary term of 21 years to Robert Horfman¹²; and in 1599, the perpetuity to

Manor of
Abbot's Ken-
fington.

⁴ See Esch. 15 Edw. IV. N^o 28.

⁵ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 366.

⁶ Pat. 8 Jac. pt. 13. N^o 19.

⁷ Youngest and only surviving son of Francis Edwardes, Esq. who married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland. He was created an Irish peer in 1776, by the title of Baron Kenfington.

⁸ That is, 270 acres; the hide being defined in the record as consisting of 120 acres: a virgate was the fourth of a hide.

⁹ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i.

¹⁰ Particulars of leases, Augmentation-office.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Pat. 38 Eliz. pt. 13. Sept. 15.

Robert

Robert Chamberlen and Humphrey Wymes¹³, in trust for Sir Walter Cope¹⁴; the same parties, by his direction, soon afterwards conveyed the fee-simple of the manor-house and rectory, with all its appurtenances, to Robert Horfman for the sum of 665l. 6s. 8d.¹⁵ Horfman at the same time made over his interest in the manor to Sir Walter Cope, in whom the reversion was vested; from him it descended in the same manner as that of Earl's Court to Lord Kenfington, who sold it about the year 1775 to the late Lord Holland. It is now the property of his son the present Lord.

Manor of
Knotting-
barnes.

The manor of Knotting-barnes, Knutting-barnes, sometimes written Notting or Nutting-barns, belonged formerly to the Veres, as appears by an inquisition taken of the property of John Earl of Oxford, attainted in the reign of Edward the Fourth. It was then valued higher than the manor of Kenfington¹⁶. They were both granted to the Duke of Gloucester¹⁷, and at his accession became vested again in the crown. In 1524, Robert Fenroper, alderman of London, died seised of this manor, leaving issue three daughters, co-heirs; the eldest of whom, Ethelreda, married Henry White¹⁸, who, in the year 1543, granted the manor of Knotting-barnes to the King¹⁹. In 1587 it belonged to William Lord Burleigh²⁰, whose son and successor, in 1600, aliened it to Henry Anderson²¹. In the year 1605 Sir Henry Anderson, Knt. and alderman of London, died seised of this manor, leaving Richard his son and heir 19 years of age²².

¹³ Pat. 41 Eliz. pt. 21. Sept. 13.

¹⁴ Abstract of papers belonging to the rectory and vicarage, from a manuscript of Mr. Seward, (curate of Kenfington, from 1674 to 1712,) obligingly communicated by Dr. Waller.

¹⁵ Cl. 42 Eliz. pt. 22. This arrangement was settled before the Court at Nonsuch, when it was determined that Horfman should hold the rectory and glebe of the Queen as Sir Walter Cope held Kenfington.

¹⁶ See Esch. 15 Edw. IV. N^o 28. The

manor of Kenfington was then valued at 25 marks; that of Knotting-barnes at 25l.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Cole's Escheats, Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 759.

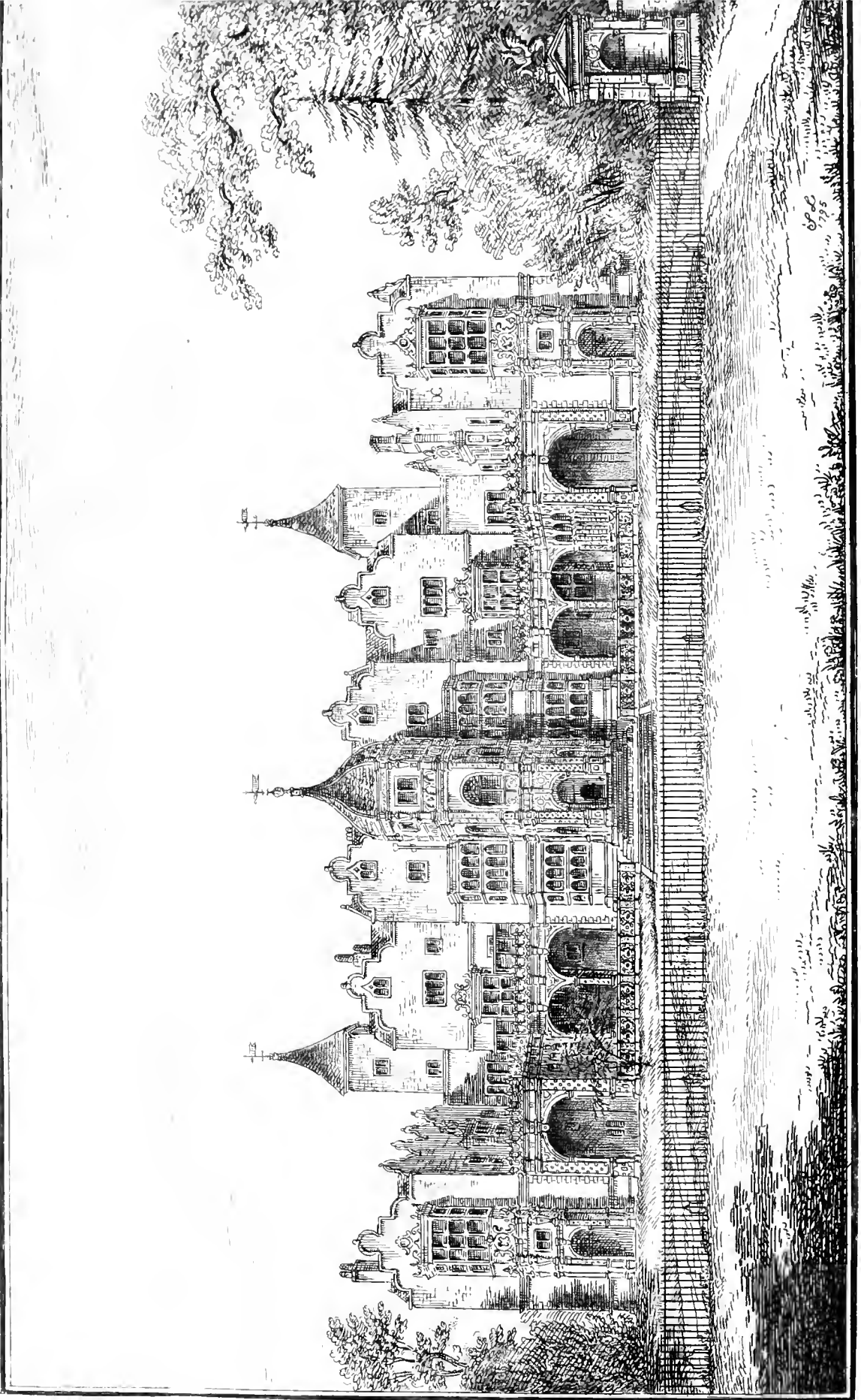
¹⁹ Record in the Augmentation-office.

²⁰ Pat. 29 Eliz. pt. 13. April 1.

²¹ Pat. 42 Eliz. pt. 17. Sept. 22.

²² Cole's Escheats, Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 760.





In 1675, it was the property of Sir Richard Anderfon ²³. The present proprietor is William Thomas Darby, Esq. who inherited it from his father, the late Admiral Darby.

Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, anno 1284, granted lands, called the Groves, at West-towne in Kenfington, to Simon Downham, chaplain, and his heirs, to be held of him and his successors by the rent of one penny ²⁴. In the year 1481, William Effex died seised of the manor of West-towne, held of Richard Duke of Gloucester, as of his manor of Kenfington. The inquisition taken after his death states, that it had been granted to William Effex and Editha his wife, in the year 1454, by Richard Sturthen and William Hall ²⁵. This manor has merged either into that of Earl's Court, or Abbot's Kenfington, I believe the latter; and that its site was to the north of the Hammermith road, where are the remains of a moat.

Holland-house, a well-known ancient mansion in this parish, is the manor-house of Abbot's Kenfington, and takes its name from Henry Rich, Earl of Holland. It was built by his father-in-law, Sir Walter Cope, in the year 1607, and affords a very good specimen of the architecture of that period. The Earl of Holland greatly improved the house, employing the most eminent artists in their several departments. The stone piers at the entrance of the court (over which are the arms of Rich, quartering Bouldry ²⁶, and impaling Cope), were designed by Inigo Jones, and executed by Nicholas Stone. The internal decorations were by Francis Cleyne. One chamber, called the Gilt-room, which still remains in its original state, exhibits a very favourable specimen of the artist's abilities; the ceiling is a grotesque pattern; the wainscot is in compartments ornamented with cross crosslets and fleur de lis, charges in the arms of

Manor of
West-town.

Holland-
house.

Date of its
erection.

Improved by
Inigo Jones,
Cleyne, &c.

²³ Dr. Waller's papers, as quoted before in note 14.

²⁴ Cart. Ant. Brit. Mus. LVII. C. 3.

²⁵ Esch. 20 Edw. IV. N^o 80.

²⁶ On a chevron engrailed between three demi-griffins rampant, as many martlets.

Rich

Rich²⁶ and Cope²⁷, whose coats are introduced entire at the corners of the room, with a punning motto, alluding to the name of Rich, *Ditior est qui se* —. Over the chimneys are some emblematical figures, done (as the Earl of Orford observes in his *Anecdotes of Painting*) in the style and not unworthy of Parmegiano²⁸.

Earl of Holland a prisoner in his own house.

The Earl of Holland was twice made a prisoner in his own house, first by King Charles in 1633, upon occasion of his challenging Lord Weston²⁹; and a second time, by command of the parliament, after the unsuccessful issue of his attempt to restore the King in August

Anecdotes of the Earl.

1648³⁰. The Earl, who was a conspicuous character during the whole of Charles's reign, and frequently in employments of considerable trust, appears to have been very wavering in his politics, and of an irritable disposition. As early as the year 1638, we find him retired to his house at Kensington in disgust, because he was not made Lord Admiral³¹. At the eve of the civil war he was employed against the Scots; when the army was disbanded, having received some new cause of offence, he retired again to Kensington, where, according to Lord Clarendon, he was visited by all the disaffected

Meetings of the republicans at Holland-house.

members of parliament, who held frequent meetings at Holland-house³². Some time afterwards, when the civil war was at its height, he joined the King's party at Oxford; but meeting with a cool reception, returned again to the parliament³³. On the 6th of August 1647, "the members of parliament, who were driven from Westminster by tumults, met General Fairfax at Holland-house, and subscribed to the declaration of the army, and a farther declaration, approving of and joining with the army in all their late pro-

²⁶ G. a chevron between three cross crosslets Or.

²⁷ Arg. on a chevron Az. between three roses proper, as many fl. de lis of the field.

²⁸ Vol. ii. p. 123.

²⁹ Howell's Letters, p. 234.

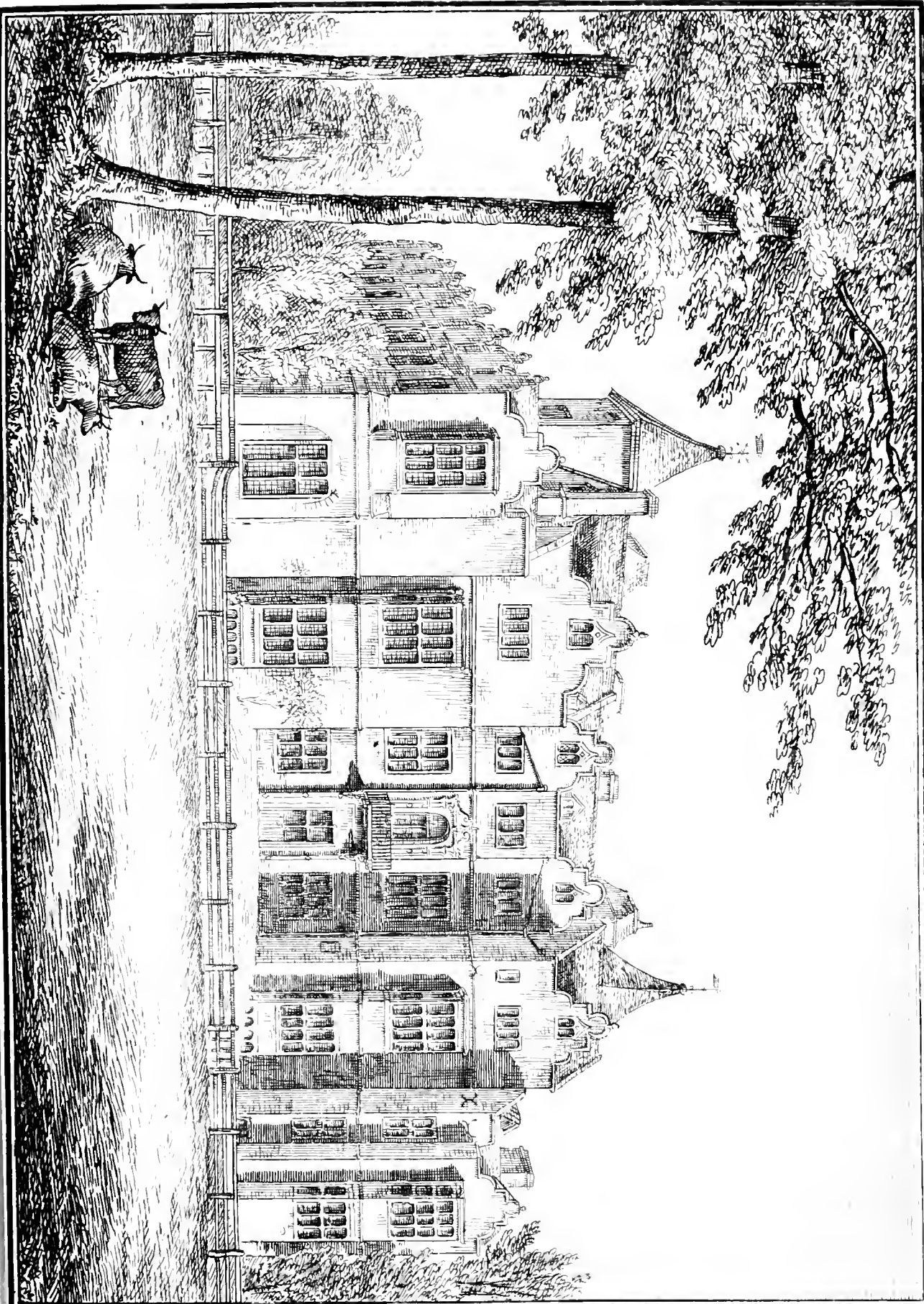
³⁰ Perfect Occurrences, Aug. 18, &c. 1648.

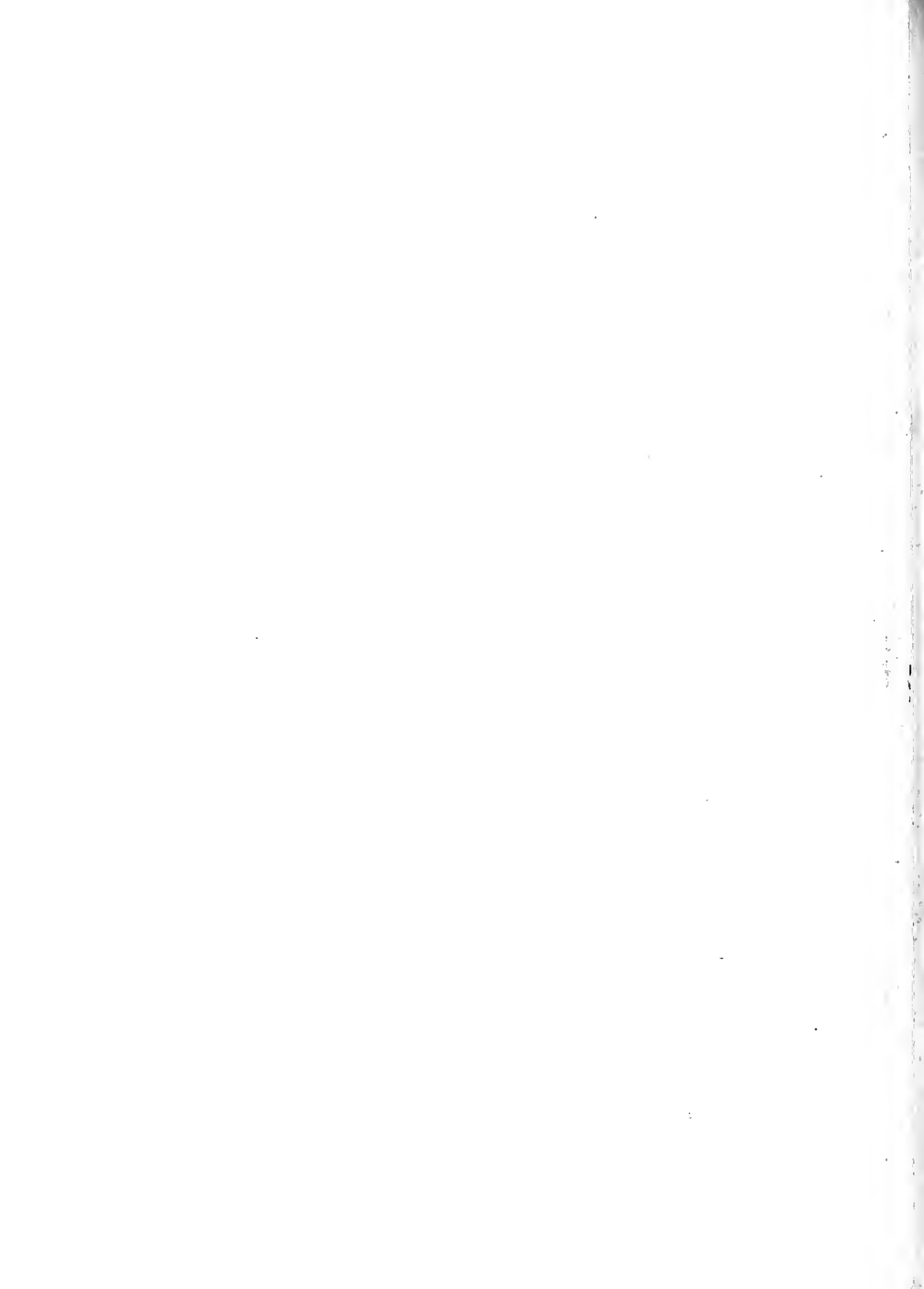
³¹ Strafford Letters, vol. ii. p. 156. Lord Conway to Lord Strafford.

³² History of the Rebellion, vol. i. p. 295. 8vo.

³³ Ibid. vol. ii. p. 324. 362. 367.

“ceedings,





“ceedings, making null all acts passed by the members since the 6th of July³⁴.” The Earl of Holland’s desertion of the royal cause, is to be attributed, perhaps, to his known enmity towards Lord Strafford; he gave, nevertheless, the best proof of his attachment to monarchy, by making a bold though rash attempt to restore his royal master, when his affairs were the most desperate. After making a valiant stand against an unequal force near Kingston upon Thames, he was obliged to quit the field, but was soon afterwards taken prisoner, and suffered death upon the scaffold, by a sentence of the high court of justice³⁵. His corpse was sent to Kensington³⁶, and interred in the family vault there, on the 10th of March 1649. In the month of July following, Lambert, then general of the army, fixed his head-quarters at Holland-house³⁷. It was soon afterwards restored to the Countess of Holland. When the theatres were shut up by the Puritans, plays were acted privately at the houses of the nobility, who made collections for the actors. Holland-house is particularly mentioned, as having been used occasionally for this purpose³⁸.

General Lambert at Holland-house.

Plays acted there.

The next remarkable circumstance in the history of this mansion is the residence of Addison, who became possessed of it in 1716, by his intermarriage with Charlotte Countess Dowager of Warwick and Holland. It is said that he did not add much to his happiness by this alliance³⁹. Mr. Addison was appointed Secretary of State in 1717, and died at Holland-house, June 17, 1719⁴⁰. About the year 1762,

Addison at Holland-house.

³⁴ Perfect Diurnal, Aug. 2—9, 1647; and Whitlock’s Memorials, p. 264.

³⁵ Clarendon, vol. iii. p. 174 and 271.

³⁶ Perfect Occurrences, March 9.

³⁷ Perfect Diurnal, July 9, 1649.

³⁸ Doddsley’s Old Plays, vol. xii. p. 345. Whilst mentioning the drama as connected with Holland-house, it is worthy of notice, that the tragedy of Jane Shore was acted there in the late Lord Holland’s time. Charles J. Fox sup-

ported the character of Lord Hastings; his brother the General was Bishop of Ely; Lady Sarah Bunbury, Jane Shore; and Lady Susan O’Brien, Alicia.

³⁹ See Johnson’s Lives of the Poets. The author of an Essay on Addison’s Life and Writings says, “Holland-house is a large mansion: but it could not contain Mr. Addison, the Countess of Warwick, and one guest, Peace.”

⁴⁰ Biograph. Brit. Addison had been tutor

Fox Lord
Holland re-
sides there.

Portraits of
the Fox fa-
mily, &c.

1762, the Right Hon. Henry Fox, Secretary of State (afterwards created Lord Holland), took a lease of this house from Mr. Edwardes, and made it his principal country residence. A gallery, which occupies the whole length of the west wing (about 118 feet), was fitted up by Lord Holland, and ornamented with portraits of the Lenox, Digby, and Fox families. Among these are principally to be noticed Charles II. and the Dukes of Portsmouth; Sir Stephen Fox, by Sir Peter Lely; Henry Lord Holland, and the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, when a boy, in a groupe with Lady Susan Strangeways, and Lady Mary Lenox, by Sir J. Reynolds. In one of the bed-rooms is a portrait of Charles James Fox, when an infant. Over the doors of the gallery are the arms of Lord Holland before he was created a peer⁴¹, and those of his Lady, as Baroness of Holland⁴², which fixes the date between May 1762 and April 1763. Holland-house is the property of the present Lord Holland, and has been for some time in the occupation of Edward Bearcroft, Esq. Chief Justice of Chester.

Camden-
house.
Date of its
erection.

Camden-house, another well-known mansion in this parish, was built in or about the year 1612, by Sir Baptist Hickes, whose arms⁴³ (with that date) and those of his sons-in-law, Edward Lord Noel⁴⁴

to the young Earl; and anxiously, but in vain, endeavoured to check the licentiousness of his manners. As a last effort, he requested him to come into his room when he lay at the point of death, hoping that the solemnity of the scene might work upon his feelings. When his pupil came to receive his last commands, he told him that he had sent for him to see how a Christian could die. See Johnson's Life of Addison.

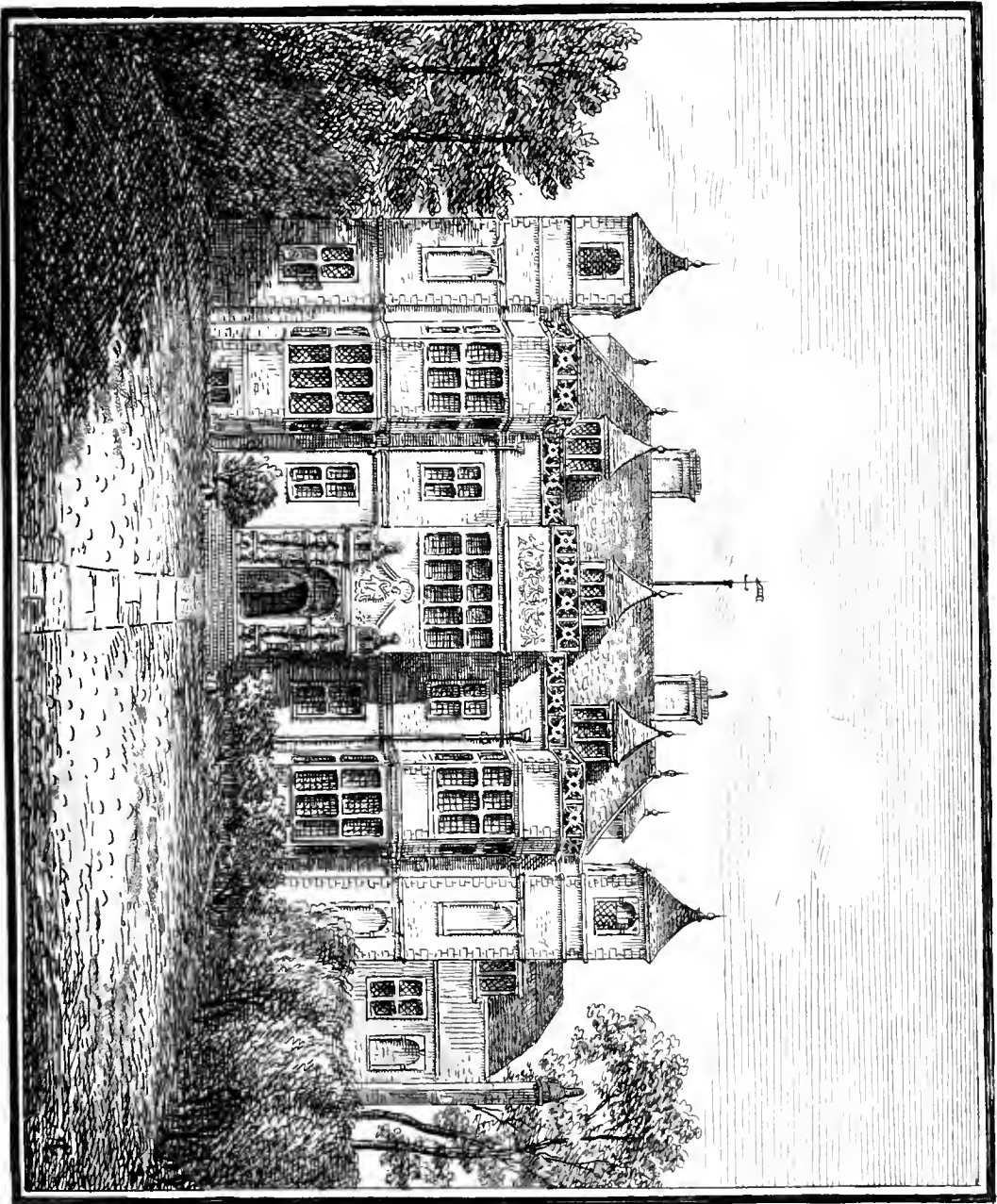
⁴¹ Erm. on a chevron Az. three foxes' heads erased Or, on a canton of the second, a fl. de lis of the third.

⁴² The arms of England as borne by Charles II. within a border compony Arg. and

G. the first charged with verdoy of roses of the second—being the coat of Lenox Duke of Richmond, father to Lady Holland.

⁴³ G. a fesse wavy between 3 fl. de lis Or.

⁴⁴ Quarterly of 6.—1. Or, fretty G. a canton Ermine.—Noel. 2. G. femée of cross crosslets fitchée, and a lion rampant Or.—Hopton. 3. Az. femée of cross crosslets Arg. and three boars' heads coupé Or.—Hevyn. 4. Arg. femée of cross crosslets Az. and 2 organ-pipes Gules.—Downton. 5. Barry of 6 O. and G.—St. Owen. 6. Az. a lion rampant Arg. and a border engrailed Or.—Tirrell, impaling Hickes.



Campten House.



and Sir Charles Morison ⁴⁵, are in a large bay window in the front. Sir Baptist Hickes was created Viscount Campden in 1628, with remainder to his son-in-law, Edward Lord Noel, who succeeded him in this mansion. Baptist, the third Lord Campden, was a zealous royalist, and a great sufferer, during the civil war. Having paid the sum of 9000*l.* as a composition ⁴⁶, he was allowed to enjoy his estates, and he appears to have resided chiefly at Campden-house during the protectorate of Cromwell. Charles the Second supped with him there, about a fortnight after his restoration ⁴⁷. In 1662, an act of parliament passed for settling Campden-house at Kensington upon Baptist Viscount Campden, and his heirs for ever ⁴⁸. Montagu Bertie, the brave and loyal Earl of Lindsey, whose filial piety at the battle of Edghill will ever immortalize his name, died at Campden-house, the seat of his son-in-law, in the month of July 1666 ⁴⁹. In 1691, this house was hired of the Noel family by Queen Anne, then Princess of Denmark, who resided there about five years with her son the Duke of Gloucester ⁵⁰. At this time the adjoining house, now the residence of Mrs. Pitt, is said to have been built for the accommodation of her Highness's household. A life of this Duke of Gloucester, who died at the age of eleven years, was published in 1789, from a MS. of Jenkin Lewis, one of his attendants. The life of so young a prince cannot be expected to contain much more than a detail of the amusements and pursuits of his childhood. They were principally of the military cast. At a very early age he formed a regiment of boys, chiefly from Kensington, who seem to have been upon constant duty at Campden-house. In 1705, this mansion was in the occupation of the Countess Dowager of Bur-

Residence of the Lords Campden.

Charles II. sups there.

Death of Mountagu Earl of Lindsey.

Queen Anne at Campden-house.

Duke of Gloucester.

Earl of Burlington.

⁴⁵ Or, on a chief G. three chaplets of the first, impaling Hickes.

⁴⁸ Ibid. March 23, 1662.

⁴⁶ Collins's Peerage.

⁴⁹ Collins.

⁴⁷ Mercurius Politicus, June 14, 1660.

⁵⁰ Life of the Duke of Gloucester, p. 7. and 80.

lington, and her son the Earl ⁵², who proved afterwards a very accomplished nobleman, and a great patron of the fine arts. Some years afterwards Campden-house was sold to Nicholas Lechmere, an eminent lawyer ⁵³, who was created a peer in 1721. He resided at this place ⁵⁴. After his death it passed by a decree of the court of Chancery, to Edmund Lechmere, Esq. Knight of the shire for the county of Worcester, as heir at law ⁵⁵. It is now the property of Stephen Pitt, Esq. a minor, and in the occupation of Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Denham, having been for several years an eminent boarding-school for young ladies.

Remarkable In the garden at Campden-house is a remarkable caper-tree, which has endured the open air of this climate for the greater part of a century. Miller speaks of it in the first edition of his Dictionary. It is sheltered from the north, having a south-east aspect, and though not within the reach of any artificial heat, produces fruit every year.

Hale-house, or Cromwell's, at Brompton. Hale-house, an ancient mansion at Brompton, commonly called Cromwell-house, is said to have been the residence of Oliver Cromwell. I have had frequent occasion to remark how little credit is due in general to such traditions. There is certainly no good authority for this at Brompton. Hale-house was, during Cromwell's time, and for many years before ⁵⁶ and afterwards, the property of the Methwold family. William Methwold, Esq. died there in 1652 ⁵⁷. If there are

⁵² Bowack's History of Middlesex, p. 21.

⁵³ He was attorney-general, and afterwards chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. It was another Nicholas Lechmere who was baron of the Exchequer.

⁵⁴ See Swift's ballad of "Duke upon Duke," occasioned by a quarrel between Lord Lechmere and Sir John Guife.

"Back in the dark, by Brompton-park,

"He turned up thro' the Gore;

"So slunk to Campden-house so high

"All in his coach and four.

"The Duke, in wrath, call'd for his
"steeds,

"And fiercely drove them on:

"Lord! Lord! how rattled then thy
"stones,

"O kingly Kenfington."

Swift's Works (edit. 1742), vol. iv. p. 109—115.

⁵⁵ Gent. Mag. June 1735.

⁵⁶ Mr. Methwold purchased it of the executors of Sir William Blake, who died in 1630. MSS. in the possession of Dr. Waller.

⁵⁷ Described of Hale-house in his will.

any grounds for the tradition, it may be that *Henry* Cromwell occupied it before he went out to Ireland the second time. It is certain that he was married at Kenfington in 1653⁵⁸. Oliver Cromwell at this time, having had his choice of the royal houses, resided either at Whitehall or Hampton-court; nor have we the least trace, either in history or in the more minute chronicles and diurnals of that period, of his residence at Brompton; but it is by no means improbable, that Henry Cromwell might hire a house there to be near his father's court. In 1668, Hale-house appears to have been inhabited by the Lawrences of Shurdington in Gloucestershire⁵⁹; in 1682, it was in the occupation of Francis Lord Howard of Effingham, whose son Thomas, the sixth Lord Howard of that family, was born there⁶⁰. Hale-house was sold by the Methwolds, in 1754, to John Fleming, Esq. afterwards created a Baronet, and it is now the joint property of the Earl of Harrington and Sir Richard Worley, Bart. who married his daughters and coheirs.

At Earls Court was the villa of the late celebrated surgeon John Hunter. John Hunter. Hunter, who employed the little leisure which an uncommonly extensive practice would permit him to enjoy, in prosecuting curious and useful discoveries in natural history. This was the principal scene of his experiments, and here he had generally a valuable menagerie of foreign animals. Mr. Hunter's house is now the property and residence of John Bayne, Esq. who intends keeping up the menagerie, and is about to make considerable improvements upon the premises.

Among the eminent inhabitants of this place, not elsewhere mentioned, may be enumerated the Earl of Craven, whose house at Kenfington-gravel-pits, Queen Anne borrowed as a nursery for the Duke of Gloucester, before she hired Campden-house⁶¹; Cornelius Wood, Eminent inhabitants, Lord Craven. Cornelius Wood. a celebrated military officer (characterized in the Tatler under the name

⁵⁸ Parish Register.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ See Extracts from the Parish Register.

⁶¹ Life of the Duke, p. 6.

Dean Swift.
Robert Nelson.

of Sylvio), who died at the Gravel-pits, in 1711⁶¹; Dean Swift, who had lodgings there in 1712⁶²; the pious Robert Nelson, author of the *Fasts and Festivals of the Church*, died at Kenfington anno 1714⁶³;

Baron Price.
Bernard Lens.

Robert Price, an eminent lawyer, and one of the Barons of the Exchequer, anno 1732⁶⁴; Bernard Lens, the miniature painter, resided at Knightbridge in this parish, and died there in 1741. He is said to have been buried at Kenfington⁶⁵, but his name is not to be found in the register.

“The famous speaking doctor at Kenfington,” ridiculed by Swift in the *Tatler*, was James Ford, who professed the art of curing stammering, and removing other impediments in the speech, and taught foreigners the pronunciation of the English language⁶⁶.

Eminent natives.

The following eminent persons were natives of this place; Sir Philip Perceval, Daniel Earl of Nottingham, Charles Earl of Orrery, and the late Lord Camden⁶⁷.

Kenfington palace sold, by the Earl of Nottingham, to King William.

Kenfington-palace, so called from its contiguity to this place, stands within the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster. It was the seat of Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, and Lord Chancellor of England, whose son, the second Earl, sold it to King William very soon after his accession to the throne⁶⁸. This palace was the frequent residence of King William and his royal consort, Queen Anne, George the First, and the late King. These monarchs (George I. excepted, who died at Hanover) all drew their last breath within its walls, as did George Prince of Denmark, Queen Anne's

⁶¹ Lives of Illustrious Men (anno 1711, 1712), vol. ii. p. 319.

⁶² Swift's Letters, 4to. vol. i. p. 105. Addison lived at Kenfington at the same time, it being some years before his marriage with the Countess of Warwick. Among Swift's letters is one from Addison, dated in 1718, inviting him to Holland-house.

⁶³ Le Neve's Mon. Anglican, vol. iv. p. 294.

⁶⁴ Biog. Brit.

⁶⁵ Vertue's MSS. in the Earl of Orford's collection.

⁶⁶ Notes on the *Tatler*, new edit. vol. v. p. 403, 404.

⁶⁷ See the extracts from the Parish Register.

⁶⁸ Simon de Brienne and Mary his wife were appointed housekeepers and wardrobe-keepers at Kenfington, on the 12th of October 1689, by Pat. 1 Gul. & Mar. pt. 6. with a salary of 300l. per annum.

consort,

confort, in 1708. During the present reign, Kenfington has been entirely forfaken by the royal family.

Kenfington-palace is a large irregular edifice, built at various times. The ftate apartments confift of a fuit of twelve rooms. The great State apart-
ftair-cafe, which was painted by Kent, exhibits a groupe of feveral ments.
portraits, among which are his own, thofe of Mufapha the Turk, and Ulrick, both in the fervice of George I. and Peter the wild boy. The cielings throughout the palace are by the fame artift. The cube room is 37 feet fquare; the King's gallery 94 feet by 21; the Queen's, 84 feet by 21. The palace contains a good collection of Pictures.
pictures by the old mafters, and many valuable and interefting portraits. Catalogues of them have been printed, but the arrangement has been frequently altered. The principal Englifh portraits will be mentioned in the note, with a reference to the rooms in which they now hang⁶⁹. In the privy chamber is an antique ftatue of Marini-
ana,

⁶⁹ In the guard-chamber, Queen Elizabeth's gigantic porter, by Zucchero. In the privy-chamber, the Duchefs of Portsmouth, by Verelst. In the Queen's dining-room, James III. of Scotland and his Queen (a princefs of Denmark); Henry V.; Henry VI.; Richard III.; Henry VII. and his Queen; and Dr. Linacre, founder of the College of Physicians. In the Queen's gallery, Henry VIII.; Catherine of Arragon and her dwarf, by Holbein; Queen Elizabeth (faid to be in the drefs fhe wore when prifoner), by Zucchero; James I. by Vandyck; his Queen, by Vanfomer; Charles II. and James II. by Sir Peter Lely; William III. and Queen Mary, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; Queen Anne, George I. George II. and Queen Caroline. In the great drawing-room, Charles I. and his Queen, by Vandyck; Holbein and his Wife, in water-colours, by himfelf, (given by Sir Robert Walpole to Queen Caroline.) Sir Henry Wotton, in the Senate-houfe at Venice; George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, by Hontherft; the Duke of Wharton, and the Maid of the Inn, by Rofalba; and a portrait of that

artift, by herfelf. In the King's bed-chamber, Mary Queen of Scots, by Janet. In the green-clofet, Erasmus, by Holbein; the Children of Henry VII. by Mabufe; Mary Queen of Scots in widow's weeds, by Janet; and the fecond Earl and Countefs of Clarendon, a fmall picture, by Sir Peter Lely. In the King's gallery, Sommers, King Henry's jefter, by Holbein; King William and Queen Mary, by Wiffing; Charles I. on horfeback, by Dobfon; two portraits of Queen Anne—one when Princefs of Denmark, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, the other when a child; two portraits of her fon the Duke of Gloucefter—one by Sir Godfrey Kneller, the other with the habit of the garter, by Claret; Edward VI. by Holbein; Prince Henry, by Mytens; James I. by Vanfomer; Holbein; Queen Henrietta Maria, by Vandyck; Prince George of Denmark, by Dahl; Lady Fitzharding, in a man's drefs, (this portrait is commonly called the Duchefs of Richmond,) by Huyfman; Henry VII. by Holbein; Sir Henry Guildford, by the fame artift; James II. when Duke of York, and his Duchefs, by Sir Peter Lely;

ana, Trajan's niece; in the King's gallery hangs a very fine drawing, in black chalk, by Cafanova, of an altarpiece by Raphael, representing the Transfiguration of our Saviour. It is the size of the original, about 18 feet by 12. Lord Baltimore presented it to his Majesty.

Kensington
gardens.

Kensington gardens were originally only 26 acres; Queen Anne added 30 acres, which were laid out by her gardener, Mr. Wise; but the principal addition was made by the late Queen, who took in near 300 acres out of Hyde Park, which were laid out by Bridgman. They are now three miles and a half in circumference. The broad walk, which extends from the palace along the south side of the gardens, is in the Spring a very fashionable promenade, especially on Sunday mornings. Kensington gardens have been the subject of several poems ⁷⁰.

Parish
church.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated near the road side. It is a brick structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, separated by wooden pillars, with Corinthian capitals. At the west end is a low embattled tower of brick, with a wooden turret. The body of the old church was pulled down, and rebuilt about the year 1694, the tower being left standing. The expence was defrayed partly by subscription. King William gave 300l. the Princess Anne 100l., Earl Craven 50l., the Bishop of London 50l., and the Earl of Warwick 40l. The whole charge was 1800l. The new building was so ill constructed, that in the year 1704 it was found necessary to take the greater part of it down again, and to

Lely; Charles I. by Vandyck; Charles II. by Wiffing; the late Duke of York and her present Majesty. In the presence-chamber is a groupe of the Princess Dowager of Wales and her family. Among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum (N^o 7025—18) is a catalogue of the pictures in Kensington palace, drawn up in 1697. There were a few portraits, of which none now remain but those of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. by Holbein, and one of Henry Prince of Wales. Among

those which have been removed were Forbenius (Erasmus's printer), by Holbein; Robert Cheefman, with a hawk in his hand, by the same artist; Rubens, by himself; Mrs. Lemon, by Vandyck; Charles I. on horseback, and his children, by the same artist. These last-mentioned pictures are now at Buckingham-house.

⁷⁰ One by Tickell, published in his works; another published in 1722; and a third in the Pastoral Calendar 1763.

strengthen

strengthen the walls, which was done at a farther expence of 800l.⁷¹ In 1772, the church underwent a complete repair, when the old tower was pulled down, and the present erected in its room. His Majesty gave 350l. towards the expence of this work.

The chancel-window, ornamented with figures of St. Peter, St. Paul, St. John, and St. Andrew, in stained glass, was given by Mr. Tanner Arnold, and his niece Mary Green.

On the south side of the altar, against the east wall, is the monument of Edward Henry, Earl of Warwick and Holland, who died in 1721. His effigies, in white marble, is represented in a Roman habit, sitting and leaning with his right arm upon an urn. On the base of the monument is the following inscription: “ Hoc subter
 “ marmore conduntur exuviæ Edwardi Henrici comitis de Warwick
 “ et Holland, Baronis Rich et de Kensington, adolescentis nobilissimi
 “ propriis tamen quàm majorum virtutibus clarioris, inerat illi jam
 “ a pueritiâ in vultu ipso, in voce gestuque corporis virile nescio
 “ quid et plenum dignitatis; miram sanè ingenii ubertatem excoluit
 “ atque promovit optima disciplina; omnem doctrinam liberalem ab
 “ eo perceptam illustravit nativa quædam et quæ nobilem decerat
 “ eloquentia. Ita natus, ita educatus, quam primum in luce processit
 “ dignus extempló visus est quem in amicitiam cooptarent primarii,
 “ neque erat in amicitia aut jucundior quisquam aut cordatior: ad
 “ aulam accessit sacrissimo Regi Georgio Primo a cubiculo et brevi
 “ acceptissimus. Hoc sibi meritò non ultimæ ducebat laudi principi
 “ placuisse, non minus acri ad judicandum quàm ad favendum pronò.
 “ Tam aperta illi facilisque ad maxima quæque cum pateret via, cum
 “ nihil ei defuit ad summam laudem nisi longa vita in medio ætatis
 “ et fortunæ curriculo gravi febre correptus spes audentissimas ami-
 “ corum propè jam ratas immaturâ morte frustratus est. Obit die

Monument
of the Earl
of Warwick
and Holland.

⁷¹ Bowack's Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 16.

Various
monuments.

Epitaph of
Thomas
Henshaw.

“ Aug. 16¹⁰ Anno 1721, Ætat. 24.” On a tablet ⁷² connected with this monument are inscriptions to the memory of Edward the last Earl of Warwick and Holland, Baron Rich, of Leighs in Essex, and Baron of Kenfington, who died Sept. 7, 1759, aged 65. Mary, his relict, who died Nov. 7, 1769, aged 82; and Lady Charlotte, their only child, who died April 12, 1791, aged 78. In the chancel are the monuments also of Mr. Aaron Mico ⁷³, merchant, 1658; Henry Frohock ⁷⁴, M. A. 1692; Lionel Ducket ⁷⁵, son and heir of William Ducket of Hartham Wilts (by his first wife Elizabeth Henshaw), 1693; Lancelot Burton, Esq. 1734; and that of Thomas Henshaw, Esq. ⁷⁶, with the following inscription: “ Near this place lyeth in-
 “ terred the body of Thomas Henshaw, Esq. born the 15th day of
 “ June 1618. He married Anne, the younger daughter, and one
 “ of the coheirs of Robert Kipping of Tewdley, in the county of
 “ Kent, Esq. by whom he had six sons and two daughters. Five
 “ of his sons, one daughter, and his dear and virtuous wife, who
 “ died Oct. 4th 1671, lie buried by him. His daughter Anne, the
 “ only survivor, is now the wife of Thomas Halsey, Esq. of Ga-
 “ desdon, in the county of Hertford. He had the honour to be
 “ gentleman in ordinary of the privy chamber to King Charles and
 “ James II. by the former he was employed some years as Envoy-
 “ extraordinary to Christian V. King of Denmark, and was also
 “ French Secretary to King James and his present Majesty King
 “ William. He departed this life at his house in this parish, on the
 “ second day of January 1699--1700, in the 82^d year of his age.”

⁷² Over this tablet are the arms of Rich, a single coat blazoned; and near it some other coats of Rich and Cope, without the colours. See p. 176.

⁷³ Arms—Three moors' heads couped, fide-faced, impaling Six escallops, 3, 2, 1. for Methwold. Mr. Mico married Joanna, daughter of William Methwold, Esq.

⁷⁴ Arms—Az. on a chevron between three

leopards' faces Or, as many trefoils.

⁷⁵ Arms—Sable, a saltier Argent, impaling Arg. two chevrons Sable.—Ash. Mr. Ducket married Martha, daughter of Samuel Ash, Esq.

⁷⁶ Arms—Argent a chevron ermines, between three cocks Sable, impaling Lozengy Or and Az. on a chief Gules, a lion passant Or.—Kipping.

On the floor of the chancel are the tombs of Christopher Blake, Esq. 1672; Thomas Hodges, D. D. Dean of Hereford, and Vicar of Kenfington, 1672; James Worthington, Gent. first page of the bed-chamber to Queen Mary, 1693; Mr. Moses Giraudeau, 1712; Mrs. Susan Giraudeau, 1740; George Harestone, Esq. son of John Lord Bishop of Ossory, 1713; William Kerr, Esq. son of Sir William Kerr, and grandson of William Marquis of Lothian, 1721; Mr. Gautier Corbiere, 1737; George Banastre, Captain of Invalids, 1744; William Burgoyne, of Furnival's Inn, 1745; Captain Samuel Garnault, 1747; Mr. Edward Alford, 1754; Thomas Sutton, Esq. 1759; Francis Earl of Godolphin, aged 87, 1766; and Daniel Chinn, surgeon, 1769.

In the nave are the tombs of Edward Woodward, surgeon, 1740; and Benjamin Vigor, Esq. father to the Countess of Hyndford, 1764.

The following monuments are affixed to the pillars of the nave: On the north side those of Elizabeth, wife of Richard Bullock (daughter of George Fryer, Esq.), 1732; Lady Mary Mackenzie, daughter of Alexander Earl of Galloway, and wife of Lord Viscount Fortrose, son of the Earl of Seaforth, 1751; Margaret, daughter of Dr. Cheyne, 1759; Mrs. Anne Bruce, 1759; and an elegant one of white marble, to the memory of Maria Theresa, daughter of Count Lockhart (of Lee and Carnwath), and wife of Sir Charles Ross, Bart. ⁷⁷ 1791. On the south side are those of Sir Thomas Colby, Bart. ⁷⁸ 1729 (the inscription mentions also Thomas Colby, Esq. Philip Colby, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, without dates); Jane, wife of Col. John Mompeffon ⁷⁹, 1764; Robert Armitage, Esq. 1787; and Lewis Davies, Esq. surgeon to the Tower, 1789.

⁷⁷ Arms—Gules three lions rampant, Or.— lion rampant Argent.
Ross.

⁷⁸ Arms—Az. a chevron between three escallops within a border engrailed Or, impaling Az. within an orle of fl. de lis Or, a

⁷⁹ Arms—Arg. a lion rampant Sable, impaling Sable, three storks' or cranes' heads crested Argent.—Williams. Col. Mompeffon married a daughter of Rear-Admiral Williams.

In a window of the south aisle are the arms of Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, with the order of the garter. Against the west wall is the monument of Francis Colman, Esq.⁷⁹, British minister at Florence, who died at Pisa in 1733. The same tablet commemorates his wife Mary, daughter of John Gumley, Esq. 1767; and Sarah, wife of the late George Colman, Esq. (by whom the monument was erected), 1771. On the south wall are the monuments of Anthony Carnaby, Esq. 1678; his daughter Mary, aged 85, 1705; Nathaniel Barnard, Esq.⁸⁰, of Langford, Somersetshire, 1685; Nathaniel, his son, 1683; Joyce, relict of Alexander Robertson, Esq.⁸¹, of Uxbridge, 1686; Mr. John Dickins, 1694; Catherine, his widow, 1702; and Miss Mary Brasier, 1792. On the floor are the tombs of John and Anne Colman, parents of Francis Colman, Esq. (no dates); Charles Goodall⁸², M. D. 1712; Daniel Lloyd, merchant, 1756; and Mary, wife of William Stukeley, Esq. 1768.

In a window of the north aisle is the following coat, Sable a crescent Or and a chief Ermine. On the west wall is the monument of George Mackenzie⁸³, Esq. 1766; on the north wall those of Edward Boscawen, Esq.⁸⁴, 1685; his wife Jael, daughter of Sir Francis Godolphin, and sister of the Lord Treasurer, 1730 (they had issue, Henry Viscount Falmouth, Anne, wife of John Evelyn, Esq. and Dorothy, wife of Sir Philip Medows, Knight-marshal); Mr. Colin

⁷⁹ Arms—Per fesse Arg. and Sab. a cross patonce between four mullets counterchanged, impaling Erm. on a bend engrailed Gules, three escallop-shells Argent.—Gumley.

⁸⁰ Arms—Arg. a bear rampant Sable.

⁸¹ Barnard's monument was put up by John Barnard, who married Isabella, daughter of Alexander Robertson, Esq.

⁸² Dr. Goodall published a History of the College of Physicians, in 4to, anno 1684. On his tomb is the following inscription,—“ Hic situs est Carolus Goodall, M. D. Collegii

“ M. D. Præses nuperrimus, Suttonensis hospitalii Londonensis ipse medicus. Ob. Aug. vicesimo tertio, 1712.”

⁸³ Arms—Quarterly 1 and 4. Az. a stag's head caboshed Or. 2 and 3. Gul. a boar's head erased Argent; on an escutcheon of pretence G. a chevron between three trefoils slipped Argent.

⁸⁴ Arms—Erm. a rose G. barbed Vert, impaling G. an eagle displayed with two heads between three fl. de lis Argent.—Godolphin.

Campbell ⁸⁵, aged 29 (son of the Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, by Mary Countess Dowager of Caithness, daughter of Archibald Duke of Argyle), 1708; Laud Doyley, Esq. ⁸⁶, 1709; Mr. George Cure ⁸⁷, 1723; John Ridout, citizen of London, 1734; Thomas Sifum, Esq. 1767; and the Rev. Jeffrey Dinfdale, master of the charity-school, and 26 years curate (put up at the expence of the trustees), 1774. On the floor are the tombs of John Adams, citizen of London, 1708; William Widdrington, Esq. of the county of Northumberland, 1714; James Swann, Gent. 1745; Rev. James Wright, 1758; Robert Gately, Gent. 1760; Thomas Lowe, Esq. 1761; Stephen Mounier, Esq. 1770; and Mrs. Frances King, 1786.

Weever mentions the tombs of Maud de Berford (a French inscription without date); Robert and Elizabeth Rote; Richard and Elizabeth Scardeburgh, and Richard their son, the father died in 1453; Adwin Laverocke of Calais, cousin to John Mewtas of Kensington, 1493; Philip, the son and heir of John Meawtis, one of the secretaries of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. clerk of the council, and one of the knights of Windsor, 1510; and Thomas Effex, Esq. son and heir of William Effex (Remembrancer of the Exchequer to Edward IV. and Vice-treasurer of England), 1500.

Tombs mentioned by Weever.

On the outside of the chancel, against the east wall, is the monument of William Courten, Esq. ⁸⁸, with the following inscription:

“ Juxta hęc sub marmoreo tumulo jacet Gulielmus Courten, cui Gulielmus pater, Gulielmus avus, mater Katherina Joannis Comitiss de Bridgewater filia, paternum vel ad Indos præclarum nomen;

Epitaph of William Courten.

⁸⁵ Arms—Quarterly 1 and 4. Gyronny of eight pieces Or and Sab. 2. Or a fesse checky Arg. and Az.—Stewart. 3. Arg. a ship sailing, with flag and pennants Sable.—Lordship of Lorn.

⁸⁷ Arms—G. a chevron Arg. between two roses in chief Or, and a fl. de lis in base of the second, impaling Or, a greyhound current between two bars Sable.

⁸⁸ Arms—A talbot passant.

⁸⁶ Arms—Or, two bends Az.

“ qui tantis haudquaquam degener parentibus, summâ cum laude
 “ vitæ decurrit tramitem; gazarum per Europam indagator sedulus
 “ quas hinc illinc sibi partas negavit nemini sed cupientibus exposuit
 “ humanissime, non avaræ mentis pabulum; sed ingenii si quid na-
 “ turæ si quid artis nobile opus id quovis pretio suum esse voluit ut
 “ musis lucidum conderet sacrarium; ast mortis hæc non sunt curæ.
 “ Hic musarum cultor tam eximius, hic tam insignis viator obiit,
 “ quievit 7 Cal. Apr. A. D. 1702, vixit annos 62, menses 11, dies
 “ 28. Pompam quam vivus fugit ne mortuo fieret testamento cavit,
 “ sed hoc qualecunque monumentum et quam potuit immortalita-
 “ tem bene merenti mærens dedit, Hans Sloane, M. D.”

On the same east wall (on the outside of the chancel) are the mo-
 numents of Edward Lloyd, Esq. of Flintshire, 1712; Robert Mack-
 worth, Esq. (son of Sir Henry Mackworth, Bart.) aged 95, 1718;
 the Hon. Charlotta Amelia Tichbourne, second daughter of Robert
 Viscount Moleworth, and wife of Captain William Tichbourne (son
 of Lord Ferrard of Beaulieu in Ireland), 1743; her daughter, Mrs.
 Wilhelmina Tichbourne (sometime woman of the bed-chamber to
 Queen Caroline), 1790; and Edmund Thomas, citizen of London,
 1744. On the north wall is the monument of Henry Dawson, Esq.
 of Newcastle on Tyne, 1653.

Tombs in the
church-yard.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Robert Bealspattle, Gent.
 1705; George Hawes, Esq. 1718; Mary, wife of John Floyer, Esq.
 of Lincoln's Inn, 1735; Margaret Green, aged 93, 1743; Leopold
 Bunt, Esq. 1756; Rev. Richard Ward, curate, 1756; Joseph Cotton,
 Esq. 1763; Stephen Slaughter, Esq. (portrait painter and supervisor
 of the King's pictures), 1765; Anthony Walker, Esq. (an eminent
 engraver), 1765; Mary, widow of Robert Hart, Esq. 1766; Jeffrey
 Jones, Gent. 1766; Frederick Ernest, Esq. 1767; Martha, wife of
 Samuel Pegge, 1767; Mrs. Christian Pegge, 1790; Charlotte Anne
 Pegge, 1793; John Gouin, Esq. Major in the East India Company's
 service,

service, 1770; Rev. John Jortin, D. D. vicar, 1770; John Fannen, Esq. 1771; Mrs. Jane Euflis of Boston, widow, 1771; Captain Malcolm McNeil, 1775; John Lessingham, Esq. 1778; Thomas Lessingham, Esq. 1787; Elizabeth, wife of Captain James Orrok, 1782; Robert Lyttelton, Esq. of Studley in Warwickshire, 1782; David Stuart, Esq. 1783; Anne, wife of John Hames, Esq. 1784; Miss Elizabeth Johnstone, 1784; William Murray, Esq. 1784; Mr. William Sutton, 1785; Joseph Stephenson, Esq. 1785; Richard Saltonstall, Esq. (an American Loyalist, who possessed offices of considerable trust in the province of Massachusetts, and had a principal share in forming its government), 1785; Samuel Torriano, Esq. 1785; Edmund Hopkins, Esq. 1786; Mrs. Anne Ourry, 1786; William Wilson, Esq. 1786; Thomas Roberts, Esq. 1787; Charles Hoyle, Esq. 1787; Anne, relict of William Grening, Esq. 1787; William Phelps, M. D. 1788; the Rev. Dr. Turner, junior, 1788; John Smith, Esq. 1788; Robert Duncanson, Esq. Captain of the 23d regiment of foot, 1791; and Susanna Beverly, wife of Major John Randolph Grymes, 1791.

Godfrey de Vere, in the reign of Henry I. (with the consent of ^{Reftory.} his father Alberic, and his other relations), being upon his death-bed, gave the church of Kensington, with two hides of land, to the monastery of Abingdon; the abbot of which house, Faricius, had cured him of a former sickness⁸⁹. Long after this, the Prior of Cölne (a convent in Effex, founded by Alberic de Vere, and made a cell to Abingdon) pretended a right to the church of Kensington, but at the instance of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, they relinquished their claims in the year 1311⁹⁰. This church was in the 13th century appropriated to the monastery of Abingdon, by the

⁸⁹ Dugdale's Monast. Anglican. vol. i. p. 437.

⁹⁰ Ibid. p. 438.

Endowment
and patron-
age of the
vicarage.

Proprietors
of the rec-
tory.

licence of Pope Alexander, but without the consent either of the Bishop of London, or the metropolitan. In consequence of this omission, the abbot and convent of Abingdon agreed, that the patronage of the vicarage should be vested in the Bishop and his successors, at the same time they endowed it with a moiety of the great tithes, the whole tithe of hay, and all small tithes, reserving to themselves the manerial rights of the rectory and the demesne lands, tithe-free, exempting also from tithes all mills upon their demesnes. The vicar was to sustain all the ordinary burdens of the church, the extraordinary charges to be borne between them⁹¹. At the dissolution of monasteries, the abbot's portion of tithes and the demesne lands became vested in the crown, and were leased by the name of the Manor and Rectory of Kensington, anno 1569, to Elizabeth Snow, and anno 1592, to Henry Buttell⁹². In 1599, they were granted in perpetuity to Robert Chamberlen and Humphrey Wymes, as trustees for Sir Walter Cope, who the next year aliened the moiety of the rectorial tithes to⁹³ Robert Horsman, by whom they were conveyed in 1618 to Robert Gynn. The latter aliened them in 1630 to Sir William Blake, who, the same year, joining with Gynn, conveyed them to John Marsh⁹⁴. The commissioners appointed in 1650 to enquire into the nature of ecclesiastical benefices, reported, that Mr. Marsh let his moiety of tithes at 45 l. per annum, and that he had shown the deeds, by which they belonged to him and his heirs. They reported also, that the patronage of the vicarage was then vested in the Countess Dowager of Holland⁹⁵. The Earl had purchased it, perhaps, upon the sale of church-property, but his family never had an opportunity of presenting to it, as Dr. Hodges survived till after

⁹¹ Regist. London. Stokesley, p. 114. a.

⁹² See p. 173.

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ Title-deeds, obligingly communicated by Messrs. Hill and Meredith of Gray's Inn.

⁹⁵ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MSS. Lib.

the Restoration. The moiety of rectorial tithes continued in the Marsh family till the death of Henry Marsh, Esq. who by his will, bearing date 1741, bequeathed it to his grandson Henry Thomas Greening (now Sir Henry Thomas Gott), the present proprietor.

In the year 1371, the church of Kensington was valued at 26 marks, an elemosynary portion, payable to the church of Westminster at five marks, and the vicarage at 10 marks⁹⁷. In the King's books the latter is rated at 18l. 8s. 4d. In 1650, the vicarage-house was valued at 10l. per annum; 15 acres of glebe, rented by the Countess of Mulgrave, at 20l. 10s. and the tithes at 135l.⁹⁸ Ten acres of land in Chelsea, within the precincts of the royal hospital, are in the parish of Kensington, and pay 40s. to the vicar in lieu of tithes. In the year 1781, a cause was tried in the court of Exchequer relating to the tithes of hot-house fruit, which was determined in favour of the vicar.

Thomas Hodges, collated to this vicarage by Bishop Juxon in 1641, kept his preferment during the civil war and interregnum, by attaching himself to the prevailing party. He was one of the assembly of divines, and frequently preached before the long parliament⁹⁹. Some of his sermons are in print. After the Restoration, he was collated to the rectory of St. Peter Cornhill, and made Dean of Hereford. He kept the living of Kensington till his death, and was buried in the chancel there on the 27th of August 1672. His son Nathaniel, who was a physician, wrote a history of the plague in 1665, and obtained a great reputation by remaining in London during the whole of that calamitous season. He published also an apology for the profession of Physic. Anthony Wood, who gives this account of him, adds, that he died very poor in Ludgate prison, anno 1684¹⁰⁰.

Valuations of
the rectory
and vicarage.

Vicars.
Thomas
Hodges.

⁹⁷ Harl. MSS. N^o 65.

⁹⁸ Parliamentary Surveys.

⁹⁹ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. *fasti*.

¹⁰⁰ Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

William
Wigan.

William Wigan, who succeeded Dr. Hodges in the vicarage of Kenfington, published some sermons and religious tracts. He was born, I presume, says Wood, at the Harrow in Gray's Inn Lane, where his father sold ale, and grew rich ¹⁰¹.

John Jortin.

Dr. John Jortin, collated to this vicarage by Bishop Osbaldeston, in 1762, was a very eminent and learned divine. He was son of Renatus Jortin, a French refugee, who was gentleman of the privy chamber to King William. Mr. Jortin lost his life at sea in 1707, being cast away with Sir Cloudefly Shovel, to whom he was then secretary, as he had been before to the Earl of Orford and Sir George Rooke. Dr. Jortin received his education at the Charter-house, whence he went to Jesus College in Cambridge. After he was in holy orders, he resided principally in London, and preached at various chapels. In 1749, he was appointed Boyle's lecturer. He had the living of St. Dunstan in the East, from Archbishop Herring, before he was collated to this vicarage; in 1764, he was made Archdeacon of London. He died in the year 1770, and was buried on the 12th of September in the church-yard, where the following short inscription, dictated by himself, is to be seen on his tomb: "Johannes Jortin mortalis esse desiit, anno salutis 1770, ætatis 72." Dr. Jortin's principal works are: Discourses on the Truth of the Christian Religion; Miscellaneous Observations on Authors, ancient and modern; Remarks on Ecclesiastical History; Dissertations on various Subjects; a Life of Erasmus, and Remarks on his Works: among his smaller tracts are *Lusus Poetici*; Remarks on Spencer and Milton; Remarks on Seneca, in a work called the State of the Republic of Letters, 1734; and a Letter concerning the Music of the Ancients. An account of his life and writings, from which these brief notices are taken, was drawn up by Dr. Heathcote, and prefixed to some posthumous sermons, in two volumes, published by

¹⁰¹ Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

his son Rogers Jortin, Esq. There is a Life of him also, with Remarks on his Writings, by Dr. Disney, who quotes from a tract of Dr. Parr's, a very high character of the subject of his memoirs, as a man of great learning and the most amiable manners.

The present vicar is James Waller, D. D. who succeeded Dr. Jortin.

A private chapel was built at Brompton about the year 1769, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of that hamlet. The preachers are appointed by the vicar of Kensington, and licensed by the bishop. The present morning preacher is Richard Harrifon, M.A.; the afternoon preacher Seth Thompson, D.D.

Brompton chapel.

There is a meeting-house for presbyterian dissenters at Kensington, built in 1794.

The parish register commences in 1539; and appears to have been for the most part kept with great accuracy. The entries of burials are imperfect about the year 1630. Charles Seward, who was curate from about the year 1670 till the beginning of the present century, appears to have bestowed great attention upon the registers.

Parish registers.

	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.
1540—1549	- 6 $\frac{4}{5}$	-	7 $\frac{3}{5}$
1580—1589	- 8 $\frac{9}{10}$	-	14 $\frac{9}{10}$
1630—1639	- 23 $\frac{9}{10}$	-	—
1680—1689	- 52 $\frac{4}{5}$	-	98 $\frac{3}{10}$
1730—1739	- 86 $\frac{2}{5}$	-	131 $\frac{1}{5}$
1780—1785	- 159 $\frac{1}{6}$	-	201 $\frac{1}{6}$
1786—1793 ¹⁰²	- 195 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	234 $\frac{7}{8}$

This parish appears to have increased in a proportion of nearly 30 to 1 during the two last centuries. A considerable increase of

Comparative state of population.

¹⁰² The number of males and females baptized in this period very nearly correspond, In 1787—91, the number of burials were 1145—males 562, females 853. being 780 of the former, and 782 of the latter.

buildings took place at Kensington about the time that King William fixed his residence there: the population of the parish has been increased in an equal proportion within the last 20 years; but the new buildings have been principally in and near the hamlet of Brompton. The present number of houses is about 1240; of which about 1150 are inhabited, the remainder are for the most part unfinished.

In the years 1547 and 1581 there appears to have been a great mortality at this place: in the former year were 20 burials, in the latter 27; numbers very far exceeding the average of those periods. In 1603 there were 32 burials; in 1625, 80; in 1665, 62 only; 25 of the persons interred that year are said to have died of the plague.

Extracts from the Register.

John Bulling-
ham, Bishop
of Gloucester.

“ John Bishope of Gloucister, buried the 21 of May 1598.”
John Bullingham, of Magdalen College, Oxford, promoted to this see in 1581. He held the bishopric of Bristol in *commendam* from 1581 to 1589¹⁰⁵.

“ John Leigh, Esq.¹⁰⁶ and Mrs. Anna Cope¹⁰⁷, married Dec. 5, 1599, Sir Walter Cope, Knt. buried Aug. 1, 1614. The Lady Dorothy Fowler¹⁰⁸, buried Aug. 30, 1638.”

“ Willielmus fil. Edmondi Morgan militis baptizatus fuit decimo die Martii 1601; ejus sponsores fuerunt comes Pembrokia, dominus Herbert filius comitis Wigornia, et uxor Roberti Sidneii militis.”

Richard Per-
ceval.

“ Philip, son of Richard Percevall, Esq. baptized April 14, 1603; Alice, April 7, 1605.” Richard Perceval, ancestor of

¹⁰⁵ Godwin de Præfulibus.

¹⁰⁶ Ancestor of Lord Leigh of Stoneley.

¹⁰⁷ Daughter of Sir Anthony Cope, Bart. and sister of Sir Walter Cope.

¹⁰⁸ Daughter and one of the coheirs of Sir Walter Cope. She was the third wife and relict of Sir Thomas Fowler, Knt. of Islington.

the Earl of Egmont, was of a very ancient family in Somersetsshire. Having rendered an eminent service to his country by decyphering some papers taken on board a Spanish ship, previously to the intended invasion by the famous Armada, Queen Elizabeth assigned him a pension of 800 marks. He afterwards held some lucrative offices in the court of wards, through the interest of his cousin Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury. Philip Perceval, his son (by his second wife Alice, daughter of John Sherman, Esq.), was knighted by King Charles, and had very large grants in Ireland; where, on the eve of the civil war, he fortified and garrisoned his castles in so complete a manner, that one of them sustained a siege of 30 days, against an army of 7000 foot and 500 horse. In 1642, he was appointed by the parliament commissary-general of the army. He appears nevertheless to have acted with the royal party till 1644. In 1647, he was among the few members of parliament who made a bold but unsuccessful stand against the independents, being chairman of the committees which were appointed to defend the city and parliament; nor did he quit his post till the army were in complete possession of the sovereignty. Overborne, as it is said, by the disastrous situation of his own and the public affairs, he died, after an illness of a few days, Nov. 10, 1647; when, notwithstanding the enmity which had subsisted between him and the party then in power, the sum of 200l. was voted to defray his funeral expences. He was buried in the church of St. Martin in the Fields, Archbishop Usher preaching his funeral sermon. His sister Alice, born at Kensington, married Richard Fitzgerald, Esq. of the county of Cork. Sir Philip's eldest son John Perceval was created a baronet in 1661, with this remarkable privilege, that the heir apparent to the title, whether son or grandson, being one and twenty years of age, should have the rank and title of a baronet, in the lifetime of his father or grand-

Sir Philip
Perceval.

grand-father¹⁰⁹. Mr. William Day and Mary Perceval were married at Kenfington, June 24, 1606¹¹⁰.

“ Anna, the daughter of George Calvert, Esq.¹¹¹, baptized Ap. 1, “ 1607.”

Penruddock, “ S^r Manhood Penruddock, Kn^t, flaine at Nottingwood¹¹² in
Knt. “ fighte, buried the 29 daye of January 1608.”

Townsend, “ John, the son of S^r John Townsend, Kn^t, baptized Jan^y 10,
Knt. “ 1608: Theodore, Sep. 26, 1610.”

“ John, son of John Tomfing¹¹³, Knt. buried May 5, 1608.”

Clifford Earl “ The Lord Clifford¹¹⁴, son and heir to the Erle of Cumberland,
of Cumberland. “ was married to the Lady Frances Cecil, sole daughter to the Erle
“ of Salisbury, Lord High Treafurer of England, the 25th of July
“ 1610.”

Hobart. “ Henry, fon of S^r Henry Hubbart¹¹⁵, baptized Sep. 19, 1610.”

Family of “ Mrs. Dorothy Rich, the daughter of S^r Henry Rich and Isa-
Rich, Earl of bella¹¹⁶, baptized Sep. 27, 1616; buried Dec. 28, 1617; Ifabella,
Holland and “ daughter of the R^t Hon. Henry Rich, Baron of Kenfington, and
Warwick. “ the R^t Hon. and most vertuous lady, the Lady Ifabella his wife,
“ baptized Oct. 6, 1623; William Lord Paget of Beaufert, in the
“ county of Stafford, and the Lady Frances Rich, eldest daughter to
“ the R^t Hon. Henry Earl of Holland, married June 28, 1632;
“ Cope Rich¹¹⁷, son of the Earl of Holland, baptized May 3, 1635;
“ Charles,

¹⁰⁹ Collins's Peerage, edit. 1768, vol. vii. (article Lovel and Holland), whence the above account was collected.

¹¹⁰ Collins says that Mary, daughter of Richard Perceval by his first wife, married ——— Dorr, Esq.

¹¹¹ Afterwards Lord Baltimore. See p. 98.

¹¹² Near Knotting or Knutting Barns in this parish.

¹¹³ Thomson, perhaps, or Thompson.

¹¹⁴ Afterwards Henry Earl of Cumberland.

He died without issue male in 1643, when the title became extinct.

¹¹⁵ Then attorney general; he appears to have frequently changed the place of his residence. See Hackney and Highgate. As Sir Henry's youngest son, born in 1619, was named Henry, this child, it is to be presumed, died in his infancy.

¹¹⁶ Daughter of Sir Walter Cope.

¹¹⁷ He married, and had issue. His grand-son Edward was the last Earl of Warwick of this

“ Charles, son of the Earl of Holland, buried Ap^l 28, 1645 ; Henry
 “ Rich, Earl of Holland, was buried March 10, 1649¹¹⁸ ; Ifabella,
 “ Dowager Countess of Holland, Sep. 1, 1655 ; Lady Diana Rich,
 “ daughter of Henry Earl of Holland, was buried Sep. 3, 1658 ; his
 “ son Henry Rich, Esq. Feb. 2, 1669.”

“ The L^d Robert Rich and M^{rs} Elizabeth Ingram¹¹⁹, married
 “ Ap. 8, 1641 ; Henry Rich, L^d of Kenfington¹²⁰, son of the
 “ R^t Hon^{ble} Robert Rich, Earl of Holland, and the Lady Elizabeth
 “ his wife, born Aug. 20, 1642 ; Charles, son of the Earl of Holland,
 “ baptized Oct. 1, 1650 ; Robert, born May 28, 1654 ; Lady Eliza-
 “ beth, born Aug. 9, 1655, buried Ap. 22, 1656 ; Ingram Rich,
 “ born Aug. 8, 1656 ; Elizabeth Countess of Holland, buried Sep. 17,
 “ 1661 ; Lady Anne Rich, daughter of the Earl of Holland, by Eli-
 “ zabeth his Countess, buried Ap. 11, 1663 ; the R^t Hon^{ble} Robert
 “ Earl of Warwick and Holland, April 16, 1675 ; Lady Essex Rich,
 “ daughter of Robert Earl of Warwick (by his second wife), buried
 “ May 30, 1680 ; the Right Hon^{ble} Anne Countess of Warwick and
 “ Holland, July 9, 1689 ; Lady Frances Rich, daughter of Robert
 “ Earl of Warwick (by his second wife¹²¹), buried Ap. 26, 1691 ;
 “ the Lady Eleanor Rich, March 28, 1699.”

“ The R^t Hon^{ble} Edward Earl of Warwick¹²², buried Aug. 6,
 “ 1701 ; Charlotte Countess of Warwick¹²³, July 12, 1731 ; *William*

this family. The Hon. Cope Rich was buried at Kenfington, Aug. 7, 1676.

¹¹⁸ See an account of him, p. 176, 177.

¹¹⁹ Daughter of Sir Arthur Ingram.

¹²⁰ This entry must have been made several years after his birth, as it contains a singular anachronism. Robert Rich was not Earl of Holland till after his father's death in 1649. Collins says (edit. 1741) that Henry Rich married Christian, daughter of Andrew Ricard, alderman of London ; and relict of Sir John Goyre. It appears by the Kenfington register, that Henry Lord Kenfington was mar-

ried on the 14th of February 1659 to Mrs. Christian Geare, and that he was buried on the 22d of April following. His widow married to her third husband John Lord Berkley of Stratton.

¹²¹ Anne, daughter of Edward Earl of Manchester.

¹²² Only surviving son of Robert the preceding earl.

¹²³ Daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton of Chirk-castle ; and married, after the Earl of Warwick's death, to Joseph Addison, Esq.

“ Henry

“ Henry¹²⁴ Earl of Warwick and Holland, Aug. 27, 1721; the
 “ R^t Hon^{ble} Edward Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland¹²⁵, Sep. 15,
 “ 1759; Mary Countess Dowager of Warwick and Holland¹²⁶,
 “ Nov. 14, 1769.”

Stanhope,
Knt.

“ Bridget¹²⁷, the daughter of S^r Michael Stanhope, Knt. lying at
 “ the Lady Bartlet’s¹²⁸, was baptized Feb. 19, 1616.”

“ Nicholas Wingate of Gray’s Inn and Lady Elizabeth Leygroffe,
 “ al^s Trench, of Malborough in Norfolk, widow, married Dec. 9,
 “ 1618.”

Fenne.

“ M^{rs} Rebecca Fenne, the wife of Robert Fenne the younger,
 “ Esq. and daughter of S^r Francis Cherry of London, Knt. a most
 “ godly and worthy Christian, died, and now lieth in Barking-church
 “ in London, Jan. 17, 1619. Mr. Robert Fenne the elder, Esq. an
 “ ancient household-servant to Queen Elizabeth, and unto our most
 “ gracious King James, a most faithful professor of true religion, and
 “ a most charitable friend to the poor, of the age of 77, buried
 “ April 23, upon Friday night, at 10 of the clock, 1619.”

Ferrers.

“ S^r Humphrey Ferrers, Knt. the son and heir of S^r John Ferrers,

Packington.

“ of Tamworth castle, in the county of Warwick, and M^{rs} Anne
 “ Packington¹²⁹, daughter of S^r John Packington, Knt. of Hampton
 “ Lovel, in the county of Worcester, married Feb. 9, 1619.”

Laffells, Knt.

“ S^r Thomas Laffells, Knt. of the age of 82, worthily graced with
 “ that degree of honour by Queen Elizabeth, by whom, for his
 “ wisdom and integrity, he was made justice of the peace, high
 “ sheriff of Yorkshire, and of her Highness counsell there, and being
 “ here of short continuance a noble housekeeper, and so died a

¹²⁴ A mistake for Edward Henry. He was gentleman of the privy chamber to George I.

¹²⁵ G. and son of Cope Rich, who was fourth son of Henry the first Earl of Holland.

¹²⁶ Daughter of Samuel Stanton, Esq. of Lynn R. gis.

¹²⁷ Afterwards Countess of Desmond. See p. 23.

¹²⁸ Berkley’s.

¹²⁹ Afterwards married to Philip Stanhope Earl of Chesterfield.

“ blessed

“ blessed Christian, with full assured hope of his salvation, only by
“ the merits of Jesus Christ, buried May 2, 1619.”

“ Hannah, the daughter of Mr. John Brookes, parson of Chester-
“ field, in the county of Derby, and of Hannah, daughter of the
“ learned and famous Mr. William Perkins ¹³⁰ of Cambridge, bap-
“ tized July 11, 1619.”

“ Mr Lawrence Hide ¹³¹ of the Middle Temple, Esq. son and heir
“ of Sr Lawrence Hide, Knt. attorney to the Queen’s Majesty, and
“ Amphillis Tichbourne, daughter of Sr Richard Tichbourne ¹³² of
“ Winchester-castle, Knt. married Dec. 1, 1619.”

“ Mr William Murray and Mrs Margaret Alexander, daughter of
“ Sr William Alexander ¹³³, a Scottish Knight, married July 20,
“ 1620; Hugh Montgomery, Esq. the son of Sr Hugh Mont-
“ gomery, Knt. of Scotland, and Mrs Jane Alexander, the daughter
“ of Sr William Alexander of Scotland, Knt. married Aug. 3,
“ 1620.”

“ Sr William Wythypole, Knt. of Gipwin, in the county of Suf-
“ folk, and the right hon^{ble} Lady Jane, widow of the late L^d Fitz-
“ walter ¹³⁴, married Ap. 25, 1621.”

“ Henry Spellman, an infant son of John Spellman, Esq. by his Family of
Spellman.
“ wife Anne” (daughter of Sr John Townfend, Knt. ¹³⁵ deceased),
“ buried Aug. 3, 1621; Elizabeth, daughter of Mr Henry Spellman
“ and Elizabeth, baptized Sep. 11, 1674, buried Oct. 17; Elizabeth,
“ wife of Mr Henry Spellman, buried Aug. 8, 1676.”

“ Cecilia, the daughter of Sr John Bennet the younger, buried
“ Aug. 24, 1622.”

¹³⁰ Author of several commentaries on the New Testament, &c. Earl of Stirling.

¹³¹ Afterwards Sir Lawrence Hyde, serjeant at law. Michael Stanhope.

¹³² The second baronet of that name.

¹³³ Ancestor of the present Marquis Townshend. He died in 1603; and therefore could

¹³⁴ The poet and dramatic writer, afterwards

not be the same person mentioned in p. 198.

“ Robert Millicent, Esq. and Mrs Dowglas, the daughter of
“ S^r George Wright, Knt. of Richmond in Surrey, married Jan.
“ 23, 1623.”

“ Francis Saunders, Esq. of Shankston, in the county of Leicester,
“ and Mrs Catherine, filia Henrici Jernegan Militis ¹³³, in Com. Norf.
“ married Feb. 10, 1624.”

Family of
Ashfield.

“ Ann, daughter of S^r John Ashfield, Knt. ¹³⁴, and the Lady Eli-
“ zabeth his wife, baptized March 17, 1624; John, Mar. 1, 1625;
“ S^r Robert Ashfield, an ancient, honourable, learned, and godly
“ Knight, buried Oct. 26, 1624.”

“ Lady Anne Brooke, wife to S^r John Brooke, Knt. of the Savoy,
“ London, buried Feb. 23, 1625.”

“ S^r Ralph Sydnam, Knt. and the Lady Mary Chichester, widow,
“ married May 14, 1629.”

“ John Peiton ¹³⁵, of the Savoy, and Mary, the daughter of S^r Ed-
“ ward Ballingham ¹³⁶, Knt. married Jan. 31, 1630.”

“ S^r Peter Temple, Knt. ¹³⁷, of Stow, in the county of Bucks, and
“ Mrs Christian Leveson, daughter of S^r John Leveson, Knt. (late of
“ Kent, deceased) married May 30, 1630.”

“ S^r William Blake, Knt. a religious, charitable, good friend to
“ this church and parish, buried Nov. 2, 1630; Lady Blake, Sep. 29,
“ 1644.”

“ Henry Slingsby, Esq. the son and heir of S^r Henry Slingsby,
“ Knt. and Bart. ¹³⁸, and Mrs Barbara Belafyse, the daughter of the
“ R^t Hon^{ble} Thomas L^d Falconbridge, married July 7, 1631.” Sir
“ Henry Slingsby the younger suffered death upon the scaffold, for

Sir Henry
Slingsby.

¹³³ Created a baronet in 1621.

¹³⁴ Created a baronet in 1626; the title is
extinct.

¹³⁵ Afterwards Sir John Peyton, Bart.

¹³⁶ Bellingham.

¹³⁷ The second baronet of that family. Sir

Richard Temple, father of Richard Viscount
Cobham, was the only issue of this marriage.

¹³⁸ He succeeded Sir John Slingsby; who
was created a baronet in 1628, and died in
1630 without issue.

his attachment to the royal cause. He left issue by his wife Barbara, Sir Thomas, his successor; Henry; and a daughter Barbara, married to Sir John Talbot, of Laycock in Wiltshire ¹³⁹.

“ Sisley, the daughter of S^r Henry and Elizabeth Crofts, baptized
“ Mar. 14, 1633; Henry, Feb. 12, 1634.”

“ Thomas Cotton, Esq. of Gray’s Inn, and M^{rs} Magdalen Mount-
“ son, daughter of S^r Thomas Mountson, Knt. ¹⁴⁰, married Ap. 24,
“ 1632.”

“ James Butler, L^d Viscount Thurles, buried June 29, 1632.”

“ S^r Thomas Hele, Knt. and Bart. ¹⁴¹, of the county of Devon,
“ and M^{rs} Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Elwayes, Esq. married
“ July 16, 1632.”

“ S^r George Sircott, of Devonshire, Knt. buried Oct. 17, 1639.”

“ John Mohun, Esq. the son of the Right Hon. John L^d Mohun,
“ Baron of Ochampton, buried Oct. 31, 1639.”

“ M^{rs} Elizabeth Mewtes, mother to the Lady Thorowgood, buried
“ Aug. 19, 1641.” Family of
Mewtas.

The Meautys’s, or Mewtas’s, were a very ancient family at Kenfington ¹⁴². Sir John Thorowgood was gentleman-pensioner to Charles the First, and of the privy chamber to Charles II. During the interregnum, he attached himself, nevertheless, to the Republicans, and was member of most of the committees. He resided at Kenfington, where, as justice of peace, he generally officiated at marriages, till the Restoration, as appears by the parish-register. Sir John
Thorow-
good.

“ The Lord Charles Stanhope ¹⁴³, and the Lady Dorothy Gorge,
“ married Nov. 23, 1641; Charles, son of L^d Stanhope, was buried
“ from Kenfington-house, Sep. 16, 1661.”

¹³⁹ Kimber’s Baronetage, edit. 1771.

¹⁴⁰ Sir Thomas Monson, Bart. ancestor of Lord Monson.

¹⁴¹ Sir John Hele was created a baronet in 1627; the title is extinct.

¹⁴² See p. 189.

¹⁴³ Charles Lord Stanhope, the second of that title. He died without issue in 1675. Collins says he married Dorothy, sister of Edward Barret, Lord Newburgh. She was widow, perhaps, of one of the Gorge family.

“ Mr Lecefter Devereux ¹⁴⁵ and M^{rs} Elizabeth ¹⁴⁶ — married
“ June 6, 1642.”

“ Simon Thelwall and the Lady Margaret Sheffield, married
“ June 9, 1645; Charles Sheffield, buried Aug. 5, 1648.”

Family of
Hickes Vis-
count Camp-
den.

“ Julian ¹⁴⁷, daughter of Baptift Viscount Campden ¹⁴⁸, and the
“ Lady Hefter ¹⁴⁹, baptized Feb. 4, 1646; Lindfey ¹⁵⁰, fon of Baptift
“ Viscount Campden, by his wife Elizabeth ¹⁵¹, born Aug. 14, 1656;
“ Catherine ¹⁵², Aug. 10, 1657; Baptift ¹⁵³, born in Covent-garden,
“ Nov. 2, 1658; James ¹⁵⁴, July 28, 1663.”

“ Mary ¹⁵⁵, daughter of the R^t Hon^{ble} Mountague Bertie, Earl of
“ Lindfey, and Bridget his wife ¹⁵⁶, born at L^d Campden’s houfe,
“ Sep. 1, 1655.”

“ Charles, fon of Col. Richard Norton and Lady Elizabeth ¹⁵⁷ his
“ wife, born June 23, 1660.”

“ Mr John Burgin (Burgoyne), fon to S^r Roger Burgin ¹⁵⁸, buried
“ July 22, 1647.”

General
Lambert’s
family.

“ John and William, fons of Col. John Lambert of Calton, bap-
“ tized by M^r Byard, Parfon of Wheldrake, at S^r William Lifter’s
“ houfe at Coldhearne, Sep. 27, 1647; Ann, daughter of Maj^r Gen^l
“ Lambert and Frances his wife, baptized Oct. 14, 1648, buried
“ Sep. 29, 1649; a fervant from L^d Lambert’s ¹⁵⁹ houfe, was married
“ in 1656.” General Lambert was one of the moft conspicuous

¹⁴⁵ Afterwards Viscount Hereford.

¹⁴⁶ Daughter and heir of Sir William Witherpole.

¹⁴⁷ She married William Lord Alington.

¹⁴⁸ The fecond viscount of the Noel family, being fon of Edward Lord Campden, who married Julian, daughter and coheir of Sir Baptift Hickes, created Viscount Campden.

¹⁴⁹ Third wife of Lord Campden, and daughter of Thomas Lord Wotton.

¹⁵⁰ He died in his infancy.

¹⁵¹ Lord Campden’s fourth wife, daughter of Mountagu Bertie, Earl of Lindfey.

¹⁵² She married John Earl of Rutland.

¹⁵³ Ancestor of the present Earl of Gainsborough.

¹⁵⁴ He died at the age of eighteen.

¹⁵⁵ She married Charles Dormer, Earl of Carnarvon.

¹⁵⁶ Daughter and sole heir of Edward Wray, Esq.

¹⁵⁷ Daughter of Edward Noel, afterwards Earl of Gainsborough.

¹⁵⁸ The fecond baronet of that name.

¹⁵⁹ Noble does not mention him amongst Cromwell’s peers.

characters

characters during the government of the Commonwealth, and was the first president of Cromwell's council. He married Frances, daughter of Sir William Lister, who is said to have been a very elegant and accomplished woman ¹⁶⁰. Sir William died in the month of August 1649, and was buried at Kenfington ¹⁶¹, when Lambert inherited his house in this parish, called Cold-hearne ¹⁶². After the Earl of Holland's death, General Lambert, then at the head of the army, fixed his quarters at Holland-house, but his residence there was of short continuance. When the Protector Richard's power began to decline, Lambert, who had long been at variance with the Cromwell family, was much caressed by the long parliament, and flattered himself with the expectation of gratifying his ambition, and raising his own fortune on their ruins; his hopes were of short continuance; for after an ineffectual struggle with the rising power of Monk, he was taken prisoner, and being tried some time after the Restoration, was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the Isle of Guernsey, where he lived 30 years, and amused himself, under his misfortunes, with cultivating and painting flowers ¹⁶³. General Lambert's eldest son John, baptized at Kenfington, married Barbara, daughter of Thomas Lister, Esq. and had issue, of which only one daughter survived, married to Sir John Middleton, Bart. ancestor of the present Sir William Middleton.

“ Mrs Mary (Lambert), wife of the hon^{ble} Charles Hatton, Esq. second son of the R^t Hon. Christopher L^d Hatton, departed this life at Kenfington, April 24th, and was buried in the chancel in her grandfather's S^r William Lister's vault, on the 28th, 1675; Frances, daughter of M^r Daniel Perrot, and grand-daughter of Gen^l Lambert, buried Sep. 21, 1676.”

¹⁶⁰ Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells, 1660; Hugh Lister, Gent. Dec. 31, 1684. vol. i. p. 369.

¹⁶² Near Earl's Court, now Mrs. Boulton's.

¹⁶¹ Mr. Martin Lister was buried Aug. 19,

¹⁶³ Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells, vol. i.

Family of
Finch Earl of
Winchelsea
and Notting-
ham.

“ Mr Edward Conneway and M^{rs} Anne Finch, married Feb. 11, 1651.” Edward Earl of Conway, married Anne, daughter of Sir Heneage Finch, Recorder of London, and Speaker of the House of Commons, who, according to Collins, resided at Kensington, and died in 1631; but I find no traces of the family in the register, till this marriage of Anne Finch, which, if Collins’s date be right, was 20 years after her father’s death. This Countess of Conway is said to have written a Latin work, entitled *Opuscula Philosophica* ¹⁶⁴.

Heneage
Earl of Not-
tingham.

“ Edward, son of S^r Heneage Finch and Lady Elizabeth his wife ¹⁶⁵, baptized Ap^l 20, 1663.” Heneage, eldest son of the Recorder of London, a very eminent lawyer, and much celebrated for his eloquence, rose, through the several gradations of his profession, to the high station of Lord Chancellor of England. He was created Earl of Nottingham in 1681, and died the next year, being buried at Raunston in Northamptonshire. His character is finely drawn by Dryden, in his poem of *Abfalom and Achitophel*, under the name of Amri. Several of his speeches are in print ¹⁶⁶. Edward, his son, died at York, being prebendary of the cathedral church there, anno 1738; Henry, born at Kensington June 6, 1664, was Dean of York, and died in 1728; Mary, baptized Sep. 7, 1666, died unmarried; Anne, baptized July 15, 1668, was buried March 16, 1670; Robert, baptized March 25, 1670, died unmarried. “ John, son of “ Heneage L^d Finch, buried May 23, 1674; the R^t Hon^{ble} and “ truly vertuous Lady Elizabeth, wife of the R^t Hon. Heneage L^d “ Finch, Baron of Daventry, L^d High Chancellor of England, de-

¹⁶⁴ See a letter in the *Gentleman’s Magazine* for October 1784, dated from Berlin. Leibnitz is quoted as the authority; who says the work in question was written by the Countess of Conneway, sister of Sir Heneage Finch. The conjecture, started in a note upon this letter in the *Gentleman’s Magazine*, that Catherine,

daughter of Giles Hueriblock, and second wife of Edward Earl of Conway, was mistaken by Leibnitz for Ann Countess of Conway, is erroneous. Catherine’s husband was only Viscount Conway. She died in 1639. See vol. ii. p. 5.

¹⁶⁵ Daughter of Mr. William Harvey.

¹⁶⁶ Royal and Noble Authors.

“ parted

“ parted this life, at their house in Queen-street, Mar. 15, and was
 “ buried Mar. 23, 1676; Samuel Grimston, Esq. ¹⁶⁷, the son and
 “ heir-apparent of the Hon. S^r Harbottle Grimston, Bart. Master of
 “ the Rolls, and M^{rs} Elizabeth Finch, eldest daughter of S^r Heneage
 “ Finch, Knt. and Bart., the King’s solicitor-general, were married
 “ the 14 day of February 1670, by the most reverend father in
 “ God, Gilbert L^d Archbishop of Canterbury.” Elizabeth, daughter
 of Sir Samuel and Elizabeth Grimston (the only child of this mar-
 riage), was born at her grandfather’s, Jan. 19, 1671. She married
 William Saville, Marquis of Halifax.

“ Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Finch, Esq. buried Jan. 29, 1676;
 “ another Elizabeth, buried Feb. 5, 1678; Mary, daughter of the
 “ Hon. Dan^l Finch and Lady Essex his wife, born May 18, 1677 ¹⁶⁸;
 “ Letitia Ifabella, born May 20, 1678.” Daniel Finch, eldest son
 of the Lord Chancellor, succeeded his father in the Earldom of Not-
 tingham in 1682, and his relation John Earl of Winchelsea in that
 title anno 1729. He was a nobleman of considerable talents, and
 an eminent character in the political world during the reigns of
 King William and Queen Anne, having twice filled the department
 of principal Secretary of State. He is recorded in the catalogue of
 noble authors, for publishing an answer to some of Whiston’s doc-
 trines, which procured him the thanks of the University of Oxford.
 A pamphlet, called Observations on the State of the Nation, goes
 also under his name, but is said not to have been written by him.
 This Earl of Nottingham sold his house at Kensington to King
 William, soon after his Majesty’s accession to the throne.

Daniel Earl
 of Notting-
 ham.

¹⁶⁷ Afterwards Sir Samuel Grimston, being
 the third baronet of that family. He had only
 one daughter by this marriage; and, dying
 without male issue, the title became extinct.
 The present Lord Grimston is descended from

his nephew and adopted heir Sir William
 Luckyn, who assumed the name of Grimston.

¹⁶⁸ She married William Marquis of Hal-
 fax, whose first wife was Elizabeth Grim-
 ston above-mentioned.

John,

John, son of the Hon. Daniel Finch, born June 18, 1682. Daniel Earl of Nottingham, by his second wife, had, according to Collins, 30 children, including such as were still-born. Heneage, his son ¹⁶⁸, was baptized at Kensington, April 24, 1687; Lady Effex ¹⁶⁹, March 8, 1688; Daniel, born May 24, 1689, was the third Earl of Nottingham; William, born at Berkshire-house, Jan. 18, and baptized at Kensington, Feb. 9, 1690, was Envoy to Sweden and the States General, and father to the present Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham.

“ The Marquis of Kinech (Cugnac) and M^{rs} Elizabeth Miron
 “ (Mayerne), married March 23, 1652 ¹⁷⁰.”

Marriage of
 Henry Crom-
 well.

“ M^r Henry Cromwell and Elizabeth Ruffell, married May 10,
 “ 1653.” Elizabeth Ruffell was daughter of Sir Francis Ruffell,
 Bart. of Chippenham, who had a seat in Cromwell’s House of Peers.
 This marriage happened before Henry Cromwell’s second visit to
 Ireland, whither he went with the appointment of Lord Deputy.
 His mild and prudent administration there has gained him due ap-
 plause, from writers of all parties. After the Restoration he led a
 retired life in Cambridgeshire, and died much respected, anno 1673,
 aged 47.

“ The Lady Spencer, buried July 2, 1653.”

Family of
 Clifton, Bart.

“ Frances, daughter of Clifford Clifton, Esq. ¹⁷¹ and Frances ¹⁷²,
 “ buried Jan. 22, 1654; Gervase, buried Nov. 12, 1656; Alfred,
 “ born Ap. 24, 1658, buried Jan. 21, 1662.”

Col. George
 Twifleton.

“ Margaret, daughter of Col. George Twifleton and Mary, born
 “ Mar. 12, 1655; Alice, Oct. 20, 1657; William, June 4, 1659;
 “ Elizabeth, Nov. 1, 1660.” Colonel Twifleton was an active

¹⁶⁸ He died in his infancy.

¹⁶⁹ She married Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart.

¹⁷⁰ See vol. ii. p. 98.

¹⁷¹ Afterwards Sir Clifford Clifton, Bart.

¹⁷² Daughter of Sir Heneage Finch.

officer in the service of the parliament, and governor of Denbigh castle ¹⁷³.

“ Samuel Lamot and Adriana Newport, married from the French
“ ambassador’s ¹⁷⁴, Aug. 12, 1656.”

“ Margaret, daughter of S^r Orlando Bridgman, Knt. and the Lady
“ Dorothy his wife, born at the Countess of Mulgrave’s house, of
“ a sabbath-day, about 6 or 7 o’clock in the afternoon, Aug. 17,
“ 1656.” Sir Orlando Bridgman was afterwards (1667) Lord
Keeper of the Great Seal ¹⁷⁵.

Sir Orlando
Bridgman.

“ Anne, daughter of John Thurloe, Esq. secretary to the Pro-
“ tector, and Anne his wife, was born at the Lady Mulgrave’s
“ house, May 16, 1658.” Secretary Thurloe’s second wife was
Anne, daughter of Sir John Lytcott, of East Moulsey. Their daughter
Anne married Francis Brace, Esq. of Bedford.

Secretary
Thurloe.

“ Thomas Strickland, son and heir-apparent of S^r William Strick-
“ land, of Boynton in Yorkshire, Knt. and Bart. and Elizabeth Pile,
“ second daughter of S^r Francis Pile, late of Compton Beauchamp
“ in Berkshire, Bart. (deceased), married Nov. 9, 1659.” Sir Wil-
“ liam Strickland was one of Cromwell’s Lords. His son Thomas suc-
ceeded him in the title of Baronet, and was ancestor of the present
Sir George Strickland. “ Frances, daughter of Thomas Strickland,
“ Esq. and Elizabeth, baptized May 2, 1661 ¹⁷⁶.”

Strickland,
Bart.

Sir William
Strickland.

“ The honourable S^r Francis Holles of Wynterbourn, S^t Martin,
“ Dorsetshire, Knt. and Bart. the only son surviving and heir-appa-
“ rent of the R^t Hon. Denzel Baron Holles, of Ifield, and M^{rs} Anne
“ Pile, the eldest daughter and coheir of S^r Francis Pile, Bart.
“ (deceased) and the Lady Jane his wife, were married the 9 day

¹⁷³ Noble’s Memoirs of the Cromwells, dington.
vol. i. p. 441.

¹⁷⁴ Mons. Bardeaux, who made his public
entry in 1654.

¹⁷⁵ See more of him in the parish of Ted-

¹⁷⁶ Kimber says that Sir Thomas Strick-
land’s only daughter, whose name he does not
mention, married John Smith, Esq. Speaker
of the House of Commons.

“ of June 1670, by the R^t Rev^d father in God, Humphrey L^d Bishop
“ of London.”

“ S^r Henry Belafyfe ¹⁷⁷, of Worlaby in Lincolnshire, and M^{rs} Sufan
“ Armyne, daughter of S^r William Armyne ¹⁷⁸ of the same county,
“ were married Oct. 20, 1662.”

“ John Belafyfe, Esq. ¹⁷⁹, brother of the R^t Hon. Thomas L^d Vis-
“ count Falconbridge, buried July 16, 1667.”

“ The Lady Sufanna Munck was buried from D^r Hodges’s, Ap. 8,
“ 1663.”

“ M^r Christopher Dering and M^{rs} Elizabeth Spackman, married
“ from S^r Heneage Finch’s, June 11, 1663.”

“ Robert Southwell, Esq. ¹⁸⁰ of Whitehall, and M^{rs} Elizabeth
“ Dering, daughter of S^r Edward Dering, Bart. of the county of
“ Kent, married Jan. 26, 1665, by the L^d Bishop of Exeter ¹⁸¹.”

“ Francis, the son of M^r Robert and M^{rs} Elizabeth Johnson, bap-
“ tized from the park-house, Oct. 3, 1664, *being the seventh son.*”

Family of
Lawrence.

“ William Lawrence, Esq. of Shurdington in Gloucestershire, and
“ M^{rs} Ann Martyn, married at S^t Margaret, Westminster, Sep. 24,
“ 1667.” Mr. Lawrence, who was son of Henry Lawrence, one
of Cromwell’s Peers, resided at Hale-house in this parish, where his
son William was born in June 1668. He was ancestor to the present
William Lawrence, Esq. of Shurdington.

“ The R^t Hon. Thomas L^d Windfor ¹⁸², and Urfula Widdring-
“ ton ¹⁸³, married Ap^l 9, 1668.”

¹⁷⁷ K. B. son of John Lord Belafyfe of Wor-
laby, so created in 1645.

¹⁷⁸ Created a baronet in 1619. Lady Be-
lafyfe was created Baroness Belafyfe of Osgod-
by, anno 26 Car. II. being then the relict of
Sir Henry. She resided at Kensington many
years.

¹⁷⁹ He died unmarried.

¹⁸⁰ Sir Robert Southwell of King’s Weston
in Gloucestershire, clerk of the Council to
Charles II. He was ambassador to Portugal
in 1667. His memoirs were published in 1740.

¹⁸¹ Seth Ward.

¹⁸² Afterwards Earl of Plymouth.

¹⁸³ Daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas
Widdrington, Knt.

“ M^{rs} Anne

“ M^{rs} Anne Morland, the daughter of S^r Samuel Morland ¹⁸⁴, buried March 2, 1670.”

“ Elizabeth, daughter of S^r Robert Wifeman, buried Sep. 22, 1670.”

“ M^r Dennis Blondel, who having been for many years a capuchin and chaplain in ordinary to the Queen-mother, some years before his death, became a protestant, and died a fon of the church of England, buried May 4, 1674.”

“ The Hon. John Cecil ¹⁸⁵, son and heir-apparent of the R^t Hon. John L^d Burleigh, and the Lady Anne his wife ¹⁸⁶, born May 15, 1674, at M^{rs} Sheffield’s; M^{rs} Diana Cecil ¹⁸⁷, buried May 5, 1714; Lady Margaret Cecil, daughter of the Countess of Salisbury ¹⁸⁸, buried Ap^l 1, 1752 ¹⁸⁹.”

Families of Cecil Earl of Salisbury, and Cecil Earl of Exeter.

“ The Hon^{ble} Charles Boyle, Esq. second son of the R^t Hon. Roger L^d Broghill, the son and heir-apparent of the R^t Hon. Roger Earl of Orrery, and the Lady Mary his wife, was born at D^r Whitaker’s house, in Little Chelfea, on Tuesday the 28 day of July, between the hours of five and six in the afternoon, and was baptized on Saturday the first day of August, by the Rev^d D^r Clarke, Dean of Winchester, 1674.” The accomplished nobleman, whose birth and baptism are here so minutely recorded, distinguished himself as an author, a foldier, and a politician. He translated Plutarch’s Life of Lyfander from the Greek, and published an edition of Phalaris’s Epistles, which occasioned a very remarkable literary contest ¹⁹⁰. He wrote a comedy also, called As you find it. His attachment to the science of Astronomy has a lasting record in the machine which

Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery.

¹⁸⁴ See vol. i. p. 322, 323. and vol. ii. p. 414. anno 1659, left a daughter of that name.

¹⁸⁵ Daughter of Thomas Earl of Thanet.

¹⁸⁶ Afterwards the sixth Earl of Exeter.

¹⁸⁹ She died of the small-pox.

¹⁸⁷ Daughter of William Earl of Devonshire. She is celebrated in one of Prior’s poems.

¹⁹⁰ The pamphlets published in Boyle’s name during this controversy appear, by Atterbury’s Letters, to have been written by that learned prelate.

¹⁸⁸ Charles Lord Cranbourne, who died

bears his name. Charles Boyle succeeded his brother Lionel in the title of Earl of Orrery in 1703, and died anno 1731. His biographer mentions the circumstance of his having been born at Little Chelsea, but erroneously supposes the date of his birth to have been 1676. He is right in the account of his age.

“ Dorothy, daughter of M^r Sidney Mountague ¹⁹¹, buried Aug. 31, “ 1678.”

“ Lady Margaret, daughter of the R^t Hon^{ble} Luke Plukenett, Earl “ of Fingall, buried Oct. 11, 1678.”

“ M^{rs} Mary Wardour, who died at her sister Lady Coke’s house, “ Oct. 4, 1679, buried.”

“ Lewis Douglas, Esq. the son of James Douglas, L^d Mordington, “ by the Lady Anne his wife ¹⁹², who died at the Motes in West- “ minster parish, buried July 7, 1682.”

Howard Lord
Effingham.

“ The Hon^{ble} Thomas Howard ¹⁹³, son of the R^t Hon. Francis L^d “ Howard Baron of Effingham, and the Lady Philadelphia ¹⁹⁴, was “ born at Hale-house in this parish, July 7, 1682 ; Francis ¹⁹⁵, born “ at Little Chelsea, Oct. 20, 1683.”

“ Richard Chandler of Idmarston, Wilts, Esq. and the Lady Bar- “ bara Curle, of Subburton, Hants, married Oct. 31, 1682, by Seth “ Bishop of Sarum.”

“ Dame Jane Boughey, late of Twickenham, buried Dec. 22, “ 1682.”

“ Ralph, son of John Verney, Esq. ¹⁹⁶ and Elizabeth, daughter of “ Ralph Palmer, Esq. born at Little Chelsea, March 18, 1683 ; Sir “ John Verney, Bart. ¹⁹⁷ and M^{rs} Elizabeth Baker, married Ap^l 8, “ 1696.”

¹⁹¹ Second son of Edward Earl of Sandwich.

¹⁹² Daughter of Alexander Viscount King-
stone.

¹⁹³ Afterwards the sixth Lord Howard of Effingham. He died in 1725, without male issue.

¹⁹⁴ Daughter of Sir Thomas Pelham.

¹⁹⁵ He succeeded his brother as Lord How-
ard, and was created Earl of Effingham.

¹⁹⁶ He succeeded his father as Lord Fer-
managh, and was created Earl Verney in 1742.

¹⁹⁷ Created Viscount Fermanagh in 1703.

“ Sr Hele

“ S^r Hele Hooke, of Tangier-park (Hants), and M^{rs} Hester Underhill of this parish, married in Knightsbridge chapel, July 3, 1683; Elizabeth, daughter of S^r Hele Hooke and Hester, born Jan. 9, 1688; Hele, their son, buried Aug. 2, 1698; Thomas, Sep. 5, 1700; S^r Hele, July 12, 1712; M^r Richard Lillie and the Lady Hester Hooke, married Feb. 21, 1714; Hester Lady Hook Lillie, buried May 30, 1733.”

Family of
Hooke, Bart.

“ William Hammond, of Fenchurch-street, and M^{rs} Mary, daughter of S^r Thomas Hooke, Bart. ¹⁹⁸ (deceased) and the Lady Elizabeth his wife, married Nov. 24, 1691.”

“ John Wallop, Esq. ¹⁹⁹, of Down Husband (Hants) and M^{rs} Alice Burlace ²⁰⁰, of Great Marlow, married Aug. 14, 1683, by Dr. Woodroffe, canon of Christ Church, Oxford.”

“ S^r Willoughby Hickman of Gainsborough in Lincolnshire, Bart. and M^{rs} Anne Anderfon ²⁰¹, were married Sep. 11, 1683, by D^r Patrick, Dean of Peterborough; M^{rs} Alice Hickman, buried April 26, 1692.”

“ M^{rs} Rose, wife of Nicholas Purcell, Esq. Baron of Loughamore, in Ireland, buried in the Earl of Nottingham’s vault, Aug. 4, 1684.”

“ Elizabeth, daughter of S^r John Chardin and Lady Esther his wife, born at Holland-house, Sep. 19, 1684; S^r John Chardin, the traveller, was a refugee from France, he afterwards settled at Chifwick ²⁰².”

Sir John
Chardin.

“ The Hon^{ble} James Butler, Esq. fourth son of the R^t Hon. Richard Earl of Arran, Baron of Weston, and Viscount Tullow, and the Lady Dorothy his Countess, buried May 25, 1685.”

¹⁹⁸ Created a baronet in 1662. The title is extinct.

¹⁹⁹ Father of the first Earl of Portsmouth, and great-grandfather of the present Earl.

²⁰⁰ Daughter and coheir of William Borlase, second son of Sir John Borlase, Bart.

²⁰¹ Daughter of Sir Stephen Anderfon, Bart.

²⁰² See vol. ii. p. 210, 211.

“ The

“ The Hon. Thomas L^d Tullow, third son of the R^t Hon. Richard
“ Earl of Arran, buried Aug. 24, 1685.”

Family of
Boscawen
Viscount
Falmouth.

“ Edward Boscawen, Esq. ²⁰⁴, buried Oct. 31, 1685; M^{rs} Jael
“ Boscawen ²⁰⁵, April 18, 1730; the Hon^{ble} George Boscawen,
“ May 11, 1775,” (son of Hugh, the first L^d Falmouth, and uncle of
the present Viscount.)

Family of
Onflow.

“ Mary, daughter of Foot Onflow, Esq. by Susanna, born and
“ baptized, Nov. 19, 1688.” Foot was second son of Sir Arthur
Onflow, Bart. by Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Foot, Bart. and
one of Cromwell’s Peers. Arthur, son of Foot Onflow, born at
Chelsea, Oct. 1, 1691, was five times elected Speaker of the House
of Commons, and supported that office with great abilities and in-
tegrity ²⁰⁶. “ Susan, daughter of Foot Onflow, born Aug. 31, 1692;
“ Elizabeth, baptized July 29, 1694; Judith Anna Maria, March 11,
“ 1697.”

“ Dorothy, daughter of S^r William Booth, K^{nt}. buried May 18,
“ 1689; John, son of S^r William Booth and Dame Rosamond,
“ Jan. 14, 1693.”

Sir Robert
Atkyns.

“ William, son of S^r Robert Atkyns, Knt. of the Bath, and Lord
“ Chief Baron of their Majesties court of Exchequer, by Dame Anne
“ his wife, baptized Sep. 7, 1690. He died Nov. 2, 1693 ²⁰⁷.”

“ S^r Edward Gregory, Knt. of Chatham, and Dame Anne God-
“ win, married Dec. 10, 1691.”

Trevor Vis-
count Dun-
gannon.

“ The R^t Hon^{ble} Lewis L^d Trevor, Viscount Dungannon, of the
“ kingdom of Ireland, who died in Spring-gardens, buried Jan. 3,
“ 1692; the R^t Hon. Lady Trevor, Viscountess Dungannon, buried
“ Oct. 5, 1692.”

“ John ²⁰⁸, son of S^r John Jacob, Bart. and Lady Dorothy, bap-
“ tized May 12, 1692.”

²⁰⁴ See p. 183.

²⁰⁵ Ibid.

²⁰⁶ Collins’s Peerage.

²⁰⁷ Marginal note in the Parish Register.

²⁰⁸ Kimber mentions Hildebrand as the *only*
son. John, I suppose, died in his infancy.

“ M^r Thomas Partington and M^{rs} Anne Jafon, daughter of S^r Robert Jafon, Bart. ²⁰⁹ (deceased) by the Lady Anne, married Oct. 6, 1692.”

“ The Lady Charlotte Schomberg, daughter of Meinhard Duke of Leinster, buried Dec. 16, 1692; the L^d William Schomberg, second son of his Grace Meinhard Duke of Schomberg, buried Dec. 1, 1696.”

“ Robert, son of S^r Robert Hamilton, Knt. and Dame Margaret, born in Kenfington-square, Oct. 14, 1693, buried March 2, 1695,” (his father being then styled Bart.)

“ George, son of Col. George Hamilton, and the Lady Mary, died at Col. Macarty’s, buried Nov. 26, 1698.”

“ Anne, daughter of Col. Macarty (or Macartney, as in other entries), and the Lady Anne his wife, baptized Aug. 15, 1697, buried Nov. 16, 1699; Elizabeth, baptized Aug. 31, 1698; Martha, Sep. 14, 1701; Eleanor, Feb. 6, 1703, buried Feb. 8; Gen^l George Macartney, buried July 9, 1730.”

“ George ²¹⁰, son of George Pitt, Esq. and Lucy ²¹¹, born in Kenfington-square, Oct. 20, 1693.”

“ M^r John Murray, brother-german to S^r Patrick Murray of Auchtertyre, Bart. buried Feb. 11. 1696.”

“ Thomas, son of S^r Ralph ²¹², and Lady Mary Dutton, buried Oct. 22, 1696.”

“ The Lady Elizabeth Dodson, buried Feb. 2, 1697.”

“ Philip, son of Philip Meadows, Esq. buried March 9, 1698; ^{Family of Meadows.}
“ Sidney, son of S^r Philip Meadows, and the Lady Dorothy his

²⁰⁹ Sir Robert Jafon was created a baronet in 1661. The title is extinct.

²¹¹ Daughter of Thomas Pile, Esq.

²¹⁰ Father of the present Lord Rivers, created a peer in 1776.

²¹² Ancestor of the present Lord Sherbourn.

“ wife,

Sir Sidney
Medows.

“ wife ”²¹², baptized Sep. 1, 1701.” Sir Philip was son of another Sir Philip, of whom some account has been already given ²¹³. Sidney, who succeeded his father in the office of Knight-marshal, died on the 15th of November 1792, having completed his 91st year. He retained, even to the last year of his life, a wonderful share of strength and activity, which he displayed in a very remarkable degree in the managing of his horses, an art in which he had always excelled. Sir Philip Medows, his father, died at Kenfington in December 1757, aged 87, and was there buried. “ Elizabeth, “ daughter of S^r Philip Medows, baptized Dec. 22, 1702, buried “ Dec. 25, 1704; another Elizabeth ²¹⁴, baptized Jan. 14, 1705; “ the wife of S^r Philip Medows (Dorothy Boscawen), buried April 4, “ 1748; M^{rs} Katherine Medows, Sep. 14, 1712; M^{rs} Caroline, “ Ap. 30, 1736; the Hon. M^{rs} Mary Medows ²¹⁵, Ap. 5, 1743; Je- “ mima Lady Medows ²¹⁶, Nov. 6, 1759.” Sir Sidney was buried at Andover, where he died. Leaving no issue, he bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to his nephew Evelyn Medows, Esq. elder brother of Charles Pierrepont, Esq. and Sir William Medows, K. B.

Thomas
Henshaw.

“ Thomas Henshaw, Esq. buried Jan. 6, 1700.” Author of an History of making Saltpetre and Gunpowder. He was gentleman of the privy-chamber to Charles II. secretary of embassy to Denmark in 1672, and afterwards envoy extraordinary to that court ²¹⁷. Mr. Henshaw was married at Kenfington April 23, 1657, to Anne Darett, widow ²¹⁸. The ceremony was performed by Justice Bradshaw.

William
Courten.

“ William Courteen, Esq. from the gravel-pits, buried March 31, “ 1702.” Mr. Courteen was grandson of Sir William Courten, and

²¹² Daughter of Edward Boscawen, Esq.

²¹³ See vol. ii. p. 415, 416.

²¹⁴ She married Richard Bullstrode, Esq. of Hounslow.

²¹⁵ Daughter of Sir Philip, and maid of honour to Queen Caroline.

²¹⁶ Daughter of Edward Montagu, Esq. second son of Edward the first Earl of Sandwich.

²¹⁷ See his epitaph, p. 186.

²¹⁸ Daughter of Robert Kipping, Esq.

fon of William Courten, Esq. by Lady Catherine Egerton. In the course of his travels into various countries, and a residence of several years in France, he amassed a very large collection of antiquities and natural curiosities, and on his return fitted up a Museum, which is said to have occupied ten rooms at the Middle Temple. This collection he left by his will to Sir Hans Sloane, and it may be said to have been the first foundation of the British Museum. Mr. Courten wrote a paper on the effects of poisons upon animals, published in the Philosophical Transactions, and left in MS. some remarks on natural curiosities in various parts of England, which are now among the Sloane MSS²¹⁹.

“ The Lady Catherine²²⁰, wife of S^r Henry Liddell²²¹, buried Liddell,
Bart.
“ Feb. 24, 1703; S^r Henry Liddell, buried Sep. 3, 1723.”

“ The Lady Perry, wife of S^r William Cheater²²², buried June 19,
“ 1704.”

“ The Lady Marwood²²³, from S^t Ann’s, Westminster, buried
“ Sep. 28, 1704.”

“ George, son of Col. Bernard Granville and the Lady Mary, Granville
Lord Lanf-
down.
“ baptized Aug. 19, 1707; Grace, daughter of the Right Hon.

“ George Granville, L^d Lanfdowne²²⁴, and the Lady Mary, baptized
“ Mar. 2, 1719.”

“ Henry, son of James Bridges, Esq. and the Lady Mary his wife, Brydges
Duke of
Chandos.
“ baptized Feb. 1, 1708.” James Brydges, afterwards Duke of Chandos, married to his first wife Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Lake. Henry, whose baptism is here recorded, was the youngest, but only surviving son of that marriage at his father’s death, when he succeeded to the title. He was father of the last Duke of Chandos.

²¹⁹ Notes on the Tatler, new edit. vol. vi. ronet in 1671. The title is extinct.

²²⁰ Daughter of Sir Richard Hawksworth, ²²³ Wife of a Yorkshire baronet. The title and relict of William Lister, Esq. became extinct in 1740 by the death of Sir

²²¹ Father of the late Lord Ravensworth. William Marwood.

²²² Sir William Chator was created a ba- ²²⁴ The poet.

“ The Lady Veria Wilkinfon, buried Dec. 15, 1708.”

“ George, fon of S^r William and Theophila Inglefby ²²⁴, buried

“ Aug. 8, 1709.”

Family of
Gray, Bart.

“ Charles Edward, fon of S^r James Gray ²²⁵ and the Lady Hefter, baptized June 12, 1712; Hefter, Aug. 20, 1713; Lancelot, Mar. 3, 1715; Carolina, Jan. 20, 1717; John Jofeph, July 6, 1718; M^r John Gray, buried May 4, 1721; the R^t Hon. S^r James Gray, Bart. ²²⁶, Jan. 19, 1773; S^r George Gray, Bart. ²²⁷, Feb. 17, 1773; Lady Gray ²²⁸, Oct. 31, 1781; Charlotte Lady Gray, June 10, 1788.”

Lord Cam-
den.

“ Charles, fon of M^r John and M^{rs} Elizabeth Pratt, baptized “ Mar. 21, 1714.” None of the memoirs of this great lawyer, which have been hitherto publifhed, mention the place, or with accuracy the time, of his birth. His father, a lawyer of great eminence alfo, was made a Judge of the King’s Bench in the month of October 1714, and in the year 1718 was promoted to the fituation of Lord Chief Juftice of that court. Charles Pratt, his third fon, was bred up to his own profefion. It is faid that he had been nine years at the bar without diftinguifhing himfelf, when an accidental opportunity called forth thofe talents which raifed him to the higheft honours of his profefion. He was made Attorney-general in 1757, Lord Chief Juftice of the Common Pleas, in 1762; and in 1766, Lord High Chancellor of England. In thefe high ftations he conducted himfelf with fingular abilities and integrity ²²⁹. In 1765 he was created a Peer, by the title of Baron Camden. In 1782 he was prefident of the council; in 1786 he was raifed to the rank of an

²²⁴ Sir Henry Ingoldfby was created a baronet in 1661. The title is extint.

²²⁵ Created a baronet of Scotland by Queen Anne in 1707.

²²⁶ He was envoy to Naples, and one of the firft who noticed the difcoveries at Herculaneum. See Phil. Tranf. vol. xlvi. anno 1754.

²²⁷ Sir George Gray was an amateur in

architecture, and defigned Lord Spencer’s houfe in the Green-park.

²²⁸ Relict of Sir James Gray the elder; ſhe was upwards of 97 years of age. Annual Register.

²²⁹ See an account of Lord Camden in the European Magazine for July 1794.

Earl. Lord Camden died on the 18th of April 1794, having just completed his 80th year. It appears that his father, Lord Chief Justice Pratt, resided several years at Kensington; his son George was baptized there, Nov. 21, 1716; Robert ²³⁰, Nov. 18, 1717; John, Oct. 26, 1718; Anna Maria ²³¹, his daughter, Nov. 2, 1719; and Frances, Jan. 17, 1721. A child of Lord Chief Justice Pratt's was buried April 7, 1721.

“ S^r John Cotton, Bart. ²³², of Madingley in Cambridgeshire, and
“ M^{rs} Lettice Crowley (daughter of Sir Ambrose Crowley), married
“ May 21, 1714, by the Archbishop of York.”

“ Edward ²³³, son of S^r Gilbert and Elizabeth Pickering ²³⁴, baptized
“ Nov. 23, 1714.”

“ S^r Edward Duke and M^{rs} Mary Rudge, married Dec. 1, 1715.”

“ Dorothea Louisa, daughter of John Heathfield, Esq. and the
“ Lady Dorothea, baptized Oct. 26, 1718.”

“ Susan, daughter of the Hon^{ble} Henry Bertie ²³⁵, and Mary ²³⁶,
“ baptized Jan. 18, 1719.”

“ Mr. Thomas Killigrew, buried July 21, 1719.” Gentleman ^{Thomas Killigrew.}
of the bedchamber to George the Second, when Prince of Wales,
and author of a comedy called Chit Chat, represented at Drury Lane
a few months before his death. The newspapers of the day speak of
it as having been very successful, and mention that the Prince made
him a present of 100 guineas, and that the Princess gave him 50.

“ William ²³⁷, son of the R^t Hon. John Earl Fitzwilliam, and Lady
“ Anne ²³⁸, baptized Jan. 16, 1720.”

²³⁰ He was in the army, and died unmarried.

²³¹ She married Thomas Lord Dacre.

²³² Sir John Hynde Cotton, father of the present baronet.

²³³ Afterwards Sir Edward; he died unmarried in 1749.

²³⁴ Daughter of — Stanton, Esq.

²³⁵ Third son of James Earl of Abingdon.

²³⁶ Daughter and coheir of Peregrine Bertie, second son of Mountagu Earl of Lindsey.

²³⁷ He succeeded his father in the title, and was father of the present Earl.

²³⁸ Daughter of John Stringer, Esq.

“ The Right Hon. William L^d Byron ²³⁹, and the Hon. Mrs. Frances Berkley ²⁴⁰, married Dec. 3, 1720.”

“ L^d Strathnaver ²⁴¹, buried Dec. 12, 1720.”

“ Elizabeth ²⁴², daughter of Sir Philip ²⁴³ and Lady Elizabeth Boteler ²⁴⁴, baptized Mar. 28, 1722.”

“ Lady Iley ²⁴⁵, buried Sep. 7, 1723.”

Family of
Croft, Bart.

“ Archer ²⁴⁶, son of Sir Archer and Lady Frances ²⁴⁷ Croft, baptized Oct. 9, 1727; Sir Archer Croft, buried Dec. 17, 1753.”
There are other entries relating to the Croft family.

“ L^d John Kerr ²⁴⁸, buried Aug. 14, 1728; the Hon^{ble} L^d Mark Kerr ²⁴⁹, Feb. 6, 1752; Jane Kerr, 1794.”

Colby, Bart.

“ S^r Thomas Colby, Bart. buried Oct. 15, 1729.” He was created a Baronet in 1720, being described of Kensington. Several entries relating to the family at an earlier period are to be found in the register. The title is extinct.

“ The R^t Hon. Catherine ²⁵⁰, wife of the R^t Hon. William Lord Abergavenny, buried Dec. 12, 1729; Edward, son of L^d Abergavenny, buried Jan. 23, 1730.”

“ Lady Willoughby de Broke ²⁵¹, buried Sep. 17, 1730.”

“ Henry Lord Dunkellin ²⁵², son of the R^t Hon. Smith Burke Earl of Clanrickarde and the Lady Hester ²⁵³ his wife, baptized Feb. 9, 1743; Louisa, their daughter ²⁵⁴, May 6, 1746.”

²³⁹ Father of the present Lord Byron.

²⁴⁰ Daughter of William Lord Berkley of Stratton.

²⁴¹ Son of John Earl of Sutherland. He left issue a son (William), who succeeded his grandfather.

²⁴² An only daughter, who died unmarried.

²⁴³ Sir Philip Boteler, Bart.

²⁴⁴ Daughter of Thomas Williams, Esq.

²⁴⁵ Daughter of — Whitfield, Esq. and wife of Archibald Earl of Ilay, afterwards Duke of Argyle.

²⁴⁶ The late baronet.

²⁴⁷ Daughter of Brigadier General Waring.

²⁴⁸ Son of Robert the first Marquis of Lothian.

²⁴⁹ Brother to Lord John, a general of foot, and governor of Edinburgh Castle. He died unmarried.

²⁵⁰ Relict of the preceding lord, and daughter of Lieut. Gen. Tatton.

²⁵¹ Widow of George Lord Willoughby de Broke, and daughter of Sir John Heath, Knt.

²⁵² The present Marquis of Clanrickard.

²⁵³ Daughter of Sir Henry Vincent, Bart.

²⁵⁴ She died in 1756.

“ Miss

“ Miss Caroline, daughter of Lady Gertrude Hotham ²⁵⁵, buried
“ Sep. 10, 1750.”

“ Elizabeth ²⁵⁶, daughter of Sr Walter Blacket, Bart. buried May 29,
“ 1752.”

“ Lady Caroline Fitzgerald ²⁵⁷, buried from Holland-house, Ap. 29,
“ 1755.”

“ Sr Digby Legard, Bart. ²⁵⁸, of Ganton in Yorkshire, and Jane
“ Cartwright ²⁵⁹ of Kenfington, married Aug. 19, 1755.”

“ Richard Prince Aftley, Esq. son of Sr John Aftley, Bart. buried
“ Sep. 15, 1756.” He died unmarried.

“ Amelia ²⁶⁰ and Elizabeth ²⁶¹, twins of the Hon. Gen^l John
“ Waldgrave ²⁶² and Lady Elizabeth his wife ²⁶³, baptized June 22,
“ 1758.”

“ Richard Viscount Molefworth, buried Oct. 16, 1758.” He ^{Richard Vis-}
distinguished himself as a gallant officer under the Duke of Marl-^{count Molef-}
borough, and had the good fortune to save his General's life
at the battle of Ramillies. He was promoted to the rank of Field-
marshal the year before his death. Lord Molefworth published
a work on the government and conduct of an army, printed by
Dodfley.

“ The Rt Hon. Richard Nassau, Viscount Molefworth (son of the
last mentioned Peer), was buried at Kenfington July 9, 1793.” He
was succeeded by his nephew the present Viscount.

“ Susanna Lady Clavering ²⁶⁴, buried Ap. 2, 1759.”

²⁵⁵ Daughter of Philip Earl of Chesterfield, of Nottinghamshire,
and wife of Sir Charles Hotham, Bart.

²⁵⁶ An infant daughter of Sir Walter Cal-
verly Blacket.

²⁵⁷ Daughter of James Marquis of Kildare,
by Lady Emilia Lenox.

²⁵⁸ Father of Sir John Legard.

²⁵⁹ Daughter of George Cartwright, Esq.

²⁶⁰ She died young.

²⁶¹ The present Countess of Cardigan.

²⁶² Afterwards Earl of Waldegrave.

²⁶³ Daughter of John Earl Gower.

²⁶⁴ Daughter of — Sells, Esq. and widow
of Sir Francis Clavering, Bart.

“ Thomas

“ Thomas Charles Bunbury, Esq. ²⁶⁶ and Lady Sarah Lenox ²⁶⁷,
 “ married in the chapel at Holland-house, June 2, 1762, by Philip
 “ Francis, D. D.”

“ Sr Henry Slingsby, buried June 25, 1763.”

“ The R^t Hon. Francis Earl of Godolphin, buried Jan. 25, 1766.”
 Son of the Lord Treasurer; he was first gentleman of the bed-
 chamber to George I. and II. Leaving no surviving issue by his
 wife Henrietta Duchess of Marlborough, the titles of Earl of Godol-
 phin and Viscount Rialton became extinct at his death, and that of
 Baron Godolphin on the death of Francis Lord Godolphin, in 1785.

“ The R^t Hon^{ble} Lady Caroline Viscountess Fortrose ²⁶⁸, buried
 “ Feb. 14, 1767.”

“ Sir Peter Rivers Gay, Bart. ²⁶⁹ of Winchester, in the county of
 “ Hants, and Martha Cox ²⁷⁰, married July 14, 1768.”

“ The Hon^{ble} William Murray ²⁷¹, buried May 28, 1773; the
 “ Hon^{ble} William Murray ²⁷² and Sarah Macfe, married Aug. 11,
 “ 1783; Hon^{ble} William Murray, buried Jan. 2, 1787.”

“ Sr John Fielding ²⁷³ and Mary Sedgley ²⁷⁴, married Aug. 6, 1774.”

“ Jane, daughter of Henry L^d Paget ²⁷⁵ and Jane ²⁷⁶ his wife, bap-
 “ tized Sep. 19, 1774.”

“ S^r Thomas Reynell, Bart. ²⁷⁷, buried Sep. 19, 1775.”

²⁶⁶ Now Sir T. C. Bunbury, Bart.

²⁶⁷ Daughter of the late, and sister of the
 present Duke of Richmond.

²⁶⁸ Daughter of William Earl of Harring-
 ton. Fortrose is the second title of the Earl of
 Seaforth. These titles were forfeited in 1715
 by the then Earl; but his grandson Kenneth
 Mackenzie was created Earl of Seaforth, Vis-
 count Fortrose in Ireland. The titles are now
 extinct.

²⁶⁹ Father of the present baronet Sir Tho-
 mas Rivers.

²⁷⁰ Daughter of William Cox, Esq. and

sister of the Rev. William Cox, well known in
 the literary world.

²⁷¹ Son of the present Earl of Dunmore; he
 died at ten years of age.

²⁷² Brother of the Earl of Dunmore.

²⁷³ The well-known magistrate.

²⁷⁴ Lady Fielding died in October 1794.

²⁷⁵ The present Earl of Uxbridge.

²⁷⁶ Daughter of Dr. Champigne, dean of
 Clonmacnoise in Ireland.

²⁷⁷ An Irish title, created in 1678. The
 present baronet is Sir R. Reynell, a commis-
 sioner of the Salt-office.

“ The

- “ The R^t Hon^{ble} Camilla Countefs Dowager of Tankerville ²⁷⁸,
 “ buried Oct. 17, 1775.”
- “ Frances Anne, daughter of Charles Earl of Drogheda * and Anne
 “ his Countefs ²⁷⁹, baptized Nov. 5, 1776.”
- “ The Hon^{ble} William Harcourt ²⁸⁰ and Mary Lockhart (widow) ²⁸¹,
 “ married Sep. 22, 1778.”
- “ Lady Dorothea Arabella Primrofe, daughter of Neil Earl of
 “ Roseberry ²⁸² and Mary his Countefs ²⁸³, baptized Mar. 5, 1779.”
- “ Ifaac Da Cofta, Efq. and the R^t Hon. Lady Elizabeth Annesley
 “ Weaver, widow, married July 15, 1780; Lady Elizabeth Caro-
 “ lina Anne Da Cofta, buried Oct. 5, 1789.”
- “ The Hon^{ble} M^{rs} Anne Pitt ²⁸⁴, buried Feb. 15, 1781.”
- “ The Hon. Robert Monkton ²⁸⁵, General of his Majefties forces,
 “ buried May 26, 1782.”
- “ The R^t Hon. Catherine Sarah Lady Dowager Donneraile ²⁸⁶,
 “ buried Aug. 2, 1783.”
- “ Carolina Countefs Dowager of Harrington ²⁸⁷, buried July 6,
 “ 1784.”
- “ The Hon^{ble} M^{rs} Diana Walpole ²⁸⁸, buried July 31, 1784.”
- “ Lady Arabella Vincent ²⁸⁹, buried Feb. 5, 1785.”
- “ Edward Knatchbull, Efq. ²⁹⁰ and Frances Graham, married
 “ June 4, 1785.”

²⁷⁸ Relict of Charles Earl of Tankerville who died in 1753, and daughter of Edward Colville, Efq. of the county of Durham.

²⁷⁹ Daughter of the late Marquis of Hertford. * Now Marquis.

²⁸⁰ General Harcourt, brother of the present Earl.

²⁸¹ Daughter of — Danby, Efq.

²⁸² Then refiding at Holland-house.

²⁸³ Daughter of Sir Francis Vincent, Bart.

²⁸⁴ Privy-purse to the Princess Dowager.

²⁸⁵ Son of John Viscount Galway.

²⁸⁶ Relict of Arthur the second Viscount Doneraile who died in 1734, and daughter of Capt. John Cunningham.

²⁸⁷ Relict of William Earl of Harrington who died in 1779, and daughter of Charles Duke of Grafton.

²⁸⁸ Wife of the Hon. Robert Walpole, brother of the present Lord Walpole, and daughter of — Grosfett, Efq.

²⁸⁹ Qu. Daughter of Sir John Aftley, and wife of Sir Francis Vincent, Bart.

²⁹⁰ The present Sir Edw. Knatchbull, Bart.

“ Lady

“ Lady Rebecca Westcome, buried Jan. 10, 1789.”

Martin
Madan.

“ Rev. Martin Madan, buried May 8, 1790.” Son of Martin Madan, Esq. of Hertingfordbury near Hertford, member of parliament for Woottonbasset, and Groom of the bedchamber to Frederick Prince of Wales. His mother was daughter of Spencer Cowper, Esq. and niece of the Lord Chancellor, an accomplished lady, and author of several poems of considerable merit²⁹². Mr. Madan was originally bred to the law, and had been called to the bar; he afterwards quitted that profession, entered into holy orders, became chaplain at the Lock hospital, and a popular preacher. In the year 1780 he published a book called *Thelyphthora*, which from the singularity of its doctrines, being a defence of polygamy, was much read and talked of when it first came out. It is somewhat remarkable that Mrs. Manley in the *Atalantis* speaks of Lord Chancellor Cowper, as maintaining the same tenets. Mr. Madan published also a literal translation of Juvenal and Persius; *Thoughts on executive Justice with respect to the Criminal Laws*, and some single Sermons. He died at Epsom in the 64th year of his age.

“ Isabella Margaret Boyle, daughter of George Earl of Glasgow
“ and Augusta his Countess²⁹³, baptized Aug. 12, 1790.”

George Col-
man.

“ George Colman, aged 62, buried Aug. 24, 1794.” Mr. Colman was son of Francis Colman, Esq. by his wife Mary, daughter of John Gumley, Esq. of Isleworth, and sister to Anna Maria Countess of Bath. He was born at Florence not long before the death of his father, who was British minister at that place. Mr. Colman received his education at Westminster School, and at Christ-church College in Oxford, where he lived upon terms of great intimacy with the most distinguished wits of that day. Colman was bred to the law, and became a barrister of Lincoln’s Inn; but relinquished that

²⁹² Abelaïrd to Eloïsa; the Progress of Poetry; Verses on the Death of Hughes, &c. &c.

²⁹³ Daughter of the Earl of Errol.

profession,

profession, and gave himself up to literary pursuits. For a few years he was concerned in the management of Covent Garden Theatre; and was afterwards for many years, and till his death, sole patentee of the summer theatre in the Haymarket. He distinguished himself in the literary world both as a classical scholar and a dramatic writer. A list of his numerous productions for the stage may be seen in the *Biographia Dramatica*: of these the *Jealous Wife*, and the *Clandestine Marriage* (in which he was assisted by Garrick), are perhaps the most celebrated. The excellent acting of King, who supported the character of Lord Ogleby in the latter at its first representation in 1766, still continues to engage the admiration and applause of the dramatic amateur. Mr. Colman was joint author of the *Connoisseur*; and published a translation of Horace's *Art of Poetry*, and the *Comedies of Terence*, besides several poems and fugitive pieces, which have been collected into three volumes. Mr. Colman died at Paddington on the 14th of August, and was interred at this place in a family vault.

“ The Hon. Patrick James Herbert Stuart, second son of John
 “ L^d Viscount Mountstuart ²⁹⁴ and Elizabeth Penelope Viscountess
 “ Mountstuart ²⁹⁵, born at Brompton-park house Aug. 20; baptized
 “ Sep. 27, 1794.”

A few other entries relating to families connected with the peerage, and those of baronets, occur in the register ²⁹⁶.

Instances of Longevity.

“ Abigail Partridge, aged 94, buried Nov. 16, 1756; Mrs. Elizabeth
 “ Leffiney, aged 94, buried Mar. 29, 1757; Margaret Smart,
 “ aged 103, buried Nov. 12, 1786.”

²⁹⁴ Lord Mountstuart unfortunately lost his life by a fall from his horse a few months before the birth of his son.

²⁹⁵ Daughter and sole heir of Lord Dumfries.

²⁹⁶ Baptisms of a child or children of David Throiland and Lady Sarah; Charles James

Otway, Esq. and Lady Bridget (daughter of Basil Earl of Denbigh); William Strode, Esq. and Lady Anne (daughter of James Earl of Salisbury); Lord Charles Spencer, and Mary (daughter of Lord Vere); Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart. (of the kingdom of Ireland), and Deborah Caroline.

The following instances are collected from a small book, containing a rough copy of registers of burials from the year 1786. The ages are not specified in the larger register:

- “ Sarah Eastman, aged 91, Dec. 21, 1786.
- “ ——— Wilton, aged 93, Dec. 27, 1786.
- “ Elizabeth Taylor, aged 92, Jan. 6, 1787.
- “ Anne Morley, aged 93, Mar. 14, 1787.
- “ Jacob Harris, aged 92, April 13, 1787.
- “ Christian Ogilvie, aged 94, Nov. 25, 1789.
- “ John Walker, aged 95, Oct. 29, 1790.
- “ John Henry Lydius, Esq.²⁹⁶, aged 96, Feb. 5, 1791.
- “ Mary Butler, aged 90, Jan. 21, 1792.
- “ Jane Jones, aged 90, Mar. 2, 1793.
- “ Jane Wood, aged 90, Ap. 17, 1793.
- “ Elizabeth Warren, aged 96, May 8, 1793.
- “ Anne Beckingham, aged 91, April 14, 1793.”

Several of the above-mentioned persons were paupers buried from the workhouse. William Addison, Esq. is said to have died at Kensington, Sept. 18, 1763, aged 94; the Rev. Mr. Nelson, April 14, 1771, aged 92, and the Rev. Mr. Fleming, Sept. 16, 1771, aged 92²⁹⁷.

Charity-
school.

Roger Pimble, Gent. in the year 1645, gave the Lion Inn (on the site of which are now two leasehold houses, lately let at 14l. 10s. per annum), for the maintenance of a free school. About the same time the parish, with a sum of money raised by voluntary contribution, purchased a house called the Catherine-wheel, which was converted into a school-house. In 1698 Mrs. Catherine Dickins gave 50l. to be laid out to the best advantage for the maintenance of a

²⁹⁶ He is called in the obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine, Baron Du Quade; his age is there said to have been 98. He was of Dutch extraction, but a native of Albany in North America, where he possessed large tracts of lands.

²⁹⁷ Gent. Mag.

school.

school. With this money, and another legacy of 40*l.* left by Mrs. Mary Carnaby to the poor, was purchased the Goat alchouse, now let at 20*l.* per annum, the whole of which is, by a resolution of vestry, appropriated to the school. The present school-house was erected about the year 1707, by subscription, at the expence of 318*l.*²⁹⁸ Dr. Millington, anno 1724, bequeathed to the school a third part of the rent of 24 computed acres of land at Acton, now producing about 12*l.* per annum. The house adjoining to the school was purchased by the trustees; and is let at 20*l.* per annum. They have the lease also of another house let at 14*l.*, but their interest in it expires within three years. About the time that the present school-house was built (viz. in 1708), Queen Anne granted an annuity of 50*l.* to this charity, and Prince George of Denmark one of 30*l.* When King George I. came to the throne, he confirmed both grants. This donation of 80*l.* per annum has been continued ever since from the crown. The school fund has been augmented during the present century, by benefactions in money, to the amount of 2300*l.* South Sea Stock²⁹⁹. With these endowments, aided by collections at four annual charity sermons preached at Kenfington-church and Brompton-chapel, 22 boys and 11 girls

²⁹⁸ The principal subscribers were,
 Lord Chief Justice Parker, 20*l.*
 Lady Bellafyse, 30*l.*
 Sir James Gray, 10*l.*
 Sir Hele Hooke, 10*l.*
 Thomas Colby, Esq. (father and son),
 21*l.* 10*s.*
 Richard Taylor, Esq. 10*l.*
 Mr. Peter Lavigne, 10*l.*
 George London, Esq. 10*l.*
 Henry Wife, Esq. 10*l.*
 The parish gave 100*l.*

²⁹⁹ The following is a list of all benefactions to the amount of 50*l.* or upwards, with their

respective dates :

1715, Mr. Robertson, 100*l.*
 1716, Richard Taylor, Esq. 100*l.*
 1724, Mrs. Taylor, 100*l.*
 1741, Mr. Desarote, 200*l.*
 1752, Anthony Crachered, Esq. 50*l.*
 1752, Mrs. Rudge, 100*l.*
 1753, Thomas Rycroft, Esq. 100*l.*
 1754, Mrs. Alford, 100*l.*
 1763, Mrs. Eleanor Vernon, 50*l.*
 1763, Dr. Wilcox, 50*l.*
 1764, Mrs. Sherrard, 100*l.*
 1771, Mr. Henry Hewitt, 50*l.*
 1774, Peter Leheup, Esq. 100*l.*
 1775, Mrs. Horfeley, 50*l.*

are taught, clothed, and maintained in the school-house. Every boy when he leaves the school receives an apprentice-fee of 5*l.* out of Lady Campden's benefaction. The girls go out to service, and if they continue 12 months in their place, are rewarded with a premium of 20*s.* ²⁹⁹

Sunday-school.

There is a Sunday-school at Kenfington, in which are 42 boys, and a school of industry for girls, who are clothed by their own earnings. The number in this school is from 50 to 60. These schools are under very good regulations, and attended by the principal inhabitants of the place in rotation as visitors. The girls when fit for service are recommended to places, and encouragements are held out to those who behave well. If any children offer who are thought to be too young for the schools, they are put under the care of proper persons till they are old enough to be received ³⁰⁰.

Benefactions for apprenticing children.

Lady Viscountess Campden, anno 1644, left to this parish the sum of 200*l.* to purchase lands, a moiety of the rent to be appropriated to apprentice a poor boy or boys. The sum of 54*l.* per annum is now appropriated to this purpose, as will be more particularly stated hereafter.

Alms-houses.

William Methwold, Esq. in 1652, erected an hospital or alms-house, for six poor women ³⁰¹, near his mansion, called Hale-house, at Brompton, and endowed it with an annuity of 24*l.* per annum, being 4*l.* for each pensioner, but left no fund for repairs; in consequence of which the pensions were reduced to 3*l.* The coheirs of Sir John Fleming ³⁰², as proprietors of Hale-house, nominate three of the pensioners, the parish the remainder.

²⁹⁹ The particulars relating to the school were obligingly communicated by William Blamire, Esq. the treasurer.

³⁰⁰ From the information of Stephen Aif-

ley, Esq.

³⁰¹ Of 60 years of age, being widows or maids.

³⁰² See p. 181.

A rent-charge upon the Sheffield estate having been several years in arrear, the proprietor in the year 1759 erected three alms-houses upon the estate, and leased them to the parish for 31 years, at 20*l.* per annum, the rent to be set against the interest of the debt and the growing annuity. The parish have some alms-houses, containing five tenements at the Gravel-pits, and three tenements at Kenfington Gore. An addition was made to those at the Gore, with the sum of 30*l.* received in compensation for a rent-charge on a house in Westminster ³⁰³.

Thomas Goodfellow, in 1596, gave 20*s.* per annum to the poor of this parish, being a rent-charge upon Hale-house. John Powell of Fulham, about the year 1604, gave the same sum charged upon a house in Westminster, which being pulled down when the bridge was built, the parish received a compensation in money. Jane Lady Berkley, in 1617, gave 10*l.* per annum, being a rent-charge on a house, which was afterwards the Earl of Mulgrave's. Thomas Younge, yeoman of the guards, about the year 1630, gave a rent-charge of 20*s.*, issuing out of a house in Kenfington. Baptist Hickes, Viscount Campden, anno 1630, gave 200*l.* to purchase lands for the poor. His widow, in 1644, gave the same sum to be expended in like manner, and directed that half of the profits should go to the poor, and the other half to apprentice a poor boy or boys. An anonymous benefactor, in 1652, gave some land at Kenfington Gravel-pits, on which was formerly a malt-house. This is called Cromwell's gift, and a tradition has prevailed that it was given by Oliver Cromwell; but the parish have no evidence to ascertain it. John Sams, in 1658, gave an annuity of 5*l.* payable out of lands in Kenfington. Various benefactions.

In the year 1777, an act of parliament passed, enabling the parish of Kenfington to let such lands as were purchased with the legacies

³⁰³ Report of the Kenfington Committee, 1777.

of Lord and Lady Campden, and the land at the Gravel-pits, called Cromwell's gift, on building leases; the same act empowers them to build a workhouse for the poor, to take up a certain sum of money upon annuities for that purpose, and to appropriate the rents of the aforesaid lands towards paying the interest of the money till the annuitants should drop off, setting apart a certain proportion to answer the purpose of Lady Campden's specific bequest for apprenticing children. In consequence of this act, the lands at Shepherd's-bush, purchased with Lord Campden's benefaction, were let at about 32l. per annum, with liberty to dig tiles, &c.; the Buttsfield, near Kensington, bought with Lady Campden's money, at about 36l. per annum; and the land at the Gravel-pits, on which a brewery has been erected, at about 38l. The sum of 54l. per annum, being equal to the whole amount of the three benefactions according to the old rents, was appropriated to the purpose of apprenticing children.

His Majesty gives an annual bounty of 25l. to the poor of this parish, over and above the benefaction already mentioned to the school.

K I N G S B U R Y.

THE name of this place denotes that it has been a royal residence, Name. perhaps of some of the Saxon monarchs. King Edward the Confessor gave to Westminster Abbey a third of the fruit growing in his woods at Kyngesbyrig¹. It lies in the hundred of Goare, at the distance of about eight miles north-west of London. Situation, boundaries, extent, &c. The parish is bounded by Hendon, Whitchurch, Harrow, and Wilfdon. I was not able to ascertain the quantity of land which it contains; but an actual survey is about to be taken, of which I hope to avail myself in the Appendix. The soil is chiefly clay. This parish pays the sum of 353l. 8s. 9d. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of about 2s. 6d. in the pound.

It appears that there were two manors in this parish before the Manors. Norman survey, though one only is there mentioned; no notice being taken of the manor of Kingsbury (containing two hides and a half) which was confirmed to Westminster Abbey by Edward the Confessor's charter². I suppose this manor to have been among the estates alienated from that monastery by Abbot Gervase³. In the year 1317, the manor of Kingsbury was the property of Baldwin Poleyn, who held it under the Earl of Lancaster as lord paramount⁴. This Poleyn, in 1329, aliened it to Walter de Salinge, who left three

Manor of Kingsbury.

¹ See vol. ii. p. 72.

² Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, vol. i. p. 43.

³ Ibid. p. 23.

⁴ Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, died seised of the manors of Edgware and Kingsbury anno 1311. Esch. 4 Edw. II. N^o 51.

Thomas Earl of Lancaster married his daughter and heir, and was lord of these manors in 1316. See Harl. MSS. N^o 6281. Eubulo Lestrange, who married the Earl of Lancaster's widow, died seised of the manor of Edgware, with the hamlet of Kingsbury, anno 1335. Esch. 9 Edw. III. N^o 42.

daughters

daughters coheirs⁴. It is probable that one of them married Thomas Page, who was proprietor of this manor; and left a son (William) in ward to the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew, who made over his wardship and marriage, with the custody of his lands, to Richard Raven, Lord of Berkhamstead. Raven married him to his daughter Christian, by whom he had issue two daughters: Elizabeth, who died unmarried; and Margaret, who became the wife of William Bury. William Page granted this manor to his daughter Margaret, on condition that she should support him during his life, and maintain a chaplain to pray for his soul after his decease. Margaret Bury died without issue before her father. After his death this manor was recovered against William Bury by John Penne, cousin and heir of the deceased. After various deeds of trust and mortgage, it was purchased in the year 1439 by Thomas Chichele and others, as trustees for All Souls College in Oxford; to which society it still belongs. In the year 1449, William Norton and William Huntley, holding the manor of Kingbury under All Souls College, aliened it to Sir Thomas Haseley, deputy-marshal of England⁵. Agnes, widow of Sir Thomas, in the year 1451 conveyed it to John Wilkins and William Huntley (in trust, it is probable)⁶. Christian, relict of Sir Henry Waver, died seised of it anno 1480; Christian, her granddaughter and heir, being then five years of age⁷. The Chandos family have been many years lessees of this manor, the lease is now vested in Elizabeth, relict of Henry, the second Duke.

It appears by the survey of Doomſday that Albold held a manor in Chingelberie (Kingbury) of Ernulf de Hefding. This manor, says the record, contains seven hides and a half. The land is seven carucates; of which two are in demefne, and five in villanage. There

⁴ Title-deeds belonging to All Souls College, whence the subsequent account of this manor is taken: obligingly communicated by the Hon. T. F. Wrennan, LL.D.

⁵ Cl. 27 Hen. VI. m. 6. d.

⁶ Cl. 29 Hen. VI. m. 8. d.

⁷ Esch. 19 Edw. IV. N^o 65.

are eight villans who hold a virgate each, and three who hold half a virgate each. The priest has a virgate; and there are five bordars who have five acres each. There is a mill of 3s. rent; meadow equal to half a ploughland. Wood for 1000 hogs, and 20s. rents. In the whole valued at 4l.; in King Edward's time at 6l. It was then the property of Wluuard the King's Thane. From the mention of a priest in this manor, I suppose it to be the same which afterwards belonged to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, and was called the manor and rectory of Freren, *alias* Kingsbury. I have not been able to find at what time or by whom it was given to that priory. It is not in the list of donations printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon*. A small estate in this parish was given to the priory by Roger Boudon in the year 1359⁸. After the dissolution of monasteries, King Henry granted this rectory and manor to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's⁹, to whom it still belongs. The rectorial manor was leased by the priory of St. John of Jerusalem anno 1525, to Guthlac Overton, for the term of 60 years¹⁰. The lease was assigned by him to Richard Bellamy¹¹, and came afterwards to the Page family, who renewed the lease with the dean and chapter. In 1650 it was vested in the guardians of Richard Page's daughter¹². John Prince was lessee in 1694¹³. The lease has been many years in the Chandos family, and is now vested in Elizabeth, relict of Henry, the second Duke. The reserved rent is 9l. 10s. It was formerly 9l. and two fat capons¹⁴. In 1547, the rectorial manor was valued at 12l. 6s. 8d. per annum¹⁵; in 1650, at 170l.¹⁶

Manor and
rectory of
Freren, *alias*
Kingsbury.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small structure, consisting of a nave and chancel; at the west end is a wooden turret

Parish
church.

⁸ Pat. 33 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 28.

⁹ Record in the Augmentation-office.

¹⁰ Ministers' accounts, 32 Hen. VIII. *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MSS. Lib.

¹³ Rent-books, St. Paul's.

¹⁴ Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MSS. Lib. vol. xxxviii. p. 119.

¹⁵ Chantry Roll in the Augmentation-office, 1 Edw. VI.

¹⁶ Parliamentary Surveys.

and a spire. Dr. Stukeley supposes it to stand within the site of a Roman camp, which was Cæsar's second station after he had passed the Thames¹⁷. In the chancel is the tomb of John Bul, Gent. servant to Queen Elizabeth and King James as gentleman of the poultry (ob. 1621); and that of Thomas Scudamore, another servant to Queen Elizabeth and King James (for the space of 47 years), who died anno 1626. In the nave are the tombs of John Shepard, (a brass plate with a figure of the deceased,) 1520; Susan, wife of Thomas Gawen, and daughter of Thomas Scudamore, 1607; Richard Collett, citizen of London, 1654; John Wallington, Esq. Treasurer of Bridewell Hospital, 1768; Elizabeth Kemp, 1782; George Gavier, 1785; and Mr. Richard Maile, 1787.

Tombs in the church-yard.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Mr. Robert Briggs, 1748; Richard Wastfield, Esq. of Hampstead, 1765; Mr. Joseph Finch, 1776; William Hale, Esq. of Dunstable, 1780; Thomas Thorpe, Esq. 1782; Mary, wife of Robert Franklin, Gent. 1783; Mr. Michael Parys, 1789; Lieut. Gen. George Lang (in the service of the East India Company), 1790; Anne Scurfield, 1790; Thomas Hyett, Esq. 1791; Mrs. Elizabeth Lynnell, 1791; and Robert Smith Bird, Esq. 1793.

Curacy.

The church here is a donative or curacy. By the terms of Overton's lease with the prior of St. John of Jerusalem, the lessee was to find a fit chaplain for the cure of the church, and to repair the chancel¹⁸. Since the expiration of that lease, the patronage has been, I suppose, as it now is, in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. Thomas Gardiner, put in by the committee of plundered ministers, had (anno 1650) two chambers allowed him, and 20l. per annum¹⁹. In the year 1657, the committee voted an augmentation of 40l. per

¹⁷ Stukeley's account of the Brill, prefixed to his *Iter Boreale*, p. 2.

St. John of Jerusalem, 32 Hen. VIII. in the Augmentation-office.

¹⁸ Ministers' accounts of the priory of

¹⁹ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MSS. Lib. annum

annum to James Prince, then curate of Kingsbury²⁰. The curacy is now (Jan. 1795) vacant by the death of the Reverend Moses Wight, M. A. who was collated in 1764. It pays neither first fruits nor tenths, not being rated in the king's books²¹. The stipend (paid by the dean and chapter's lessee) is 40 l. per annum.

There is no parish register extant of an earlier date than 1733.

	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	Parish register.
1733—1742	- 8 $\frac{4}{5}$	-	19 $\frac{9}{10}$	State of population.
1780—1789	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	15 $\frac{1}{3}$	
1790—1794	- 7 $\frac{1}{5}$	-	9 $\frac{4}{5}$	

The disproportion of the burials arises from the number of non-parishioners here interred. The present number of houses in the parish of Kingsbury is 52.

John Edwards, previously to the Reformation, gave lands, let at 20s. per annum, for an obit; and a close called Hill-field, to make a church-house, of the yearly rent of 8s. Benefactions.

Mr. Bowater (within the present century) gave certain lands at Greenwich, which now produce 6 l. per annum, for the benefit of the poor, to be distributed at the discretion of the possessor of Chalk-hill house.

²⁰ Proceedings of the Committees, vol. xxxi. p. 15. and vol. xxxiv. p. 125.

²¹ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 682.

L I M E H O U S E.

The hamlet of Limehouse made a parish.

Boundaries.

Hamlet of Ratcliffe.

Extent of the parish.

Land-tax.

Manufactures.

IN the year 1730 an act of parliament was passed¹, by which the hamlet of Limehouse, and part of the hamlet of Ratcliffe, both appendages to Stepney, were made a distinct parish, now known by the name of St. Anne Limehouse, or St. Anne Middlesex; bounded by Mile-end Old-town and Poplar (both hamlets to Stepney), and the part of Ratcliffe which remains attached to that parish. The boundary in Ratcliffe extends along the Butcher-row and Whitehorse-street. The division of Ratcliffe which is annexed to the new parish has no farther connexion with it than relates to the payment of church rates and dues; it is still assessed separately to the other rates, and chooses its own officers.

The parish of St. Anne Limehouse lies within the hundred of Ossulston; it contains about 150 acres of land not covered by buildings: of these about 10 are market-gardens; the remainder pasture, occupied by cowkeepers, whose flock of cattle amounts to about 180². The quota paid to the land-tax is 1072l. 7s. 11d.; which this year (1794) is at the rate of 3s. 4d. in the pound.

The principal manufactures in the place are Mrs. Turner's of sail-clothes, and Mr. Hall's of pot-ashes. The late Charles Dingley, Esq. erected a saw-mill of his own invention, which still exists, but has

¹ 3 Geo. II. ch. 17.

² Foot's Agricultural Survey of Middlesex.

not been employed for many years. There are three dock-yards in the parish used principally for repairs. A navigable canal communicating with the river Lee at Bromley joins the Thames in this parish. It was made about the year 1769, pursuant to an act of parliament, and is called the Limehouse-cut.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Anne, stands in the eastern suburb of the metropolis, nearly four miles distant from Temple-bar. Parish church. It was one of the 50 new churches built by act of parliament; the foundation was laid in the year 1712, and it was completed in 1724, but not consecrated till the 12th of September 1730. The building is of Portland stone, after a design of Hawksmoor³, who has mixed with the Grecian a species of architecture which it would be difficult to describe; the turrets on the steeple resemble those which the same artist has introduced in the new quadrangle at All-Souls College in Oxford. The inside is fitted up in the Grecian style, and is very handsome; the pews are of Dutch oak. There is no monumental inscription in the church; in the church-yard are tombs in memory Tombs in the church-yard. of the following persons: Captain Digory Hearle, 1734; Captain Francis Aiskell, 1734; Mr. Stephen Drayton, 1734; Captain Andrew Wootton, 1739; Joseph Woodward, surgeon, 1741; Captain John Watkinson, 1741; Captain Samuel Ingram, 1745; Captain Benjamin Mitchell, 1746; Mr. Richard Robinson, 1748; Robert Godwin, Gent. 1749; Captain Edward Nicholson, 1750; Captain William Coates, 1751; Simon Rogers, Esq. 1752; Mr. Mark Hodgson, 1753; Captain Richard Shubrick, 1756; Sarah, relict of Captain Thomas Stringer, 1756; Captain Cornelius Ronquest, 1762; Mary, wife of the Reverend John Saunderson, rector of Gouldington, Bedfordshire, 1766; Captain Edward Massam, 1767; Captain James Kemp, 1768; Mr. Thomas Simpson, 1774; Captain

³ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. p. 43.

Thomas Farr, 1775; John Boorer, Gent. 1781; William Fitzhugh, Esq. 1783; Thomas Wellings, Esq. 1784; Captain John Lovelace, 1785; James Spragg, Esq. 1785; and Captain Benjamin Fowler, 1789.

Endowment
of the rectory.

The sum of 3500l. ⁴ was granted by the act of parliament above-mentioned, for purchasing lands of inheritance as an endowment of the rectory: with this money, Goshalme-farm in the parish of East Tilbury, and a farm at Orfett in Essex, were bought and settled upon the rector and his successors; who (by virtue of the act) were to receive also 60l. per annum from the churchwardens in lieu of burial-fees, none being demandable by the rector unless when the service is read in the church. The above endowment, with the rent of the parsonage-house and garden, makes the value of the rectory 334l. ⁵ per annum, over and above surplice-fees for marriages, &c. By a provision in the act the rector of the new church was obliged to pay the sum of 25l. each to the two portionists of Stepney then being, during their respective incumbencies, as a compensation for their loss of dues. The parish clerk was to pay 5l. to the clerk of Stepney on the same account. The rectory of St. Anne Limehouse cannot be held with any other benefice. The principal and fellows of Brazen-Nose College in Oxford are patrons. The present rector is William Hunter, M. A. who was instituted in 1781.

		Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
Comparative state of popu- lation.	1731—1740	-	144 $\frac{3}{5}$	-	195 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1780—1784	-	163 $\frac{4}{5}$	-	202 $\frac{4}{5}$
	1784—1789	-	156	-	161 $\frac{4}{5}$
	1790—1794	-	158	-	164 $\frac{1}{4}$

⁴ Issuing out of the produce of a duty laid on coals, for the purpose of building and endowing the new churches.

⁵ Maitland, anno 1739, values the living at 240l. per annum, including the surplice-fees; p. 748.

The parish appears to have varied but little in its population since it was separated from Stepney; during the last ten years it seems to have decreased in a small degree. The present number of houses is about 910, of which about 250 are in the hamlet of Ratcliffe.

The following entries occur in the parish register :

“ John, Thomas, and Eleanor, sons and daughter (at the same
 “ birth) of Thomas Carnell, fisherman, and Susanna his wife, bap- Three chil-
 “ tized Nov. 21, 1739.” They were all buried on the 7th of De- dren at a
 cember. birth.

Instances of Longevity.

- “ John Vaines, lighterman, 90, June 26, 1761.
- “ Elizabeth Brown, 90, Dec. 17, 1763.
- “ Alice Edwards, 95, Oct. 26, 1764.
- “ Mary Harris, 90, Dec. 30, 1766.
- “ William Hamilton, 90, Nov. 27, 1767.
- “ Joseph Short, 94, Jan. 18, 1770.
- “ Anne Hone, 95, May 11, 1770.
- “ Mary Elbert, 90, Sep. 22, 1771.
- “ John Chafe (workhouse), 93, Dec. 20, 1772.
- “ William Chapman, 100, Ap. 10, 1774.
- “ Elizabeth Berry, from Stepney, 97, Sep. 25, 1778.
- “ Mary Bowles (workhouse), 95, Oct. 14, 1779.
- “ Sarah Oliver (workhouse), 90, Aug. 5, 1781.
- “ John Howard, 90, Feb. 20, 1782.
- “ John Boyd, ropemaker, 96, Feb. 1, 1791.
- “ Catherine Dixy (workhouse), 98, Ap. 10, 1791.”

Charity
schools.

A former school, instituted in the hamlet of Poplar, having been dropped some years, Dr. Gloster Ridley, in the year 1737 (being then minister of the chapel there, and lecturer at Limehouse), set on foot a subscription for an united charity-school, in which poor children of both places should receive the advantages of education. This school still continues. Its only endowment consists of a few legacies⁶. An ample annual subscription, with collections at charity sermons, raise an income sufficient for clothing and educating 50 boys.

Another charity-school for boys and girls, of this parish only, was instituted in 1779. In this school 35 girls and 15 boys are clothed and educated. It depends principally⁷ for its support, as the other does, on annual subscriptions and collections at charity sermons.

Various be-
nefactions.

William Geer, anno 1632, gave 5*l.* per annum to poor seamen in this place. William Curtis, anno 1669, gave 6*l.* per annum to apprentice two poor children, and another 6*l.* once in two years, to be divided among 12 paupers of this place, on the alternate years to be appropriated to the redemption of poor captives. Captain Edward Johnson, anno 1671, gave a house, now let at 20*l.* per annum, to the poor of Ratcliffe and Limehouse, in equal portions. This parish receives, pursuant to a decree in Chancery, bearing date 1733, 12*s.* in the pound out of one moiety of Priscilla Cobourne's estates, left to the parish of Stepney. The poor of this parish are entitled also to one tenement in Mr. John Pennell's alms-houses for poor women at Mile-end, two in Judge Fuller's for old men at the same place,

⁶ Richard Robinson, a^o 1748, bequeathed 50*l.* to this school.

Sufanna Mackey, 1765, — — 40*l.*

Shearman Godfrey, 1765, — — 100*l.*

John Robinson, 1778, — — 100*l.*

⁷ Mr. Thomas Hearle, in 1748, gave 50*l.*

Mr. Benjamin Ansell, 1783, 20*l.*

Capt. John Lovelace, 1785, 200*l.*

Mrs. Parks, 1788, 5*l.* 5*s.*

and one in Captain James Cook's; the latter has no endowment. The pensioners in the others receive 4l. per annum each, a gown, and fuel. Elizabeth Colbert, anno 1631, gave the sum of 50l. to the corporation of the Trinity-house, on consideration of their paying 2l. 5s. per annum to the poor of Limehouse.

M A R Y B O N E.

Name and
ancient situ-
ation.

THE name of this place was anciently called Tiburn, from its situation near a small bourn, or rivulet, formerly called Aye-brook, or Eye-brook, and now Tybourn-brook¹. When the site of the church was altered to another spot near the same brook, it was called, I imagine, St. Mary at the bourn, now corrupted to St. Mary le bone, or Marybone.

Boundaries,
extent, &c.

The parish lies in the hundred of Offulston, and is bounded by St. Giles's and Pancras on the east, by Hampstead on the north, Paddington on the west, and on the south by St. Anne-Soho, St. James's, and St. George-Hanover-square. It is eight miles and one fourth in circumference, and it is computed that it contains about 2500 acres of land, of which one third is occupied by buildings, the remainder, extending northward to Primrose-hill, and west to Kilbourn turnpike, is almost wholly grass land. A few acres are occupied by market gardeners. The soil on the south side of the parish is a fine gravel, and on the north side clay. This parish is charged the sum of 564l. 5s. 1d. to the land-tax, which this present year 1794 (such has been the improvement of property by the increase of buildings), is raised by a rate of only one farthing in the pound. There had been an overplus the last year, by making the rate at a halfpenny.

Land-tax.

¹ This brook or bourn runs on the south side of Hampstead, and passes near Bellfize to Barrowhill-farm; thence through Marybone-park to Marybone-lane; it crosses Oxford-road near Stratford-place, and Piccadilly under a bridge near Hay-hill, supposed by some to take its

name from this Aye-brook; which passing through the park near Buckingham-house, and through Tothill-fields, falls into the Thames at a place called King's Scholars' Pond, a little below Chelsea.

The manor of Tybourn, containiug five hides, is described in Doomfday-book as parcel of the ancient demefnes of the abbefs and convent of Barking, who held it under the crown. The land, fays the furvey, is three carucates. Two hides are in demefne, on which is one plough; the villans employ two ploughs. There are two villans holding half a hide, one villan who holds half a virgate, two bordars who have 10 acres, and three cottars. There is pafture for the cattle of the village, woods for 50 hogs, and 40d. arifing from the herbage. In the whole, valued at 52 s., in King Edward's time at 100 s. Robert de Vere, who held this manor under the abbey of Barking, gave it in marriage with his daughter Joan, to William de Infula, Earl Warren and Surrey ², whose fon John dying without iffue, it defcended to Richard Earl of Arundel, fon of his fifter Alice ³. After the death of Richard the fucceeding Earl, who was beheaded in 1394 ⁴, his eftates became the joint property of his daughters and coheirs ⁵. William Marquis of Berkley, who had an intereft in this inheritance, as defcended from Joan Fitzalan, through

Manor of Tybourn, now Mary-bone.

² Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 192. There was a grant from the crown to William de Infula in 1285, perhaps by way of confirmation. Pat. 13 Edw. I. m. 15. William de Infula and Joan his wife confirmed a life intereft in this manor to Alice de Vere, Countefs of Oxford, who died feifed of it in 1313. The manor was then valued at 5l. 13. 4d. *viz.* A capital meffuage, 12d.; 120 acres of arable, 4d. per acre; 5 acres of meadow, at 1s.; 2 of paf- ture, at 4d. each; fervices of the tenants, 10s. 5d.; quit-rents from the freeholders, 48s.; rents from the copyholders, 8s. 4d. (Efch. 6 Edw. II. N^o 39.) After this, Ralph de Cob- ham was leffee under John de Infula, and died feifed of the manor fo held anno 19 Edw. II. Efch. N^o 93.

³ Inquifition taken after the death of John de Infula. The manor then contained a capi- tal meffuage; 130 acres of arable, valued at 4l. 6s. 8d.; 136 of pafture, 55s.; 4 of mea-

dow, 4s.; and quit-rents, 58s. 2d. Efch. 21 Edw. III. N^o 58. In the year 1345, there was a grant from the crown to Richard Earl of Arundel of the reverfion of this man- or, which he had before given to the King after the death of John de Infula. Pat. 19 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 1.

⁴ Richard Earl of Arundel had granted it for life to his chamberlain, Stephen Hyndercle, *alias* Clerk, in confideration of his good fer- vices; the reverfion to veft in the Earl and his heirs. Bund. Forisfact. 21 Ric. II. (In the Tower.)

⁵ It appears by an inquifition taken 1 Edw. IV. (N^o 46), that the inheritance came between the Nevills, Mowbrays, and Lenthalls. Ed- ward Nevill, Lord Abergavenny, died (anno 1477) feifed of a third part of the manor, in right of Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Richard Earl of Worcefter. Efch. 16 Edw. IV. N^o 38.

the Mowbrays, is said to have given the manor of Marybone to Sir Reginald Bray, prime minister to Henry VII.⁶; but I imagine it was only his share in it; for it appears that Thomas Hobson, about the year 1503, purchased three parts of this manor of Lord Bergavenny, the Earl of Derby, and the Earl of Surrey⁷. It is probable that he purchased the remaining part of Sir Reginald Bray. In the year 1544, Thomas Hobson, son (it is supposed) of the last-mentioned Thomas, exchanged this manor with the King for some church lands⁸. Queen Elizabeth, in 1583, granted a lease of the manor of Tybourn to Edward Forset for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 16l. 11s. 8d.; and in 1595, to Robert Conquest and others (trustees it is probable), on the same terms⁹. In the year 1611, King James granted the manor, with all its appurtenances, excepting the park, for the sum of 829l. 3s. 4d. to Edward Forset, Esq.¹⁰, in whose family it continued several years, and then passed into that of Austen, by the intermarriage of Arabella Forset with Thomas Austen, Esq.¹¹ In the year 1710, it was purchased of John Austen, Esq. afterwards Sir John Austen, Bart. by John Holles, Duke of Newcastle¹², whose only daughter and heir married Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer. This manor is now the property of his Grace the Duke of Portland, whose father, the late Duke, married Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, heiress of the two noble families of Newcastle and Oxford.

Manor-
house.

The manor-house, which during the time that it was vested in the crown, is said to have been used as one of the palaces, was pulled down in the year 1791. By a drawing of Rooker's, in the possession

⁶ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 366.

⁷ From MSS. in the possession of John White, Esq. of Devonshire-place.

⁸ Particulars for leases in the Augmentation-office. ⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Pat. 9 Jac. pt. 7. N^o 10.

¹¹ Newcourt, vol. i.

¹² From the information of John White, Esq. The purchase-money was 17,500l.; the rental then 900l. per annum. Such has been the improvement of this property, from the great increase of buildings, that it is now said to produce an income of 12,000l. per annum in ground-rents only.

of John White, Esq. of Devonshire-place, it seems to have retained some traces of the architecture of Queen Elizabeth's time; but the greater part appears to have been rebuilt at a later period, perhaps by the Forsets, and the south front was certainly added or renewed not more than a century ago. Devonshire Mews are built on the site of the manor-house. I do not find that the Earl of Oxford ever inhabited this mansion; but his noble collection of books and MSS. were deposited in a library built for that purpose, which still remains in High-street, being incorporated in a house which is now a boarding-school for young ladies, called Oxford House. Behind this house was a well-known place of entertainment, called Marybone Gardens. In the reign of Queen Anne, there had been a noted tavern at this place, with bowling-greens, much frequented by persons of the first rank¹³. It afterwards grew into disrepute, and is made by Gay the scene of Macheath's debauches. About the year 1740, Marybone-gardens were opened for public breakfasts and evening concerts. Some of the first singers were generally engaged there, and fireworks were frequently exhibited. In 1777 or 1778, the gardens were shut up, and the site let to builders¹⁴. The ground is now occupied by Beaumont-street, part of Devonshire-street, and part of Devonshire-place.

Lord Oxford's library.

Marybone-gardens.

It has been mentioned that when the manor was granted to Edward Forset, King James reserved Marybone-park in his own hands. It continued in the crown till the year 1646, when King Charles, by letters patent, dated at Oxford (May 6), granted it to Sir George Strode and John Wandesford, Esq. as security for a debt of 2318l. 11s. 9d. due to them for supplying arms and ammunition during the troubles. After the King's death, when the crown lands in general were sold by the usurpers, this park, without any

Marybone-park.

¹³ These bowling-greens are described in an old map of the Duke of Portland's estate.—
“Some dukes at Marybone bowl time away,”

says Lady M. Wortley Montague in one of her poems.

¹⁴ From the information of Mr. White.

regard

regard to the claim of the grantees above-mentioned, was sold to John Spencer of London, Gentleman, on behalf of Colonel Thomas Harrison's regiment of dragoons, on whom Marybone-park was settled for their pay. Sir John Ipsley was at this time ranger, by authority of the Protector. The purchase-money was 13,215l. 6s. 8d., including 130l. for the deer (124 in number, of several sorts), and 1774l. 8s. for the timber, exclusive of 2976 trees marked for the navy. On the restoration of Charles the Second, Sir George Strode and Mr. Wandesford were reinstated in their possession of the park, which they held till their debt was discharged, except the great lodge and 60 acres of land, which had been granted for a term of years to Sir William Clarke, secretary to the Lord General the Duke of Albemarle. A compensation was made also to John Carey, Esq. for the loss of the rangerhip which he had held before the usurpation. The site of the park (for it was disparked before the Restoration, and never afterwards stocked) was leased in 1668 to Henry Earl of Arlington; in 1696 to Charles Bertie and others, in trust for the Duke of Leeds; in 1724 to Samuel Grey, Esq. whose interest in the lease was purchased by Thomas Gibson, John Jacob, and Robert Jacomb, Esqrs. who renewed in 1730, 1735, and 1742. In 1754, a lease was granted to Lucy Jacomb, widow, and Peter Hinde, Esq. In 1765, William Jacomb, Esq. had a fresh lease for an undivided share, being 15 parts in 24. The term of this share was prolonged in 1772, and again in 1780 for eight years, to commence from January 24, 1803. In the year 1789, Mr. Jacomb sold his interest in the estate to the Duke of Portland, in whom the said share is at present vested. In 1765 and 1772, Jacob Hinde, Esq. had new leases of the remaining undivided share, being nine parts in 24. This lease has not been since renewed, and will expire eight years before the Duke of Portland's ¹⁶.

¹⁶ The above very satisfactory account of Marybone-park was obligingly communicated by William Harrison, Esq. of the land revenue office in Scotland-yard, with the permission of John Fordyce, Esq. the surveyor-general.

The said estate, now called Marybone-park farm, contains 543 acres and 17 perches, according to an actual survey made in the year 1794, by order of the board of Treasury, under the direction of John Fordyce, Esq. surveyor-general of the crown lands. About two-thirds of it lie in the parish of Marybone, the remainder in that of Pancras. It extends to the end of Harley-street, Portland-place, Charlotte-street, and Portland-street. It is probable that this part of the estate will at no very remote period be occupied by buildings, the survey lately taken having been made with that view. The Lords of the Treasury have empowered the surveyor-general also to offer premiums for the best plans for erecting new streets in this district.

The manor of Lilestone, containing five hides (now Liffon Green Manor of Lilestone, now Liffon Green. in the parish of Marybone), is mentioned in Doomsday-book among the lands in Offulston hundred given in alms: it is said to have been in King Edward's time the property of Edward, son of Swain, a servant of the King, who might alien it at pleasure; when the survey was taken, it belonged to Eideva. The land, says the record, is three carucates. In demesne are four hides and an half, on which are two ploughs, the villans have one plough. There are four villans, each holding half a virgate, three cottars of two acres and one slave; meadow equal to one plough-land; pasture for the cattle of the village; woods for 100 hogs; and 3d. arising from the herbage: valued in the whole at 60 s.; in King Edward's time at 40 s. This manor afterwards became the property of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem: on the suppression of which it was granted, anno 1548, to Thomas Heneage and Lord Willoughby¹⁷, who conveyed it the same year to Edward Duke of Somerset. On his attainder it reverted

¹⁷ The account of this manor till it came into the family of Lloyd was obligingly communicated by W. Bray, Esq. of Great Russell-street, from original deeds.

to the crown, and was granted, anno 1564, to Edward Downing, who conveyed it the same year to John Milner, Esq. then lessee under the crown. After the death of his descendant John Milner, Esq. anno 1753, it passed under his will to William Lloyd, Esq. The manor of Liffon Green (being then the property of Capt. Lloyd of the Guards) was sold in lots, anno 1792. The largest lot, containing the site of the manor, was purchased by John Harcourt, Esq. M. P.

It would far exceed the limits of this work to enter into a description of the splendid mansions in this parish, which, since Marybone has been in a manner incorporated with London, have been built by the nobility and other persons of fortune, and made their town residence. The most remarkable of these, being all detached buildings, are Manchester-house; Harcourt-house; Foley-house; Chandos-house; the Earl of Aldborough's at the end of Stratford-place; and Mrs. Montagu's very elegant mansion in Portman-square.

Removal of
the old church
of Tybourn.

In the year 1400, Bishop Braybrooke granted a licence to remove the old church of Tybourn¹⁶, which stood in a lonely place near the highway (on or near the site of the present court-house¹⁷, at the corner of Stratford-place), subject to the depredations of robbers, who frequently stole the images, bells, and ornaments, and to build a new church of stones or flints, near the place where a chapel had been then lately erected, which chapel might in the mean time be used. The Bishop claimed the privilege of laying the first stone. The old church-yard was to be preserved, but the parishioners were allowed to inclose another adjoining to the new church¹⁸.

¹⁶ Dedicated to St. John.

History of London, p. 778.

¹⁷ A great quantity of bones were dug up a few years ago at this place. See Maitland's

¹⁸ Braybrooke Regist. f. 348. a, b.

In the year 1741, Marybone church being in a very ruinous condition, it was found necessary to take it down; when the present structure, which is very small and ill-suited to the population of the parish, was erected on the same site. The inside of the old church is shown in one of Hogarth's plates of the Rake's Progress. The monuments are represented as they then existed, and some ill-spelt verses, pointing out the vault of the Forset family, were accurately copied from the originals¹⁹. The inscription, denoting the church to have been beautified when Thomas Sice and Thomas Horn were churchwardens, was not fabricated for the purpose of ridicule (though it might have served that purpose, when contrasted with the ruinous appearance of the church), but proves to have been genuine²⁰. The present church is a small oblong square, and has a gallery on the north, south, and west sides. On the east wall are the monuments of Sir Edmund Dowce²¹ of Boughton, cupbearer to Anne of Denmark, and Henrietta Maria, ob. 1644; Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Matthew Howland²² of Streatham, who married first Thomas Roberts, Esq. son and heir of Sir Walter Roberts, Bart. of Glassenbury, Kent; 2dly, Humphrey Scott of Hawkhurst, Kent, ob. 1658; Dame Frances, relict of Sir Matthew Howland, and daughter of Edward Forset, Esq. of Marybone, 1668; John Crosbie, minister of Marybone, 1669; Deborah, wife of Richard Chambers²³ of York,

Marybone church.

Monuments.

¹⁹ " These pews unscrud and tane in fundir,

" In stone thers graven what is undir:

" To wit, a valt for burial there is,

" Which Edward Forset made for him and his."

The two first lines are preserved in one of the galleries; they are raised in wood on the pannel of a pew.

²⁰ Nichols's Life of Hogarth, p. 216, 217.

²¹ Arms—Or, a fesse checky Az. and Arg. between three greyhounds current Sable.

²² Arms—1. Arg. three bars Sab. in chief

three lions rampant of the second.—Howland, impaling, Or a lion rampant Sab. over all a bend gobony Arg. and Gules.—Forset. 2. Az. on a chevron Arg. three mullets Sable, impaling Howland. 3. Arg. a cross croslet fitché Sable.—Scott, quartering, Azure three congers' heads erased Or.—Conghurst, and impaling Howland.

²³ Arms—Or a fesse Az. between three conies Sable, impaling, Or a cross engrailed G. in the first quarter a Cornish chough, proper.—Messenden.

merchant, and daughter of Robert Messenden, Esq. 1680. On the north wall are those of Thomas Lee, yeoman, 1726; James Gibbs, Esq. 1754; William Long, Esq.²⁴, brother of Admiral Long, 1762; William Thomas, Esq. 1764; Mary, his widow, 1768; Margaret Morgan, his sister, 1774; Anne Thomas, his sister, 1781; Elizabeth, wife of Edward Thornhill, Esq. of Sunbury, and daughter of Francis Tredgold, 1766; Anne, widow of William Lloyd, and daughter of Humphrey Wanley, 1767; Edmund Hodshon²⁵, rector of Spennithorne, Yorkshire, 1778; Ralph Smyth of Fieldtown, in the county of Westmeath, 1782; Lady Mary West²⁶, daughter of the fourth Earl of Stamford, and wife of the Hon. George West, 1783; and Lieut. General Prescott, of the 7th regiment of Royal Fusiliers, 1788. On the west wall is a monument of lead, gilt, with figures in alto-relievo, to the memory of some children of Thomas Tayler, of Popes in Hertfordshire, by Sarah, daughter of John Wells of Marybone, 1689, &c.

On the south wall are the monuments of John Montagu²⁷, Esq. (no date); Thomas Taylor, Esq.²⁸ of Kenfington, 1716; Mrs. Sarah Kember, 1720; Charlotte, daughter of Godfrey Meynell, Esq. 1769; James Allen, Esq. apothecary to George I. George II. and George III. ob. 1774, aged 91; (he was son of the Rev. George Allen, minister of Marybone;) Gilbert Fane Fleming, Esq. (put up by his widow Lady Camilla Fleming), 1776; Daniel MacGilchrist, Esq.²⁹ of Jamaica, 1783; Elizabeth, wife of James Park, Esq. of Sloane-street, Chelsea, 1793; and that of Granger Muir, with the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Granger Muir, Esq. Colonel in the ser-

²⁴ Arms—Sab. semèè of cross crosslets and a lion rampant Argent.

²⁵ Arms—Per chevron engrailed Or and Az. three martlets counterchanged.

²⁶ Arms—Arg. a fessè dauncetteé Sab. impaling, Barry of six Arg. and Az. in chief three torteauxes.—Grey.

²⁷ Arms—Montagu and Morthermer, quarterly, not blazoned.

²⁸ Arms—Arg. on a chief Or, two boars' heads erased Az. (a mullet for difference), impaling Or, a lion rampant Azure.

²⁹ Arms—G. a lion ramp. Arg. within a border engrailed of the second, impaling, G. a chevron between three horseshoes Or.—Fearon. Mr. MacGilchrist married Anne, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Fearon of the island of Jamaica.

“ vice of the East India Company. He went to India in the year
 “ 1747. He was a captain, and led the advanced guard at the battle
 “ of Plassey. He commanded the army employed against the Ma-
 “ ratta chief Madajee Scindia; and by his judicious conduct nego-
 “ tiated a peace with that chief in 1781, which laid the foundation
 “ of the general peace concluded with the Maratta states in 1782.
 “ With a delicate sense of honour, he had all the ardour of his pro-
 “ fession as a foldier. He was amiable in his manners, generous in his
 “ disposition, affectionate and steady in his friendship. He returned to
 “ England in 1785, and died the first of August 1786, aged 52 years.”

On the floor are flat stones in memory of Humphrey Wanley,
 “ library keeper” to Robert and Edward Earls of Oxford, who died
 July 6, 1726, aged 55 years; Richard Lloyd, Esq. son of Sir Richard
 Lloyd, Judge of the Admiralty, and brother of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd,
 1742; his wife Anne, 1745; Jane, relict of Josias Calmady, Esq.
 of the county of Devon, aged 92, 1756; Lady Abigail Hay, fourth
 daughter of George Earl of Errol, aged 69, 1785; John Cowper,
 Esq. 1786; and Henrietta Maria, daughter of Sir Charles Asgill,
 Bart. aged 22, 1790. In the vestry is the tomb of Edward Gwynn,
 Esq. of the family of Gwynn of North Wales, deputy *custos brevium*
 of the court of Common Pleas, 1649. This tomb was removed from
 the church-yard. In the circuit-walk annexed to the last edition of
 Stow’s Survey, mention is made of a monument in Marybone church
 to the memory of George Foxcroft, Esq. 1691³⁰; and that of Arabella
 Wentworth, daughter of Sir George Wentworth, 1653. In the church-
 yard are noticed the tombs of Richard Reding, groom of the king’s
 great chamber, 1671; Mary, wife of John Andrews of St. Martin’s in
 the Fields, 1679; Samuel Ellis, Esq. 1688; Catherine, wife of Col.
 Edward Hastings, 1692; and Benjamin, son of Benjamin Crofts of
 the county of Suffolk, 1702.

³⁰ The inscription is singular:—“ Anno Dom. “ polita. Multa tulit fecitque. Obiit, Abiit.
 “ 1691, Jan. 25. Ætat. 91. Vixit Georgius “ Reliquiæ hîc. Eheu! quantuli fumus. Tur-
 “ Foxcroft, Armig. Par. neg. Pru. Pi. Cosmo- “ gidæ bullæ. Præterea nihil.”

Tombs in the church-yard.

In the church-yard are now the tombs of Claudius Champion de Crespigny, Esq. a refugee from France, ob. 1695; his wife Maria de Vierville; Betsey, wife of Paul Champion Crespigny, Esq. 1772; John Towers, Esq. 1744; Dennis Belnot, 1748; John Maule, Esq. 1751; Ormond Tomfon, Esq. Captain in the Navy, 1753; Jane Kennedy, his wife, 1784; Rev. Nicholas Robert, a native of France, 1766; Lieut. Peter Foubert, 1766; his son-in-law, Thomas Clarke, Esq. 1772; John Riddell, surgeon, 1767; Joseph Burges, Gent. 1770; James Ferguson³⁰, F. R. S. 1776; Isabell, his wife, 1773; James, their eldest son, aged 24, 1772; Rev. Francis Lawrence Cowley, 1777; Mary, wife of Richard Shadwell, Esq. 1777; Frances, relict of the Rev. George Arrowsmith, 1786; and William Kingbury, Gent. of Bungay, 1788.

Tombs in the great cemetery on the south side of Paddington-street.

In a large cemetery on the south side of Paddington-street (consecrated in 1733) is a large mausoleum, erected by the Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, to the memory of his wife Susanna, who died in 1759; and the tombs of the following persons: Frances Rothery (sister of Dr. William Nicolson, Archbishop of Cashel, and mother of Joseph Rothery, Archdeacon of Derry), 1740; Matthew Goffett, Esq. a gentleman-pensioner, "well known for his skill in some of the polite arts," 1744; Gideon Goffett, Esq. 1785; John Reynolds, master-painter of the ordnance, 1752; John Lawson, Esq. 1753; Hon. Enoch Hall, Chief Justice of North Carolina, 1753; William Ruffel, Gent. of Rowley Regis Staff, 1756; John Castles ("late of the GREAT GROTTO"³¹, whose great ingenuity in shell-work gained "him universal applause"), 1757; Michael Weston, Esq. 1760; Rev. Thomas Morice, 1762; Henry Lathom, Esq. of Lancashire (who married Abigail, daughter of Richard Twiss, Esq.), 1764; Archibald Bower, 1766³²; William Morehead, Esq. 1766; Anne,

³⁰ See his epitaph, p. 267.

about the year 1744.

³¹ Frequently advertised in the newspapers

³² See his epitaph, p. 264.

relict of Captain George Edwards, of the Royal Navy, 1767; Sir Andrew Chadwick, Knt. 1768; Dame Margaret Chadwick, 1783; Elizabeth Humfrey, her sister (no date); Captain Thomas Butler Cole (whose daughter Mary married James Winder), 1769; Anne, daughter of John Dupree, Esq. and relict of John Reynolds, 1770; William Guthrie, Esq. 1770³³; James Dubiffon, Esq. 1772; Captain Enos Dexter, 1772; Rev. Francis Briffan, 1772; William Wynch, Esq. 1774; Frances, daughter of John Ruffell, Esq. and wife of John Rivett, Esq. (bedchamber woman to the Princess Amelia) 1775; George Mercer, Esq. 1776; Robert Adams, Esq. 1778; Mary, wife of the Rev. Edmund Gibson, 1779; George Lee, Esq. 1782; Captain George Taylor, 1782; Jeffintour Rozea, Esq. 1783; Jeffintour Rozea (junior), Esq. 1791; John Anthony Koch, apothecary, 1784; Rev. John Carpenter, rector of Bignor, and vicar of Pagham in Suffex, 1785; Mr. Thomas Chaplin, of the Secretary of State's Office, 1788; Robert Achmuty, Esq. Judge of the Admiralty in New England, 1788; Constant Decharme, merchant, 1788, and others of his family; John Berthon, Esq. 1789; Thomas Malie, M. D. aged 89, 1789; Mrs. Hester Fitzmaurice, sister of Lord Westcote, and relict of John Fitzmaurice, Esq. 1790; Hester, wife of Capt. George Martin, 1790; Matthew Stourton, Esq. 1792; and Sir Thomas Mills, Knt. 1793.

In the smaller cemetery on the north side of Paddington-street (consecrated in 1772) are the tombs of Joseph Tullie, Esq. of Yorkshire, Receiver-general of the Duchy of Lancaster (and Deputy-usher of the Exchequer), 1774; Anthony Relhan, M. D. 1776; Frances, relict of Colonel Leonard Gwynn, 1776; Edward Cauldwell, Esq. Captain in the Navy (who married Anna Maria, only child of Thomas Clark, Gent.), 1777; Anne, wife of Marco Nasso, Esq. 1779; Thomas Clark, Gent. of Westminster, 1780; Stephen Riou, Esq. 1780; Mary, widow of Captain Edward Horne, of the Royal Navy, 1781; John Jefferson, Esq. 1782; James Craig, Esq. 1784; Dame

Tombs in the cemetery on the north of Paddington-street.

³³ See his epitaph, p. 265.

Leonora Rush, daughter of Brigadier-general Sutton, and relict of Sir John Rush, Knt. 1785; John Sarfon, Esq. 1786; David Aquiton La Rose, 1786; Malcolm Macpherfon, Esq. 1787; Jonathan Court, Esq. commander of a ship in the service of the East India Company, 1787; Alice, wife of William Baillie, Esq. 1788; Mr. Frederick Baillie, 1793; a child of James Stuart, Esq. (who married Anna Maria Baillie), 1790; Priscilla, wife of John Wilkinfon, Esq. 1788; Henry Bradley, Esq. 1789; James Watfon, Esq. 1790; Honour, wife of Lieutenant-colonel Harnage, 1790; John Gale, Esq. 1790; Matthew Purling, Esq. 1791; Anne, wife of Major-general William Martin, and daughter of James Gordon, Esq. of Boston, 1793; Thomas Day, Gent. 1794; and Captain John Bower, 1794.

Rectory and
curacy.

The church of Marybone (or Tybourn, as it was then called) was appropriated in the reign of King John, by William de Sancta Maria, Bishop of London, to the priory of St. Lawrence de Blakemore, in Essex, a competent maintenance being reserved to the vicar³⁴. On the suppression of that priory, which took place in the year 1525, the King gave the rectory to Cardinal Wolsey, with licence to appropriate it to the dean and canons of Christ-church; who, at his request, granted it to the master and scholars of his college at Ipswich³⁵. When the Cardinal fell into disgrace, the King seized this rectory as part of his property³⁶, and it continued in the crown till the year 1552, when it was granted to Thomas Reve and George Cotton, in common focage³⁷. It came into the Forset family, then proprietors of the manor before the year 1650³⁸, and they have since passed through the same hands. The rectory still continues impropriated; the benefice has been considered as a donative from a very early period. The Duke of Portland, as rector, nominates the curate, who is licensed by the Bishop of London. In the year 1511,

³⁴ Newcourt, vol. i. p. 695.

³⁵ From a MS. account of the manor, &c. drawn up by Mr. Thomas, who was steward to

the Earls of Oxford.

³⁷ Newcourt.

³⁸ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MSS. Lib.

³⁶ Ibid.

the curate's stipend was only 13s. per annum, paid by Thomas Hobson, then lessee under the priory of Blakemore³⁸. In 1650, the impropriation was valued at 80l. per annum; the curate was then paid 15l. per annum³⁹; at that time the whole of his emoluments could be scarcely double. From the prodigious increase of buildings and population, its contingencies are now such as to make it a very valuable benefice.

Thomas Swadling, D. D. curate of this place during the civil war, published, in 1661, a volume of sermons on the Anniversary of King Charles's death. He had the living of St. Botolph Aldgate, from which he was sequestered. Having suffered much both in person and property, before the Restoration of Charles II., he was then reinstated in his preferment, and obtained some other benefices⁴⁰.

Thomas Swadling, curate.

The present curate of Marybone is Sir Richard Kaye, Bart. LL.D. and dean of Lincoln, who succeeded the late Bishop of Hereford in 1788.

There are seven private chapels in this parish belonging to the church of England; Oxford chapel, built before 1739⁴¹; Portland chapel, about 1766; Bentinck chapel, in 1772; Titchfield chapel, about 1774; Portman chapel, about 1779; Quebec chapel, about 1788; Margaret-street chapel, first used as a place of worship for the church of England about 1789. Another is intended to be built to the north of Portman-square⁴².

Private chapels.

In Little Titchfield-street is a chapel (called Providence chapel) belonging to a congregation who profess the doctrines of the late Mr.

Providence chapel.

³⁸ MSS. in the possession of John White, Esq. of Portland-place.

³⁹ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MSS. Lib. Richard Bonner was then curate. The commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices proposed to unite the parishes of Marybone and Paddington, to build a church at Lisson Green for both, and to settle 100l. per annum on the minister.

⁴⁰ Newcourt.

⁴¹ See Maitland.

⁴² The present preachers at the chapels above-mentioned are—at Oxford chapel, the Rev. Mr. Maddy; at Portland chapel, the Rev. George Owen Cambridge, M. A.; at Bentinck chapel, the Rev. Basil Wood; at Titchfield chapel, the Rev. W. C. Dyer; at Portman chapel, the Rev. S. Savery, LL. B.; at Quebec chapel, William Bingham, D. D. Archdeacon of London, and the Rev. Henry Hutton, M. A.; at Margaret-street chapel, the Rev. Mr. Whitcher.

Whitfield,

Whitfield, and style themselves Independents. Their minister is a man who was a coal-heaver, and for some whimsical reasons changed his name from Hunt to Huntington. He is author of a great variety of tracts, which are in much esteem among his followers. Some of them are of a very singular cast, especially one in which he illustrates the doctrine of a particular providence in a very improper and mistaken way.

Meeting-house.

In Blandford-street is a meeting-house of the Anabaptists.

Parish registers.

The earliest date of any parish-register now extant at Marybone is 1668. The entries for several years subsequent to that date, are copied from a book damaged by fire, and rendered in many instances imperfect.

Comparative state of population.		Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.	
	1680—1689	-	$13 \frac{1}{2}$	-	$34 \frac{7}{10}$
	1712—1721	-	$35 \frac{1}{10}$	-	$89 \frac{1}{2}$
	1730—1739	-	$173 \frac{1}{2}$	-	$313 \frac{4}{5}$
	1770—1774	-	$798 \frac{4}{5}$	-	930
	1775—1779	-	$1008 \frac{1}{5}$	-	1140
	1780—1784	-	$1119 \frac{3}{5}$	-	$1259 \frac{3}{5}$
	1785—1789	-	$1334 \frac{4}{5}$	-	$1286 \frac{4}{5}$
	1790—1794	-	$1693 \frac{1}{5}$	-	$1413 \frac{2}{5}$

Progress of buildings.

At the beginning of the present century, Marybone was a small village, nearly a mile distant from any part of the metropolis. In the year 1715, a plan was formed for building Cavendish-square, and several streets on the north side of Tybourn road. In 1717 or 1718, the ground was laid out, the circle in the centre inclosed, and surrounded with a parapet wall and palifadoes⁴². The Duke of Chandos (then Earl of Carnarvon) took the whole north side,

⁴² In the centre of this inclosure is an equestrian statue of William Duke of Cumberland. It is of lead, gilt; and was made by Mr. Chew in the year 1770, at the expence of Lieut. Gen.

William Strobe. It was put up on the 4th of November that year, "in gratitude for private kindness, and in honour of public worth."

intending,

intending, it is said, to build a very magnificent mansion, of which the houses which now belong to the Earl of Hopetoun (late the Princess Amelia's) and the Earl of Gainsborough's, were to have been wings. Lord Harcourt ⁴³ and Lord Bingley took some ground on the east and west sides, the rest was let to builders; but the failures of the South Sea year put a stop to the improvements for a time, and it was several years before the square was completed ⁴⁴. As an inducement to the builders to go on, a chapel and a market were projected for the convenience of the inhabitants of the new streets. Mr. Gibbs gave the design, and they were both finished in 1724, but the market was not opened till 1732, in consequence of the opposition of Lord Craven, who feared that it would affect the profits of Carnaby market. The row of houses on the north side of Tybourn road was completed in 1729, and it was then called Oxford-street. About the same time most of the streets leading to Cavendish-square and Oxford market ⁴⁵ were built, and the ground was laid out for several others ⁴⁶. Maitland, whose work was published in 1739, says, there were then 577 houses in the parish of Marybone, and 35 persons who kept coaches. Still there remained a considerable void between the new buildings and the village of Marybone, which consisted of pasture fields. Portman-square was begun about 1764, when the north side of the square was built, but it was near 20 years before the whole was finished. In 1770, the continuation of Harley-street was begun, and Mansfield-street, on ground where had been formerly a basin of

⁴³ The ground which Lord Harcourt took was on the east side of the square. The mansion which belongs to the present Earl was Bingley-house, and was purchased after the death of Lord Bingley.

⁴⁴ For this satisfactory account of the progress of buildings at Marybone I am indebted to John White, Esq. of Devonshire-place.

⁴⁵ Henrietta-street, Vere-street, Holles-street, Margaret-street, Cavendish-street, Welbeck-street, Wimpole-street, Princes-street, Bolsover-street, Castle-street, John-street, Market-street, &c.

⁴⁶ Lower Harley-street, Wigmore-street, Mortimer-street, &c.

water. Soon afterwards Portland-place was built, and the streets adjoining. Stratford-place was built about 1774, on some ground belonging to the city of London, called Conduit-mead, where the Lord Mayor's banquetting-house formerly stood. The crescent, now called Cumberland-place (originally intended for a circus), was begun about the same year. Every war had checked the progress of new buildings, which were carried on at its close with fresh vigour. From 1786, till the commencement of the present war, they increased very rapidly; all the Duke of Portland's property, except one farm, was let on building leases; the new buildings in the north-west part of the parish were equally numerous. Manchester-square, which had been begun in 1776, by the building of Manchester-house, was finished in 1788. The present number of houses in this parish is computed at about 6200. Very extensive plans have been formed for increasing the buildings on the Liffon Green estates, which are at present suspended. The intention of building upon the site of Marybone-park has been already mentioned⁴⁶.

Extracts from the Register.

- Humphrey
Wanley. "Humphrey Wanley, buried July 8, 1726." An eminent antiquary, who was librarian to Robert and Edward, Earls of Oxford. Several of his letters are in the British Museum. There is a portrait of him in the Bodleian library at Oxford.
- Dr. Abbadie: "John Abbadie, D. D. buried Sep. 28, 1727." An eminent divine, born in the canton of Berne, and educated in France. He left that kingdom on account of the persecutions, and went to Berlin, where he resided many years as minister of the French church. When the Prince of Orange came to England, Dr. Abbadie accom-

⁴⁶ See p. 247.

panied his patron Marshal Schomberg, and was for some years minister of the French church in the Savoy. He was afterwards made dean of Killaloe. His writings are numerous: On the truth of the Christian religion; on the truth of the reformed religion; a commentary on the Revelations; the art of self-knowledge; several sermons; an account of the affassination plot; a defence of the Revolution; and some panegyric orations. They were all written in French, but most of them have been translated. Dr. Abbadie was esteemed one of the most eloquent men of his time. He is erroneously called John in the register. His name was James ⁴⁷.

“ James Figg, buried December 11, 1734.” The celebrated prize-fighter ⁴⁸.—The amphitheatres of the prize-fighters afforded in his time a favourite amusement, which reflects little credit on the humanity of the age. These trials of skill were frequently attended with much hurt, and were sometimes fatal to the combatants ⁴⁹. Figg, who long bore the palm of victory from all competitors, is extolled by Captain Godfrey in his treatise of the science of defence, as the greatest master of the art that he had ever seen; he calls him the Atlas of the sword, and says, that he united strength, resolution, and unparalleled judgment ⁵⁰. He was for many years proprietor of the boarded-house in Marybone-fields, near Oxford-road. Here he frequently exhibited his own skill, and at other times made matches between the

Figg, the prize-fighter. Prize-fighting.

⁴⁷ Biograph. Brit.

⁴⁸ A poem of Dr. Byrom's (printed in Dodfley's collection), describing a famous combat between Figg and Sutton, begins,

“ Long liv'd the great Figg, by the prize-fighting swains

“ Sole monarch acknowledged of Marybone plains.”

⁴⁹ In one of the advertisements from Broughton's amphitheatre, announcing a trial of skill between two prize-fighters, it was promised

that the beauty of the sword should be *rigorously* displayed, and that there should be no bandage nor wound dress till the battle was over. Rowland Bennet, who frequently fought at Broughton's, generally made it his boast in his challenges, that the ever-memorable gladiator Timothy Buck (celebrated in the 436th number of the Spectator) fell by his unfortunate hand. Daily Advertiser, July 3, 1745.

⁵⁰ Page 41.

most celebrated masters or *mistresses* of the art, for the noble science of defence was not confined to the male sex; we find Mrs. Stokes, the famous city championess, challenging the Hibernian heroines to meet her at Mr. Figg's⁵¹. Sometimes bear-baiting, tiger-baiting, &c. were exhibited at this amphitheatre⁵². A bull-fight was once advertised to be performed by the grimace Spaniard, who had for some time amused the town by making ugly faces. A great company was drawn together by the novelty of the promised entertainment, but it ended as the business of the bottle-conjuror did some years afterwards⁵³. A portrait of Figg is introduced by Hogarth, in his second plate of the Rake's Progress. There is a print of him in mezzotinto by Faber. After Figg's death, the celebrated Broughton occupied an amphitheatre near the same spot, and was for many years the hero of bruifers, as Figg had been of the prize-fighters, till at last he was beaten on his own stage, by Slack a butcher⁵⁴. The victor was supposed to have gained 600 l. by the event of the battle; the

Female prize-fighters.

Tiger-baiting, bull-fights, &c.

Boxing.

Broughton and Slack.

⁵¹ " We hear that the gentlemen of Ireland have been long picking out an Hibernian heroine to match Mrs. Stokes, the bold and famous city championess; there is now one arrived here, who, by her make and stature, seems mighty enough to eat her up: However, Mrs. Stokes, being true English blood, (and remembering some late reflections that were cast upon her husband by some of that country *volks*,) is resolved to see her out *vi at armis*. This being like to prove a notable and diverting engagement, its not doubted but abundance of gentlemen will crowd to Mr. Figg's amphitheatre on Wednesday the 24th instant, on purpose to see this uncommon performance." *Mist's Journal*, Nov. 20, 1725.

⁵² *Read's Journal*, July 22, 1721.

⁵³ See *Read's Journal*, Nov. 8, and Nov. 22, 1718.

⁵⁴ The following advertisement announced this celebrated combat.—" The battle between

" Mr. John Broughton and Mr. John Slack will be decided at the Amphitheatre in Oxford-road, to-morrow the 11th instant, exactly at 11 o'clock. Note: By desire of several noblemen and gentlemen, tickets for the matted galleries will be delivered out at Mr. Broughton's house in the Haymarket.

" As Mr. Broughton some time since took leave of the stage, it may not be improper to acquaint the publick, that nothing but an insult, which to let pass unresented would highly impeach his manhood, could ever have provoked him again into the lists; but he flatters himself it will only furnish an opportunity to add one more wreath to that trophy which, during the space of twenty-four years, he has been raising by an uninterrupted course of victories; and henceforth hopes that he shall meet with the indulgence of the old Roman champion, and be liberty with him to say *Hic victor caesus artem-que repono*."

fums won and loft by the bye-ftanders were to a great amount, the houfe being crowded with amateurs, fome of whom were of very high rank. Not long afterwards a flop was put to all public exhibitions of boxing and prize-fighting, by aét of parliament. They had been long found prejudicial, in a great degree, to the morals of the people, and were grown into difrepute, even among the amateurs of the art, who found that the ftage-owners impofed upon them by making up fham battles, in which the combatants had fettled the event before they mounted the ftage. From about the year 1730 to 1750, the newspapers teemed with their advertifements, which generally contained the challenges and answers of the boxers, all couched in the fame ftyle of boasting affurance⁵⁵.

“ John Vandrebanks, buried Dec. 30, 1739.” A portrait-painter, much in fashion in the reigns of George I. and II. John Vandrebanks.

“ James

⁵⁵ The two following advertifements may ferve as fpecimens of the language of the amphitheatres.—“ At Broughton’s new Amphitheatre in Oxford-road, the back of the late Mr. Figg’s, on Wednesday next the 13th

“ instant, will be exhibited an experimental lecture in manhood, by Hawksley and Benjamin Boswell, professors of athletics. “ My behaviour in a late combat with Mr. Smallwood, notwithstanding my inexperience at that time in the art of boxing, having given a favourable opinion of my prowess, and being ambitious to give a farther demonstration of it, do now invite the celebrated Mr. Boswell to a trial of his abilities; and doubt not, in spite of his jawbreaking talents, to give him fo manly a reception, as to convince the fpectators that I need not despair of one day arriving at a Broughtonian excellence in this fcience; nay, perhaps, of obliging that all-conquering hero himself to submit his laurels, and resign the boasted *Hic victor* in his motto, to

“ HAWKSLEY.

“ I fhall do my endeavour to convince my antagonist, that though ambition may excite him to the attempt, yet great abilities are necessary to fecure him fucces in this arduous undertaking; and believe I fhall stop the progress of this aspiring upstart in his imaginary race of glory, and totally expel all thoughts of laurels, mottoes, &c. out of his head, by the strength of the arm of,

“ Gentlemen, your old combatant,

“ BENJAMIN BOSWELL.”

Daily Adv. Nov. 1745.

“ *Aut Cæfar, aut nullus.*

“ At Broughton’s Amphitheatre, this day the 11th instant, will be a tremendous decision of manhood, between the celebrated champions JAMES and SMALLWOOD. The various proofs these heroes have given of their superior skill in the manual combat having justly made them the *delicia pugnacis generis*, and being too ambitious to admit of rivalship in the lists of fame, are determined, by death or victory, to decide their pretensions to the palm. As not only their whole

“ fortunes,

Gibbs, the
architect.

“ James Gibbs, Esq. buried Aug. 9, 1754.” The celebrated architect: he was born in 1683, being the son of Peter Gibbs, a merchant in Aberdeen, at the university of which place he received his education, and took the degree of M. A. The Earl of Mar was his first patron in life, and assisted him with money to prosecute his studies in Italy⁵⁶. He settled in England in 1710, and in the course of a few years became the architect most in vogue. His principal works are the Radcliffe library, and the new quadrangle at All Souls college in Oxford; the new building at King’s college, and the Senate-house in Cambridge; the Duke of Newcastle’s monument in Westminster-abbey, the New Church in the Strand, and St. Martin’s in the Fields⁵⁷. In 1728 he published a large volume in folio of his own designs. He gave an instance of grateful remembrance to his patron the Earl of Mar, by leaving a considerable legacy to his son. All his books, prints, &c. he bequeathed to the Radcliffe library in Oxford. On his monument in Marybone church is the following inscription: “ Underneath lie the remains of James Gibbs, Esq. “ whose skill in architecture appears by his printed works, as well “ as the buildings directed by him. Among other legacies and charities he left 100l. towards enlarging this church. He died August “ the 5th, 1754, aged 71.”

“ fortunes, but, what is much more dear to
“ them, their whole stock of glory is at stake,
“ it is not doubted but the utmost efforts of
“ art and nature will be exhibited in this en-
“ counter; and thereby the dignity of this he-
“ roic science be vindicated from the scandal it
“ has suffered from some late unequal con-
“ flicts, occasioned by the unmanly attempts of
“ vain pretenders who are totally unqualified
“ for such arduous undertakings. Note: As
“ this contest is like to be rendered horrible
“ with blood and bruises, all Frenchmen are
“ desired to come fortified with a proper quan-
“ tity of hartthorn; and it is hoped the ladies

“ of Hockley and St. Giles’s who should hap-
“ pen to be pregnant will absent themselves
“ upon this occasion, lest the terror of the
“ spectacles should unhappily occasion the loss
“ of some young champion to posterity.—
“ Noblemen and gentlemen are desired to send
“ for tickets to Mr. Broughton’s, in the Hay-
“ market, which will admit them into a part
“ of the house appropriated for their better
“ accommodation, price 5 s.”

Daily Adv. Dec. 1745.

⁵⁶ Europ. Mag. anno 1789.

⁵⁷ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv.

“ Archibald

“ Archibald Bower, buried Sep. 7, 1766.” Bower was a native of Scotland, being born at or near Dundee, in the year 1686. He was educated at the college of Douay, whence he removed to Rome, and was admitted into the order of Jesus. He resided afterwards at several of the Italian universities, where he read lectures in the sciences, and at length became counsellor to the Inquisition at Macerata. In the year 1726 he quitted the territories of the Pope, flying, according to his own account, by hair-breadth escapes from the resentment of the Inquisition. He bent his course to London, where, after a residence of some years, he publicly conformed to the church of England. Meantime he supported himself by private pupils, and by writing for the booksellers. He contributed to a work, called the *Historia Literaria* (in the nature of a review), and when that was discontinued in 1734, he engaged in the *Universal History*, upon which he was employed several years. In 1748, he published the first volume of his principal work, the *History of the Popes*, which was not completed till a short time before his death. After the publication of the third volume, the work fell into discredit, and its author into disgrace, by the discovery of his clandestine correspondence with the Jesuits, into whose society he had been a second time admitted. A controversy relating to these transactions commenced in the year 1756, which ended to the disadvantage of Mr. Bower, who was convicted of many wilful falsehoods and misrepresentations. This controversy was principally carried on by a learned divine, who now holds a distinguished rank in the church. Bower’s defence was spirited, but ineffectual. The material charges alleged against him were never satisfactorily answered, yet he continued to assert his innocence till his death; and his epitaph, which is as follows, speaks the same language:

Archibald
Bower.

“ Here

Bower's
epitaph.

“ Here lie the remains of Archibald Bower, author of the History
“ of the Popes, a man exemplary for every social virtue, justly
“ esteemed by all who knew him for his strict honesty and integrity,
“ a faithful friend and a sincere Christian. He died Sept. 3, 1766,
“ aged 80.

“ *Falſe witneſſes roſe up againſt him, and laid to his charge things
“ that he knew not. They conſpired together, and laid their net to de-
“ ſtroy him guiltleſs. The very abjects came together againſt him, they
“ gaped upon him with their mouths. They ſharpened their tongues like
“ a ſerpent, working deceitfully. They compaſſed him about with words
“ of malice and hatred, and fought againſt him without a cauſe.*

“ He endured theſe reproaches with fortitude, ſuffering wrong-
“ fully.”

A complete liſt of the pamphlets, written on both ſides, in this
controversy, is printed in the European Magazine for April 1794,
annexed to a life of Bower, whence the above ſhort account of him
is taken.

Edmund
Hoyle.

“ Edmund Hoyle, buried Auguſt 23, 1769.” Author of a well-
known treatiſe on the games of whiſt, &c. He was 90 years of age
at the time of his deceaſe.

Ryſbrack,
the ſtatuary.

“ John Michael Ryſbrack, buried Jan. 11, 1770.” The cele-
brated ſtatuary. His father was a painter at Antwerp. Ryſbrack
came to England in 1720, where he ſoon acquired great reputation,
and was for many years at the head of his profeſſion. His monu-
ments are diſtinguiſhed for their elegance and ſimplicity, an im-
proved taſte which he was the firſt to introduce, laying aſide the
cumbrous and ungraceful ornaments which had been before in uſe.
Among his principal works are Sir Iſaac Newton's monument, the
Duke of Marlborough's ſtatue at Blenheim, and that of King Wil-
liam III. at Briſtol; but his cheſt d'œuvre was a Hercules (now at
Stourhead),

Stourhead), which he compiled from the limbs of the most celebrated boxers. Broughton fat for the arms⁵⁸.

“ William Guthrie, buried Mar. 15, 1770.” Guthrie was a native of Scotland, where, if we may believe Churchill and some other writers, he followed the profession of a schoolmaster. About the year 1740 he came to London, and having connected himself with the bookfellers, was in constant literary employ. He succeeded Dr. Johnson in furnishing the Gentleman’s Magazine with the debates in parliament. He wrote a history of England, a history of Scotland, compiled some parts of the Universal History, and for several years carried on the Critical Review, with little or no assistance. In conjunction with Ralph, he published a political journal in defence of the broad bottom administration, and was engaged in many other political works. He wrote a novel also, translated Quintilian and some parts of Cicero, and assisted in various literary undertakings. There is good reason for supposing that the geographical grammar, which passes under his name, was compiled by another hand. Mr. Guthrie was buried in the great cemetery on the south of Paddington-street, where, against the east wall, is his monument, with the following inscription :

William
Guthrie.

“ Near this place lies interred the body of William Guthrie, Esq. who died 9th March 1770, aged 62, representative of the ancient family of Guthrie of Haukerton, in the county of Angus, North Britain ; eminent for knowledge in all branches of literature and of the British constitution, which his many works, historical, geographical, classical, critical, and political, do testify ; to whom this monument was erected, by order of his brother Henry Guthrie, Esq. in the year 1777.”

“ Anthony Relhan, buried Oct. 11, 1776.” Dr. Relhan, who was a fellow of the college of physicians in Ireland, resided for

Anthony
Relhan.

⁵⁸ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv.

some time at Brighthelmstone, of which place he published a short history in 1761, with observations on the mineral springs and sea-bathing. He was author also of a treatise on the effects of music in medicine, and several medical tracts. His son, who is a fellow of King's college, has published an account of the plants growing near Cambridge.

James Fer-
guson.

“ James Ferguson, buried Nov. 23, 1776.” This man exhibited a remarkable instance of native genius, surmounting the obstacles of poverty and obscurity, and distinguishing itself in no mean degree in the walks of science. Ferguson was born in the county of Bamff, about the year 1710. The bent of his mind towards mechanic pursuits first discovered itself by the accidental circumstance of his father's making use of a lever in his presence, and applying it as a prop to his decayed cottage, when he was only eight years of age. His own account of the manner in which he prosecuted his favourite studies, during hours snatched from the most laborious employments (for he was many years a farmer's servant), is very curious and interesting. After struggling with various difficulties, his merit procured him patrons, and he was enabled to pursue his studies with more advantage. Having attained a great proficiency in natural philosophy and astronomy, he came to London in 1743; and having constructed an apparatus for experiments, read lectures in those sciences. Before he left Scotland he had learned to draw portraits, and for a few years after he came to town, practised as a limner in China ink. His price, in 1746, was 9s. at home, or 10s. 6d. any where within the distance of a mile⁵⁹. At the same time he read lectures on the globes and the orrery, at his lodgings in Great Pulteney-street, at a shilling each lecture. In 1748, he tells us that he left off limning, which he never liked as an employment: it was certainly an art in which he did not excel. In his country excursions,

⁵⁹ Daily Advertiser, Nov. 27, 1746.

he occasionally exercised it for some years afterwards. There is a miniature portrait of the celebrated Dr. Bradley⁶⁰ (one of his best performances, and esteemed a very good likeness), done by him about the year 1752, when the doctor was on a visit to his brother-in-law, Mr. Samuel Peach, of Chalford in Gloucestershire, in whose house Ferguson spent some time, being received with great hospitality, and permitted to read a course of public lectures there. He continued his lectures till near the time of his death, which happened at his house in Bolt-court, in the month of November 1776. He left behind him a very amiable character. His principal writings were, a Dissertation on the Harvest Moon; a Description of an Orrery; Astronomical and Mechanical Lectures; Tables and Tracts relating to various Arts and Sciences; and a Treatise on Electricity. His last publication was intitled, Select Mechanical Exercises. He wrote his own life, to accompany this work, which was not published till after his decease. Mr. Ferguson was a fellow of the Royal Society. It should not be omitted, as reflecting honour both on the Royal donor and himself, that his Majesty allowed him 50l. per annum, out of the privy purse, subject to no deductions⁶¹. The following inscription is upon his tomb in Marybone church-yard:

“ Here lies interred the body of James Ferguson, F. R. S. who,
 “ blessed with a fine natural genius, by unwearied application (with-
 “ out a master), attained the sciences of astronomy and mechanics,
 “ which he taught with singular success and reputation. He was
 “ modest, sober, humble, and religious, and his works will immor-
 “ talize his memory when this small monument is no more. He
 “ died 16 Nov. 1776, aged 66.”

“ Stephen Riou, buried March 17, 1780.” This gentleman, who Stephen Riou.
 was a captain of horse, and had served in Flanders in the year 1741,
 distinguished himself as a man of taste, by the publication of a

⁶⁰ In the possession of Samuel Lysons, Esq.

⁶¹ See his own life.

splendid work, in Imperial folio, on the Grecian orders of architecture, explained by delineations of the antiquities of Athens, made during his travels into Greece. He published also an essay on the construction of bridges⁶¹.

Allan Ram-
fay.

“Allan Ramsay, Esq. buried Aug. 18, 1784.” Mr. Ramsay was principal portrait painter to his Majesty. He was one of the writers in the controversy on Elizabeth Canning’s case, and was author of a pamphlet called the Investigator, and various political tracts⁶². His father wrote a well-known drama, called the Gentle Shepherd, and several poems.

Charles
Wesley.

“The Rev. Charles Wesley, buried Ap. 5, 1788.” Mr. Wesley was a younger brother of the celebrated John Wesley, one of the founders of a very numerous body of men, generally known by the name of Methodists. Their father, Samuel Wesley, was author of “the Life of Christ,” a poem; a Commentary on the Book of Job, and other works. Charles Wesley was born in 1708, at Epworth; he was educated at Westminster school and Christ church, of which college he was a student. He accompanied his brother during most of his travels, and encountered with him many dangers and difficulties. After his marriage, he divided his time between Bristol and London. His writings, not so numerous as those of his brother, consist chiefly of hymns and sacred poems. His son Charles, before he was three years of age, exhibited uncommon musical talents; his younger son Samuel, at an age not much more advanced, discovered the same talents and inclination for music, and composed an oratorio and several other pieces, whilst a child. A minute account of their progress in the science, from the information of their father, is given in the Hon. Daines Barrington’s miscellanies⁶³. They both embraced a profession for which nature

⁶¹ Gent. Mag.

⁶² Ibid. and Biog. Dram.

⁶³ Page 289—310.

had so evidently designed them. Some years ago select concerts were given at their father's house in Chesterfield-street, Marybone, at which the joint performances of the brothers, particularly their double lessons on the organ, were received with much admiration and applause. Mr. Wesley was buried in the church-yard at Marybone, by his own desire, his pall being supported by eight clergymen of the church of England ⁶⁴.

“ Mark Anthony Joseph Baretti, buried May 9, 1789.” This ^{Baretti.} well-known character was son of an architect at Turin, where he was born about the year 1716. After struggling with great difficulties in the early part of his life, he came to England in 1750, and settled in London as a teacher of Italian. He gave a proof of his extraordinary facility in acquiring languages, by publishing in English, within three months after his arrival, a defence of the Italian poetry against Voltaire. About this period he was introduced to Dr. Johnson, with whom he maintained an intimacy till nearly the end of his life. In 1760 he revisited his native country, and whilst resident at Venice, published a periodical paper, which added much to his reputation. At his return he was engaged in a controversy with Sharp, who had published Letters from Italy, in which a very unfavourable account was given of that country and its inhabitants. Soon after his return from a visit to Spain in 1769, he had the misfortune to kill a man in an accidental affray in the streets. He was tried at the Old Bailey, when after a full investigation of the case, during which the most honourable testimony was borne to his character, the jury gave a verdict of manslaughter. In 1770 he published an account of his travels, which met with a very favourable reception from the public. At the first institution of the Royal Academy, Baretti was made their secretary for foreign correspondence. About the same time he had a pension of 80 l. per annum from the crown. He died on the 5th of May 1789, and was interred in the

⁶⁴ See his life by Dr. Whitehead, to which is prefixed an engraved portrait.

cemetery

cemetery on the north side of Paddington-street; Dr. Vincent, Sir William Chambers, and some gentlemen of the academy attending his funeral. His letters, among which were several ⁶⁴ from Dr. Johnson, were burnt by his representatives. His principal works were, an Italian grammar; a dictionary of that language, which is in very general use; his travels; a view of the customs and manners of Italy; a discourse of Shakspear and Voltaire, and an edition of Machiavell's works. Some of his later writings were of a personal nature, and are replete with acrimony.

Serres, the
marine-
painter.

“ John Dominick Serres, buried Jan. 20, 1793.” An eminent artist, who excelled in painting sea pieces. He was marine painter to his Majesty.

Families of
rank.

Very numerous entries, relating to the families of persons of rank, occur in the parish registers at Marybone. Most of them are copied in the note ⁶⁵, and references given to others; though it is possible, that

⁶⁴ See a life of Baretta in the European Magazine for 1789, whence the above account is principally taken.

⁶⁵ *Marriages.*

Charles Mordaunt, Bart. of Walton, Warwickshire, and Sophia Wodehouse, of Norfolk, July 7, 1730.

Sir William Barker, Bart. and Anne Spencer, Feb. 9, 1731.

Paulet St. John, of Hampshire, and Elizabeth Rushout, Aug. 17, 1731.

William Duke of Portland, and Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, July 11, 1734.

William Lord Viscount Vane, and Hon. Frances (commonly called Lady William) Hamilton, May 19, 1735.

Lionel Spencer Berkeley, Esq. and Mary Colthart, Mar. 23, 1740.

Hon. William Newton, and Elizabeth Frye, Aug. 19, 1762.

Hon. Aubrey Beauclerk, and Lady Catherine Ponsonby, by special licence, May 4, 1763.

William Duncan, M. D. and Lady Mary Tufton, Sept. 10, 1763.

Charles Milbourne, Esq. and Lady Martha Harley, May 3, 1764.

Evelyn Alston, Bart. and Elizabeth May (widow), Mar. 13, 1766.

Sir Gervas Clifton, and Frances Egerton Lloyd, April 14, 1766.

Philip Lord Viscount Wenman, and Lady Eleanor Bertie, July 7, 1766.

John Lord Burgherth (widower), and Lady Sufanna Gordon, May 23, 1767.

Lord Waltham, and Frances Coe, of Chelmsford, June 3, 1767.

Hon. Edwin Sandys, and Anna Maria King (widow), Jan. 26, 1769.

Sir Frederic Evelyn, and Mary Turton, Aug. 12, 1769.

Lord Webb Seymour (the late Duke of Somerset), and Anna Maria Bonnell, Dec. 11, 1769.

Hon. and Rev. John Harley, and Roach Vaughan, Mar. 22, 1770.

John Thorold, Esq. (afterwards Sir John), and Jane Hayford, Mar. 18, 1771.

James Medlicott Flack, and Lady Jane Sarah Fleming, April 13, 1771.

Thomas

that in turning over such voluminous records, some may have been unnoticed.

A cha-

- Thomas Lord Montfort, and Mary Anne Blake, March 1, 1772.
 Charles Cocks, Esq. (now Lord Somers), and Anne Pole, May 20, 1772.
 James Earl of Clanbrassil, and Grace Foley, May 21, 1774.
 Sir Robert Fletcher, Knt. and Anne Pybus, Dec. 21, 1774.
 Sir William Bowyer, and Anne Barker (widow), Aug. 26, 1776.
 Charles Lord Maynard, and Anne Parsons, Sept. 24, 1776.
 Hon. Nathaniel Curzon, and Sophia Sufanna Noel, Aug. 11, 1777.
 Sir Edmund Bacon, and Anne Beauchamp, Jan. 29, 1778.
 Hon. Ch. Stuart, and Hon. Anne Louisa Bertie, April 19, 1778.
 Sir John Taylor, Bart. and Elizabeth Goodin Haughton, Dec. 17, 1778.
 Robert Lord Viscount Galway, and Elizabeth Matthew, March 4, 1779.
 Ch. Earl of Harrington, and Jane Fleming, May 22, 1779.
 Sir Edward Lloyd, Bart. and Amelia Yonge, July 3, 1779, at Portland chapel.
 Sir Thomas Mannock, Bart. and Anastasia Browne, of Eastbourne, April 17, 1780.
 Sir Francis Basset, Bart. and Frances Cox, May 16, 1780.
 Hon. George Parker, and Mary Frances Drake, May 25, 1780.
 Alexander Earl of Balcarras, and Mary Dalrymple, June 1, 1780.
 George Rodney, Esq. (now Lord Rodney), and Anne Harley, April 10, 1781.
 Sir John Gregory Shaw, Bart. and Hon. Theodosia Monson, March 9, 1782.
 Hon. Keith Stewart, and Georgina Isabella Simha D'Aguilar, May 13, 1782.
 Munbee Goulburn, Esq. and Hon. Sufanna Chetwynd, June 10, 1782.
 Earl of Cavan, and Honora Margaretta Gould, July 8, 1782.
 Philip Yorke, Esq. (now Earl of Hardwicke), and Lady Elizabeth Lindfay, July 24, 1782.
 Lord Edward Bentinck, and Elizabeth Cumberland, Dec. 23, 1782.
 Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, and Elizabeth Heylin, May 12, 1783.
 Archibald Earl of Eglintoune, and Frances Twysden, Aug. 9, 1783.
 Sir John Reade, and Jane Hofkyns, Jan. 13, 1784.
 Sir Archibald Murray, Bart. and Frances Barry, May 27, 1784.
 Sir Gregory Page Turner, Bart. and Frances Howell, Jan. 2, 1785.
 Earl of Clanricard, and Urania Anne Powlett, March 17, 1785.
 Sir William Augustus Cunyngham, and Mary Udney, June 27, 1785.
 George Lord Trentham, and Elizabeth Countess of Sutherland, Sept. 4, 1785.
 Sir James Duff, Bart. and Basilias Dawes, Sept. 12, 1785.
 Sir Th. Geo. Skipwith, Bart. and Selina Shirley, Sept. 13, 1785.
 Hon. Hugh Seymour Conway, and Lady Anne Horatia Waldegrave, April 3, 1786.
 Sir William Jarvis Twysden, and Frances Wynch, May 21, 1786.
 Lord Viscount Malden, and Sarah Stephenson, June 6, 1786.
 Arthur Viscount Fairford, and Mary Sandys, June 29, 1786.
 Hugh Lord Sempill, and Mary Mellish, Jan. 25, 1787.
 Sir Edmund Affleck, Bart. and Mary Smythies, May 14, 1788.
 Sir Alexander Hood, K. B. (now Lord Bridport), and Mary Sophia Bray, June 26, 1788.
 Hon. Th. James Twisleton, and Charlotte Anne Frances Wattell, Nov. 4, 1788.

Magens

Charity-
School.

A charity-school was instituted in this parish in the year 1750, for instructing, clothing, and putting out apprentice the children of the

Magens Dorrien, and Hon. Henrietta Cecilia Price, Dec. 16, 1788.

Sir Henry Calder, Bart. and Louisa Osborn, Jan. 18, 1789.

Hon. William Clement Finch, and Mary Brouncker, Aug. 3, 1789.

Hon. John George Montagu, and Dorothy Charlotte Beckingham, March 3, 1790.

Hon. and Rev. A. Hamilton Cathcart, and Frances Henrietta Freemantle, June 3, 1790.

Sir John St. Clair, and Sarah Logan, July 6, 1790.

Sir Henry Tempest, Bart. and Sufanna Pritchard Lambert, Jan. 24, 1791.

Thomas Lord Le Despencer, and Elizabeth Eliot, July 29, 1791.

Lord Henry Fitzgerald, and Charlotte Boyle, Aug. 4, 1791.

Sir John Rous, Bart. and Charlotte Maria Whitaker, Feb. 23, 1792.

Lawrence Palk, Esq. and Lady Dorothy Elizabeth Vaughan, May 15, 1792.

Joseph Foster Barham, Esq. and Lady Caroline Tuffon, July 26, 1792.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, and Lady Jane Hope, April 2, 1793.

William Earl of Ancram, and Lady Henrietta Hobart, April 16, 1793.

Sir Edward Astley, and Elizabeth Bullen, July 30, 1793.

John Earl of Breadalbane, and Mary Gavine, of Laughton in the county of Berwick, Sept. 3, 1793.

Hon. John Wynn, and Magdalena Vander Kaay, Nov. 11, 1793.

Sir J. Orde, Bt. & Jane Frere, Dec. 3, 1793.

Edward Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and Jane Elizabeth Scott, March 3, 1794.

John Duke of Atholl (widower), and Margery Lady Macleod, March 11, 1794.

Hon. Richard Bingham, and Lady Elizabeth Bellafyfe, May 27, 1794.

Henry Th. Earl of Ilchester, and Maria Digby, Aug. 28, 1794.

Births and Baptisms.

Somerfet Hamilton, son of Thomas Lord Ikerrin, Sept. 9, 1717.

William, son of George Lord Lewisham and Elizabeth, born June 20, 1731.

Robert, son of George Fox, Esq. and Hon. Harriot, born Aug. 5, 1732.

Augustus Henry, son of Lord Augustus and Elizabeth Fitzroy, born Sept. 28, 1735 (the present Duke of Grafton);—Charles, June 25, 1737 (Lord Southampton).

Louisa, daughter of Francis Lord North and Elizabeth, born March 23, 1737.

Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Somerville and Frances, born April 16, 1737.

John Campbell, son of John Lord Glenorchy and Arabella, born Sept. 20, 1738.

James Luttrell, son of Simon (afterwards Earl of Carhampton) and Judith Maria, born Dec. 11, 1739;—Catherine Maria, June 19, 1741;—Anne, Jan. 24, 1743 (relict of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland).

William Brabazon, son of William Lord Viscount Duncannon and Caroline, born Aug. 1, 1741;—Catherine, Oct. 14, 1742;—Brabazon, Aug. 4, 1744;—Charlotte, Nov. 29, 1747;—Henry, Feb. 23, 1751;—Caroline, Feb. 14, 1753;—Rachel, Jan. 14, 1755;—Sarah, Sept. 2, 1756;—Frederick, Jan. 24, 1758 (the present Earl of Besborough).

George, son of Hon. George Hobart (now Earl of Buckinghamshire) and Albinia, born March 3, 1758.

Edmund, son of Constantine Phipps (afterwards Lord Mulgrave) and Lady Lepel, born May 11, 1760;—Augustus, Nov. 15, 1762.

Charlotte Frances, daughter of Lord Viscount Galway and Elizabeth, born April 13, 1762.

Thomas,

the industrious poor. In the year 1754, the then Countess Dowager of Oxford granted the site of the present school-house, in High-street, for

Thomas, son of Thomas Lord Parker (afterwards Earl of Macclesfield), born June 3, 1763.

Augustus, son of John Lord Cantelupe (afterwards Earl Delaware) and Mary, born Jan. 5, 1764;—Georgina, Dec. 23, 1766;—Frederick, Dec. 28, 1768;—Amelia, Feb. 15, 1770.

Catherine, daughter of William Earl of Sutherland and his Countess, born May 29, 1764.

William, son of Hon. Aubrey Beauclerk (now Duke of St. Alban's) and Lady Catherine, born Dec. 11, 1766;—Caroline, Feb. 6, 1769;—Amelius, May 23, 1771.

Isabella, daughter of John James Lord Viscount Percival and Isabella, born April 13, 1769.

George Samuel, son of Anthony Lord Viscount Montague and Frances, born June 26, 1769.

George James, son of George Duke of Manchester and Elizabeth, born July 31, 1769;—Carolina Maria, Aug. 10, 1770;—William, Oct. 21, 1771;—Frederick, Nov. 12, 1774;—Anna Maria Henrietta, Oct. 29, 1777;—Amelia, March 18, 1783.

Richard, son of Richard Earl of Barrymore and Emelia, born Aug. 14, 1769;—Henry, Oct. 21, 1770;—Charles, Oct. 30, 1771;—Augustus, July 16, 1773.

Sophia, daughter of Matthew Lord Fortescue and Anne, born Jan. 27, 1770.

Henrietta Susanna, daughter of Hon. Henry (now Viscount) Tracy and Susanna, born Nov. 29, 1770;—Frances, May 16, 1775.

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Macdonald, Bart. (now Lord Macdonald) and Elizabeth Diana, born Jan. 3, 1771.

Edmund, son of the Hon. Edmund Butler (now Viscount Mountgarret) and Lady Harriot, born Jan. 5, 1771;—Somerset Richard, Dec. 14, 1771.

Henry, son of Lord Bergherft (the late Earl of Westmoreland) and Susanna, born April 14, 1771.

VOL. III.

Emily Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Stephen Fox (afterwards Lord Holland) and Lady Mary, born Feb. 29, 1772.

Th. Charles, son of Lord Viscount Milington (now Earl of Portmore) and Mary, born Mar. 27, 1772;—John David, Dec. 1, 1776.

George, son of Lord Hinchinbrook (now Earl of Sandwich) and Mary, born Feb. 4, 1773;—Mary, Jan. 1, 1774;—Henrietta Susanna, Nov. 20, 1775;—Francis Charles, Jan. 8, 1778.

Anna Maria, daughter of Sir Ch. Cocks, Bart. (now Lord Somers) and Anna Maria, born March 14, 1773;—Reginald, Jan. 13, 1777.

Nassau, son of John Earl of Egmont and Isabella, born Sept. 6, 1774.

Anne, daughter of George Viscount Townshend (the present Marquis) and Anna, born Feb. 1, 1775;—Charlotte, March 17, 1776;—Honoraria Maria, July 6, 1777;—William, Sept. 5, 1778.

George Ferrars Townshend, son of George Lord de Ferrars (now Earl of Leicester) and Charlotte, born Dec. 13, 1778;—Thomas Compton Dixon, March 27, 1780.

Hester Lucy, daughter of Charles Lord Mahon (now Earl Stanhope) and Hester, born Feb. 12, 1776;—Grifelda, July 21, 1778;—Lucy Rachel, Feb. 20, 1780;—Philip Henry, son of Earl Stanhope and Louisa, Dec. 7, 1781.

Charlotte, daughter of Lord Algernon Percy (now Earl of Beverly) and Isabella Susanna, born June 9, 1776;—George, June 13, 1778;—William Henry, March 24, 1788;—Francis John, May 1, 1790.

William, son of Lord Westcote (now Lord Lyttelton) and Carolina, born Dec. 6, 1776.

Douglas, son of Charles Earl of Aboyne and Mary, born Oct. 10, 1777.

William, son of Lord Foley and Harriot, born Feb. 20, 1778;—Charles, April 1, 1779;—Thomas, Dec. 22, 1780.

Mary

for a long term, at a pepper-corn rent. The house was then built by subscription. Ten girls were at that time wholly maintained, and

Mary Anne, daughter of the Earl of Radnor and Anne, born April 23, 1778.

Georgina Charlotte, daughter of the Duke of Chandos and Ann Elizabeth, born Sept. 6, 1778;—Anna Eliza, Oct. 22, 1779.

William Allen, son of John Joshua Lord Carysfort (now Earl) and Elizabeth, born June 19, 1779.

Nathaniel, son of Hon. Nathaniel Curzon (heir of Lord Scarfdale), born Jan. 3, 1781.

William, son of Peter Lord King, born Feb. 24, 1780.

George, son of Lord Viscount Stormont (now Earl of Mansfield) and Louisa, born April 8, 1780;—Henry, Aug. 6, 1784;—Caroline, Dec. 14, 1789.

Sarah, daughter of Sir Geo. Brydges Rodney, Bart. (afterwards Lord Rodney) and Henrietta, born April 29, 1780.

Margaret Alicia Emma, daughter of Charles Earl of Tankerville and Emma, born May 22, 1780; Mary Elizabeth, March 24, 1783;—Francis Thomas Grey, May 2, 1784;—Harriot Maria, May 24, 1785.

Robert, son of William John Marquis of Lothian, born Sept. 14, 1780.

Mary, daughter of George Lord Parker and Mary Frances, born Jan. 23, 1781.

John, son of John Viscount Carlow (now Earl of Portarlington) and Caroline, born Feb. 26, 1781.

John William, son of Frederick Lord Viscount Duncannon (now Earl of Beborough) and Henrietta Frances, born Aug. 31, 1781;—Frederick Cavendish, July 6, 1783;—Carolina, Nov. 12, 1785;—William Frederick Spencer, July 31, 1787.

Emma Maria, daughter of Henry Beauchamp Lord St. John and Emma Maria, born Jan. 9, 1782;—William Henry, Mar. 23, 1784;—Margaret Letitia Matilda, Oct. 28, 1786.

William, son of William Lord Cathcart and Elizabeth, born June 29, 1782.

Philip, son of Philip Yorke (now Earl of Hardwicke) and Lady Elizabeth, born May 7, 1784;—Catherine Freeman, April 14, 1785;—Charles, Aug. 23, 1787;—Elizabeth Margaret, Jan. 14, 1789.

Alexander George, son of Alexander Lord Saltoun and Margaret Frazier, born April 22, 1785.

Frederick, son of the Earl of Carlisle and Caroline, born April 24, 1785.

Charles, son of Guy Lord Dorchester and Lady Maria, born July 3, 1786;—Richard, Feb. 10, 1792.

George Granville, son of Earl Gower and Elizabeth Countess of Sutherland, born Aug. 8, 1786.

Annabella Eliza Cassandra, daughter of Martin Bladen Lord Hawke and Cassandra, born Aug. 22, 1787.

Selkirk, son of Hugh Lord Semple and Mary, born Feb. 12, 1788.

Anne Elizabeth Cholmeley, son of Constantine John Lord Mulgrave and Anne Elizabeth, born May 8, 1788.

Adolphus, son of Edward Earl of Winterton and Jane, born Aug. 31, 1789.

James, son of the Earl of Glasgow and Augusta, born April 10, 1792.

Harriot Bridget Anne, daughter of John Earl Poulett and Sophia, born July 4, 1793.

The following persons, connected with the Peerage by birth or marriage, have had children baptized in this parish; the date annexed is the first year in which I found the name of each family occur in the register :

Geo. Fox, Esq. and the Hon. Harriot (1732); Lord Augustus and Elizabeth Fitzroy (1735); Hon. Henry Harvey and Catherine (1737); Major Johnston and Lady Charlotte (1748); John Burgoine and Lady Charlotte (1752); Edwin Stanhope, Esq. and Lady Catherine (daughter

and 30 boys and 10 girls clothed and educated. In 1793 there were 38 girls and 50 boys (educated and wholly maintained) in the school. The
number

(daughter of James Duke of Chandos) (1754); Wm. Courtenay, Esq. and Lady Jane (1755); Hon. and Rev. George Hamilton and Elizabeth (1755); George Onslow, Esq. and Jane (1758); Hon. and Rev. St. Andrew St. John and Sarah (1765); Lord Archibald and Lady Harriot Hamilton (1770); John Milbank, Esq. and Lady Mary (daughter of Thomas Marquis of Rockingham) (1770); George Raymond Evelyn and Lady Jane (1771); Hon. Thomas Erskine and Frances (1771); Hon. John Byng and Bridget (1771); Hon. and Rev. John Harley (afterwards Bishop of Hereford) and Roach (1771); Peter Dubois and Lady Dorothy (1774,—a son baptized, who was born in 1758); Charles Milbourne, Esq. and Lady Martha (daughter of Edward Earl of Oxford) (1772); Hon. John Tollemache and Lady Bridget (daughter of the Earl of Northington) (1774); John Delap Halliday, Esq. and Lady Jane (1774); Hon. Brownlow North (now Bishop of Winchester) and Henrietta (1774); James Medlicott Flack and Lady Jane Sarah (daughter of the Earl of Wigtoun) (1776); Hon. Archibald Acheson and Millicent (1776); Bennet Langton, Esq. and Mary Countess of Rothes (1776); Col. George Catchmayd Morgan and Lady Frances (daughter of the late Earl of Harborough) (1777); Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart. and the Countess of Rothes (1777); Hon. Th. Onslow and Arabella (1777); Wade Toby Caulfield, Esq. and Hon. Jesse (1777); Hon. Lieut. Col. Stuart and Louisa (1779); Hon. Henry Fane and Anne (1781); Hon. William Cockayne and Barbara (1781); John Woodford, Esq. and Susanna Countess of Westmoreland (1782); Hon. Walsington Shirley and Frances (1782); Hugo Meynell, Esq. and Hon. Eliz. Ingram Shephard (daughter of Charles Viscount Irwin) (1784); Eliab Harvey, Esq. and Lady Louisa (daughter of Earl Nugent) (1785); Hon. William Henry Irby and Mary (1785); Hon. Horatio Walpole and Sophia (1785); Luke Dillon and Lady Augusta (1786); Hon. William Waldegrave and Cornelia Amelia (1786); Capt. Edmund Joshua and Lady Louisa Nugent (1787); Hon. Henry Fitzroy and Elizabeth (1787); John Peachy, Esquire, (heir apparent of Lord Seife) and Hester Elizabeth (1787); Lord John Townshend and Georgina (1788); Henry James Jessup, Esq. and Lady Anna Maria (daughter of the Earl of Strathmore) (1789); Hon. John Douglass and Frances (1789); John Rodney, Esq. and Lady Catherine (daughter of the Earl of Westmeath) (1790); Lord John Russell and Georgiana Elizabeth (1790); Hon. Th. James Twifleton and Charlotte Anne Frances (1790); Hon. Spencer Percival and Jane (1791); Hon. Henry Fitzroy and Lady Anne (daughter of the Earl of Mornington) (1791); John Thorpe, Esq. and Lady Susanna (1791); G. Th. Hayward Cuffmaker and Hon. Catherine (1791); Hon. William Elphinstone and Anne (1792); Sir George Wombwell and Lady Anne (daughter of the Earl of Fauconberg) (1792); Sir John Berney and Lady Henrietta (daughter of the late Earl of Abergavenny) (1792); John Campbell, Esq. and Lady Caroline Isabella (daughter of the Earl of Jersey) (1792); James Henry Leigh, Esq. and Hon. Julia (daughter of the late Lord Saye and Sele) (1793); Lord Henry Fitzgerald and Charlotte (1793); Capt. William Waldegrave and Emily (1793); Charles Greville, Esq. and Lady Charlotte (daughter of the Duke of Portland) (1793).

The following Baronets have had children baptized in this parish; the date annexed is the first year in which each family occurs in the register:

Sir Robert Lawley (by Elizabeth—1736, &c.); Sir John Goodrick (by Mary—1739); Sir Nevill George Hickman (by Frances—
(1751);

number of girls is now about to be augmented to 42, that of the boys to 52. The children are employed in such a manner as enures them

1751); Sir Harry Erskine (by Janet—1762); Sir George Armitage (by Anna Maria—1762); Sir John Tyrrel (by Mary—1763); Sir James Winter Lake (by Joyce—1765); Herbert Mackworth, Esq. (afterwards Bart.) (by Elizabeth—1768); Sir James Langham (by Juliana—1771); Sir Charles Cope (by Catherine—1771); Sir John Nesbitt (by Glau-dine Favre—1771); Sir George Cooke (by Frances—1772); Sir Gervas Clifton (by Frances—1773); Sir Thomas Miller (by Elizabeth—1773); Sir Justinian Iham (by Sufanna—1774); Sir Edward Dering (by Deborah—1775); William Burrell (now Sir William (by Sophia—1775); Sir John Thorold (by Jane—1776); Sir Richard Worsley (by Seymour Dorothy—1776); Sir William Abdy (by Mary—1776); Sir Richard Sutton (by Anne—1776); Sir Griffith Boynton (by Mary—1777); Sir Robert Barker (by Bridget—1777); Sir Matthew White Ridley (by Sarah—1778); Sir Thomas Tancred (by Penelope—1779); Sir Andrew Snape Hammond (now Bart.) (by Anne—1779); Stephen Lushington, Esq. (now Sir Stephen—1780); Sir Francis Basset (by Frances—1781); Sir John Penhall (by Rebecca—1781); Sir George Henderfon (by Anne—1782); Sir Henry Dashwood (by Mary Helen—1782); Sir John Reade (by Jane—1785); Sir Gregory Page Turner (by Frances—1785); Dr. Charles Boitock (now Sir Charles Rich) (by Frances—1786); Sir William Jarvis Twyden (by Frances—1788); Sir Godfrey Webster (by Elizabeth—1789); Sir Thomas Rumbold (by Johanna—1789); Sir Charles Henry Knowles (1790); Sir Hew Dalrymple (by Frances—1790); Sir William Cuninghame (by Mary—1790); Sir James St. Clair Erskine (by Harriot Elizabeth—1791); Sir Thomas Hufsey Apreece (by Dorothea—1791); Sir Thomas Wallace (by Rosina—1792); Sir Egerton Leigh (by Theodosia—1793); Sir John Rous (by Charlotte Maria—1793); Sir William Mordaunt Milner (by Diana—1793); Rev. Sir William Henry Clerke (by Byzantia—1793); Sir Francis Ford (by Mary—1793); Sir William Manners (by Catherine Rebecca—1793); and Sir John Dryden (by Elizabeth—1794).

Burials.

Hon. Arthur Legg, Oct. 8, 1729.
 Dame Rachael Hopman, Nov. 15, 1744.
 Hon. Brabazon Ponfonby (a child), Feb. 10, 1745;—Lady Rachael, June 5, 1756;—Henry, June 10, 1756;—John, June 15, 1756;—Lady Sarah, March 6, 1765.
 Hon. John Mercer, Sept. 22, 1747.
 Lady Elizabeth Amprux de la Messais, Jan. 5, 1748.
 Frances Countess of Mar, March 9, 1761.
 Sir Charles Innis, Bart. April 12, 1768.
 Dame Sarah Crespigny, April 13, 1768.
 Sir John Spring, Bart. Aug. 25, 1769;—Anne Lady Spring, Jan. 5, 1776.
 Lord Ch. William Cavendish Bentinck (a child), July 27, 1770;—Lord Henry William Cavendish Bentinck (a child), Sept. 17, 1771.
 Hon. Charles Barry (a child), Dec. 6, 1771.
 Sir Geo. Francis Hempson, Dec. 28, 1774.
 Lady Susan Edmontone, April 11, 1776.
 Sir John Murray, Bart. Dec. 10, 1777.
 Lady Margaret Murray, Sept. 10, 1779.
 Hon. Stewart Napier, Oct. 16, 1779.
 Sir William Sharpe, Feb. 14, 1780.
 Lady Mary Leslie (a child), Dec. 5, 1780.
 Lady Jane Flack, Jan. 5, 1783.
 Lady Mary West, March 7, 1783.
 Elizabeth Lady St. Clair, Nov. 7, 1783.
 Hon. Jesse Caulfield, June 17, 1785.
 Lady Abigail Hay, July 14, 1785.
 Hon. Jane Ponfonby, Feb. 24, 1787.
 Right Hon. John Earl of Caithness, April 13, 1789.
 Sir Samuel Hannay, Bart. Dec. 23, 1790.

Sir.

them to habits of industry, and is most likely to be serviceable to them in their future lives. The clear produce of their labours in 1793 was 130l. which enables the trustees of the school to extend its utility. A brief account of the rise and progress of this charity was printed in 1794, by which it appears that it has a fund of 3900l. in the 3 per cents. arising from the donations of various persons⁶⁶. Mr. William Huddle, in 1753, bequeathed a house in Castle-street (for an unexpired term of 69 years), now let at 25 l. per annum. Mr. Thomas Gaff, in 1776, gave a rent-charge of 2l. 2s. during an unexpired term of 41 years; Richard Balfhaw, Esq. in 1784, gave a coach-house and offices in Brianstone Mews, now let at 18 l. per annum, and a house in Conway-court, let at 11 l. per annum. The annual subscription in 1793 was 762l. Collections are occasionally made at the chapels. They amounted in 1793 to 268 l.

Thomas Verley, in 1692, left the interest of 50l. to be distributed ^{Benefaction} in bread among the poor of this parish. _{for bread.}

⁶⁶ The principal donors were :		£.	1773, Lady Delamere, - - -	£. 200
1752, Mr. John Reynolds, by legacy, -	50	1774, John Allen, Esq. - - - -	- - -	100
Mr. John Packer, - - - - -	50	1777, Mr. William Lovejoy, master of	} 120	
1755, Mr. William Brooks, - - - - -	50	the charity-school, a residu-		
1759, Mrs. Bridget Bridgman, - - -	50	ary legacy, - - - - -		
1761, Mrs. Elizabeth Goodere, - - -	180	John Dupree, Esq. by legacy,		105
1764, Mr. Gardes, - - - - -	50	1780, Mr. Samuel Smith, - - - -		50
1767, William Morehead, Esq. - - -	100	1781, Mrs. Margaret Fauquier, - - -		50
Mrs. Susanna Willings, - - - -	50	1784, Richard Balfhaw, Esq. - - -		150
1768, Mrs. Webb, - - - - -	100	1785, George Burnfall, Esq. - - -		50
1770, Mrs. Trimmell, by gift, on con-	} 100	Mrs. Leonora Hale, - - - - -		200
dition of paying her 5l. per		1783, Mrs. Margaretta Anna Adams,		315
annum during her life, -		1790, Mrs. Susanna Trinquand, - - -		100
John Dupree, Esq. by donation,	63	1791, John Christopher Zumpe, Esq.		200
1773, Mrs. Anne Maynard, by legacy,	50	1792, William Shefford, Esq. - - -		50

Sir David Murray, Bart. June 29, 1791.
 Lady Mary Oughton, Dec. 25, 1793.
 The Most Noble Dorothy Duchefs of Port-
 land, June 14, 1794.

Sir Archibald Murray, Bart. June 28, 1794.
 Frances Lady Annaly (widow of the Chief
 Justice of Ireland), Aug. 16, 1794.
 Sarah Lady Ballenden, Nov. 29, 1794.

The

Middlesex
hospital.

The Middlesex hospital, instituted in 1745, for sick and lame, and lying-in married women, is in this parish. When first erected it stood insulated in the fields. The number of persons relieved by this charity (including out-patients), from its first institution to the 31st of December 1793, were 86,810; the number of married women delivered, 9986. Through the munificence of an unknown benefactor, an establishment was provided in this hospital in the year 1792 for persons afflicted with cancer. The plan was suggested by the late benevolent John Howard. The Duke of Northumberland is president of the Middlesex hospital.

Ancient con-
duits belong-
ing to the city
of London.
Lord Mayor's
banqueting-
house.

On the north side of Oxford-road, near Stratford-place, were some ancient conduits belonging to the city of London. Near them stood the Lord Mayor's banqueting-house, whither the city-officers used to resort when they went to view the conduits. It was pulled down in 1737, when the springs were arched over⁶⁷.

Government
of the parish.

The parish of Marybone is governed by a select vestry, and is extremely well regulated, for which it is much indebted to the late Bishop Harley, who was many years curate, and exerted all his interest in procuring the acts of parliament, by which these regulations are confirmed and established. A very spacious and commodious workhouse was built in the year 1775. The average number of paupers is about 800. Near the same site is a large parochial infirmary, built a few years ago. Both together are capable of containing 1200 persons.

Place of exe-
cution.

The public place of execution for criminals convicted in the county of Middlesex was formerly in the parish of Marybone, at the end of Park-lane, not far from Tybourn-turnpike⁶⁸. There suffered the

⁶⁷ Maitland's History of London, 1739.

⁶⁸ Hence the gallows was called Tybourn-tree; and the ticket which on the conviction

of a criminal entitles the prosecutor to certain privileges and exemptions, is still known by the name of a Tybourn ticket.

infamous

infamous Catherine Hayes, for the murder of her husband (in this parish), which was attended with circumstances of uncommon atrocity. It is recorded in a well-known ballad, beginning, "In Ty-bourn-road there liv'd a man." Catherine Hayes suffered the utmost severity of her sentence, being literally burnt alive, in consequence (as it was said) of the indignation of the populace, who would not suffer the executioner to strangle her (as is usual) before the fire was kindled.

NEWINGTON-STOKE.

Name and
etymology.

IN ancient records, this place is called Newtone, or Neweton, that is, the new town. The word Stoke (from the Saxon *Stoc*, a wood) frequently occurs, either as the name of a parish, or, as in the present instance, a discriminating addition. I find it prefixed to this place as early as the 15th century¹. Newcourt says, that it was sometimes called Neweton Canonicorum, from its connection with the chapter of St. Paul's. Stoke-Newington lies in the hundred of Offulston, at the distance of above three miles north of London. The parish is bounded by Hornsey, Islington, Hackney, and Tottenham. It contains about 550 acres² of land, 18 of which are occupied by market gardeners; the remainder, almost wholly meadow and pasture. About 120 cows are kept in this parish. The soil on the south side of the parish is gravelly, on the north, clay. The quota paid to the land-tax is 482 l. 1s. 6d., which is at the rate of about 1s. 10d. in the pound.

Situation,
boundaries,
extent, &c.

New-river.

The New-river takes a very circuitous course through this parish.

¹ Regist. Dec. & Cap. St. Paul.

² It appears by a terrier of lands (in the parish books) dated 1637, that there were 447 acres of land in Newington besides woodlands, which were then about 100 acres. At this time the parish was divided between six proprietors; Sir Francis Popham (lessee under the prebendary) had 236 acres besides his

woodlands (near 80 more); Mr. Stephens, 74 acres; Mr. Terry, 65; Mr. Corbett, 20; Capt. Massey, 36; the rector's glebe, 16. The number of landholders is now about 14. The principal estate (exclusive of the demefne lands) is that of Henrietta Laura Lady Bath, a farm of 60 acres.

The manor of Newington was part of the ancient demesnes of St. Paul's cathedral. In Newtone, says the record of Doomſday, the canons of St. Paul's hold two hides, being two plough-lands and a half, all cultivated in culture. There are four villans and 37 cottars of 10 acres. This manor was valued at 40s. per annum in the Confessor's time, and when the survey was taken. It was, and is, says the record, parcel of the demesnes of St. Paul's. The manor of Newington has, from time immemorial, been the corps of a prebend ³ in that cathedral. It is probable that the prebendaries held it formerly in their own hands. The first lessee who occurs upon record is William Patten, Esq. (great nephew of the founder of Magdalen college) who renewed his lease with Thomas Penny (then prebendary) in 1560 ⁴. A few years afterwards (anno 1565) Mr. Patten obtained another lease from the same prebendary for 99 years, to commence from 1575. This lease he assigned in the year 1571 to John Dudley, Esq. who died in 1580, leaving a widow, afterwards married to Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charter-house, and one daughter Anne, who, during the mother's life, were joint proprietors of the manor ⁵. Anne Dudley married Sir Francis Popham,

³ The following is a list of the most distinguished persons who have held this corps, with the dates of their collation, and the highest preferment which they afterwards attained:— Gilbert Foliot, Bart. of London, before 1139; Henry de Wingham, Bishop of London, and some time Lord High Chancellor, 1252; Ralph de Baldock, Bishop of London, and Lord Chancellor (about 1294); John de Everdon, Baron, and afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer (about the same time); John de Sandale, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Chancellor (about 1314); Roger de Northburgh, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, Lord Keeper, and Lord Treasurer (about 1316); John Langton, Bishop of St. David's (1428); William Dud-

ley, Bishop of Durham (1471); Hugh Lloyd, an eminent grammarian (1584); Bishop Stillingfleet (1672); and Archbishop Tillotson (1689). The present prebendary is the Rev. Charles Weston, M. A. prebendary also of Durham. He was collated to this prebend in 1763.

⁴ Cart. Ant. pen. Dec. & Cap. St. Paul, N^o 1446. The term of years is not specified in this lease, nor that of the former lease which is there mentioned.

⁵ Mr. Dudley bequeathed all his goods and chattels (among which was this manor, being a leasehold for term of years) equally between his wife and daughter.

Knt. whose son Alexander purchased the fee-simple of the manor, when the church lands were sold in 1649⁶. At the Restoration, the church recovered its rights, Mr. Popham reverted to his former state of lessee, and Penny's lease (which was granted before the restraining act of Queen Elizabeth) being nearly expired, obtained a fresh lease for three lives, renewable according to the usual tenure of church leases⁷. In 1699, Alexander, son of Sir Francis Popham, K. B. and grandson of Colonel Alexander Popham, above-mentioned, sold his interest in the then existing lease, to Thomas Gunston, Esq. who died the next year. His sister Mary, who inherited this manor as residuary legatee, married Sir Thomas Abney, some time Lord Mayor of London. After the decease of Mrs. Elizabeth Abney, their only surviving child, who died unmarried, at the age of 78, in 1782, the lease of this manor was sold, pursuant to her will (anno 1783), and purchased by Jonathan Eade, Esq. who is the present lessee, and as such lord of the manor. The demesne lands are 325 acres, or thereabouts, producing, with the manerial profits (as calculated in 1783), an annual revenue of 826l. 4s.⁸ The reserved

⁶ It was purchased for the sum of 1925l. 4s. 6½d. the yearly value being 474l. 15s. 0½d. over and above the reserved rent, which was then 19l. Parliamentary Surveys, and Particulars of Sale, in St. Paul's Cathedral.

⁷ This lease, dated 1661, was for the lives of his three sons, Sir Francis, Alexander, and George. Sir Francis dying in 1674, the life of his only son Alexander (then a minor) was put in; on the death of George Popham, the life of Anne, wife of the last-mentioned Alexander, was put in; after the alienation of the manor from the Popham family, Mr. Gunston (the old lease being cancelled) procured a new lease, anno 1700, for the lives of himself, aged 32, his sister Mary (afterwards Lady Abney) aged 24, and John Gunston, merchant, aged

40; upon Mr. Gunston's death in 1701, the life of Edward Abney, Esq. aged 20, (son of Sir Thomas Abney by a former wife,) was put in; on his death in 1716, Sarah Abney, aged 13 (daughter of Sir Thomas by Mary Gunston); on John Gunston's death about 1729, Mary Abney, younger sister of Sarah; on the death of Mary in 1732, Thomas Ashurst, citizen of London; on the death of Sarah (Abney) wife of Jocelyn Pickard, Esq. in 1738, Elizabeth Abney's life was put in; on the death of Lady Abney in 1750, Thomas Abney, Esq.; on the death of Mr. Ashurst in 1765, Thomas Streatfield. When Mr. Eade purchased the estate, he obtained a new lease for the lives of himself and his two sons.

⁸ History of Stoke-Newington, p. 67.

rent to the prebendary is 28l. per annum. The lord of the manor holds a court-leet, and court-baron.

The ancient manor-house was pulled down in 1695, and the site let upon building leases by virtue of a licence from the prebendary of Newington, and the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, for that purpose⁹. Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charter-house, resided occasionally in this mansion, after he married Mr. Dudley's widow¹⁰. I think it probable that, previously to her second marriage, she let it to the Earl of Leicester, a relation of her former husband. The arms of Dudley, with an Earl's coronet, and the order of the garter, were taken some time ago from a house on the site of the manerial residence, and are now in the possession of James Brown, Esq. of Newington. As an additional confirmation of the conjecture that the Earl of Leicester resided at Newington, it may be mentioned that a servant of his lady, the Countess of Essex, was buried there, Oct. 24, 1582¹¹. Mr. Gunston, during the short time he possessed this manor, built a new house at a very considerable expence, and died just as it was finished¹², which occasioned a funeral poem by Dr. Watts, published in his *Horæ Lyricæ*. This eminent divine spent the latter part of his life in Lady Abney's house at Newington, and died there on the 25th of November 1748¹³. This house, though no part of the demesnes, has continued to be the manerial residence.

Manor-house.

Thomas Sutton.

Earl of Leicester.

Dr. Watts.

Among the eminent and remarkable inhabitants of this place, who will not be elsewhere noticed, may be mentioned the celebrated Daniel Defoe, who resided here about the year 1710¹⁴; Anderson,

Eminent inhabitants.
Daniel Defoe.
Anderson.

⁹ History of Stoke-Newington, by James Brown, Esq. published in the Bibliotheca Topograph. Brit. N^o XIV. p. 70.

¹⁰ Biograph. Brit.

¹¹ Parish Register.

¹² History of Stoke-Newington, p. 25.

¹³ Ibid. p. 26.

¹⁴ Harl. MSS. N^o 7001.

the commercial writer¹⁵; James Burgh, author of political disquisitions and other works; Thomas Day, author of Sandford and Merton, and other publications¹⁶; and the late celebrated John Howard¹⁷. To these may be added, Thomas Cooke, Esq. a very eccentric character, of whom, as his name is not so well known, it may be necessary to say a few words. During his residence at Constantinople as a merchant, he contributed in a very munificent manner to the relief of Charles XII. King of Sweden, then a prisoner in Turkey, and raised a large sum towards his liberation, by a scheme of exporting copper from Sweden, for which he procured the King's order¹⁸. His connection with this parish was occasioned by his intermarriage with one of Sir Nathaniel Gould's daughters¹⁹. He resided at Newington from the time of his return to England till his death, which happened on the 12th of August 1752. In the month of February preceding, he sent a note of 1000 l. to the governors of the bank, requesting that it might be distributed among the clerks in the proportion of a guinea for every year that each person had been in their service²⁰. Mr. Cooke was buried, pursuant to his will, near Morden college on Blackheath. His corpse was placed upright in the ground, covered only with a winding sheet; the coffin in which it was conveyed to the place of interment was left for the first pensioner it would fit. His funeral was attended by twelve poor men, members of a club at Newington; to each of whom he bequeathed a guinea and a suit of clothes, on condition of keeping himself sober. If any one transgressed this condition he was to forfeit his legacy, and only receive 2 s. 6 d. for his day's work²¹.

Parish church.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles. It was repaired, or (as Stow says) "rather new

¹⁵ From the information of James Brown, Esq.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ History of Stoke-Newington, p. 32.

²⁰ History of Stoke-Newington, p. 32.

²¹ Ibid.

" builded,"

“ builded,” in 1562, by William Patten, Esq. lessee of the manor. Over the north door is the date, with these words, *Ab alto*. Over the door of a chapel on the same side are Mr. Patten’s arms and initials. The church was considerably enlarged in 1716 and in 1723²³.

On the south wall of the chancel is a marble monument, supported by pillars of the Corinthian order, to the memory of John Dudley, Esq.²⁴, who died in 1580. His effigies (in armour), and that of his wife in the dress then worn, are represented in kneeling attitudes. Underneath are some Latin verses, for which the writer was paid 10s. as appears by the roll of Mr. Dudley’s funeral expences²⁵.

John Dudley’s monument.

On the north wall of the chancel is a very handsome monument (by Banks) to the memory of Sir John Hartopp, Bart. who died

Monument of the Hartopps and Hurlocks.

²³ History of Stoke-Newington, p. 9.

²⁴ Arms—Quarterly of four grand compartments.—I. 1. Or a lion ramp. Vert, tail forked.—Dudley. 2. G. a cinquefoil pierced Erm.—Bellomont Earl of Leicester. 3. O. two lions pass. Az.—Somery. 4. Arg. a cross patonce Az.—Malpas. II. 1. and 4. Arg. a maunch G.—Thirkeld. 2. and 3. O. a bend flory counterflory S.—Bromfiete. III. 1. Barry of six O. and Az. on a canton G. a cross patonce Arg.—Atton. 2. Quarterly O. and G. a border vair.—Fitzjohn. 3. O. a cross S.—Vesey. 4. Vert three lions ramp. Arg. crowned and chained Or.—Tyfon. IV. as I.

²⁵ Printed in the second volume of the Bibl. Topograph. Britan. from a MS. roll in the collection of the Earl of Leicester. The following extract affords a good specimen of the magnificence of a funeral feast :

	l.	s.	d.
“ Three barrells bere, —	0	13	0
“ Strong bere, one barrell dim.	0	12	9
“ Claret wyne, one hoggshead,	4	5	0
“ Sack, muscadell, and malmsey,			
“ 10 gall. — —	1	0	0

	l.	s.	d.
“ Rennish wyne, two gallons,	0	5	4
“ Floure for pies and bread, thirty-			
“ two bush. — —	3	16	0
“ For bacon, and other cates and			
“ necessaries, — —	6	15	4
“ To the powlter, — —	9	13	6
“ To the butcher, — —	12	6	6
“ To Mr. Haynes for freshe fishe,	2	5	0
“ To a fisherman for 4 pikes,	1	0	0
“ Spice, — —	4	6	7
“ One brawne, — —	1	6	8
“ One firken of sturdgeon,	1	6	8
“ Two boxes of wassers, —	0	5	4
“ Two gallons of mustarde,	0	0	8
“ Three gallons & halfe of creme,	0	4	8
“ To a master coke, six under-			
“ cokes, and ten turn-			
“ broaches, — —	3	3	4

“ To the draper for blackes,” 166 5 0
 One hundred and five persons were put in mourning, for which the quantity of cloth was 300 yards and a half.

Among the legacies left by Mr. Dudley was a cup to the Earl of Leicester, valuc 100l.!

anno 1762; Sarah Lady Hartopp, 1730; Joseph Hurlock, Esq.²⁶, 1793, and his wife Sarah (daughter of Sir John Hartopp), 1766. This monument, which is ornamented with an elegant female figure, of white marble, reclining on an urn, was put up at the expence of Anne, wife of Edmund Craddock Hartopp of Four-oaks Hall in Warwickshire, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Hurlock, and sole heiress of the (Newington branch of the) Hartopps. On the chancel floor are the tombs of John Stevens, citizen and stationer, 1726; John Taylor, 1729; his wife Judith, 1713; their son James, 1713; John Kirkman, 1765; and his sister Anne Neal, 1768. In the chancel-window are the arms of the Drapers' Company.

John Taverner's monument.

On the east wall of the north aisle is the monument of John Taverner²⁷, rector of Newington, with the following inscription: “ Joannes Taverner, natus in comitatu Hertfordiensi, familiâ honestâ, parentibus piis et probis. A primâ infantia literis operam dedit; primò sub privato magistro; dein Westmonasterii institutus, Cantabrigiæ studuit per annos 8, ubi item Magisterii gradum suscepit. Dein Oxonii per annos 5. Posteaque Johanni King Epo. Lon. a libellis per annos 9, et unus prælectorum in collegio Gresham. Lon. per annos 28. Demumq̄ sacris ordinibus susceptis, vicarius de Tillingham in com. Essex, an. 5. Et postremum hujus ecclesiæ rector an. 9. Hic expleto curriculo subtus fepultus fœlicem resurrectionem sperat. Nat. anno 1584. Denatus anno 1638. Vitam duxit cœlibem.”

“ Vixi nec quicquam vel vitæ nomine dignum

“ Senfi, vel quare longa petenda foret.

“ Hic fitus est qui res divinas calluit, artes

“ Omnes cui lingua et plurima et una fuit.

²⁶ Arg. a chevron vair between 3 moors' heads coupèd in profile, proper. On an escutcheon of pretence, Sab. a chevron between 3 otters passant Arg.—Hartopp.

²⁷ Arms—Quarterly, 1. & 4. Arg. a bend

Lozengy Sab.—Taverner. 2. Erm. on a chevron Sab. three crosses engrailed Or.—Silver. 3. Arg. on a fesse between 3 snakes proper, as many martlets, Argent.

“ Qui bene iudicio purum solidavit acumen,
 “ Famam ultra prudens, ac sine teste pius.
 “ Qui potuit citius quam quærere munus obire,
 “ Seu quod civilis seu toga docta regit.
 “ Mens humilis fuit in sublimi corpore ; pectus
 “ Sincerum, donans dextera, penna volans.
 “ Pulcher erat primo, cum vir virtute venustus,
 “ In fene mors vixit, dormit is, illa fuit.
 “ Dies mei velociores.”

On the north wall are the monuments of William Frohock ²⁸, Various mo-
 corn-factor, 1764 ; Silvester Cole Frohock, vintner, 1767 ; and a numents.
 neat marble tablet to the memory of Mr. Stephen Tyers ²⁹, 1790, and
 Anne his wife, 1792 ; “ they lived 57 years together in conjugal fe-
 “ licity.” On the west wall is the monument of Gideon Guichenett,
 merchant, 1759. On the floor are the tombs of Captain Edward Al-
 lanfon, 1723 ; Martha, wife of Mr. Samuel Wathen, and daughter of
 Mrs. Susan Allanson, 1747 ; Dame Sarah Hartopp, daughter of Sir
 Joseph Woolfe, 1730 ; Sir John Hartopp, Bart. 1762 ; Mrs. Anne
 Hartopp, 1764 ; Mr. John White, 1731 ; Elizabeth Smith, daughter
 of John and Lydia White, 1754 ; Mr. Thomas Heacock, apothecary,
 1744 ; Miss Mary Cooke, daughter of Thomas Cooke, Esq. 1749 ;
 Mrs. Elizabeth Cooke, 1763 ; Mr. Edmund Hammond, 1759 ; Mrs.
 Sarah Chefelden, 1770 ; and Anna Maria, wife of Robert Thomas,
 Esq. 1792.

On the south wall of the nave is a monument to the memory of
 Thomas Parsons ³⁰, Esq. citizen of London, 1784 ; Anne Hamill,

²⁸ Arms—Or, a chevron engrailed Erm. in base a lion ramp. G. on a chief Vert two garbs Or, impaling G. a lion ramp. O. a border engrailed Erm. a canton of the last.—Gray.

²⁹ Arms—Arg. a chevron G. On a canton S. a cinquefoil pierced Erm. impaling, S. a

chevron Arg. between three cheffrooks Or.—Dunkley.

³⁰ Arms—Per fesse Az. and Sab. three suns Or, impaling, Arg. on a chevron between three eagles' heads erased Sab. three roses of the field.

widow,

widow, his daughter ; and Mary Baunton, widow, another daughter. The monument was put up by Jane, wife of Thomas Trundle, a third daughter. On the floor is the tomb of Dr. Samuel Wright, with the following inscription : “ M. S. V. R. Samuelis Wright, “ S. T. P. qui agro Eboracensi ortus ac disciplinis liberalibus bene “ institutus, sacrum suum munus rure suscepit, deinde Londinum “ profectus, brevi temporis spatio ita se probavit, ut ecclesie Pref- “ byterianæ pastor eligeretur, cui per annos octo et triginta pari di- “ ligentiâ et fœlicitate præfuit, multigenæ autem doctrinæ eas na- “ turæ dotes habuit adjunctas, ut in sacris administrandis (quæ “ summo decore semper præstabat), mentes auditorum attentas red- “ dere sibi que facili conciliare possêt ; ad recondita etiam *Sacrarum* “ literarum sensa eruenda eximiâ facultate præditus erat, vitæque “ Christianæ virtutibus conspicuus. At defessus tandem labore, acer- “ bisque doloribus quos fortiter pertulit, corpus hic sepeliri jubens, in “ Christo placidè obdormivit; Non. April, A. D. 1746, æt. suæ 64.’” In the nave are the tombs also of John Leigh (son of John Leigh by Talbot, daughter of Benjamin Pigott), 1652 ; and Mrs. Sophia Standerwick (grand-daughter of Daniel Defoe), who died Oct. 26, 1787, aged 62.

In the christening pew is the tomb of Thomas Phipps, 1742 ; and in the belfry those of James Porter, Gent. 1693, and Mr. Job Edwards, 1720.

Weever mentions a tomb in Newington church to the memory of Matilda, wife of John Ekington, cofferer of the household to Edward IV. ob. 1473. Strype mentions the tomb of John Stocker, Esq. buried in the chapel of St. Thomas at Stoke-Newington, anno 1500.

Alderman
Pickett's
family tomb.

The most remarkable tomb in the church-yard is that of Alderman Pickett's family. It was erected in memory of his father Mr. William Pickett, 1745 ; and Anne his mother, 1750. It commemorates also

the

the melancholy and untimely fate of the Alderman's daughter Elizabeth, who died Dec. 11, 1781, "in consequence of her cloaths taking fire the preceding evening." The inscription adds, "Reader, if ever you should witness such an afflicting scene, recollect that the only method to extinguish the flame is to stifle it by an immediate covering." There are tombs also to the memory of Mr. John Ebborne, 1707; Samuel Lane, citizen of London, 1708; Anne, his sister, wife of John Manship, Esq. 1734; John Manship, Esq. 1749; Elizabeth (Aubrey), wife of Robert Caffills, 1724; John Newman, Gent. 1729; his niece Anne, wife of John Shaw, 1729; John Phillpot, Gent. 1730; Mary, widow of James Brown, M.D. 1733; Zechariah Allen, apothecary, 1735; Joanna, daughter of William Walton, and widow of Mr. John Forbes³¹, 1739; John Shuckburgh, Gent. 1739; Mary, his relict, afterwards the wife of Elias Brownford, 1762; Mr. Samuel Martin, 1743; Mr. Francis Grizwell, 1745; Mr. John Derrick Garnum, apothecary, 1746; Mr. George Atkinson, 1747; Rhoda, wife of the Rev. Ralph Thoresby, 1751; Ralph Thoresby, rector of Newington, (son of the celebrated antiquary,) 1763; John Collins, Gent. 1751; John Jabez Hurst, his son in law, 1770; Robert Berkley, Gent. 1754; Mary, his wife (daughter of the Rev. Richard Sear), 1767; Mr. John Conway, 1754; Mr. Gabriel Beeching Galloway, 1755; Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, 1756; Mrs. Hannah Bentley, 1757; Mrs. Elizabeth Bentley, 1767; Mr. Hugh Robinson, 1758; Sufanna, wife of William Dampier, apothecary, 1763; Alexander Burnett, Gent. 1768; Mr. Spencer Morris, 1768; Mary, his wife (daughter of David Rebotier), 1748; Elizabeth, his daughter (wife of Mr. John

Melancholy
fate of Miss
Pickett.

Various
tombs in the
church-yard.

³¹ On the same stone was an inscription (not now visible) to the memory of Thomas Forbes, "guages, and mathematics in general; obiit Nov. 29, 1731." Bib. Topograph. Brit. M. A. "whose death was a public loss, he being a complete master of the learned lan- N^o XIV. p. 60.

Starr), 1777; Herman Lewis, Esq. 1771; Mr. Samuel Deverell, of Minchinhampton in Gloucestershire, 1772; Mrs. Anne Bell, 1773; Mr. John Macbean, 1774; Philip Garbrand, Esq. 1774; Philip Nesbitt, Gent. 1775; Mary, wife of the Rev. Meredith Townsend, 1776; Mr. John Slater, 1776; Mr. Philip Grafton, 1778; Mary, his wife, 1775; Mr. Charles Rebotier, 1778; Magdalen, his wife (daughter of Henry Guinand), 1776; Mrs. Jane Guinand, 1789; Sarah, wife of the Rev. William Neale, rector of Effindon and Bayford, Herts, 1781; William Lawrie, merchant, 1781; Mr. John Wallbank, 1784; Mr. William Weston, 1785; James Brown, Esq. 1788; Peter Salleé, 1788; Sarah, wife of Capt. Fielder Dorset, 1792; and William Dampier, apothecary, 1793.

Rectory.

The church of this place is a rectory in the peculiar jurisdiction of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and in the patronage of the prebendary of Newington³². The rector has a glebe of 18 acres, being the only freehold land in the parish³³. The rectory was valued at 10 marks per ann. in 1366³⁴, and in 1650 at 54l. 17s.³⁵; in the king's books it is rated at 10l.

Dr. Sidrach Simpson, rector of Newington, who died anno 1704, gave to the use of his successors a copyhold messuage and about three acres of land in Newington, now let at 60l. per annum. His successor Dr. Millington, who died in 1728, bequeathed two-thirds of the profits of certain lands in Acton (now about 24l. per annum³⁶) to the rector of this parish for the time being, as an encouragement for his reading public prayers every day in the parish church.

³² Newcourt.

³³ History of Newington.

³⁴ Lamb. MSS. Lib. Regist. Langham.

William de Grulling was then rector.

³⁵ Parliamentary Surveys.

³⁶ See p. 227.

John Taverner, rector of this parish from 1629 to 1638, had been professor of music in Gresham college ²⁶.

Rectors.
John Taverner.

Thomas Manton, who was appointed to this living by the committee for plundered ministers on the sequestration of William Heath, was, if we may believe Wood's account, a complete vicar of Bray. At first he was a zealous presbyterian, took the covenant, and frequently preached before the long parliament. When the independents were in power he joined their party; made a flattering speech to Oliver Cromwell when he took upon him the title of Protector; and at his son's inauguration officiated as prelate of the protectorate, said prayers, and gave him his blessing. At the Restoration he so far ingratiated himself with Charles II. that he made him one of his chaplains; and is said to have designed him a deanery, had he complied with the act of uniformity ²⁷. Dr. Manton died Oct. 18, 1677, and was buried at Newington. His works were very voluminous, consisting chiefly of sermons and expositions of scripture. He resigned this rectory in 1656, when the parishioners proceeded to the election of another minister; but it was nearly a year before any successor was settled: at length Daniel Bull was unanimously chosen ²⁸,

Thomas Manton.

and

²⁶ Ward's Professors of Gresham. See his epitaph, p. 285.

²⁷ Ant. Wood, vol. i.

²⁸ The whole proceedings are thus entered in the vestry-book:

“ Orderd, That on Whitfun Monday the parish meete to choose a minister, if Mr. Hickman this weeke returne not an answer, to accept a cale from us, and then to meete next Lord's daye.”

“ At a vestre houlden the 2d of June 1656, att Stoke-Newington, the inhabitants underwritten have made an unanimous choyce of Mr. Thomas Froyfell to succeed Mr. Thomas Manton, to officiate as minister of this place. Witness our hands, &c. &c.”

“ Ordered, May 19, 1657, That the election of a minister be suspended untill the 2d of June 1657 next. In the mean time if Mr. Ford receive satisfaction that he can accept of the cale he had from us, and come to sit downe with us as our pastor, then to proceed noe farther with any; but if he cannot, then if Mr. Hickman can come we doe accept of him; but both within the said time, or else to looke out elsewhere as God shall direct us.”

“ Aug. 17, 1657. Agreed, unanimously, That in case noe possative acceptance of our former cale of Mr. Froyfell come this day to the churchwarden's hand, that then Mr. Thomas Willes be presented to the Lord

and received his appointment from the lord protector November 25, 1657³⁹.

It appears that Heath was not reinstated before 1662⁴⁰, when it is probable that Bull was ejected in consequence of the act of uniformity. The present rector is William Cooke, D. D. Provost of King's College in Cambridge, and Dean of Ely. He succeeded William Henry Nicolls in this rectory anno 1767. The present lecturer is Thomas Sheppard, M. A.

The presbyterian meeting-house on Newington-green was built in 1708⁴¹. Richard Biscoe, minister there till the year 1727, conformed to the church of England, and preached the sermons at Boyle's lectures, which he digested afterwards in a work intitled, *The History of the Acts of the Apostles*. Mr. Loveden, a subsequent minister at Newington, left that place in 1738, and conformed to the church. He published a volume of sermons in 8vo. The

Presbyterian
meeting-house
at Newington-
green, and its
pastors.
Richard Bis-
coe.
Mr. Loveden.

“ Protector as one wee judge fitt, and desire
“ may be admitted to succeed Mr. Manton as
“ pastor of this place; and unto whom, beinge
“ settled, and performinge all pastoral offices
“ to the likinge of the major part of this parish,
“ wee promise all due incoridgment. Witness,
“ &c.—(N. B. Elected after prayers, Mr.
“ Bull, beinge in competition with him.)”

“ Aug. 24, 1657. At the meeting then of
“ most of the persons abovesaid with Mr. Wil-
“ les, they having promised to take care that,
“ for the incoridgement of him to be their
“ pastor, his maintenance shall be made cer-
“ taine in case the augmentation fayle (one
“ way or other), and the parsonadge-house
“ put in repayres; hee promises, by procuring
“ his settlement, and the utmost indevors for
“ the augmentation *, to come forthwith to
“ take the care and charge of them.”

“ Sep. 27, 1657. Att a vestry then holden,
“ Mr. Daniel Bull was chosen most unani-
“ moufly to succeed Mr. Manton as pastor;
“ all others before chosen having gon off,
“ not being free, as they tould Newington
“ from time to time they were. The whole
“ parish signed his cale, sick and poore, good
“ and bad. Witness, &c. &c. &c.”

³⁹ Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MSS. Lib. vol. xxxiv. p. 220.

⁴⁰ Humphrey Aldersey was appointed to collect Mr. Bull's gratuities, April 15, 1661; and for that service was excused from any other parish office that year. Another person was appointed to collect, March 31, 1662; but the appointment was afterwards crossed off.

⁴¹ See the account of this meeting-house and its ministers in N^o IX. of Bib. Top. Brit. p. 49, 50.

* This augmentation, being 40l. per annum, was afterwards granted to him by the Committees. Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. xxxi. p. 32 and 548.

next minister was Hugh Worthington, M. A. author of several charges and sermons. The late celebrated Dr. Price was afterwards, for several years, minister at Newington-green; whilst he resided there, he was married in Newington-church to Mary Blundell (by banns) June 16, 1757. In 1770, Dr. Thomas Amory, an eminent divine of this persuasion, and a copious writer, came as morning preacher. He died in 1774. The present ministers are, Joseph Towers, LL. D. and the Rev. James Lindsay.

Hugh Worthington.
Dr. Price.

Dr. Amory.

There is another meeting-house belonging to the Dissenters at Stoke-Newington. Martin Tomkins, minister at this place, was dismissed for Arianism, about the year 1718, and published his case. He published also a work called "Jesus Christ the Mediator," and some other tracts. He is spoken of in Toulmin's preface to his new edition of Neale's History of the Puritans. The present minister is George Hodgkins.

Dissenting meeting-house at Newington.

The earliest date of the parish register is 1559.

Parish register.

	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.
1580—1589	- 4 $\frac{9}{10}$	-	4 $\frac{3}{5}$
1620—1629	- 9 $\frac{4}{5}$	-	16 $\frac{1}{10}$
1680—1689	- 12	-	26
1734—1743	- 14 $\frac{7}{10}$	-	39 $\frac{1}{5}$
1780—1784	- 24	-	47 $\frac{4}{5}$
1784—1789	- 23	-	43 $\frac{2}{5}$
1790—1793	- 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	42 $\frac{3}{4}$

Comparative state of population.

The disproportion of the burials to the baptisms, is partly to be attributed to the number of Dissenters who live in this place, being about one-fifth of the inhabitants ⁴², and partly to the frequent interment of non-parishioners. The present number of houses is about

⁴² Viz. 40 families. See History of Stoke-Newington, p. 1.

200. That part of Newington which lies on the east side of the London road is in the parish of Hackney.

Plague years. In 1563, being a plague year, there were 13 burials at Newington; the average was then about four. In 1593, there were 34 burials, the average being nearly the same; in 1603, 65, the average being under 10; in 1625, 52; 40 persons buried that year died of the plague, and their names are marked in the register with a red cross; the average at that period was about 10. In 1665, only 26 burials are entered, but it is clear that the register for that year is inaccurate; for it appears by the minutes of the vestry⁴³, that the plague was very fatal at Newington. Perhaps many persons were buried in the fields, and therefore not entered in the register.

Extracts from the Register.

Countess of Bath.

“ My lady of Bath, died Dec. 20, 1561.” Margaret, daughter of John Donington, Esq. married first to Sir Richard Long, Knt. and afterwards to John Bouchier, Earl of Bath, who died in 1560⁴⁴.

Family of Dudley.

“ Anne, daughter of John Dudley, Esq. born Feb. 12, and christened Feb. 24, 1574-5; John Dudley, Esq. buried Jan. 12, 1580-1.” Son of the Hon. Thomas Dudley, by Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Lancelot Thirkeld, of Yeanwith in Westmorland. The said Thomas was eldest son of Edmund Lord Dudley, by his second wife, and grandson of Sir John Sutton, Lord Dudley⁴⁵, K. G. Anne, daughter of John Dudley, married Sir Francis Popham, as before mentioned⁴⁶.

Countess of Essex, and Earl of Leicester.

“ Foulke Thomas, servant to the Countess of Essex, buried Oct. 24, 1582.” This Countess was widow of Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, who died in 1576, not without suspicion of poison from

⁴³ A minute in the vestry-book, dated April 1666, states that the churchwarden and overseer had been at great care and trouble, by reason of the *plague* visitation late in the parish.

⁴⁴ Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 132.

⁴⁵ Ibid. vol. ii. p. 216.

⁴⁶ P. 280.

the hands of the Earl of Leicester, who soon afterwards married his widow ⁴⁸.

“ Henry Viscount Bulbeck, sonne to the right honourable Edward Vere, Earle of Oxford, was borne the 24th of Feb. 1592--3, and christened the 31 day of March.” Edward Earl of Oxford, a distinguished wit in the court of Queen Elizabeth, resided some years at Newington, where, as Norden says, he had a very proper house. His son Henry succeeded to the titles, but inherited a very small portion of his ancestors' estates; his father having squandered away the greater part of them to vex Lord Burleigh, whose daughter he had married. The offence, which was thus strangely repented, was a refusal on the Lord Treasurer's part, to exert his interest in favour of his son-in-law's friend, the Duke of Norfolk ⁴⁹. It is probable, that some visit of Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Oxford at this place, or to the Earl of Leicester, who seems to have resided here also, gave name to a walk, still called Queen Elizabeth's walk, and occasioned the tradition of her having had a palace at Newington, for which there is not the least foundation. Henry Earl of Oxford, whose birth is here recorded, died without issue at the siege of Breda, in 1625 ⁵⁰.

Edward Earl of Oxford.

Henry Earl of Oxford.

“ William Grey, brother of the L^d Grey, buried Aug. 29, 1594.” Second son of William Lord Grey, and brother of Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton, who died the preceding year in the Tower, having been attainted of high treason for a conspiracy with Sir Walter Raleigh ⁵¹.

Lord Grey of Wilton.

“ William Bassett, Esq. and Judith Boothby ⁵², married May 11, 1598.”

⁴⁸ Dugdale, vol. ii. p. 178.

⁴⁹ Royal and Noble Authors, vol. i. p. 143.

⁵⁰ Dugdale, vol. i. p. 200.

⁵¹ Ibid. vol. i. p. 716.

⁵² Daughter of Thomas Osten, Esq. of

Staffordshire. Her first husband was William Boothby, Esq. father of Sir Henry Boothby, Bart. After Mr. Bassett's death she married Sir Richard Corbet, Bart.

“ Edward

“ Edward Broadhurst, fervant to S^r Richard Drury, receiving his death’s wound in fight at Stamford-hill, died at the Wyne-tavern, and was buried the 26 of Feb. 1599.”

“ Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Sutton, Esq. ⁵³, to whom the rialtie and patronage of this parish ⁵⁴ did belonge, was buried the 17 of June 1602.”

“ Mary, the daughter of S^r George Savell, Knt. ⁵⁵ was christened the 23^d day of March 1602--3.”

“ George Jarmyn, the kinfman of S^r Robert Jarmyn, buried May 9, 1603.”

“ Thomas Chambers, a gentleman of the Temple, was killed in fight at Stamford-hill, and buried the 13th of July 1606.”

Vernon, Lord
of Powys.

“ Sir William Varnam, called the L^d of Powys, died at M^{rs} More, and was buried the 27 of July 1606.” Collins says, that Thomas Vernon of Stocksey, by his wife Anne, daughter and co-heir of John Ludlow, by his wife Elizabeth Graye, daughter and sole heir of Richard Lord of Powis, had a son (*Henry*) who stiled himself Lord Powis, and died without issue in 1606 ⁵⁶.

“ S^r John Burlacy, Kn^t, and Alice Ravis, widow ⁵⁷, married Oct. 1, 1610.”

“ George Straiton, one of my Lo. Gordon’s family, was buried the first of September in the year 1612.”

Family of
Sherard.

“ Bennet, the sonne of Mr. William Sherard, was christened Dec. 18, 1621. Emlyn, son of S^r William Sherard, Kn^t, Nov. 21, 1622; Philip, Nov. 17, 1623.” William Sherard was knighted at Oatlands, July 3, 1622. In the year 1627 he was created Baron

⁵³ Founder of the Charter-house. Mrs. Sutton was widow of J. Dudley, Esq. See p. 280, 282.

⁵⁴ It seems by this entry, made by the then incumbent, that the advowson was leased with the manor to William Patten, under whom Mrs. Sutton claimed.—There are no registers

of the dean and chapter of that date, either to confirm or contradict the conjecture.

⁵⁵ Created a baronet in 1611.

⁵⁶ Peerage, edit. 1768, vol. vii. p. 618.

⁵⁷ Perhaps widow of Thomas Ravis, Bishop of London, who died in 1609.

Sherard

Sherard of Leitrim in Ireland. His son Bennet succeeded to that title. Philip was ancestor to the present Earl of Harborough.

“ Edward L^d Mandeville, Baron of Kimbolton ⁵⁸, and Lady Anne Rich, daughter to the Earle of Warwick, married July 1, 1626.”

“ S^r Archibald Douglas, Kn^t ⁵⁹, and Lady Eleanor Davics, widow, married Mar. 31, 1627.”

“ Abraham Raynardson ⁶⁰, and Eleanor Wynne, married Aug. 2, 1626.”

“ S^r Francis Popham, Kn^t, buried Aug. 15, 1624.” Son of S^r John Popham, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen’s Bench, who resided at Newington ⁶¹. Sir Francis sat in the last parliament of Queen Elizabeth, and in all those of King James and Charles I. He was a zealous opposer of King Charles; to whom he became so obnoxious, that he was among those excepted out of the general pardon offered by that prince. Sir Francis married Anne, only daughter of John Dudley, Esq. of this place. His second son Alexander was a man of considerable note during the civil war. He sat in most of the parliaments during that period; was a commissioner for martial law in 1644, one of the council of state in 1649, a member of Cromwell’s house of lords, in the council of state again in 1659 and 1660, and in the former year one of the army committee. At the Restoration he not only made his peace, but was much caressed by Charles II. who visited him at his seat in Wiltshire during one of his progresses. Col. Popham died anno 1669, and was buried at Chilton Foliot in Wilts ⁶². Many entries relating to the Popham family occur in the parish register at Newington ⁶³.

Lord Chief Justice Popham.

Sir Francis Popham.

Col. Alexander Popham.

“ Lieut.

⁵⁸ Afterwards Earl of Manchester. He had five wives; of whom Lady Anne Rich, daughter of Robert Earl of Warwick, was the second.

⁵⁹ William Douglas, the first Earl of Queensberry, had a son of that name.

⁶⁰ Alderman of London; distinguished for Vol. III.

his bold opposition to the republican government during his mayoralty in 1649.

⁶¹ Harl. MSS. N^o 1551.

⁶² Noble’s Memoirs of the Cromwells, vol. i. p. 408—410.

⁶³ Thomas Lutterel (of Dunster, Somersetshire)

Col. Maffey. "Licut. Col. Maffey was buried the 12 of September, in the " year 1649." I believe this is the same person who was an active officer for the parliament, and governor of Gloucester.

John Lilburn. "Benoni, the son of Colonel John Lilburn, his birth-day on the " 7th of April, in the year of our Lord God 1654." Lilbourn's principal residence was at Eltham, where he died in the month of August 1657⁶³.

"William, son of John Oglander, Esq. ⁶⁴ baptized Feb. 22, 1664, " buried Mar. 9."

Family of
Hartopp,
Bart.

"Charles Hartopp, Esq. the son of S^r John Hartopp, Knt. " Barannet, was borne in the parish of Stoke-Newington, the " fifth day of June 1672." Sir John Hartopp, of Freathby, Leicestershire, Bart. married Elizabeth, daughter of General Fleetwood. He died anno 1722, aged 85; and was buried at Stoke-Newington, April 11: his wife Elizabeth, Nov. 26, 1711; his son, Sir John, in whom the title became extinct, Jan. 28, 1762. Numerous entries relating to the Hartopp family occur in the parish register⁶⁵.

"Bridget

shire) and Jane Popham (daughter of Sir Francis), married May 15, 1621. Mr. John Popham (eldest son of Sir Francis) and Mary Harvey (daughter of Sir Sebastian Harvey, Lord Mayor of London), married June 21, 1621: They had no issue. Letitia, daughter of Col. Edward Popham (fifth son of Sir Francis, a naval officer for the parliament), baptized Oct. 10, 1646. Philip, son of the Right Hon. Col. Alexander Popham, buried March 3, 1651. Anne, his daughter, baptized Jan. 14, 1655: She married William Ash, Esq. of Heytsbury, Wilts. Mrs. Lettice, the wife of the Right Hon. Col. Alexander Popham, was buried the 27th of April in the year of our Lord 1660. She was daughter of William

Carre, Esq. Groom of the Bedchamber to James I. John Popham, son of the Hon. Col. Alexander Popham, buried Dec. 2, 1664:—(not mentioned by Noble.)

⁶³ Biographia Britannica.

⁶⁴ Afterwards Sir John Oglander, Bart.

⁶⁵ Anne Hartopp, infant daughter of Sir John and Elizabeth, buried May 8, 1674; Helen, Dec. 8, 1691; Martha Hartopp, spinster, Feb. 15, 1739; Bridget, Jan. 15, 1742; Mary, Jan. 2, 1749; Elizabeth, March 15, 1754; Dorothy, April 23, 1755; Anne, April 6, 1764;—all daughters of Sir John and Elizabeth Lady Hartopp, in the order in which they occur in the register. Another daughter, Frances, wife of Sir Nathaniel Gould,

“ Bridget Fleetwood, buried Sep. 5, 1681.” The eldest daughter of Oliver Cromwell. She was first married to General Ireton, and after his death to Charles Fleetwood, of Armingland-hall in Norfolk, a very distinguished character during the protectorate of his father-in-law. He was Lord Deputy of Ireland from 1651 to 1654. After the death of Cromwell he became head of the Republican party in the army, and may be said to have possessed, for a short time, the supreme authority. Upon the Restoration, he was fortunate enough, through the interest, as it is said, of Lord Litchfield⁶⁶, to escape with his life and liberty, being permitted to retire to his house at Stoke-Newington, where he spent the remainder of his days in privacy among his friends⁶⁷. Fleetwood, and his son-in-law Sir John Hartopp, were heavily fined for nonconformity in the reign of James II.⁶⁸ General Fleetwood died in 1692, and was buried in Bunhill-fields. His house at Newington was inhabited for many years by his descendants the Hartopps and Hurlocks. It is now a ladies' boarding-school, in the occupation of Mrs. Crisp.

General Fleetwood.

“ Mr Nathaniel Carter, of Yearmouth, and Mrs Mary Fleetwood, married Feb. 21, 1677--8.” Noble says, that Mary Fleetwood was daughter of Bridget Cromwell, by her first husband, and sup-

Marriage of Mary Fleetwood.

Gould*, was buried Nov. 28, 1711. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Nathaniel and Lady Gould (and wife of Thomas Cooke, Esq.), was buried January 1763. Frances Cooke, æt. 6, (daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth,) Nov. 1728; and Margaret, æt. 23, Nov. 1749. Sarah, daughter of Sir Joseph Woolfe, and wife of Sir John Hartopp the younger, was buried at Newington, Sept. 22, 1730. A co-

pitious pedigree of the Hartopps is printed in the 9th number of the Bibliotheca Topograph. Brit.

⁶⁶ Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells, vol. ii. p. 360.

⁶⁷ Neale's History of the Puritans, vol. ii. p. 524.

⁶⁸ Noble, vol. ii. p. 361.

* Sir Nathaniel Gould, who married Frances (daughter of Sir John Hartopp), was an eminent Turkey merchant; and supposed to have been the author of a pamphlet intitled “ An Essay on the Public Debts of this Kingdom, Anno 1726.” He lived in a new house which he built adjoining to the ancient mansion of the Fleetwoods and Hartopps. This house was for many years the residence of Baron Perrott, who purchased it, with other property at Newington, of John Gould, Esq. Sir Nathaniel's nephew. See History of Newington, p. 32 and 69.

poses that she went by the name of Fleetwood, because it was less obnoxious than that of Ireton⁶⁹. But is it not more probable, unless there is positive evidence to the contrary, that she was the daughter of Fleetwood? Supposing it so, she might have been 25 years of age at the time of her marriage; if she was Ireton's daughter, she must have been some years older. Many other entries relating to the Fleetwood family occur in the parish register, as may be seen in the copious pedigrees, printed in the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*.

" Sir Charles Lee, Knt. of Edmonton, and the Hon. Sarah Viscountess Corbett⁷⁰, of Buckinghamshire, married Dec. 18, 1679."

Peter Monamy.

" John, son of Peter Monamy⁷¹, buried Mar. 31, 1680."

" Robert, L^d Viscount of Arbutnot, in the kingdom of Scotland, bachelor, and the Lady Anne Southerland, maiden, daughter of George Southerland, Erle in Scotland, were married by licence the 3^d of May, in the year 1683."

" Joseph⁷², son of M^r Sam^l Danvers, baptized Jan. 5, 1687--8."

" S^r John Baden, was buried Jan. 1688--9."

Family of St. John, Bt.

" Elizabeth, daughter of Francis St. John, Esq.⁷³ and Mary his wife⁷⁴, baptized June 22, 1689; Walter, their son, Jan. 21, 1696--7."

" S^r Thomas Powell, Bart.⁷⁵ and Judith Herbert, married July 27, 1698."

⁶⁹ Noble, vol. ii. p. 328.

⁷⁰ The relict of Sir Vincent Corbett, created a peeress in her own right. See vol. ii. p. 270.

⁷¹ A celebrated painter of sea-pieces.

⁷² Joseph Danvers, Esq.; the same person, it is probable, whose baptism is here recorded, (being descended from a younger branch of the Danvers's of Nottingham,) was created a baronet in 1746.

⁷³ Afterwards Sir Francis St. John, Bart.

⁷⁴ Daughter of Sir Nathaniel Gould by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir John Hartopp. Mary St. John, daughter of Sir Francis, married Sir John Bernard, Bart. See the pedigree of Fleetwood, &c. in *Bib. Top. Brit.* N^o IX.

⁷⁵ He was created a baronet a few days before his marriage. The title is extinct.

" The

“ The Lady Abigail Harrington, buried Aug. 31, 1709.”

“ Samuel Wright, D. D. buried April 10, 1746.” Dr. Wright, Dr. Samuel Wright. son of Mr. James Wright, a nonconformist minister at Redford in Nottinghamshire, was a very eminent divine among the Presbyterians. He was many years pastor of a congregation in Blackfriars, and afterwards at the meeting-house in Carter-lane, which was built for him, and opened by him in 1734⁷⁶. He published a great number of single sermons on various subjects, and a treatise on the New Birth, which went through 15 editions in his life-time. Dr. Wright is said to have written the song, beginning “ Happy hour all hours “ excelling.” As a preacher, he was remarkable for elocution and melody of voice. He died at his house at Newington-green, on the 3d of April 1746. His epitaph was written by Dr. Obadiah Hughes⁷⁷.

“ John Sinclair⁷⁸ and Elizabeth Wilmer, married May 7, “ 1774.”

“ The R^t Hon. S^r John Shelly, Bart. and M. P. for Shoreham, “ Treasurer of the Household, and of the Privy Council, and Elizabeth Woodcock (daughter of Edward Woodcock, Esq.) married “ (by special licence) Feb. 14, 1775.”

“ James Brown, Esq. aged 79, buried Dec. 31, 1788.” Mr. Brown was the last survivor of the merchants who established the trade through Russia to Persia in 1741. From a long residence in Eastern countries, he acquired great knowledge in their languages, which enabled him to compile a very copious Persian Dictionary, accompanied with a Grammar, the manuscript of which is now in

⁷⁶ Anecdotes of Dr. Wright, in the History of Stoke-Newington, p. 39, communicated by Dr. Kippis. ⁷⁸ Uncle of the present Sir John Sinclair, Bart. ⁷⁷ Ibid.

the possession of his son James Brown, Esq. of Stoke-Newington. Mr. Brown published a translation of two Orations of Isocrates (without his name), and may be considered as a great benefactor to the public, by first starting the idea of a directory to tradesmen, &c. in London (about the year 1732). He was at considerable pains in arranging the materials for it, which he gave to Mr. Henry Kent, a printer, who made a fortune by the publication ⁷⁹.

Instances of Longevity.

“ Margaret Forster, widow, of the age of 103 years, or thereabouts, was buried the 21 of Sept. in the year 1603.”

“ Thomas Marlton, Gent. aged 93, buried Mar. 3, 1786.”

“ Richard Gwinett, of Hackney parish, aged 92, buried Dec. 7, 1787.”

“ Mary Maffinghall, aged 90, Dec. 23, 1789.”

“ Thomas Smith, labourer, aged 90, Jan. 19, 1793.”

Charity-
school.

In the year 1664, Thomas Stock, Esq. gave by will the rent of a house at Newington ⁸⁰, towards educating five poor children. A regular charity-school was established before the year 1729, when Thomas Thompson, Gent. bequeathed to it a rent-charge of 2l. 2s. per annum, during the continuance of a lease which expires in 1809. George Green, Esq. by his will, bearing date 1762, and proved in 1764, gave an annuity of 50s. to the school. Miss Mary Hammond, by her will, bearing date 1772, and proved in 1774, gave the sum of 100l. producing now 3l. 6s. per annum. Sarah Bowles, anno 1788, bequeathed an annuity of 2l. 2s. ⁸¹ Mr. John

⁷⁹ Gent. Mag. obituary.

⁸⁰ The third house from the sign of the Three Crowns. This and two adjoining houses bequeathed by Mr. Stock to the poor were let, anno 1778, for a term of 21 years,

for 20l. per annum.

⁸¹ This benefaction was to be appropriated to the purchase of coals for the poor, if the school should be discontinued.

Haines, by his will, dated 1792, and proved in 1794, gave the sum of 20 guineas. Six pounds per ann. are paid to this school by the trustees under the will of Mr. John Newman⁸². These are all its endowments; with which, aided by voluntary contributions and collections at charity sermons, 15 boys and 12 girls are clothed and educated. The bequests of George Green and Mary Hammond are to be appropriated to the apprenticing poor children, if the charity-school should be discontinued.

Fourteen poor girls are clothed and educated in another school supported by Dissenters.

Dissenters' school.

It appears by the chantry-roll at the Augmentation-office (which contains an account of all bequests for charities, obits, &c. previously to the first year of Edward VI.), that the parish of Newington was possessed of three acres of land, and one of wood, for the use of the poor. The donor's name is not mentioned⁸³. This land was let in 1654, for seven years, at the rent of 6l. per ann.⁸⁴; in 1710, on a lease of 99 years, at 8l. The year preceding this lease, four houses were built upon it near the London road, for the reception of some of the poor Palatines who fled to England, as an asylum, in the month of June 1709⁸⁵. These houses, with some others adjoining, still go by the name of the Palatine houses.

Parish lands.

Palatine houses.

William

⁸² Mr. John Newman of Stoke-Newington, by his will dated 1727, and proved in 1730, devised certain estates in trust for the founding, supporting, and maintaining such charity-schools, in and near London, as his trustees should think proper to appoint.

⁸³ From the copy of John Stocker's epigraph, in Strype's additions to Stow's Survey, it has been supposed that these were the lands in Newington there mentioned; but, upon ex-

amining Stocker's will in the Bishop of London's Registry, I found no bequest whatsoever of lands in Newington, nor any benefactions to this parish, except of a temporary nature—as money for the altar and the rood; and mending highways.

⁸⁴ Parish books.

⁸⁵ About 6000 or 7000 Palatines and other Germans, for the most part protestants, came over to England in the month abovementioned, driven

Benefactions
to the poor in
money.

William Stephens, Gent. by his will, bearing date 1638, and proved in 1639, gave 10*l.* as a stock for the poor, and a rent-charge of 5*l.* issuing out of his lands in Hornsey, to be distributed yearly at Christmas. Thomas Stock, before-mentioned, gave the rent of two houses^s to the poor, and a third house toward bringing the New River through the street, if that work should be completed within three years, otherwise the rent to be appropriated to keeping the other houses in repair. This (third) house now belongs to the parish, and is occupied by poor families, pursuant to an order of the vestry.

George Green, Esq. gave the remainder of the interest of 100*l.* (after paying 50*s.* to the charity-school) to be distributed among the poor inhabitants, as their necessities should require; Mrs. Elizabeth Abney, anno 1782, bequeathed the sum of 100*l.* to the poor; John Haines, before-mentioned, bequeathed 20*l.*

Benefactions
for bread.

Sidrach Simpson, D. D. rector of Newington, by his will, anno 1704, bequeathed an annuity of 50*s.* (charged upon a house and land which he left to his successors), to be given to the poor in bread; Elizabeth Baker, anno 1716, gave the interest of 50*l.* to buy six twopenny loaves weekly for six poor widows. Mr. John Stevens, by his will, dated 1725, and proved in 1727, gave the interest

driven from their own country by the calamities of war. They were supported for some months at the public expence; and were afterwards removed to Ireland, Carolina, and New York; the greater part to the latter place. Whilst they remained here, a brief was granted for collecting money for their subsistence throughout the kingdom. Many of the families were disposed of in the parishes near London, where 5*l.* a head was allowed by government for their maintenance. In the parish books at Newington is the following entry:

“ Aug. 15, 1709. Agreed, That this parish is willing to settle four families of the Palatines, to the number not exceeding 20 persons, at the rate of 5*l.* per head, provided other parishes do the same.—Sept. 26. Resolved, That the churchwardens and Mr. Thompson do agree with some person to build four houses in the parish field.—Resolved, That Nathaniel Gould, Esq. do choose two families of the Palatines to be inhabitants of two of the said houses.”

^s See note 80.

of

of 10l. for bread. George Green, above-mentioned, gave a rent-charge of 20s. per annum; and Sarah Bowles, anno 1788, an annuity of 2l. 12s. for the same purpose. The last-mentioned ^{Clothes.} donor directed the residue of the interest of 250l. 3 per cent. (after paying other benefactions to this and another parish, to the amount of 6l. 16s.) to be laid out in the purchase of yarn stockings for the poor.

N O R T H A L L.

Name and
etymology.

NORDEN calls this place Northolt, and derives it from the German *bolt*, making it synonymous with Northwood; but it is not so called in any of the ancient records I have seen relating to this place (which are very numerous). They almost all agree in calling it Northall; the etymology of which is too obvious to need an explanation. In one instance it is written Northawe¹.

Situation,
extent,
boundaries,
&c.

The parish of Northall lies in the hundred of Elthorne, at the distance of about ten miles west of London, a little to the north of the Uxbridge road. It is bounded by Harrow, Greenford, Rislip, Ickenham, Hayes, and Norwood. Its extent, according to an account given in to the deputy lieutenant of the county anno 1670, is 1911 acres. About a third of the land in this parish is arable, the remainder meadow. The soil is a deep clay. This circumstance, added to the great scarcity of materials for mending the roads, occasions them to be very bad in the winter, although the inhabitants are at a considerable expence for repairs. This and the want of

Soil.

¹ Ech. 46 Edw. III. N^o 10. Hawe (in Hertfordshire was originally Northawe. the Saxon *Haga*) is a garden. Northall in

spring water ², have been the causes why this parish has been deserted by the proprietors of land, and left wholly to the cultivators. The quota paid by Northall to the land-tax is 225 l. 6s., which is at the rate of 2 s. 6d. in the pound. Scarcity of water remedied—See the note.

The manor of Northall (called in Doomsday book Northala ³), Manor. was, during the reign of Edward the Confessor, the property of Asgar, master of his horse. The Conqueror gave it to Geoffrey de Mandeville, one of his followers. Joan, one of the sisters and co-heirs of Richard Fitzjohn (grandson of Geoffrey Fitzpiers, Earl of Essex, descended from the Mandevilles), who died in the year 1297, married Theobald le Boteler ⁴. In 1316, it appears that Peter le Boteler

² This valuable article was procured in the year 1791 by the present vicar (Mr. Archdeacon Eaton), who encouraged by the success of Dr. Glasse, who had found water at the depth of 117 feet at Greenford, agreed with Mr. White of Putney to sink a well in the court adjoining to the vicarage. 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 oystershells, 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. Within the first four hours after its discovery the water rose to the height of 80 feet; in the next twenty-four hours about

40 feet more: after which it continued to rise gradually for the next fortnight till it reached its present level, which is only four feet from the surface of the earth, the depth of the water being now 160.

	<i>Strata.</i>	—	—	Feet.
1. Clay,	—	—	—	60
2. Stone,	—	—	—	1
3. Clay,	—	—	—	29
4. Sand,	—	—	—	23
5. Clay,	—	—	—	51
				164

Mr. Eaton kindly permits the inhabitants of Northall to have free access to this well though close adjoining to his house, with the hope that his successors will not withhold from them a blessing which they have no other means of procuring.

³ It is taxed, says that survey, at 15 hides. On the estate are ten ploughs, and two more might be employed. The priest has half a hide; one villan has a hide; five others have half a hide each; and eight others half a virgate each. There are three cottars and six slaves. Pasture for the cattle of the village; wood for 200 hogs. In the whole valued at 10 l.; in King Edward's time at 12 l.

⁴ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 707. The Bohuns, Earls of Hereford, whose ancestor Henry

Boteler was lord of the manor of Northall⁵. In 1339, Stephen le Boteler aliened it to John Ruffel and his heirs⁶. In 1352, Agnes, relict of John Ruffel, released all right in this manor to Simon Francis, mercer and citizen of London⁷, who died seised of it in 1358, leaving Thomas his son and heir⁸. Alice, the widow of Thomas Francis, granted her estate in the manor of Northall, to Robert Perpoing and others, they paying her an annuity of 30 marks⁹. It is probable this was to enable her husband's representatives to sell the manor. In 1374, William Rislip and others quitted claim to Sir Nicholas Brembre¹⁰, who had in that year a charter of free-warren¹¹. Sir Nicholas, who had been Lord Mayor of London, and a steady upright magistrate, suffered death about the year 1386, in consequence of his connection with the favourites whom the King was then obliged to abandon to the resentment of the discontented nobles. Brembre's fate was much pitied¹². Most of his property became forfeited to the crown; but it appears by an inquisition taken anno 1389, that he had only a life interest in this manor, a fine having been levied in 1385, declaring the right to be vested in Thomas de Bere, after the death of Sir Nicholas Brembre and his wife Idonea¹³. Soon after this, the manor of Northall appears to have been the property of Sir Baldwin Bureford¹⁴. In

Henry married Maud, daughter of Geoffrey Fitzpiers Earl of Essex, became possessed of the honour of Mandeville; in right of which they had an interest in the manor of Northall, as superior lords of the fee. Henry de Bohun died seised of the fee of Northall anno 1372 (Esch. 46 Edw. III. N^o 10.); Eleanor Duchefs of Gloucester anno 1400 (Esch. 1 Hen. IV. N^o 50.); Edmund Earl of Stafford anno 1403 (Esch. 4 Hen. IV. N^o 41.).

⁵ Harl. MSS. N^o 6281.

⁶ Cart. Ant. pen. Dec. & Cap. Westmonast.

⁷ Cl. 29 Edw. III. m. 29. d.

⁸ Esch. 32 Edw. III. N^o 33.

⁹ Cart. Ant. pen. Dec. & Cap. Westmonast.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Cart. 47—51 Edw. III. m. 9.

¹² Andrews's History of England, p. 402. (notes).

¹³ Esch. 12 Ric. II. N^o 172.

¹⁴ Richard Kidelynton and others, anno 1396, granted the manor of Northall, which they had by the infeoffment of Sir Baldwin Bureford, to Sir Richard Waldgrave and others. Cart. Ant. pen. Dec. & Cap. Westmonast.

1396, a patent passed, releasing to Sir Richard Waldgrave and others all claims which the crown might have upon this manor¹⁵. These persons, it is probable, were feoffees for Richard Lord Scroope, of Bolton; for about the year 1398 the manor of Northall (then late the property of Lord Scroope) being vested in the crown, was granted to Westminster Abbey¹⁶. John Thornton, Esq. was lessee under that monastery in 1493; Henry Turnor in 1502, and Richard Devenyſhe in 1514¹⁷. After the dissolution of monasteries, the manor of Northall was settled upon the newly created bishopric of Westminster; which being soon after abolished, this manor became again vested in the crown¹⁸, and was granted by Edward VI. in 1550 to Sir Thomas Wroth¹⁹. It continued in his family till 1616, when John Wroth, Esq. aliened it to Sir John Bennet²⁰. From him it passed in 1624 to William Pennyfather²¹, Esq. and from the latter to John Hulſe, Esq. in 1637²². Mr. Hulſe left one daughter, Lettice, married to John Good, Esq. The manor continued in their descendants till 1701, when it was sold by Charles Good, Esq. to John Walker, Esq.²³ After his death it was bought, anno 1716, by the first Duke of Chandos (then Earl of Carnarvon) for the sum of 9000 l. The Earl aliened it in 1722 to William Peere Williams, Esq. a celebrated lawyer, and father of Sir Hutchins Williams, Bart. who, in 1756, sold it to Francis Child, Esq. trustee for Mrs. Agatha Child, widow. It is now vested in Robert Dent, Esq. and others, trustees under the will of the late Robert Child, Esq. of Osterley.

The manor of Donne, Downe, or Downe-barnes, consisting of 300 acres of arable land (valued at 2d. an acre), five acres of mea-

Manor of
Donne, or
Downe-
barnes.

¹⁵ Pat. 19 Rich. II. pt. 2. m. 21.

¹⁶ Cart. 21—23 Rich. II. N^o 7.

¹⁷ Cart. Ant. pen. Dec. & Cap. Westmonast.

¹⁸ Records in the Augmentation-office.

¹⁹ Pat. 4 Edw. VI. pt. 9. April 9.

²⁰ Pat. 14 Jac. pt. 37. N^o 44.

²¹ Pat. 22 Jac. pt. 24. N^o 48.

²² Pat. 13 Car. pt. 45. N^o 32.

²³ Title-deeds, obligingly communicated by Robert Dent, Esq. whence the subsequent alienations also were obtained.

dow,

dow, and 20 of wood, was purchased of Ralph Basset of Drayton, by John Bohun, Earl of Hereford, who died seised of it in 1336²⁴. Simon Francis died seised of it anno 1358²⁵. From this time till 1617, it passed through the same hands as that of Northall, except that Robert Colle was lessee of this manor under the church of Westminster in 1502²⁶. In the year 1659, the manor of Downe-barnes was in the possession of Samuel Carlton, Esq. in whose family it continued till 1717, when it was aliened to Andrew Hawes, Esq. of Chatham, and John Harvey, Esq. of Ickwell Bury, in the county of Bedford. It is now the property of their representatives, John Harvey, Esq. of Ickwell Bury; Mrs. Elizabeth Hawes, of Hayes in Middlesex, and William Storey, Esq. of Chatham²⁷.

Frere-place. A messuage, called Frere-place in Northall, and some lands in Northall, Greenford, and Harrow, described as late parcel of the possessions of the monastery of St. Thomas de Acon, were granted in the year 1540, to Leonard Chamberlain and Richard Andrews²⁸. The same premises were aliened, anno 1564, by Thomas Partridge to William Gerrard²⁹.

The church. The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small Gothic structure of flints and stone, consisting of a nave and chancel. At the west end is a small wooden tower, with a shingled turret. On the east wall of the chancel is a brass plate, in memory of Isaiah Bures³⁰, M. A. of Baliol College, Oxford, vicar of Northall, who died in 1610, and the monument of Sir George Probert³¹, with the

*Monument
of Sir George
Probert.*

²⁴ Esch. 10 Edw. III. N^o 62.

²⁵ Esch. 32 Edw. III. N^o 33. It was then held under the Earl of Hereford, and valued at 100s. per annum.

²⁶ Cart. Ant. pen. Dec. & Cap. Westmonast.

²⁷ From the information of Bury Hutchinson, Esq. steward of the manor.

²⁸ Fee-farm Rolls in the Augment. office.

²⁹ Pat. 6 Eliz. pt. 1. March 28.

³⁰ Arms—Erm. on a chief indented Sab. two lions ramp. Or.

³¹ Arms—Per pale Az. & Sab. three fl. de lis Or (the ancient coat of Yver of Gwent) impaling, Gyronny of eight Ermines and Erminois, a lion rampant Or.—Williams.

following

following inscription: “ Memorix sacrum D. Georgii Probert Militis
 “ qui per antiquæ familiæ de Pantglase in agro Monumethensi tum
 “ rerum tum virtutum præclarus hæres, prorumpente nupero bello
 “ civili, ante retró omnia funestissimo, sub piissimi regis Caroli Primi
 “ signis strenuè militabat ab eoque ad equestrem ordinem circa an-
 “ num 1644 evocatus est. Demúm a perduellibus per tria regna
 “ truculentissimé grassantibus multa diraque per 12 annos intemeratâ
 “ fide infractoque animo perpeffus, reduce augustissimo Carolo Se-
 “ cundo, Monmothiæ Burgenfis remuneratus; toti honoratissimæ in-
 “ terioris domus Parlamenti fenatui desideratissimus; patriæ, pro-
 “ pinquis & universim singulis (quibus innotuit quâm plurimis) cha-
 “ rissimus; Londini febre correptus, constitutâ re familiari, sumpto S.
 “ Synaxeos viatico & pace ecclesiæ acceptâ, integris ad extremum
 “ spiritum sensibus, piam efflavit animam Jan. 6. Anno. Ætatis 60^m
 “ Salutis 1676--7. Ejus quod reliquum est propter summum amorem
 “ erga Gulielmum Brabourn, S.S. T.D. hujus loci vicarium (qui ei
 “ 40 circiter annorum continuâ inviolatâque amicitia mœrens et
 “ uti par est gratus se profitetur astrictum) in hâc ecclesiâ inhu-
 “ matum supremis votis reliquit; ubi jacet coram altare sub lapide
 “ Gyffordiano. Mœstissima conjux Magdalena inelytissimi D. Carol.
 “ Williams de castro vocato Langybbby in Com. Monmouth (a re-
 “ bellibus in defectione nuperâ demolito) eq. aur. filia devotionis
 “ necnon gratitudinis ergo posuit.”

On the north wall of the chancel is the monument of Frances, wife of James Rogers (a daughter and heir of Thomas Arundell), 1716; and on the south wall that of Samuel Nicholls, LL. D. master of the Temple, and vicar of Northall, who died anno 1763. On the floor within the rails of the communion-table is a brass plate, to the memory of Susan, wife of John Gyfforde, who died in child-bed of her twelfth child, at the age of 30, 1560; the tomb of Thomas Arundell, Gent. 1697; his son Thomas, 1706; and that of Samuel

Samuel Lisle, Bishop of Norwich³², with the following inscription :

Epitaph of
Bishop Lisle.

“ Sub hoc marmore quiescunt reliquiæ reverendi admodum præfulis
“ Samuelis Lisle, S. T. P. hujus ecclesiæ per viginti annos vicarii,
“ qui ad amplissimos honores in academiâ et in ecclesiâ evectus, Col-
“ legii Wadhamensis apud Oxonienses custos, Archidiaconus Cantua-
“ rensis, domus inferioris convocationis prolocutor, Episcopus primô
“ Asaphensis, dein Norvicensis. Singula hæc dignitatis munera
“ suminâ cum fide, diligentîâ, gravitate explevit. Obiit tertio die
“ Octobris 1749, Ætat. 67.”

On the south side of the nave is the tomb of Henry Rowdell, Esq.³³ (with a brass plate and a figure of the deceased in armour), 1452.

The font, which stands upon a square pedestal, is octagonal, and ornamented with quatrefoils, roses, &c.

Rectory and
vicarage.

The church of this place, with the advowson, was given by Geoffrey de Mandeville to the monastery which he founded at Walden in Essex³⁴. Upon the arbitration of a controversy between that convent and the dean and chapter of St. Paul's (in the reign of Henry III.), relating to this and other churches, it was agreed that the patronage of Northall should for the future be vested in the Bishop of London and his successors, and that the vicars should pay 12 marks annually towards the repairs of St. Paul's cathedral³⁵. The abbot of Walden and the prior of Hurley had small pensions out of this rectory, and the chapel of Plassey received a third of the great tithes belonging to the demesnes of Joan de Northall³⁶. The vicarage has been from time immemorial endowed with the great tithes, paying an annual acknowledgment of 4l. to the Bishop of London, as rector. This endowment was confirmed by Bishop Fitzjames in 1518, when

³² Arms—The see of Norwich impaled with O. on a chief Az. three lions ramp. of the field.—Lisle.

³³ Arms—Three annulets on a chief.

³⁴ Dugdale's Monast. vol. i. p. 459.

³⁵ Newcourt, vol. i.

³⁶ Record in the Chapter-house at St. Paul's (about the thirteenth century).

some other matters relating to the payment of tenths, procurations, &c. were adjusted³⁷. The vicarage of Northall, with 48 acres of glebe, was valued in 1650 at 215 l. per annum³⁸. In the King's books it is rated at 15 l. The vicarage house was rebuilt by Charles Alstone, D. D. about the year 1692³⁹.

William Piers, or Pierse, who was collated to this vicarage in 1611, resigned it in 1632, on being promoted to the Bishopric of Peterborough. He was afterwards translated to Bath and Wells. During the civil war he was imprisoned for some time in the Tower; after his release he led a retired life upon his private estate. He was restored to his Bishopric in 1660, and died at a very advanced age in 1670⁴⁰. Dr. Pierse's successor at Northall, Mr. Palmer, was sequestered by the Puritans, and his place supplied by Robert Malthus, who proved so unacceptable to the inhabitants, that they petitioned Cromwell⁴¹ for his removal, but without effect; for he

Vicars.
William
Piers.

George
Palmer.
Robert
Malthus.

was

³⁷ Newcourt.

³⁸ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

³⁹ Papers obligingly communicated by Mr. Eaton, the present vicar.

⁴⁰ Ant. Wood, vol. i.

⁴¹ The following is a copy of the petition, taken from the original, which is in the possession of the present vicar :

“ To his Highness Oliver, Lord Protector
“ of the commonwealth of England, Scotland,
“ and Ireland, &c. the humble petition of the
“ parishioners and inhabitants of Northall in
“ the county of Midd.—Shewing that your
“ petitioners, having large experience of your
“ Highness' faithful resolution for the honour
“ of the name of God and the advantage of
“ all honest, peaceable-mynded people in these
“ nations, and inasmuch as the Lord hath
“ (blessed be his name) ever kept our hearts
“ upright and faithful to the interest of this
“ commonwealth, having been ever ready, and

“ still are, to manifest our good affections
“ thereunto, blessing the name of the Lord
“ on your Highness' behalfe, who, wee trust,
“ hath raised you up to reaire our breaches,
“ wee take bouldnesse, in all humility, to pre-
“ sent unto your Highness our grievance under
“ which our foules have groaned for severall
“ years past; by lying under a very unprofit-
“ able and fruitless minister, one Mr. Robert
“ Malthus, who (by reason of the delinquency
“ of Mr. George Palmer, vicar of Northall
“ aforesaid) was, by an ordinance of the late
“ Lords and Commons in Parliament there
“ assembled, appointed to officiate as vicar of
“ Northall aforesaid till further order, having
“ noe other tytle thereunto, which we dare
“ leave noe lawful means unattempted for the
“ removall, the eternall welfare of many soules
“ being concerned herein; and therefore wee
“ (who take noe delight in aspersing the per-
“ son of any) are constrained humbly to make

“ knowne

was suffered to keep possession of the vicarage till the Restoration, when Mr. Palmer being dead, Dr. Brabourn was collated by Bishop Juxon.

John Cockburn.

John Cockburn, D. D. collated to this vicarage in 1714, was born in 1652, being son of John Cockburn, Esq. of the North of Scotland. He received his education at Edinburgh and Aberdeen, at which latter place his maternal uncle, Patrick Scougall, was Bishop. Being obliged to leave Scotland on account of his inclination towards Episcopacy, he went to France, and thence to Holland, where he established an English church, at which he officiated 20 years. He afterwards came to England, and was collated to Northall by Bishop Robinson, at the express desire of Queen Anne⁴². Dr. Cockburn published a volume of sermons, several single discourses (among

“ knowne unto your Highness, that wee can
 “ make appeare that the said Mr. Malthus is
 “ one who hath not only a low voyce, but a
 “ very great impediment in his utterance, soe
 “ that your petitioners cannot receive any be-
 “ nefit by him, one who hath manifested his
 “ great indisposition to the work of the mi-
 “ nistry, a great opposer and reviler of such
 “ who, out of uprightnes and sinceritie of
 “ heart, desire to worshipping the Lord; one who
 “ hath uttered invective expressions against
 “ our army whilst they were in Scotland; ut-
 “ terly averse from rendering our God praise,
 “ when several thanksgivings were in the na-
 “ tion for signal mercies which he vouchsafed
 “ our armies in the eminent victories given in
 “ and bestowed upon us there; one who is a
 “ great oppressor of his neighbours, and hath
 “ stirred up contentious suites amongst them;
 “ too guiltie of the abominable sinne of covet-
 “ ousness, which brings a great reproach upon
 “ the gospel. In respect whereof (and for
 “ many other reasons) your Highness’ peti-
 “ tioners in their hearts apprehend that God

“ doth not follow him with a blessing, which
 “ occasions a great sadness upon the spirits of
 “ your Highness’ petitioners. The premises
 “ tenderly considerd, your Highness’ peti-
 “ tioners doe humbly crave an effectuall and
 “ speedy redresse herein, in such sort as to
 “ your Highness shall seeme meete, soe as the
 “ said Mr. Malthus shall be removed and dis-
 “ charged from officiateing as vicar of Nor-
 “ thall aforesaid; and liberty granted us hum-
 “ bly to present to your Highness such a fit
 “ person to supply that place as minister here
 “ as your Highness shall approve of; which
 “ will be a great refreshing to the grieved
 “ hearts of your petitioners, as well as an in-
 “ couragement to them; and they shall ever
 “ pray for your Highness, &c.” Signed by
 Henry Arundell, John Arundell, and about
 thirty other names.

⁴² These particulars of Dr. Cockburn are taken from a MS. account of him (drawn up by his successor at Northall) obligingly communicated by Mr. Eaton.

which

which are one on the storm in 1703, preached at Amsterdam, and a funeral sermon for Bishop Compton); a work called, "Right Notions of God and Religion," and other tracts on religious subjects. He died Nov. 20, 1729, and was buried in the chancel at Northall. His successor Dr. Samuel Lisle, warden of Wadham College, Oxford, was promoted to the Bishopric of St. Asaph in 1743, and translated to Norwich in 1748, the year before his death. Bishop Lisle published some sermons, preached upon public occasions. He was succeeded at Northall by Samuel Nicholls, LL.D. Master of the Temple, author of several single discourses. He preached Bishop Sherlock's funeral sermon.

Dr. Samuel Lisle.

Samuel Nicholls.

John Hotham, collated to this vicarage on the death of Dr. Nicholls in 1763, resigned it upon being promoted to the Bishopric of Orlery in 1779. He is now Sir John Hotham, Bart. and Bishop of Clogher. The present vicar is the Rev. Stephen Eaton, M. A. Archdeacon of Middlesex, who succeeded Sir John Hotham.

Sir John Hotham.

The earliest date of the register of baptisms in this parish is 1560, that of burials 1583.

Parish register.

	Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.		
1583—1592	-	$6\frac{2}{10}$	-	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Comparative state of population.
1630—1639	-	10	-	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
1680—1689	-	$11\frac{2}{3}$	-	$9\frac{2}{3}$	
1701—1710	-	$7\frac{2}{10}$	-	$7\frac{1}{10}$	
1730—1739	-	$10\frac{1}{10}$	-	$8\frac{2}{3}$	
1780—1789	-	$10\frac{2}{3}$	-	$11\frac{1}{10}$	
1790—1794	-	$9\frac{1}{3}$	-	$8\frac{2}{3}$	

The number of houses in this parish, anno 1667, was 49, the present number is 60.

Plague years. The register of burials is imperfect about the year 1603. In 1625 there were eight burials, in 1665 six only.

Extracts from the Register.

- Family of Eyre. “ The Lady Elizabeth Eyre, of this parish, died at Gyfford’s farm, Nov. 13, and was buried at Camberwell in Surrey, Nov. 14, 1674; Christopher, son of Sir Christopher Eyre and the Lady Anne (Jafon) his lady, baptized Sep. 10, 1676; S^r Christopher Eyre, Knt. died Sep. 11, and was buried at Camberwell, Sep. 13, 1676.”
- Family of Williams. “ Sir John Williams, Knt. ⁴³, of Eltham in Kent, and Mary Powell, daughter of S^r William Powell, of Musto-house in Fulham, married Dec. 16, 1674; Elizabeth, the daughter of S^r John Williams and Lady Mary his wife, baptized Oct. 16, 1681.”
- Sir George Probert. “ Jan. 6. Sir George Probert, Knt. of Penalt, in the county of Monmouth, a most intimate friend of Dr. Brabourne, vicar of this parish, died at Grey’s Inn Lane, in London, and was buried in the chancel, Jan. 8, 1676--7, by his own direction.”
- Family of Brydges. “ Mr. Thomas Brydges, son to the R^t Hon^{ble} James L^d Chandos and the Lady Elizabeth his wife, buried Feb. 26, 1680; Dorothy, Sep. 4, 1681.” Lord Chandos had by his wife Elizabeth 22 children, most of whom died in their infancy ⁴⁴.
- Longevity. Dorcas Shepherd, widow, aged 90, buried July 5, 1695.
- Bishop Lisle. “ Oct. 11, 1749, was buried within the rails, close to the south wall of, the chancel, the Right Reverend Dr. Samuel Lisle, Lord

⁴³ He was afterwards a baronet. See vol. ii. p. 383.

⁴⁴ Collins’s Peccage, edit. 1768, vol. ii. p. 255.

“ Bishop of Norwich, and vicar of this parish. His Lordship died
 “ at his house in Lisle-street, London, upon Oct. 3, 1749, and was
 “ interred here by the appointment of his executor.”

“ Jane Welch, from Sunbury, aged 94, buried Nov. 11, 1756.” Longevity.

“ Stephen Charles Demainbray, Esq. of Richmond, buried Feb. 27, 1782.” Dr. Demainbray.
 Dr. Demainbray was born in the parish of St. Martin’s, London, in the year 1710. His father having flown from France to Holland, upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes, came over to England with King William. He died soon after the birth of his son, who was brought up by his uncle, an officer in the English service, and page of honour to Queen Mary, who placed him at Westminster school. Whilst pursuing his studies there, he boarded in the house of Dr. Defaguliers, who instructed him in the mathematics and natural philosophy. At the age of seventeen, before he had left school, he married: when, quitting it, he went to Leyden, and followed his studies in the university at that place. In the year 1740, he began to read lectures in experimental philosophy at Edinburgh, and continued them till he was interrupted by the Rebellion. He then took up arms for Government, and was a volunteer at the battle of Preston-pans. In 1746, he resumed his lectures, and published his discovery of the effects of electricity upon the growth of vegetables⁴⁵. This discovery was afterwards claimed by Abbé Nollet, but is very properly assigned to Dr. Demainbray by Priestley, in his

⁴⁵ The following account of his experiments was published in the Caledonian Mercury for February 1746:—“ On the 20th of December last I had a myrtle from Mr. Butcher’s greenhouse, which since that time I have electrified 17 times, and allowed the shrub a pint of water every fourth day; during which time it was kept in the room most frequented of my house, and consequently most exposed to the injuries of the air by the doors

“ and windows being opened. This myrtle
 “ hath since, by electrization, produced several
 “ shoots, the longest measuring full three
 “ inches; whereas numbers of the same kind
 “ and vigour left in the greenhouse have not
 “ shewn the least degree of increase since that
 “ time. Having undertaken a further experiment
 “ of the same nature, I am in hopes of
 “ communicating proofs still more evident of
 “ the present hint. Stephen Demainbray.”

History of Electricity⁴⁶. In 1749, Dr. Demainbray went to Dublin, where he read his lectures with much success, as he did afterwards in several of the French universities, who honoured him with prize medals, and admitted him into their societies. In 1753, being then at Paris, he was invited over to England, to read a course of lectures to his present Majesty (then Prince of Wales) and the Duke of York. On his return to England he married a second wife, his first wife having died about the year 1750. In 1755 he read a public course of lectures in the concert-room in Panton-street. After this he gave private courses to other branches of the Royal family; and on the arrival of her present Majesty in England, instructed her in experimental philosophy and natural history. In 1768 he was appointed astronomer to his Majesty's new observatory at Richmond, and adjusted the instruments there in time to observe the transit of Venus, which happened the ensuing year. Dr. Demainbray died in 1782, and was interred in the church-yard of this place, where he had purchased a small estate of Dr. Parr. On his tomb is the following inscription: "Stephen Charles Triboudet Demainbray, LL.D. who departed this life Feb. 20, 1782, on which day he entered into his seventy-third year."

Instance of a person dying suddenly from intense heat.

" June 24, 1790, buried Anne Wilson, from Newbury in Berkshire, who dropped down dead in the fields, on account of the excessive heat on the 22d." The heat on this day was not quite so intense as on one day during the summer of 1793, but the transition from a temperate atmosphere was less gradual. The greatest height of the thermometer on the 22d, as observed by Mr. Cavendish at Clapham, was 91. The day preceding, it had not been higher than 82, and on the 18th, 19th, and 20th, from 70 to 75. On the 23d it rose no higher than 79 $\frac{1}{2}$, and within a few days its greatest

⁴⁶ P. 140. Dr. Demainbray is there called Mr. Mainbray.

height was $64\frac{1}{2}$. On the 16th of July 1793, Mr. Cavendish's thermometer rose as high as $93\frac{1}{2}$ ⁴⁷; for some days preceding it had been from 84 to 88.

Other instances were mentioned in the newspapers of that time, of persons working in the fields, to whom the sudden heat, on the 22d of June 1790, proved fatal.

Thomas Arundell, who died in 1697, left 5 l. per annum to poor Benefaction. housekeepers of this parish.

⁴⁷ In the night of Saturday the 24th of January 1795, Mr. Cavendish's thermometer fell down to six degrees below 0. This perhaps is the greatest difference of climate ever observed in this kingdom.

N O R W O O D.

Name, situation, boundaries, extent, &c.

THIS parish, in ancient records called Northwude, or Northwode, (that is, the North Wood,) lies in the hundred of Elthorne, about eleven miles distant from London, between the Hounslow and Uxbridge roads. It is bounded by Heston, Cranford, Hayes, Northall, and Greenford, and contains 2360 acres of land; of which 1354 are arable, 981 meadow¹, and 25 waste. The soil is for the most part gravelly. This parish pays the sum of 392l. 12s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of 2s. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the pound. The grand junction canal passes through this parish.

Manor of Norwood.

Among the lands given by Warherdus to the church of Canterbury in 830 was an estate at Northwude in Middlesex, consisting of 120 acres². The manor of Norwood does not occur in the survey of Doomday, being included (I suppose) in the archbishop's manor of Hayes. The first mention I have found of it upon record is in a court roll, bearing date 1481; in which year John Peke, master of the mystery or guild of ironmongers, held his first court for this manor³. In the year 1484, Thomas Grafton and others held a court as feoffees. Edward Cheseman, Esq. who died anno 1510,

¹ Part of Osterley-park is included in the meadow, being in Norwood parish.

² Cartulary of Christ Church, Canterbury, in the Bodleian Lib. among Tanner's MSS. p. 22.

³ Court Rolls of the Manor, obligingly communicated by Edward Bunce, Esq. the steward.

was feifed of the manor of Norwood held under the Archbishop of Canterbury ⁴. His fon Robert, who died in 1547, left a daughter (Anne) married to Francis Chamberlayne, Efq. ⁵ It feems to have been aliened by Robert Chamberlayne, Efq. to Gregory Fynes Lord Dacre, about the year 1580 ⁶. After the death of Lady Dacre, which happened in 1595, the manor of Norwood was fold by her executors. Francis Awfiter, Efq. held his firft court there in 1602; and the manor continued in his family till 1756, when it was purchafed of John Awfiter, Efq. in truft for Mrs. Agatha Child, widow ⁷. It is now vefted in Robert Dent, Efq. and others, as trustees under the will of the late Robert Child, Efq. This manor was held by the relief of a Knight's fee (5l.) payable on every death or alienation to the lord of the manor of Hayes. The releafe of this payment was purchafed about the year 1783 by Mr. Child.

The manor of Southall (held under the Archbishop of Canterbury) was in 1395 and in 1440 the property of John Shoredych, Efq. ⁸ In 1473 was held the court of Matilda, relict of Richard Willy, then lady of the manor. In the reign of Henry VII. courts were held jointly for the manors of Norwood and Southall ⁹; and they paffed together to the Chefemans, Chamberlaynes, and Dacres. Lady Dacre difpofed of them differently by her will ¹⁰; yet the names of both manors appear in the court rolls when the Awfifers held their firft courts, and have been fo continued to the prefent time; but no manerial rights ¹¹ are exercifed at Southall, which lies within Mr. Afcough's manor of Hayes. Mr. Afcough has a weekly market at

Manor of
Southall.

⁴ Cole's Efcheats, Harl. MSS. N^o 756.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Robert Chamberlayne, fon (it is probable) of Francis, was lord of the manor from 1570 to 1574. Lord Dacre held his firft court in 1580.

⁷ From the information of Edward Bunce, Efq.

⁸ Court Rolls, communicated by Mr. Bunce.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Lady Dacre left Norwood to the ufes of her will. Southall ſhe bequeathed to her brother-in-law Sampfon Leonard, Efq.

¹¹ Except ſome chief-rents paid by certain cottages and lands in Southall to the lord of the manor of Norwood and Southall.

Southall, and two annual fairs (on the Wednesday in Easter week, and the first Wednesday in October), by virtue of a grant from William the Third to his ancestor Francis Merick, Esq. bearing date 1698.

Dorman's
Well.

Dorman's Well near Southall, in the parish of Norwood, formerly the seat of Lord Dacre¹², is now the property of George Merick Afcough, Esq. Norden describes it as surrounded with a park pale¹³.

The chapel.

Norwood chapel, a small structure, consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle. It exhibits the architecture of various periods. The north door has a Saxon arch; the windows of the chancel are lancet-shaped, and very narrow; those in the nave are of a later Gothic.

Monument
of Robert
Chefeman.

In the east window of the chancel is a coat of arms in stained glass¹⁴. On the north wall is a monument with an obtuse Gothic arch, ornamented with foliage and quatrefoils, to the memory of Robert Chefeman, Esq. who died in 1547. It has no inscription, but may be ascertained by the arms¹⁵. On the same wall is a handsome monument (with the effigies of the deceased, as large as the life, in white marble, recumbent on a sarcophagus) to the memory

John Merick.

Various mo-
numents.

of John Merick, Esq.¹⁶ of Norcutt, 1749; and those of Susanna, wife of Robert Kidwell¹⁷, 1694; and George Charles Blacke, late minister of the chapel, 1775. On the east wall is the monument of

¹² Norden's Spec. Brit. p. 18.

¹³ See the map.

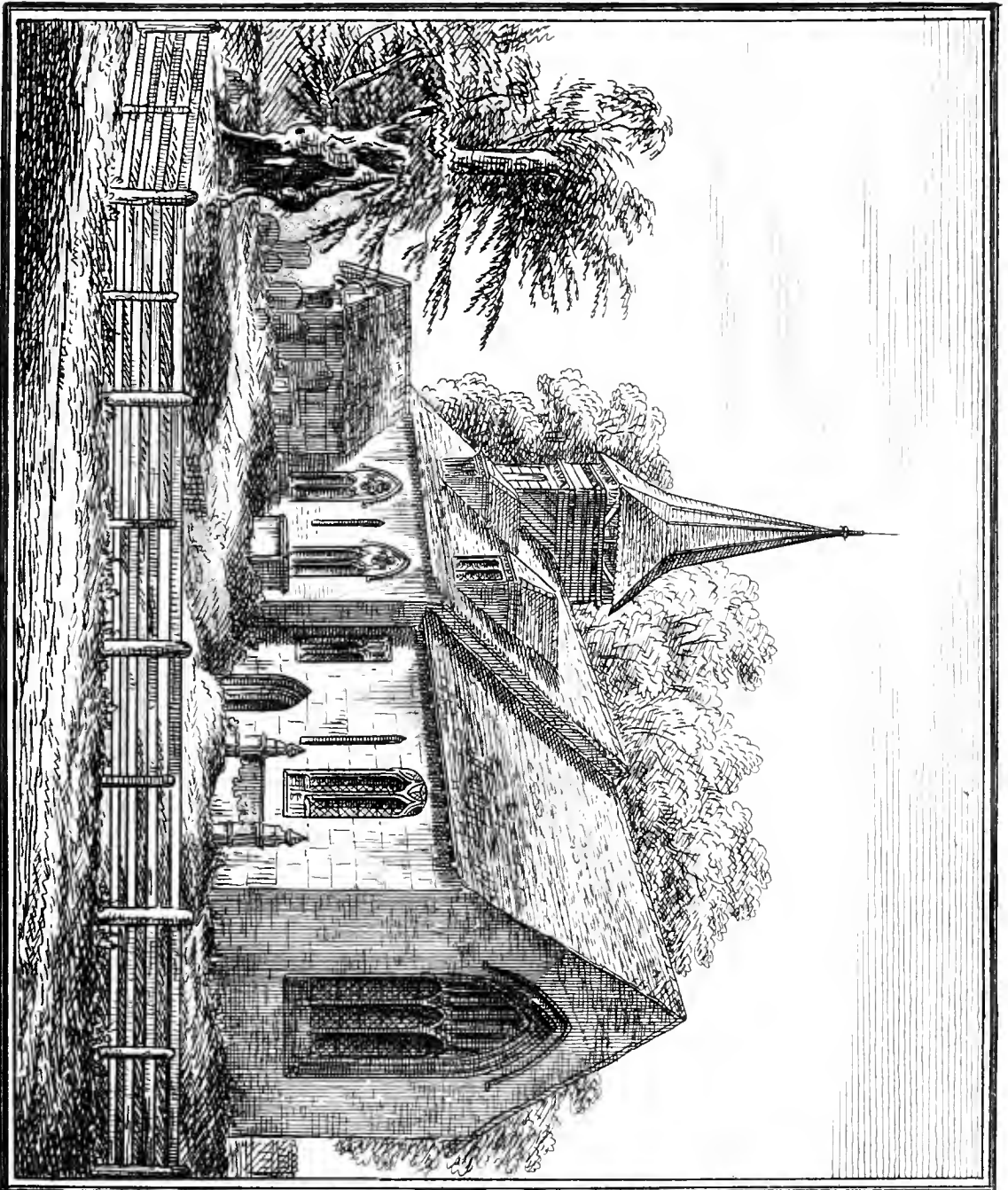
¹⁴ Or, on a cross quarterly Az. and G. five plates.

¹⁵ Per chevron embattled 3 mullets pierced. — Chefeman, impaling a chevron between 3 hurts charged with as many escallops. — Dacres. Robert Chefeman married Alice Dacres. Middlesex Pedigrees, Harleian MSS. N^o 1551.

¹⁶ Arms—Quarterly 1. & 4. Az. a fesse wavy Arg. in chief two mullets pierced, Or.—Merick. z. Or, a fret G. bezanty.—Truffel. 3. Arg. a cross flurty Gules,—another coat of Truffel.

¹⁷ Arms—Arg. a saltier raguly Sable, impaling Arg. on a bend Sab. three annulets of the field.

Ifabel,



Norwood Church.

Ifabel, wife of Thomas Nelson ¹⁸ of Chadleworth, Berks, and daughter of Francis Merick, Esq. 1769, and that of Francis Ascough ¹⁹, Esq. (with his bust in white marble) 1788. On the south wall is a stone with the following inscription: "Here lyved sometimes in this parish, to the glory of God, and this Commonwealth's good, Christopher Merik ²⁰, Esq. with Agnes his loving and loyal wife, by whom he had issue four sonnes: he departed this life on the blessed birth-day of our Saviour Christ, in the year from thence 1614, and lieth buried in the Temple church, London." On the same wall is a memorial of Sarah Horfnell, daughter of John Huxley, Esq. of Wyer Hall, in Edmonton, and Elizabeth Ascough, daughter of Francis Merick, Esq. On the chancel floor are the tombs of Matthew Hunsley, Gent. (with a brass plate) 1618; Francis Awfiter, Esq. 1624; John Awfiter, Esq. ²¹ 1787; John Allanfon ²², Gent. 1628; John Merick, Esq. 1663; Ifabel, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Burdett, Bart. 1696; Anne, wife of Francis Ascough, Esq. (within the rails of the communion-table), 1763; and Mr. Hopeful Hayward, 1773. On the south wall of the nave is the monument of Francis Merick, Esq. ²³ 1702; and on a pillar of the north aisle, that of Joseph Biscoe, Esq. ²⁴ deputy-chorographer of the court of Common Pleas, 1750. In this aisle are the tombs of Joseph Alfop

¹⁸ Arms—Or a cross patonce Az. over all a bendlet Gules, (Edmondson blazons it Sab. a cr. pat. Or,) impaling Merick and Truffel quarterly.

¹⁹ Arms—Sab. a fesse Or between 3 asses passant Argent; on an escutcheon of pretence, Arg. a cross dove-tailed between 4 mullets.—Horfnell.

²⁰ This is the ancient manner of spelling the name.

²¹ The present representative of this ancient family, John Awfiter, M. D. lives in an old mansion at Southall-green. In the garden are several yew trees, cut into the form of temples

and other buildings. His brother, Thomas Awfiter, Esq. lives also at Southall-green.

²² This John Allanfon had a grant of arms from the Heralds' College.—Az. an inescutcheon Arg. within an orle of quatrefoils Or.

²³ Arms—Merick, bearing those of Truffel (Arg. a fret G. bezanty), on an escutcheon of pretence. Francis Merick married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of George Truffel, Esq. of Seagreens in Fulham.

²⁴ Arms—Arg. three greyhounds current in pale Sable, impaling Sab. on a bend between six doves Arg. (legs and beaks Gules), three pheons of the field —Alfop.

Biscoe (son of the above), aged 22, 1740; and Ralph Hodson, Esq. barrister at law, 1774. In the nave, those of Nathan Wright, Esq. son of Sir Nathan Wright (Keeper of the Great Seal from 1700 to 1705), 1736; Anne, wife of Thomas Child, Esq. 1759; William Child, Esq. 1763; George Child, Esq. 1765; and Robert Forster, 1770. In the chapel-yard are no tombs of note.

Minister of
the chapel.

Though Norwood is considered in other respects as a separate parish or precinct, yet the chapel is only an appendage of Hayes, the vicar of which place is collated to his benefice with the chapel of Norwood annexed. He appoints the minister, who has a stipend paid out of the great tithes, which has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty. The commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices in 1650, reported, that the chapel of Norwood belonged to Hayes; that James Chibbald, the minister, was presented by Thomas Jenings (lessee of the rectory), who allowed him out of the tithes of Norwood 48l. per annum. These tithes were then valued at 200l. per annum. The commissioners suggested, that it would be convenient to make Norwood a parish church²⁵. Hayes and Norwood are in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The present minister of Norwood is the Rev. Anthony Hinton, M. A. who succeeded Mr. Blacke in 1775.

Register.

The earliest date of the register at Norwood is 1654.

			Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.
Comparative state of popu- lation.	1680—1689	-	11 $\frac{3}{5}$	-	17 $\frac{3}{10}$
	1730—1739	-	13 $\frac{2}{5}$	-	14 $\frac{4}{5}$
	1780—1789	-	15 $\frac{7}{10}$	-	14 $\frac{2}{5}$
	1790—1794	-	20 $\frac{4}{5}$	-	22 $\frac{2}{5}$

The present number of houses in this parish, or precinct, is 129; of which 40 are in the village of Norwood, 33 in the hamlet of

²⁵ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

Southall-green, and 56 in that of Norcott, *alias* Southall, which lies upon the Uxbridge road, about a mile from Norwood chapel.

In 1665 there were only 12 burials; two children (of the same family) died of the plague.

Extracts from the Register.

“ Sufanna Damaris, the daughter of Sir Samuel Morland ²⁶, Knt. and Bart. was baptized Feb. 28, 1666.”

“ John Lee and Johanna Maynard (daughter of Serjeant Maynard ²⁷), married Aug. 2, 1666.”

“ George Keith, the son of the Rev. Alexander Keith, buried ^{Alexander Keith.} Feb. 5, 1739.” Mr. Keith (who had four sons buried at this place) was minister of May-Fair chapel (famous in the annals of matrimony), where his conduct was such as to subject him to ecclesiastical censures, and he was publicly excommunicated in the month of October 1742 ²⁸; when he had the impudence to retaliate, by excommunicating, at his own chapel, Bishop Gibson, Dr. Andrews, the judge of his court, and Dr. Trebeck, rector of St. George's, Hanover-square ²⁹. When Mr. Keith's wife died in 1749, he had her corpse embalmed, and kept it unburied for many months. One of his advertisements during this period, will, no doubt, amuse the reader: “ We are informed, that Mrs. Keith's corpse was removed from her husband's house in May Fair, the middle of October last, to an apothecary's in South Audley-street, where she lies in a room hung with mourning, and is to continue there till Mr. Keith can attend her funeral. The way to Mr. Keith's chapel is through Piccadilly, by the end of St. James's-street, and down Clarges-street, and turn on the left hand. The marriages ^{May Fair marriages.}

²⁶ See vol. i. p. 323. and vol. ii. p. 414.

²⁷ See vol. ii. p. 234, 235.

²⁸ Gloucester Journal, Nov. 9, 1742.

²⁹ London Morning Adver. Dec. 13, 1742.

“ (together

“ (together with a licence on a five shilling stamp and certificate)
 “ are carried on for a guinea, as usual, any time till four in the af-
 “ ternoon, by another regular clergyman, at Mr. Keith’s little chapel
 “ in May Fair, near Hyde-park-corner, opposite the great chapel,
 “ and within ten yards of it: there is a porch at the door like a
 “ country-church porch ³⁰.” A newspaper paragraph (March 26,
 1754) states, that on the 24th, being the last Sunday before the
 marriage-act took effect, 45 couple were united in the bands of ma-
 trimony before eleven o’clock, at May-Fair chapel; that a vast num-
 ber were then waiting, and that two men were wholly and closely
 employed in making out the licences ³¹.

Instances of Longevity.

“ Thomas Colston, aged 95 years, buried Aug. 14, 1679; Doro-
 “ thy Rouse, aged 90, May 2, 1779; Mary Godin, aged 97,
 “ May 10, 1781.”

Benefactions
 for the edu-
 cation and
 clothing of
 children :

Francis Courtney, by his will, dated 1706, gave some land and
 cottages, now let at 5l. 2s. per annum, for the education of poor
 children of Norwood, Southall, and Norcutt, “ till the world’s end.”
 Elisha Biscoe, Esq. by will, anno 1772, gave the sum of 3500l. for
 the purpose of clothing and educating 30 boys and 10 girls, belong-
 ing to the parishes of Norwood, Heston, and Hayes. The yearly
 income of this fund is 136l. 10s.

For the poor. Robert Chefeman, Esq. who died in 1547, gave a copyhold estate,
 called Hill-house, for an obit, expending at the obit and in the chapel,
 to be given to 12 poor women, 22s.; and if the estate should not
 produce so much, the deficiency to be made up out of the lands of
 Henry Caftor ³².

³⁰ Daily Advertiser, Jan. 23, 1750.

³¹ London Evening Post.

³² Chantry Roll at the Augmentation-office,
 temp. Edw. VI.

William Early, William Komyn, and Edward Hiller, by deed, anno 1618, gave a house and lands (now let at 9l. 10s. per annum) for the poor of Norwood parish, at the discretion of the chapel-wardens. Francis Awfiter, Esq. anno 1624, gave by will an annual rent-charge of 30s. (deducting 8s. for a sermon, and 2s. to the clerk) to be distributed among poor widows attending the church on Good Friday.

William Millet, by will, 1631, gave a close of land, now let at 8l. 13s. 4d. clear, to the parishes and hamlets of Norwood, Norcott, Heston, and Southall, for the use and maintenance of the poor. George Finch, yeoman, by will (1633) gave an annual rent-charge of 2l. to the poor, to be distributed on the feast of the Purification.

Robert Hampton, by deed (1651) gave a rent-charge of 2l. per annum for the purpose of distributing 13 tweldepenny loaves thrice in the year; the remaining shilling to be given to the clerk. Robert Merick, Esq. gave by will the sum of 100l. to be laid out in land, the produce to be appropriated to the purchasing of 2s. worth of bread every Sunday in the year, to be distributed among such of the poor as should attend the public ordinances, and were not given to the novelties of the times. The land purchased pursuant to his will produces a clear rent of 3l. 15s. 2d.

Benefactions
of bread.

P A D D I N G T O N .

Situation and boundaries.

THE village of Paddington is situated in the hundred of Offulton, scarcely a mile north of Tybourn-turnpike, upon the Edgware road. The parish extends nearly two miles in length from Tybourn to Kilbourn turnpike. On the east it is bounded by Marybone¹, on the north by Wilfdon, on the west by a detached part of Chelsea and by Kensington, on the south by Kensington, St. Margaret's Westminster, and St. George Hanover-square. It contains, according to an actual survey², 1197 acres 3 roods and 30 perches; of which 84 acres 2 roods and 29 perches are arable and garden-ground; the remainder meadow and pasture. The soil in the neighbourhood of the village is principally factitious, having been much enriched by great quantities of manure. On the east of a little brook which runs by Kilbourn and Baywater, the soil is a thin clay upon a dry bed of gravel; on the west side of this brook, a deep clay, the springs lying very far beneath the surface. The only well in the neighbourhood on that side of the brook was sunk a few years ago by Mr. Coulson. The workmen dug nearly 300 feet before they found water³.

Extent.

Soil.

¹ Near Kilbourn turnpike it just touches the parish of Hampstead.

² In the possession of William Strong, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

³ In sinking this well the workmen dug through a bed of bluish clay to the depth of 100 feet, when, after passing a thin stratum of stone, they came to another bed of clay of the same quality and colour, through which they

dug, without farther interruption, till water was found at the depth of nearly 300 feet from the surface. In digging another well in the same neighbourhood, water was found at the depth of 250 feet, which rose with great rapidity till it came within 70 feet of the surface; after which it continued to rise very gradually a few feet higher; at which height it stopped.

This

This parish pays the sum of 354*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* to the land-tax, which is about 8*d.* in the pound on houses, and 10*d.* on land.

King Edgar gave the manor of Paddington to Westminster Abbey; The manor. the grant was confirmed by Henry I. King Stephen, and Henry II. ⁺ At the dissolution of that monastery it was made part of the revenues of the Bishopric of Westminster; and when that see was abolished, soon after its establishment, Edward VI. gave it to Ridley Bishop of London and his successors ⁵.

The manor of Paddington was leased in the reign of Henry VIII. Lessees of the manor. to Richard Reade for a long term; which being expired, Bishop Abbot demised it in the year 1626 (together with the capital mansion and rectory) to Sir Rowland St. John (fifth son of Oliver Lord St. John of Bletfoe), for the lives of himself, his wife Sibyl, and their son Oliver ⁶. Sir Rowland died in 1645. The next year a survey of the manor was taken by the order of parliament; which states the demesne lands to have been 624 acres, the reserved rent 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The great house in which Sir Rowland St. John had lived was then in the occupation of Alderman Bide ⁷. The manor was afterwards sold by the parliamentary commissioners to Thomas Browne, Esq. ⁸ After the Restoration (in the month of January 1661) Oliver St. John, the only survivor in the lease (then a baronet), died without having renewed; upon which the estate fell in to Bishop Sheldon, who granted it to his nephews Sir Joseph Sheldon, Knt. and Daniel Sheldon, Esq. ⁹ The lease continued several years in that family, being renewed from time to time. In the year 1741, it was purchased by Sir John Frederick, Bart. and is now vested

⁴ Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, vol. i. p. 11.

⁵ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 703.

⁶ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ It appears by the parish accounts that Thomas Browne, Esq. was lord of the manor in 1657.

⁹ Newcourt, p. 704.

in Sir John Morfhead, Bart. and Robert Thistlethwayte, Esq. in right of their wives Elizabeth and Selina, daughters and coheirs of Sir Thomas Frederick, Bart. deceased, and grand-daughters of Sir John Frederick.

Paddington-house.

Paddington-house, a handsome brick edifice, on the east side of the green, was built by Mr. Dennis Chirac, jeweller to Queen Anne. It is now the property of Baron Maseres, and in the occupation of John Symmons, Esq.¹⁰

Westbourn-place.

A capital messuage, called Westbourn-place, with certain lands thereunto belonging, was granted by Henry VIII., anno 1540, to Robert White¹¹. This estate was, some years ago, the property of Isaac Ware, the architect (editor of Palladio's works, and other professional publications), who, with materials brought from Lord Chesterfield's house in May-Fair (which he was employed to rebuild), erected the present mansion, called Westbourn-place, a little to the south of the old house, which was suffered to stand several years longer. Westbourn-place was sold by Ware's executors to Sir William Yorke, Bart. Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, who resided there a short time, and afterwards let it to a Venetian ambassador. In the year 1768 he sold it to the late Jukes Coulson, Esq.¹² who expended a very considerable sum in enlarging the house, and laying out the grounds. The library, which he added to the house, is said to have cost about 1500l. Westbourn-place is now the property of his relict, Mrs. Coulson. The situation is extremely pleasant, and so uncommonly retired, that a person residing there could scarcely conceive himself to be in a parish adjoining to that of St. George, Hanover-square. Westbourn is within the dean and

Isaac Ware,
the architect.

¹⁰ From the information of Mr. Foster, the bishop's receiver.

¹¹ Record in the Augmentation-office.

¹² From the information of William Allen, Esq. one of the trustees under Mr. Coulson's will.

chapter of Westminster's manor of Knightsbridge, or rather the manor is called that of Knightsbridge and Westbourn. Manor of Westbourn.

Lord Craven has an estate in this parish, called Craven-hill, on which is a small hamlet, very pleasantly situated. The Earl of Craven, whose humane exertions during those dreadful calamities, the great plague and the fire of London, are well known, observing the difficulties which attended the burying of infected corpses in 1665, gave a piece of ground (now Carnaby market) as a burial-place, during any future sickness. When this ground was covered with buildings, it was exchanged for a field upon the Paddington estate, which, if London should ever be again visited by the plague, is still subject to the said use. Craven-hill.

Little Shaftsbury-house, in this parish (near Kensington Gravel-pits), the seat of Ambrose Godfrey, Esq. is said to have been built by the Earl of Shaftsbury, author of the Characteristics, or his father the Chancellor. Little Shaftsbury-house.

Bayswater tea-gardens were some years ago the gardens of Sir John Hill, who cultivated there his medicinal plants, and prepared "his water-dock essence, and balsam of honey." The springs at this place lie near the surface, and the water is very fine. The reservoir at Bayswater was intended for the supply of Kensington-palace, and the property was granted to the company who own the Chelsea water-works, upon their engaging to keep the basin before the palace full. The wheel at Hyde-park wall, near Knightsbridge chapel, was made for the conveyance of this water. The conduit at Bayswater belongs to the city of London, and being conveyed by brick drains, supplies the houses in and about Bond-street, which stand upon the city lands. Bayswater gardens. Sir John Hill. The reservoir. Conduit.

The Queen's lying-in hospital at Bayswater, of which her Majesty is Patrons, was instituted in the year 1752, for delivering poor pregnant women, married or not married. It was removed to Bayf- The Queen's lying-in hospital.

Mrs. Kennedy.

water in 1791. Mrs. Kennedy, the celebrated singer, died there in the year 1793, at the apartments of her husband Dr. Kennedy, who is physician to the hospital.

The parish church.

The late church at Paddington (it can scarcely be called old, having been built little more than a century ago, by Sir Joseph Sheldon, Lord Mayor of London, and lessee of the manor), being in a ruinous condition, and from its small size very inadequate to the number of parishioners, an act of parliament was obtained in the year 1787 for taking it down, and building a new church upon a piece of waste adjoining to the church-yard, then given to the parish by the present Bishop of London, under the authority of the said act, and added to the old inclosure. The first stone of the new edifice was laid on the 20th of October 1788, and it was consecrated on the 27th of April 1791. It is a handsome building, upon the Grecian model, with a portico of the Doric order towards the south, and a cupola on the top. The whole expence of rebuilding the church, with inclosing the new ground, obtaining the act, and other incidental charges, amounted to 6000 l.¹³ In the former church¹⁴, which was dedicated to St. James, were the monuments of John, son of Dr. Robert Pory, 1660; Mr. James Crook, 1705; James Townsend, 1708; William, son and heir of Thomas Betts¹⁵, of the Inner Temple, 1708; Dorothy, wife of John Archer, Esq. of Oxenholme in Westmorland, 1722; John Fisher, Esq. 1727; Mr. Lambert Tree, aged 96, 1738; John Peck, Esq.¹⁶ (son of John Peck of Brackendale, Norfolk), 1739; Captain Henry MacNeal, 1731; Sir William Marwood, of Bulby-hall, Bart. 1740; Mrs. Catherine Riche, “greatly born of eminent learning, &c.” 1740; Mr. Humphrey

The building of the new church.

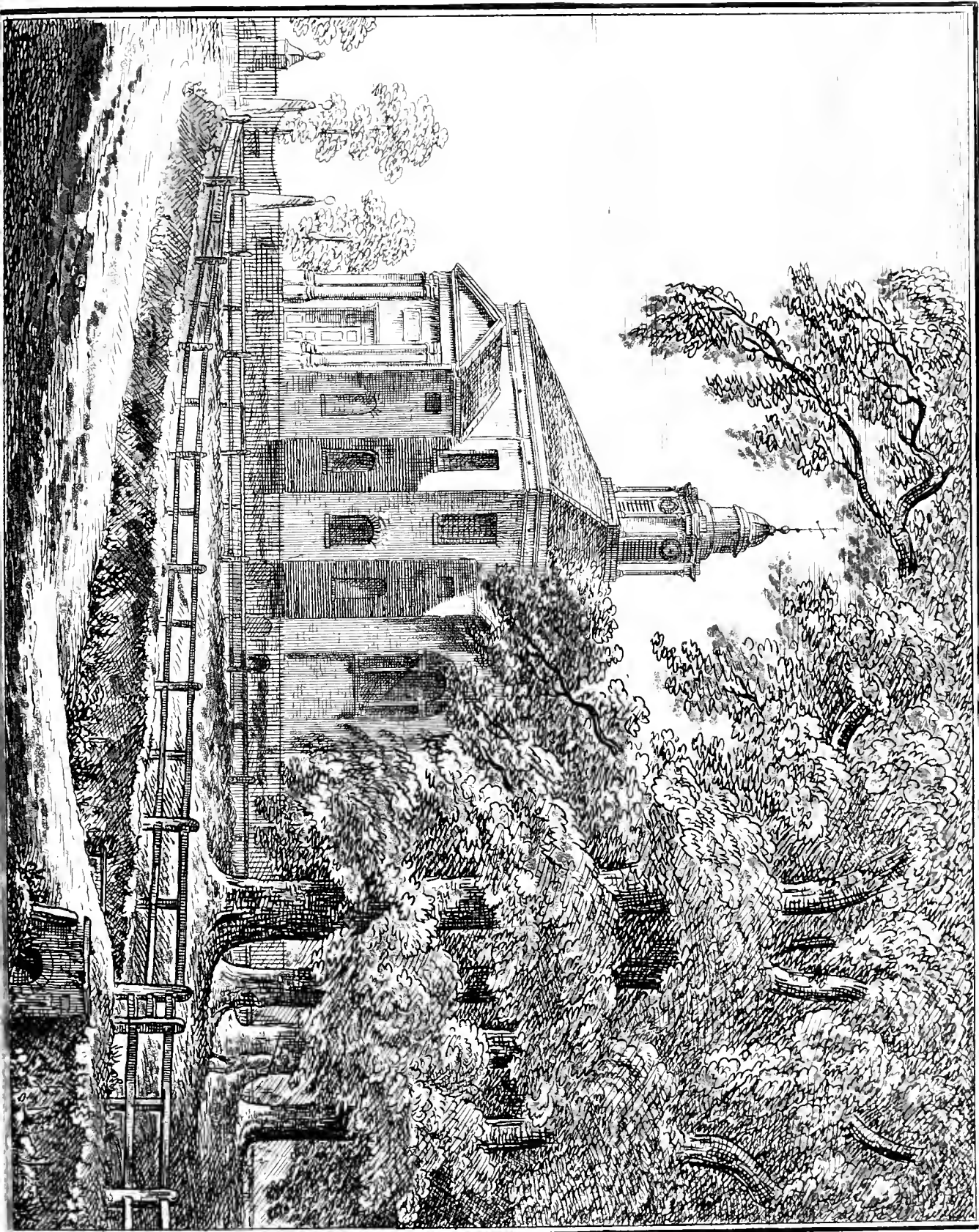
Monuments in the old church.

¹³ From the information of Mr. Shepherd, to whom I am indebted for having assisted me very much in my inquiries relating to this parish.

¹⁴ It was pulled down in the year 1791.

¹⁵ Arms—On a bend three cinquefoils, impaling a lion rampant.

¹⁶ Arms—On a chevron three crosses formée.





Gallimore, 1744; Peter Coste¹⁷, who died at Paris, and was there buried, 1746; Elizabeth Montgomery of Lainshaw, 1776; and Mr. Jeremiah Devall¹⁸, 1783. These monuments are now preserved in a light vault under the present church.

The only monuments as yet erected in the new church, are those of Eleanor, wife of the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, 1784; the Rev. John James, rector of Arthuret and Kirk Andrew in Cumberland, 1786; Captain William Graham, of the 64th regiment of foot, 1792; and Frances Elizabeth, daughter of George Auft, Esq. 1794¹⁹.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Mary, wife of Solomon Swale²⁰, 1654; Anthony Atkinson, aged 90 (father of the then curate), 1695; Bulkely, son of Dr. Atkinson and the Hon. Catherine his wife, 1696; Mr. Peter Arnaud, 1723; Anthony Delarose, Esq. 1728; Anne, wife of Peter Brozet, Esq. of the island of Guadaloupe, 1729; Mrs.

¹⁷ Inscription—" Cenotaphium in memoriam Petri Coste, Galli, Anglorum civitati donati, Annâ regnante; qui se licet semper infra titulos putavit, curavit pro viribus ex quo tempore musas amare et colere cepit, ut quædam pars sui vitaret Libitinam. Deum Opt. Max. suspiciens, venerans, ejusque innumera immeritò in se collata beneficia recognoscens, obiit Parisiæ, anno 1746."

Peter Coste was a native of France; which country he left on account of his religion, and resided many years in London, where his time was principally occupied in literary pursuits. He returned to Paris some time before his death, which happened in the year 1746, at a very advanced age. His principal works were, translations of some of Locke's works, and of Sir Isaac Newton's Optics; editions of Montaigne and Fontaine; a defence of La Bruyere; and a life of the Prince of Condé. His biographer in the *Dictionnaire Historique* speaks of him as a writer of moderate abilities; but a

good editor, and an excellent corrector of the press.

¹⁸ Arms—Az. semée of fl. de lis O. and a lion ramp. Argent.

¹⁹ Inscription—" Sacred to the memory of Frances Elizabeth Auft, only daughter of George Auft, of the city of Westminster, Esq. (one of his Majesty's Under-Secretaries of State), by Jane his wife; born October 25, 1778; died December 11, 1794. Her piety was fervent and exalted; her affection for her parents and relations ardent in the extreme; her benevolence universal, extending even to the meanest of the animal creation. To a very lively wit, and fertile imagination, she joined an acuteness of penetration, and a solidity of judgment, far above her years. She beheld the approaches of death with unshaken fortitude and resignation."

²⁰ Solomon Swale was created a baronet in 1660.

Mary

Mary Catherine Roper, 1734; Mr. Joseph Keene, apothecary, 1735; Mary, wife of John More of Kirtlington, in Nottinghamshire (daughter and heir of Peter Fermor, Esq.), 1738; Thomas Chew Gilbert, Esq. 1739; Henry Panton, Esq. 1739; Captain James Carteret, 1746; Mr. Thomas Warren, 1749; John Coghlan, Gent. 1751; Robert Pollard, Gent. 1753; Mrs. Jane Dalbye, 1757; Capt. Stephen Papon (grandson of Peter Brozet), 1763, and others of the family of Papon; Joseph Dewberry, Esq. 1764; Mr. William Jewest, Gent. of the Ewry to his Majesty, 1765; George Darell, Esq. 1767; John Darell, Esq. 1775; Matthew Dubourg ²⁰, 1767; Roger Jackson, Esq. 1769; Joseph Tyler, Esq. of Somerset-house, 1769; Charles Ashmall, Esq. 1770; Mr. Peter Theobald, 1772, and others of that family; James Lacy, Esq. patentee of Drury-lane theatre, aged 78, 1774; Elizabeth, wife of Captain George Morris (daughter of John Worth, Esq. of the county of Devon), 1774; Sarah, daughter of George Morris, and wife of John Teede, Esq. 1774; John Teede, Esq. 1776; Mrs. Hannah Thomas, aged 90, 1775; Robert Ireland, Esq. 1775; David Cock, Esq. 1776; Anne, wife of Thomas Hemming, Esq. of Hillingdon, 1777; Thomas Hugford, Esq. 1779; Francis Vivares (an eminent engraver), ob. Nov. 26, 1780; John Browning, Master in Chancery, 1780 (his daughter Catherine married Timothy Edwards, Captain in the Navy); Hannah, wife of Mr. Timothy Davies, 1782; Mary, daughter of John Barton, Esq. of Ludgate-hill, 1782; Margaret, wife of Vincent Newton, Esq. (heirefs of the ancient family of Macclesfield ²¹), 1782; Theodore Hay, Esq. 1783; Elizabeth, wife of Bartholomew Songa, merchant, 1783; Peter Romilly, Esq. 1784; John Muller, Esq. professor of fortification ²²

Lacy, patentee of Drury-lane Theatre.

Vivares, the engraver.

²⁰ See p. 338.

²¹ MSS. of the late J. C. Brooke, Esq. in the Herald's Office.

²² Author of several volumes upon mathe-

tics, fortification, engineering, artillery, &c. His works are much esteemed and in general use among the cadets.

in the Royal Academy at Woolwich, 1784; John Henry Fenoulhet, Esq. 1784; Samuel Griffis, Esq. 1784; Joseph Griffis, Esq. 1788; Charles Eyles, Esq. barrister at law, 1785; Mrs. Theresa Petre, 1786; Mrs. Mary Aickin (wife of Francis Aickin of Covent-garden theatre), aged 37, 1786; Thomas Brooksbank, Esq. deputy-lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, 1787, and several of his family; John Elliott,²³ M. D. aged 39, 1787; Francis Reeves, Esq. 1787; Charlotte, his wife, 1786; Maria Anne Lacy, 1788; John Clarke, Esq. 1788; Thomas Loughnan, Esq. 1789; Sophia, wife of Robert Barnewall, Esq. 1789; Mr. Francis Williams, of the Inner Temple, 1789; Jacob Daniel Kluft, Esq.²⁴ 1791; Mr. William Boyd, surveyor, 1791 (in consequence of whose report an act of parliament was obtained for rebuilding the church); and Mr. Stephen Horncastle, 1792.

The church of this place was formerly a chapel of ease to St. Margaret's Westminster, and they were valued together at 30 marks²⁵. Its connection with that parish ceased, I presume, at the dissolution of monasteries, when the manor of Paddington was given to the Bishop of Westminster. It is now a curacy, or donative, in the Bishop of London's patronage, as lord of the manor. The stipend 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 ad-

²³ See p. 339.

²⁴ A native of Holland, who came to this country in the late King's reign. He was employed in various confidential political services, in which he conducted himself with singular honour and integrity, particularly during the negotiations for peace in 1762 and 1763. He was afterwards appointed private secretary to the Princess Dowager of Wales, and continued to hold that situation till her Royal Highness's

death, when he retired upon a pension which he enjoyed to a very advanced age. Mr. Kluft wrote some tracts against Hume and Voltaire, in defence of the Christian religion, and several political pamphlets. He had collected (with a view to publication) transactions relative to the court of the late Prince and Princess of Wales, but the MSS. were suppressed after his death.

²⁵ Harl. MSS. N^o 60.

mitted,

mitted, and justified on this ground, that being a man of honest life and conversation, the Bishop had ordained him to preach in a small congregation at Paddington, where commonly, on account of the meanness of the stipend, no preacher could be had²⁴. When Sir Rowland St. John had the lease in 1626, the stipend was only 10 l. per annum. It was afterwards 28 l.²⁵ When Bishop Sheldon granted the manor on lease to his nephews in 1661, he took that opportunity of raising it to 80 l.²⁶ as it still continues. The present curate is the Rev. Thomas Hayter, M. A. who was collated in 1780.

Lectureship.

There is an afternoon lecture in this parish during the summer months, which is supplied by the resident curate the Rev. John Shepherd, M. A. elected by the parishioners in vestry.

Parish register.

The earliest date of any parish register now extant is 1701.

		Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
Comparative state of population.	1702—1711	-	$10 \frac{3}{5}$	-	$33 \frac{1}{10}$
	1740—1749	-	$16 \frac{3}{5}$	-	$193 \frac{9}{10}$
	1780—1789	-	$16 \frac{1}{2}$	-	$192 \frac{3}{10}$
	1790—1794	-	$36 \frac{3}{5}$	-	$244 \frac{3}{5}$

The striking contrast between the proportion of baptisms and burials, arises from the great number of lodgers and non-parishioners here interred, many of whom are Roman Catholics.

Number of houses.

The present number of houses is about 340. The parish being chiefly church-land, there has been little increase of buildings²⁷ till about four years ago, since which time a number of small wooden cottages, to the amount of nearly 100, have been erected on a spot

²⁴ Strype's Life of Aylmer, p. 212, 213.

²⁵ Parliamentary Surveys.

²⁶ Newcourt.

²⁷ It is in contemplation to apply for an act

of parliament for powers to build on the north side of the Oxford road, from Tybourn turnpike towards Bayswater.

of ground a little to the north of Tybourn turnpike. These cottages are let at from 7l. to 12l. per annum, and are inhabited principally by journeymen artificers, who work in London, forming with their families a little colony of about 600 persons; for (including nursed children) they contain on an average six in a house²⁸.

Extracts from the Parish Register.

“ Col. Henry Luttrell, a batchelor, and Mrs Elizabeth Jones, a single woman, of the parish of S^t Margaret, Westminster, were married Oct. 13, 1704.” Colonel Luttrell, grandfather of the present Earl of Carhampton, was assassinated in his sedan-chair by ruffians, at Dublin, Oct. 22, 1717. His wife was daughter of Charles Jones, Esq. of Halkin, in the county of Flint²⁹.

“ Richard Page, Esq. and Anne, Lady of S^t Aubyn, *alias* Spencer³⁰, widow, of S^t Margaret’s Westminster, were married July 22, 1708.”

“ William Hogarth, Esq.³¹ and Jane Thornhill³², of St. Paul’s, Covent-garden, married Mar. 23, 1729.”

“ The Hon^{ble} Carolina Sarah De Sparre, daughter to the Hon. Baron De Sparre, envoy extraordinary from the King of Sweden, buried Feb. 13, 1732.”

“ The Hon. Lady Frances O’Neale, buried June 30, 1732.”

“ Sir John Macgarth, buried Dec. 24, 1732.”

“ The Hon. Margaret Nicolaii, buried Jan. 24, 1733.”

“ Lady Mary Fitzharris, buried Mar. 18, 1733.”

“ Sir Solomon Swale, Bart.³³ buried Jan. 3, 1734.”

Swale, Bart.

²⁸ From the information of Mr. Shepherd.

²⁹ Irish Peerage.

³⁰ Reliſt, I ſuppoſe, of Sir John St. Aubyn (created a baronet in 1671), who married Anne, daughter and coheir of James Jenkyn, Esq. of Treſſeny in Cornwall. It is probable

that ſhe might have had a ſecond huſband, whoſe name was Spencer.

³¹ The celebrated painter.

³² Daughter of Sir James Thornhill.

³³ A deſcendant of Sir Solomon Swale mentioned in p. 333. The title is extinct.

- Marwood, Bart. “ Sir William Marwood, Bart. ³⁵ buried Feb. 29, 1740; Margaret “ Lady Marwood, Aug. 16, 1740.”
- J. F. Nollekins, the painter. “ Joseph Francis Nollekins, buried Jan. 24, 1747.” A painter. He studied under Tillemans, and copied Watteau and Paulo Panini. Lord Cobham employed him at Stow, and the Earl of Tilney at Wanstead. His subjects were landscapes and figures, particularly the amusements of children. He died at the age of 42, leaving a numerous family ³⁶. One of his sons is now a celebrated statuary.
- Benjamin Parker. “ Benjamin Parker, from St. Mary le bone, buried Sep. 18, 1747.” Author of various works, intituled Philosophical Meditations; the Divine Authority of Scripture philosophically proved; a Prospect into the Spiritual World; Philosophical Dissertations; Survey of the Six Days Work of the Creation, &c. being principally the substance of theological and philosophical lectures, which he continued to read for several years in London, an employment which, with his publications, scarcely kept himself and his family from starving.
- Abraham Lemoine. “ Sr John Del’ange, Knt. (from St. Bride’s), buried July 14, “ 1755.”
- “ The Rev^d Dr Abraham Lemoine, buried Jan. 13, 1757.” Dr. Lemoine, who was rector of Everly in Wilts, published a treatise on miracles; a visitation sermon (being a defence of the sacred history of the Old Testament against Bolingbroke), and some other single discourses.
- Rofs, Bart. “ Sr James Rofs, Bart. Major Gen^l and Col. of the 38 regiment “ of foot, buried Sept. 30, 1760, aged 44.”
- Matthew Dubourg. “ Matthew Dubourg, from St. Mary le bone, buried July 7, “ 1767.” An eminent performer on the violin. He gave early proofs of his genius for music, and played a solo at Britton’s concert

³⁵ Of Busby-hall in Yorkshire; the title became extinct at his death. His ancestor Sir George was created a baronet in 1660.

³⁶ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. p. 55, 56. when

when a child³⁷, He was buried in the church-yard at this place, where is the following inscription to his memory: “ Here lyeth the
 “ body of Matthew Dubourg, chief composer and master of music
 “ in the kingdom of Ireland, servant to four generations of the illustrious House of Hanover, George I. and II., his Royal Highness
 “ the late Prince of Wales, and his present Majesty; as also instructor
 “ in Music to their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cumberland and
 “ the late Prince Frederick. He died July 3, 1767, aged 64.

“ Tho’ sweet as Orpheus thou couldst bring
 “ Soft pleadings from the trembling string,
 “ Unmov’d the King of Terror stands,
 “ Nor owns the magic of thy hands.”

Dubourg was married at Stanmore, on the 17th of June 1727, to Frances Gates.

“ George Barret, an eminent painter, and worthy man, was George Barret.
 “ buried Mar. 14, 1784.” He excelled in landscape, particularly in trees. The drawing-room at Norbury-park, the seat of William Lock, Esq. was painted by Barret, and is esteemed among his best performances.

“ John Elliott, buried July 26, 1787.” This unfortunate man John Elliott. was son of a clothier at Chard in Somersetshire. The circumstance of his firing a pistol at Miss Boydell (now Mrs. Nicoll) as she was walking in Leicester-fields, on the 2d of July 1787, is fresh in the recollection of the public. He was tried at the Old Bailey, and acquitted of intention to murder, but was detained to be tried for an assault. During this restraint, before the expiration of July, he destroyed himself by an obstinate refusal of all food. He appears to have been an ingenious, disappointed man, whose state of mind latterly perhaps more than bordered on insanity. He was author of several

³⁷ Hawkins’s Hist. of Music, vol. v. p. 362.

works on subjects connected with his profession; philosophical observations on the senses; a life of Dr. Fothergill, and a collection of his works; a medical pocket-book; a treatise on mineral waters, and the method of making them artificially; and the elements of natural philosophy as connected with medicine. He was concerned also in the Medical Journal. Dr. Elliott was only 39 years of age at the time of his death.

“ Frances Lady Browne, from St. Mary le bone, buried March 26, “ 1790.”

Instances of Longevity.

“ Widow Bellamy, of Paddington, pensioner, aged 90, buried “ June 8, 1761; Jasper Soleirol, from St. Martin’s in the Fields, “ aged 98, buried Dec. 2, 1761; Matthew Froud, from St. George “ Bloomsbury, aged 90, June 24, 1762.”

Bushnell, the
statuary.

John Bushnell, a celebrated statuary, was buried at Paddington in 1701. His burial does not occur in the register, which is imperfect during that year. He was a man of a very eccentric character. Among other whims he undertook to demonstrate the possibility of the Trojan horse, and began to make one upon the same principles, of wood covered with stucco; the head was capable of containing twelve men, the eyes were to serve as windows. Before it was half completed, a storm of wind overfet and demolished this unwieldy machine³⁸. Bushnell was much admired in his time as an artist. Among the monuments which he executed are Cowley’s and Sir Palmes Fairbourn’s in Westminster Abbey, and Lord Mordaunt’s at Fulham.

There is no established charity-school in this parish; a Sunday-school, in which are 40 children, is supported by voluntary contribution.

³⁸ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. p. 137.

Mr. Dennis Chirac, jeweller to Queen Anne, gave the interest of 138 l. for the benefit of poor children of this parish. A benefaction of 5 l. per annum, given by Mrs. Margaret Robinfon for the purpose of apprenticing poor children, has been loft. Benefactions.

Some lands said to have been given by two maiden gentlewomen for the purpose of diftributing bread, cheefe, and beer among the inhabitants on the Sunday before Christmas-day, are now let at 21 l. per annum. The bread was formerly thrown from the church steeple to be scrambled for, and part of it is still diftributed in that way. Twenty fhillings per annum given by Thomas Jolinfon, merchant-taylor, of London, for the fame purpose, has been loft. Custom of throwing bread from the church steeple.

Bifhop Compton gave a cottage and a piece of land, let at 2 l. per annum, to the poor of this parish. The donation was confirmed by Bifhop Robinfon. These premifes, on which fix houfes have been fince built, were let by the parish in 1784, on repairing leases for 21 years, at the rent of 72 l. per annum.

The parish have a cottage (worth about 3 l. per annum) given by Mrs. Margaret Robinfon. Some small alms-houfes were built at the parish expence (for the habitation of poor families) in the year 1714.

The large cemetery a little to the west of Tybourn turnpike was separated from this parish by act of parliament, and annexed to that of St. George Hanover-square, for whose use it was inclosed. St. George's burying-ground.

The place of execution, commonly called Tybourn, was for many years in this parish. It had formerly been in that of Marybone. Place of execution.

P A N C R A S.

Name.

THIS place takes its name from the saint to whom the church is dedicated. It was called St. Pancras when the survey of Doomsday was taken.

Situation,
extent, and
boundaries.

The church is situated to the north of London a little more than a mile from Holborn-bars. The parish is of great extent. It is bounded on the north by Islington, Hornsey, and Finchley: the boundary towards Hornsey is in the hamlet of Highgate, one third of which is in this parish; it joins to Finchley in Lord Mansfield's woods. On the west it is bounded by Hampstead (including part of Haverstock-hill and Chalk-farm) and Marybone; on the south by St. Giles's in the Fields, St. George the Martyr, St. George-Bloomfury, and St. Andrew's-Holborn (the parish of Pancras extending to the foot of Gray's Inn Lane, and including part of a house in Queen's Square); on the west it is bounded by St. James-Clerkenwell, the line of division being between the New River-head and Bagnigge Wells. Tottenham-court Road¹, and all the streets to the west

¹ In Tottenham-court Road was formerly an amphitheatre for boxing, kept by Smallwood and the celebrated George Taylor. A fair was annually kept in the month of August at Tottenham-court, at which some of the actors from the Theatres Royal, most celebrated for comic humour, entertained the town with drolls and interludes; but they were sup-

pressed by the justices in 1744. In 1748, one Daniel French opened an amphitheatre in Tottenham-court Road; at which, during that year, he exhibited an entertainment called the Country Wake, consisting of cudgel-playing, boxing, wrestling, &c. The only place of public amusement now in Tottenham-court Road is of a very different nature—the concert
of

west as far as Cleveland-street and Rathbone-place, are in the parish of Pancras.

The principal hamlets are Kentish-town (anciently Kentistonne), where William Bruges, Garter King at Arms in the reign of Henry V. had a country-house at which he entertained the Emperor Sigismund²; part of Highgate; Battle-bridge, Camden-town, and Sommers-town.

Hamlets.

Emperor Sigismund entertained at Kentish-town.

The parish of Pancras contains about 2700 acres of land, including the site of buildings. The proportion of arable land is very small, scarcely 50 acres. The soil is various, clay, gravel, and loam.

Quantity of land.

Soil.

This parish pays the sum of 1400 l. (within a small fraction) to the land-tax, which is at the rate of about 3 d. in the pound.

Land-tax.

At a place called the Brill in this parish were to be seen, a few years ago, some remains of what is supposed to have been a Roman camp³. A part of Sommers-town is now built upon the site. The celebrated and ingenious Dr. Stukeley, whose imagination in the pursuit of a favourite hypothesis would sometimes enable him to see more than other antiquaries, has written 16 pages in folio⁴ upon this entrenchment, which he expressly affirms to have been the camp of Cæsar. He supposes it to have extended 500 paces by 400, including a small moated site to the south of the church, and another to the north⁵.

Dr. Stukeley's account of a Roman camp at the Brill.

of ancient music, first suggested by the late Earl of Sandwich in the year 1776*, and, in 1785, honoured with the patronage of his Majesty, who generally attends the performance with the Royal Family.

² Dallaway's *Inquiries into the Origin and Progress of Heraldry*, p. 149.

³ 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. In various parts of the kingdom we have many undoubted and very perfect remains of Roman and other camps, of sufficient

extent to have been the station of numerous armies; but 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.

⁴ Prefixed to his *Iter Boreale*.

⁵ In the print of Cæsar's camp annexed to Dr. Stukeley's account, the traces of an entrenchment at the Brill appear to have been but slight. The intermediate lines between that and the moated site near the church seem to have been filled up by conjecture.

* Burney's *History of Music*, vol. iv. p. 633.

Quitting the language of conjecture, the doctor points out the disposition of the troops, and the station of each general's tent, with as much confidence as if he had himself been in the camp. Here was Cæsar's prætorium; here was stationed Mandubrace, King of London; here were the quarters of M. Crassus, the Quæstor; here was Cominius; there the Gaulish princes, &c. &c. It is but justice to Dr. Stukeley's memory to mention, that this account of Cæsar's camp was not printed in his lifetime; as he withheld it from the public, it is probable he was convinced that his imagination had carried him too far on this subject. Dr. Stukeley remarks that the vallum thrown up in the civil war was in the fields next the Duke of Bedford's; he adds, that it was levelled after the Restoration, and that scarcely a trace of it was (when he wrote) visible, notwithstanding Cæsar's camp remained in so perfect a state after an interval of 1800 years. I do not suppose that the entrenchment at the Brill was thrown up by the Londoners in 1642 (since the name denotes something more ancient⁶); but it certainly appears by the diurnals published at the time, that entrenchments and ramparts were thrown up in the fields near Pancras church during the civil war. I think it not improbable that the moated areas abovementioned near the church were the sites of the vicarage and rectory-house; which, in a survey of the parish of Pancras bearing date 1251⁷, are described as two *areae*, one *prope ecclesiam*; the other *ad aquilonem ecclesie*. The rectory-house at Newington-butts still exists in a moated state.

In the survey of Doomsday two manors are described as being in the parish of Pancras, besides that of Totehele. The canons of St.

⁶ Dr. Stukeley with great probability supposes Brill to be a contraction of Bury-hill. He mentions other places bearing the same name; one of which was known to have been a vill of Edward the Confessor's. In Manning's edition of Lye's Saxon Dictionary, *Buryig* is translated—*urbs, oppidum, collis*; and *burgh*—*castrum, palatium, domus, &c.* Thus

the name of Bury might denote either a military station or a palace. It frequently happened that ancient Roman stations were afterwards fixed upon by the Saxon princes and nobles for their residence.

⁷ Among the records belonging to the church of St. Paul's, Lib. L.

Paul's, says that record, hold four hides at Pancras for a manor. The land is of two carucates. The villans employ only one plough, but might employ another. There is timber in the hedgerows; pasture for the cattle, and 20d. rents. Four villans hold this land under the canons, and there are seven cottars. In the whole, valued at 40 s. in King Edward's time at 60 s. I suppose this to have been the prebendal manor of Kentish-town, or Cantelows. The name of Kaunteloe, or de Kaunteloe, occurs in some of the most ancient court-rolls of the manor of Tottenhall⁸. The demesne lands consist of about 210 acres, according to the survey taken by order of parliament in 1649⁹. The manor house was then sold to Richard Hill, merchant of London, and the manor (which had been demised to Philip King and George Duncomb for three lives, all then surviving) to Richard Utber, draper. After the Restoration, the lessees, or their representatives, were reinstated in their property. About the year 1670 the lease came into the possession of John Jeffreys, Esq. father of Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys of Rochampton, Alderman of London¹⁰. By the intermarriage of the late Earl Camden with Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs of Nicholas Jeffreys, Esq. grandson of Sir John, it became vested in him in right of his wife, and is now the property of the present Earl. This estate is held on lives subject to a reserved rent of 20l. 1s. 5d. per annum, paid to the prebendary, who keeps the manor in his own hands, and holds a court leet and court baron.

Prebenda:
manor of
Kentish-
town, or
Cantelows.

The present prebendary of Cantelows is Anthony Hamilton, D. D. Archdeacon of Colchester, and a Vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, who was collated in 1771.

Walter, a canon of St. Paul's, held, when the survey of Doom-day was taken, one hide at Pancras. The land, says that record, is

⁸ About the beginning of the 14th century.
In the Muniment-room at St. Paul's.

⁹ In the Muniment-room.

¹⁰ From the information of Jos. Ward, Esq.

Manor of
Pancras.

of one carucate, and employs one plough. On this estate are 24 men, who pay a rent of 30s. per annum. In the year 1375, Joan, widow of Robert Lord Ferrers, of Chartley, died seised of an estate, called the manor of Pancras¹¹ (held under the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, by a rent of 30s.) being the same, I suppose, which belonged to Walter the canon. Robert Lord Ferrers, of Groby, who inherited his mother's lands, sold this estate to Sir Robert Knolles, in 1378¹². In the year 1381, the reversion which belonged to the crown, was granted after the death of Sir Robert and his wife Custancia, to the prior and convent of the house of Carthusian monks, built in honour of the holy salutation¹³. I have not been able to find what became of this estate after the dissolution of monasteries. Perhaps it is Lord Somers's estate at the Brill, which is freehold, but the title deeds are not sufficiently ancient to ascertain it.

Prebendal
manor of
Totchele,
Totenhall,
or Totten-
ham-court.

The manor of Totchele (now Tottenham court) contained five hides, and is thus described in the record of Doomsday. The land is of four carucates, but only seven parts in eight are cultivated. There are four villans and four bordars, wood for 150 hogs, and 40s. arising from the herbage. In the whole valued at 4l., in King Edward's time at 5l. This manor was formerly kept by the prebendary of Totenhall in his own hands. In 1343, John de Carleton held a court baron as lessee, and the prebendary the same year held a view of frank-pledge¹⁴. In the year 1560, the manor of Totenhall, or Tottenham, was demised to Queen Elizabeth for 99 years, in the name of Sir Robert Dudley¹⁵. In the year 1639, twenty years before the expiration of Queen Elizabeth's term, a lease was granted to Charles the First, in the name of Sir Henry Vane, for three

¹¹ Esch. 49 Edw. III. pt. 1. N^o 56.

¹² Cl. 1 Ric. II. m. 21. d.

¹³ Pat. 4 Ric. II. pt. 1. m. 15.

¹⁴ Court Rolls at St. Paul's.

¹⁵ Parliamentary Surveys, *ibid.*

lives¹⁶. In 1649, this manor, being seized as crown land, was sold to Ralph Harrison, Esq. of London, for the sum of 3318l. 3s. 11d.¹⁷ At the Restoration, it reverted to the crown; and in the year 1661, two of the lives in King Charles's lease being surviving, it was granted by Charles II. in payment of a debt to Sir Henry Wood, for the term of 41 years, if the said survivors should live so long¹⁸. The lease became the property of Isabella Countess of Arlington¹⁹, from whom it was inherited by her son Charles Duke of Grafton. In the year 1768, the lease being then vested in the Hon. Charles Fitzroy (now Lord Southampton), younger brother of the present Duke of Grafton, an act of parliament passed, by which the fee-simple of this manor vests in Lord Southampton and his heirs, subject to the payment of 300l. per annum, to the prebendary of Tottenham, in lieu of the ancient reserved rent of 46l. and all fines for renewals. The demesne lands of this manor, according to the survey of 1649, are about 240 acres.

Among the eminent men who have held this prebend may be reckoned Ralph de Diceto, dean of St. Paul's, the English annalist; Lawrence Booth, Archbishop of York; Alexander Nowell, dean of St. Paul's, and John Overall, Bishop of Norwich²⁰. The present prebendary is the Rev. Thomas Willis, LL. B. collated in 1790, on the death of the late Dr. Lort.

The prebend of Pancras has for its corps an estate of about 70 acres in this parish. In very remote times, the rectory belonged to it. The appropriated rectory of Chigwell in Essex, formerly the endowment of a chantry founded by Bishop Kemp in St. Paul's cathedral, and annexed to the prebend of Pancras²¹, is still held under the prebendary. The mansion-house belonging to this prebend was

¹⁶ Parliamentary Surveys at St. Paul's.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Pat. 13 Car. II. pt. 14. N^o 7.

¹⁹ From the information of W. Birch, Esq.

²⁰ Newcourt.

²¹ Ibid.

leased in 1584, to George Benyon, Esq. for 21 years²². The prebendal estate was demised for the same term, to John King, Esq. in 1641, the reserved rent being 10l.²³ The present lessee is Henry Newcome, Esq. of Devonshire-place.

Prebendaries. Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, and William Sherlock, are among the prebendaries who have filled this stall²⁴. The present prebendary is the Rev. W. Paley, Archdeacon of Carlisle, well known by his admired work on the principles of moral philosophy. He was collated by the present Bishop of London in 1794.

Prebend of Rugmere. The corps of the prebend of Rugmere was formerly in this parish. The capital messuage of Ruggemere is mentioned in the survey of Pancras, anno 1251²⁵. It is mentioned also by Norden²⁶, as a feat belonging to one of the prebendaries of St. Paul's. Its site is not now known, nor any estate in Pancras held under this prebend, the corps of which consists, as I am informed, only of the parsonage and tithes of Throughley in Kent, of which Lord Sondes is the lessee²⁷. The present prebendary of Rugmere is the Rev. Drake Hollingbery, M. A. Chancellor of Chichester, collated in 1780.

Cane-wood, or Ken-wood. Within this parish, in a singularly beautiful situation, is the Earl of Mansfield's feat, called Cane-wood, or Ken-wood. I think it not improbable that the wood near this mansion, and the neighbouring hamlet of Kentish-town, in old records written Kentestonne, are both called after the name or title of some very remote possessor. One of the deans of St. Paul's was Reginald de Kentewode. Either he or some of his ancestors, in all probability, derived their name from living near a wood so called. The alteration from Kentewode to Ken-wood is by no means unlikely to happen. The estate and house at Ken-wood, in the year 1661, appear to have been the pro-

²² Cart. Ant. pen. Dec. & Cap. St. Paul.

²³ Parliamentary Surveys, *ibid.*

²⁴ Newcourt.

²⁵ Records belonging to the Dean and Chap-

ter, Lib. L.

²⁶ A copy with MSS. notes in the British Museum.

²⁷ From the information of Mr. Hollingbery.

perty of John Bill, Esq. who married Lady Pelham (relict, as I suppose, of Sir Thomas Pelham, and daughter of Sir Henry Vane). I have not been able to procure any thing farther relating to its history, than that the late Earl of Mansfield (then Attorney General) purchased it, in 1755, of the Earl of Bute, and that it had previously been the property of the Duke of Argyle²⁹.

The late venerable owner, the celebrity of whose character is such as to need no farther mention here, made Ken-wood for many years his principal summer residence.

The most remarkable room at Ken-wood is the library, a very beautiful apartment (about 60 feet by 21), designed by Adam³⁰, and ornamented with paintings by Zucchi. In this room is a whole length of the late Lord Mansfield by Martin, and a fine bust of him by Nollekens. There is another bust of his Lordship, when young, in the hall, one of Sir Isaac Newton, and the antique bust of Homer, in white marble, which was bequeathed to Lord Mansfield by Pope. The paintings in the hall are by Rebecca. In the breakfast parlour is a bust of Pope, and a portrait of Sir Christopher Hatton; in the other rooms are some portraits well deserving of notice, particularly those of Pope, Garrick, the Duchefs of Queensbery, and a good head of Betterton, the celebrated tragedian, said to be by Pope, who had been instructed in the art of painting, by his friend Jarvis. The present noble owner is improving and enlarging the house very considerably. Saunders is employed as the architect.

Lord Mansfield's feat.

Remarkable busts and portraits.

The pleasure grounds, including the wood which gives name to the place, contain about 40 acres. Their situation is naturally very beautiful, and the hand of art has been successfully employed in making them still more picturesque. The cedars of Libanus, though young, are very fine, and are shot up to a great height with their leaders

Pleasure grounds.

²⁹ From the information of John Way, Esq. sections of the house and principal apartments

³⁰ One of the numbers of Adam's Architecture consists of ground-plans, elevations, and

entire.

entire. One of them was planted by the late Lord Mansfield with his own hands. The inclosed fields, adjoining to the pleasure grounds, contain about 30 acres. Hornsey great woods, held by Lord Mansfield under the Bishop of London, join this estate on the north; they consist of about 100 acres, and have been lately added to the inclosures.

Reservoirs of
the Hamp-
stead water-
works.

Parish
church.

The reservoirs belonging to the Hampstead water-works²⁸ are a considerable ornament to Ken-wood.

“Pancras-church,” says Norden, “standeth all alone, as utterly forsaken, old and wether-beaten, which, for the antiquity thereof, it is thought not to yeeld to Paules in London. About this church have bin many buildings now decayed, leaving poor Pancras without companie or comfort, yet it is now and then visited with Kentishtowne and Highgate, which are members thereof; but they seldom come there, for they have chapels of ease within themselves; but when there is a corpse to be interred, they are forced to leave the same within this forsaken church or church-yard, where (no doubt) it resteth as secure against the day of resurrection, as if it laie in stately Paules²⁹.” It is clear, that the stealing of dead bodies was not then practised. Newcourt, whose work was published in 1700, says, that houses had been built near the church. It is still, however, one of the least populous parts of the parish.

The church is of Gothic architecture, built of stones and flints, which are now covered with plaster. It is certainly not older than the 14th century, perhaps in Norden’s time it had the appearance of great decay; the same building, nevertheless, repaired from time to time, still remains; and having lately undergone a complete repair, looks no longer “old and wether-beaten,” and may exist perhaps

²⁸ The company to whom these water-works they supply some parts of the town in the neighbourhood of Tottenham-court Road with water. belong was incorporated in 1692. The springs are held by lease under the city of London; ²⁹ Spec. Brit. p. 38.

to be spoken of by some antiquary of a future century. Its disproportion to the population of the parish is very striking. It is a very small structure, consisting only of a nave and chancel; at the west end is a low tower, with a kind of dome ³⁰.

Weever speaks of a wondrous ancient monument in this church, Ancient monuments. by tradition said to belong to the family of Gray, of Gray's Inn. If it be that which now remains in the north wall of the chancel, I should suppose it not to be much older than the year 1500. It is of purbeck marble, and has an elliptical arch ornamented with quatrefoils. No inscription or arms remain. Weever mentions also the tomb of Robert Eve, and Laurentia his sister, daughter of Francis, son of Thomas Eve, clerk of the crown ³¹. There is no date. The family of Eve, or Ive, were of great antiquity in this parish. In the year 1458, King Henry VI. granted leave to Thomas Ive to inclose a portion of the highway adjoining to his mansion at Kentestonne ³². Richard Ive, about the middle of the last century, had the manor of Toppesfield in the parish of Hornsey, and died without male issue, leaving some daughters, coheirs.

The church and church-yard of Pancras have been long noted ³³ as Burial-place of Roman Catholics. the burial-place of such Roman Catholics as die in London and its vicinity. Many persons of that persuasion have been interred at Paddington, but their numbers are small when compared with what are to be found at Pancras, where almost every tomb exhibits a cross, and the initials R. I. P. (*Requiescat in pace*), which initials, or others analogous to them, are always used by the Catholics upon their sepulchral monuments. I have heard it assigned by some of that persuasion, as a reason for this preference to Pancras as a

³⁰ A visitation of this church, anno 1251, mentions a very small tower, a good stone font, and a small marble stone ornamented with copper to carry the *Pax*. Records belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Lib. L.

³¹ Funeral Monuments, p. 539.

³² Esch. 36 Hen. VI. N^o 46.

³³ Strype, in his additions to Stow, says, the Roman Catholics have of late *affected* to be buried at this place.

burial-

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.

On the north of the chancel at Pancras are the monuments of John Offley³⁴ of London, merchant, 1667, and Thomas Doughty³⁵, 1694. On the east wall are those of Daniel Clarke, Esq.³⁶ who had been master cook to Queen Elizabeth, 1626, and Richard Draper, Esq.³⁷ serjeant at law, 1756. On the south wall are those of Samuel Cooper, Esq.³⁸ 1672; Richard Fitzgerald, 1702; and Philadelphia,

Monument
of Cooper,
the painter.

³⁴ Arms—On a cross patée froy between four Cornish choughs, a lion passant, quartering a chevron between three fl. de lis.

³⁵ Arms—Or, on a cross patonce Gules, a besant.

³⁶ Arms—Per chevron Az. & Arg. in chief three leopards' faces, and in base an eagle displayed, counterchanged, impaling Az. a wolf rampant Argent.

³⁷ Arms—Gules, four bendlets Or; a chief party per fesse Arg. & Erm. charged in chief with three fl. de lis Sable.

³⁸ Inscription—"H. S. E. Samuel Cooper,
" Armiger, Angliæ Apelles, seculi fui et artis
" decus, in quâ excolendâ sicut neminem, quem
" sequeretur, invenit; ita nec, qui eum asse-
" quatur est habiturus. Supra omne exem-
" plum simul ac omne exemplar Minio-Gra-
" phices Artifex summus, summis Europæ
" Principibus notus, et in pretio habitus; cujus
" porró egregias animi dotes, ingenium expo-
" litissimum, linguarum plurimarum peritiam,
" mores suavissimos, ut tam brevis tabella rite
" complecti posset, ipsius unice manu deline-
" anda fuit. Sed modestior ille dum per ora
" oculosque omnium fama volat cineres hic
" potius suos optavit delitescere ipse in ecclesiæ
" pace feliciter requiescens una cum charissimâ
" conjugæ Christinâ (et obiit quinto die Maii
" anno 1672, ætatis suæ 63), quæ ob. 24 Aug.
" 1693, ætatis suæ 70. C. A. P. D."—

Arms—Ermines, on a cross square, pierced Argent, four millrinds Sable—the coat of Sir Edw. Turner, Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles II. at whose expense, it is probable, the monument was erected.—Samuel Cooper was born in London in the year 1609, and bred up by his uncle Hofkins, a miniature painter, of great eminence. He soon excelled his master; and, having commenced business for himself, came into very great employ. His pencil has transmitted to us likenesses of the most celebrated statesmen, wits, and beauties of his age. A picture of Cromwell is esteemed his *chef d'œuvre*. He seldom drew more than the head; when he attempted more he was not equally successful. His manner approached so near to that of Vandyke that he has been called Vandyke in miniature. His works are in great esteem all over Europe, and sell for great prices. Cooper was intimate with the author of Hudibras, and taught him to paint. His own genius was not confined to that art, he was a proficient in music also, and excelled on the lute, an instrument then in fashion. Cooper's wife was sister to Pope's mother. It appears by the above epitaph that she survived him one and twenty years. See a farther account of this artist in the Anecdotes of Painting, and in the Biographia Britannica (new edition).

wife

wife of Thomas Wollaſton, Eſq.³⁹ of London. The date of the latter is concealed. It is of the laſt century, a ſmall monument of veined marble; the effigies of the deceaſed is repreſented reclining on a bed with an infant in her arms. Within the rails of the communion-table are the tombs of Richard Nicolls, Eſq. of Kentiſhtown, 1612; and Frances, wife of Thomas Nevill, Eſq. of Holt in Leiceſterſhire (relict of Sir Charles Wintour, of Lidney in Glouceſterſhire), 1720. In the chancel are the tombs alſo of William Talbot, Gent. 1660; Captain Robert Harland, and Frances his wife (the dates concealed). On the ſouth wall of the nave is the monument of the Hon. Rowland Belafyſe⁴⁰ (uncle to the preſent Earl of Fauconberg), 1768; on the north wall, a ſmall braſs plate to the memory of Mary, wife of John Beresforde⁴¹, Gent. “ouſter bareſter” of Gray’s Inn, 1588; on the floor, flat ſtones in memory of Frances, wife of Anthony Monſon, Eſq. and daughter of Sir Philip Tirwhit, Bart. 1658; Ifabel, wife of Sir Valentine Brown, of Lincolnſhire, Knt. 1680; Mary Frances, wife of Henry Taſbourgh, Eſq. 1706; Charles Somerſet, Eſq. 1724; Margaret, relict of Sir Charles Anderton, Bart. 1720; Hon. Anne Belafyſe, 1731; Hon. Penelope Belafyſe, 1750 (aunts of the preſent Earl of Fauconberg); and Mary Clare, Lady Gerard, daughter and heir of Henry Taſbourgh, and wife of Sir Thomas Gerard, Bart. of Bryn in Lancaſhire, 1749.

Againſt the north wall, on the outſide, is the monument of Mr. John Horton, Gent. 1738; Catherine, his wife, 1748; Mr. Ignatius Cugnoni, who married her grand-daughter; and others of the family of Horton.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Robert Davies, Gent. ſon of Robert Davies, Eſq. of Guifancy in Flintſhire, 1668; Dorothy, only daughter of John Eyton, of Leewood in Flintſhire, by Dorothy,

³⁹ Arms—Arg. a chevron G. between three quaterfoils ſlipped. grailed between two pallets, Sable.

⁴⁰ Arms—Arg. a chevron G. between three fl. de lis Azure, quartering, Arg. a pale en-
⁴¹ Arms—A bear rampant chained and muzzled, quartering, Per chevron, three pheons—Haffal.

Abraham
Woodhead.Obadiah
Walker.

sister of Robert Davies, 1672; Abraham Woodhead⁴², 1678; Edward Boteler, Esq. 1681; Robert Pennant, second son of Piercy Pennant, Esq.⁴³ of Byghlan in Flintshire, by Katherine, sister of Robert Davies, 1689; Edward Betts, of the College of Physicians, son of the famous John Betts⁴⁴, 1695; Obadiah Walker⁴⁵, 1699; Catherine, widow of Thomas Brent, Esq. of Stoke in Gloucestershire, 1706; Gilbert Whitehall, Gent. 1709; Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Carlton, Esq. Knight-harbinger to Charles I. and Charles II. (by his second wife Mary, daughter of Richard and Barbara Boyle), 1709; Terence Macmahon, Gent. 1710; Andrew Giffard, 1714; Bonaventura Giffard, 1734; Thomas Dongan, Earl of Lymerick, 1715; Catherine, relict of Jonas Cudworth, and wife of Edward Fenwick, Esq. of Northumberland, 1715; William Sulyard, Gent. 1715; Mary, daughter of Charles Townley, Esq. (by Ursula Ferriour, of Tyfmore in Oxfordshire), 1716; Philippa, wife of Sir Henry Bateman, Knt. 1718; Elizabeth, wife of John Beaumont,

⁴² Inscription—" Hic jacet qui elegit ab-
 " jectus esse in domo Dei & mansit in solitu-
 " dine, non quærens quod sibi utile esset sed
 " quod multis, Abraham Woodhead, maximum
 " collegii universitatis Oxonii ut et totius sæ-
 " culi ornamentum, vivumque virtutum om-
 " nium exemplar: Vir versus Deum arden-
 " tissimâ pietate, versus ecclesiam catholicam
 " humillimo obsequio, studiorum indefessâ assi-
 " duitate, mirabilis. Honoribus, divitiis, secu-
 " lique voluptatibus omnibus, vitam humilem
 " obscuram & laboriosam prætulit, neque libris
 " quos permultos et utilissimos & piissimos
 " doctissimosque edidit, nomen suum inscribi
 " passus. Obiit ferè septuagenarius Maii 4to,
 " an. Dom. 1678. P. V. Cuthbertus Con-
 " stable." This epitaph was originally much
 shorter, and had only the initials of the deceased.

Woodhead was a native of Yorkshire. He was in his day the great champion of the Roman Catholic religion; in defence of which he wrote a great number of tracts, most of which were printed after his death at the private press of

his friend Obadiah Walker, master of the college of which he himself had been a fellow. Anthony Wood speaks in very high terms of Woodhead's character and abilities; and says that he was reputed by some to have been the author of "the Whole Duty of Man." He died at Hoxton, where he had for some years led a very retired life, instructing children in the Roman Catholic religion.

⁴³ He died at the age of 24. Among the MSS. of Thomas Pennant, Esq. is an account of his funeral, which was attended by the two bishops of North Wales, and a great number of the Welsh gentry both of Flintshire and the neighbouring counties.

⁴⁴ John Betts was physician in ordinary to Charles II. and was very eminent in his profession. He published a treatise on the blood, and the anatomy of old Thomas Parr, with Dr. Harvey's observations. Dr. Betts was a Roman Catholic. Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon.

⁴⁵ See an account of him among the extracts from the parish register.

Gent.

Gent. 1721; Charlotte, wife of Nicholas Stapleton, Esq. 1721; Mabel, his second wife, 1727; Mr. Martin Harrold, 1721; John Walpole, Esq. of Gray's Inn, 1721; Edward Walpole, Esq.⁴⁶ of Dunston in Lincolnshire, 1740; Thomas Shuttleworth, Gent. 1724; George Erington, Esq. 1725; Thomas Gibson, Esq. of Northamptonshire, 1726; Dennis Molony, Esq. 1726; the Hon. Esme Howard, son of Henry Earl of Arundel, 1728; Daniel Macnamara, Esq. 1730; George Fuller, 1730; Adam White, Gent. 1730; Amy Constable, daughter of Hugh Lord Clifford, and wife of Cuthbert Constable, Esq. 1731; Sir John Butler, 1731; Richard Chapman, merchant, 1733; Mr. George Shadforth, 1734; Mr. Matthew King, 1734; Peter Sexton, 1734; Sir James Tobin, Bart.⁴⁷ 1735; William Gower, Esq. 1736; Captain William Drummond Pierpoint, 1737; Mary, widow of Francis Moore, Esq. 1737; Mrs. Margaret Dixon, 1738; Sir Joseph Richards, Bart. 1738; William Montague, merchant, 1740; Barbara, wife of Sir John Webb, Bart. daughter and heir of John Lord Bellafyse, 1740; William Walton, 1740; Ralph Clayton, Gent. 1742; the Right Hon. Elizabeth Countess of Castlehaven, relict of James Earl of Castlehaven, and daughter of Henry Lord Arundell, 1743; Elizabeth, widow of Charles Conquest, M. D. 1743; Sir Thomas Mackworth, Bart. 1744; William Kirwood, surgeon, 1744; the Hon. Mary Browne, sister of Lord Viscount Montague, 1745; John Dutry Cornelisz, Esq. 1745; Charles Vere, Esq. 1746; James Leoni, 1746⁴⁸; Peter Christopher Balzlow, Esq. 1747; Igna-

Edward Walpole, a poetical writer.

Leoni, the architect.

⁴⁶ Author of an imitation of the 6th satire of the first book of Horace, inscribed to Sir Richard Ellis, Bart.; a translation of Sannazarius; and some other pieces.

⁴⁷ I find no traces of any baronet of this family in either of the three kingdoms. Perhaps it is a mistake for Kut.

⁴⁸ Inscription—"James Leoni, architect, ob. June 8, 1746, aged 60. R. I. P."

Leoni was a Venetian, and had been architect to the Elector Palatine. He afterwards settled in this country, and met with considerable employment. (Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. p. 105.) In 1740 he published a fine edition of Palladio, and an edition of Alberti's Architecture, to which were annexed several of his own designs.

Lady Henri-
etta Beard.

tius Conran, merchant, 1748; Anthony Coufien, 1749; Charles Stanford, M. D. 1750; James Allen, Gent. 1750; the Hon. Thomas Arundell, Count of the most sacred Roman empire (uncle to Lord Arundell of Wardour), 1752; Lady Henrietta, daughter of James Earl of Waldegrave, wife, first of Edward Lord Herbert; secondly, of John Beard (the celebrated vocal performer), ob. 1753, ætat. 36; Margaret Daly, widow, daughter of Robert Walsh, Esq. and coheirefs of Edmund Sheffield, the last Duke of Buckinghamshire, 1754; Thomas William Selbye, Esq. of Northumberland, 1755; Thomas Smyth, M. D. of Ireland, 1755; Mr. Thomas Berington, 1755; Thomas Wollascott, Esq. 1756; Charles Button, Gent. 1758; Mrs. Catherine Hall, 1758; Robert Allen, Esq. of Barbadoes, 1759; Brian Philpot, merchant, 1759; Arabella, wife of Thomas Bedingfield, Esq. 1762; Mr. Thomas Abbott, of Swaffham in Norfolk, attorney at law, 1762; Sir Thomas Webb, Bart. 1763; Peter Van-Bleeck ⁴⁹, Esq. 1764; Michael Connell, M. D. 1764; Mr. John Hankin, 1764; Mr. Anthony Fediere, 1764; Anne, relict of Ralph Widdrington, Esq. 1764; Walter Quin, Esq. merchant of London, 1764; Thomas Wadding, Esq. 1765; Thomas Bafnett, Gent. 1765; Catherine Dignan, aged 90, 1765; Frances, relict of George Brownlowe Doughty, Esq. (daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Titchbourne, Bart.), 1765; James Doughty, Esq. 1778; Richard Cowley, Esq. 1766; Richard Taaffe, Esq. 1769; Henry Wybarne, Esq. 1769; Frances, Countess Dowager of Litchfield, 1769; Alexander Wood, Esq. 1769; John

Van Bleeck,
the portrait-
painter.

⁴⁹ Inscription—Here lie the remains of Peter
“ Van Bleeck, Esq. worthy son of Richard
“ Van Bleeck, Esq. a gentleman of distin-
“ guished merit in every light, whether of hus-
“ band, friend, citizen, or Christian. Having
“ married, in 1746, Alicia, youngest daughter
“ of William Cony, Esq. of Walpole in Nor-
“ folk, whom he left without issue, he died
“ on the 21 of July 1764, aged 67. Meri-

“ tissimo conjugii mœstissima conjux H. C. P. C.
“ —R. Q. I. P.” Van Bleeck was a portrait
painter of some eminence. His father (of
whom there is an engraved portrait) was of
the same profession. There is a fine mezzo-
tinto of Johnson and Griffin the actors, from a
painting of Van Bleeck's. Anecdotes of Paint-
ing, vol. iv. p. 33.

Power of London, merchant, 1770; John Power of Cadiz, merchant, 1788; Thadæus Fitzpatrick, Esq. 1771; Robert Skerret, Esq. 1771; Stephen Lynch, Esq. 1771; Mrs. Alice Dover, 1771; Mrs. Mary Tyte, sister of William Dover, Esq. of Kingston in Jamaica, 1772; Mrs. Anne Tyte, 1772; Mr. Henry Sidgier (on the same tomb), 1786; Mr. George Snowden, 1771; Nicholas Tuite, Esq. 1772; Rev. Francis Blyth, 1772; Rev. William Bower, 1773; Basil Forcer, Esq. 1774; Abraham Langford, Esq. 1774⁵⁰; Henry Rackett, Esq. 1775; Robert Rackett, Esq. ⁵¹ 1779; Mr. James Underhill, 1775; Edmund Duany, Esq. 1776; George Wilmot, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, 1776; Mary, wife of Joseph Webb, Esq. 1776; Rev. James Nicholas, 1777; Rev. John Dunn, 1778; Jane, wife of Francis Risdon, Esq. 1778; Judith, widow of John Stockwell, Esq. 1778; Mrs. Anne Cooper ⁵², 1779; John Bradshaw, Esq. 1779; Thomas Parkinson, Esq.

Abraham
Langford,
the auc-
tioneer.

⁵⁰ Epitaph :

“ His spring of life was such as should have
“ been
“ Adroit and gay, unvex'd by care or spleen;
“ His summer's manhood open, fresh, and
“ fair;
“ His virtue strict, his manners debonnaire;
“ His autumn rich with wisdom's goodly
“ fruit,
“ Which every varied appetite might suit.
“ In polish'd circles dignified with ease,
“ And less desirous to be pleas'd than please.
“ Grave with the serious; with the comic
“ gay;
“ Warm to advise, yet willing to obey.
“ True to the fond affections of the heart,
“ He play'd the friend, the husband, pa-
“ rent's part.
“ What needs there more to eternize his
“ fame,
“ What monument more lasting than his
“ name?”

This epitaph is inscribed on both sides the tomb. Mr. Langford was a very celebrated

auçtioneer, and successor to the great Mr. Cock. It is not so well known perhaps that he was a dramatic writer. He wrote two pieces for the stage, which were not very successful. See *Biographia Dramatica*.

⁵¹ Henry and Robert Rackett were Pope's nephews, and are both mentioned in his will.

⁵² The following epitaph, written by her daughter, contains some good lines :

“ Ah! shade revered, this frail memorial
“ take,
“ 'Tis all, alas! thy sorrowing child can
“ make,
“ On this faint stone, to mark thy parent
“ worth,
“ And claim the spot that holds thy fainted
“ earth.
“ This clay-cold shrine, the corpse en-
“ shrouded here,
“ This holy hillock bath'd with many a tear;
“ These kindred flow'rs that o'er thy bosom
“ grow,
“ Fed by the precious dust that lies below;
“ E'en

Count Has-
lang.

Efq. 1779, &c.; Matthew O'Reilly, Esq. 1780; Manoel Roiz, of Lima, Gent. 1780; Thomas Hirst, Esq. of Yorkshire, 1780; Isaac Hitchcock, of Clifford's Inn ⁵³, 1781; Anthony Wright, Esq. 1782; Lucy, his wife, daughter of Edmund Plowden, Esq. of Shropshire, 1786; Francis Wright, Esq. 1786; Patrick Larkan, merchant, 1782; John Smyth, Esq. surgeon, 1782; John Newton, Esq. of Lincolnshire, 1783; Count Haslang ⁵⁴, 1783; Manoel Vieira, merchant, 1783; Mrs. Elizabeth Pereira, 1783; Catherine, daughter of William Haggerston Constable, Esq. and Lady Winifred, 1783; Edward Harlee, aged 91, 1784; Robert Bernard Grant (Principal of the Scotch College at Douay ⁵⁵), 1784; Laurence Cotter, Esq. 1784; William Woollett ⁵⁶,

“ E'en these rude branches that embrace
“ thy head,
“ And the green sod that forms thy sacred bed,
“ Are richer, dearer to this filial heart,
“ Than all the monuments of proudest art.
“ Yet, yet a little, and thy child shall come
“ To join a mother in this decent tomb.
“ This only spot of all the world is mine,
“ And soon my dust, sweet shade! shall mix
“ with thine.”

⁵³ “ A man of singular honesty and fidelity;
“ who, after a very busy life, of which the last
“ 22 years were employed in one office, on the
“ 28th of May (the end of Easter term) 1781,
“ in the 51st year of his age, laid down his
“ pen and died.”

⁵⁴ Inscription—“ Hic conditur illustrissimus
“ et nobilissimus Dominus Josephus Franciscus
“ Xaverius de Haslang, Comes Sancti Ro-
“ mani Imperii, &c. Ejus memoria omnibus
“ Catholicis percara esse debet. Obiit 29 Maii
“ 1783, anno ætatis 83, legationis 42. R.I.P.”
“ Here lie deposited the remains of his late
“ Excellency J. F. X. de Haslang, Count of
“ the Holy Roman Empire, Lord of the Ma-
“ nors of Hochen, Kamer, Giebling, Hasreuth,
“ Langreuth, &c. Hereditary Grand Master
“ of Upper and Lower Bavaria, Chamberlain
“ and Privy Counsellor, also Envoy Extraor-
“ dinary to the Court of London from his Se-

“ rene Highness Charles Theodore, Elector
“ Palatine, Duke of Bavaria, and Grand Com-
“ mander of the illustrious order of St. George.
“ Having lived in the practice of every social
“ virtue, after a christian preparation he re-
“ signed his soul into the hands of his Creator,
“ regretted by an amiable sovereign, and la-
“ mented by all that knew him.—May he rest
“ in peace.” Count Haslang came to Eng-
“ land in the year 1739. He was a great fa-
“ vourite with the late king. His funeral was
“ attended by the whole *corps diplomatique*.

⁵⁵ Inscription—“ Hic jacet Robertus Ber-
“ nardus Grant, gente Scotus, genere honef-
“ tus, ecclesiæ Catholicæ presbyter, per sep-
“ temdecim ferè annos apud suos missionarius
“ Apostolicus, et per octodecim collegii Sco-
“ torum Duaceni dignus et perdiligens prima-
“ rius. Obiit Londini, 29 Mart. A. C. 1784.
“ Æt. 64.”

⁵⁶ Inscription—“ William Woollett, en-
“ graver to his Majesty, was born at Maid-
“ stone in Kent upon the 15th of August 1735.
“ He died the 23d, and was interred in this place
“ on the 28th day of May 1785.” Woollett
“ and Anthony Walker were fellow-pupils to Mr.
“ Timney. Woollett's works are numerous, and
“ in very high esteem. A monument has been
“ erected to his memory in the cloisters of West-
“ minster abbey.

1785; John Garden, Esq. 1785; Philippa, Lady Fleetwood⁵⁷, 1786; John Prendergast, Esq. 1786; Mr. John Anthony Tagle, of Lima in Peru, 1787; Anne, daughter of Francis Trapps, Esq. 1787; Mr. Stephen Paxton⁵⁸, 1787; Rev. Geo. Kingsley, 1787; Victor Rependor, Esq. 1788; Miss Anne Dias Santos, 1788; James Macnamara, Esq. 1788; Jane, relict of Theobald Bourke, Esq. 1788; Michael Bourke, Esq. 1789; Mr. Robert Fleetwood⁵⁹, 1789; Mary, daughter of John Kirwan, 1788; Timothy Cuningham, Esq. F. S. A.⁶⁰ 1789; M. I. B. Baron de Wenzel⁶¹, 1790; Thomas Langdale, Esq.⁶² 1790; Wm. Howard, Esq. 1790; Miss Ruth Ellis, 1791; John Lawson, Esq. 1791; Thomas Bodkin, merchant, 1792; Thomas Kiernan, Esq. of Gray's Inn, 1792; Matthew Plunket, Esq. 1792; Christopher Mac Evoy, Esq. of St. Croix, 1792; John Prou, Esq. 1793; Duncan Stewart, Esq. of North Britain, 1793; Elizabeth Everett, relict of the Hon. William Barnett, of Arcadia in Jamaica, 1793; his Excellency Count Philippo Nupumeceno Fontana⁶³, 1793; Mary, daughter of Michael Bothomley, Esq. 1794; and Mrs. Candace Margaret Bartholomew, 1794.

Paxton, the musician.

Baron de Wenzel.

In the circuit walk, annexed to Stow's Survey, are recorded tombs of the following persons (since removed, or become illegible): Tho-

⁵⁷ Sir John Fleetwood, who died in 1741, left a widow, Philippa, daughter of William Berrington, Esq. of Shrewsbury.

⁵⁸ Inscription—"Sacred to the memory of Mr. Stephen Paxton, professor of music, who departed this life Aug. 18, 1787, aged 52 years. R. I. P." Mr. Paxton was a performer on the violoncello, and author of several compositions, vocal and instrumental.

⁵⁹ Arms—Fleetwood, as in vol. ii. p. 200. impaling, G. on a bend O. 3 martlets Sable.

⁶⁰ Author of several law publications:—A Law Dictionary, in 2 vols. folio; The Law of Bills of Exchange, &c.; The Merchant's Lawyer, or the Laws of Trade; Introduction to Law; Reports; A Treatise on Tithes; Ward's

Justice of Peace; and an edition of Sir Robert Heath's Maxims of Pleading.

⁶¹ Inscription—"Hic jacet Michael Joannes Baptista de Wenzel, sancti Imperii liber Baro, Magnæ Britannæ Regis necnon Reginæ Hungariæ celeberrimus ophthalmiotor. E terrestri in æternam transiit vitam quarto die Octobris 1790, ætatis suæ 66." Baron de Wenzel obtained great reputation as an oculist, by his successful method of couching the cataract; an account of which has been published since his death by his son.

⁶² The great distiller who suffered so severely by the riots of 1780.

⁶³ Some time ambassador from the Court of Sardinia to that of Spain.

mas Plot, of Sperfhott in Buckinghamshire, 1677; Randolph Yearwood, vicar, 1684; Richard Finchamp, son of John Finchamp, of Outwell in Norfolk, 1689; Sufanna, wife of John Carlton (daughter of Sir Hugh Ackland, of Killerton in Devonshire, and relict of Edward Hassall, Esq. equerry to Queen Catherine), 1696; and Mrs. Mary Judd, 1699.

The church-yard was enlarged in the year 1793, by the addition of a large piece of ground to the south east.

Kentish-town
chapel.

There was a chapel at Kentish-town, as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth⁶³. It stood on land which belonged, anno 1633, to the family of Hewitt. In that year, the parish having received a sum of money for renewing the lease of their church-lands, applied it to the rebuilding and enlarging this chapel. Randall Yearwood, vicar of Pancras, in a paper dated 1673, states, that the parish did not buy the site, nor take a lease of it, but that they paid a noble per annum to the Hewitts, to be permitted to have the use of the chapel⁶⁴. The present chapel, which stands about a quarter of a mile to the north of the old building, and more in the centre of the hamlet, was erected, partly by a brief, and partly by savings out of the church lands, in the years 1783 and 1784⁶⁵. It is a neat brick structure. There is a vault beneath, in which a few bodies have been interred, but there are no monumental inscriptions in the chapel.

Percy, Fitzroy, and Bethel chapels.

Percy chapel, near Tottenham-court Road⁶⁶ (being private property), was built about the year 1769; Fitzroy chapel⁶⁷, about the year 1778; Bethel chapel⁶⁸, at Sommer's town, about the year 1787.

⁶³ See Norden, p. 38.

⁶⁴ Bishop Tanner's MSS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, N^o 142, p. 35. Randall Yearwood, who had supplied the cure of Kentish-town chapel during Cromwell's time, was, after the Restoration, for many years vicar of Pancras. He died in 1684, being then under a sentence of suspension for divers crimes

against the canons of St. Paul's. Harl. MSS. N^o 6839—1.

⁶⁵ From the information of J. Moore, Esq.

⁶⁶ The present preacher at this chapel is the Rev. Stephen Matthew.

⁶⁷ Present preacher, the Rev. Robert Anthony Bromley.

⁶⁸ Preacher, the Rev. Henry Mead.

St. James's chapel, built in 1792, on the east side of the road from Tottenham-court to Hampstead, and the adjoining cemetery, are made by act of parliament to belong to the parish of St. James Westminster, as are the cemeteries of St. Andrew Holbourn, St. George the Martyr, and St. George Bloomsbury, to those respective parishes, though locally situated in that of Pancras.

St. James's chapel.

In Tottenham-court Road, within this parish, is a large chapel belonging to the Methodists of Mr. Whitefield's persuasion. It was built by subscription under the auspices of this celebrated man, who was founder of the community. The first stone was laid on the 10th of May 1756, and it was opened on the 7th of November following. Mr. Whitefield preached upon the occasion to a very crowded auditory. Over the door are the arms of Whitefield⁶⁸. Mrs. Whitefield was buried in the chapel, where is a monument to her memory, and that of her husband, who died in New England⁶⁹. On the walls of
the

Whitefield's chapel.

Whitefield's monument.

⁶⁸ Arg. on a bend plain between 2 cottises engrailed Sable, an estoile of the field.

⁶⁹ Inscription—" In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Whitefield*, aged 62; who, after upwards of thirty years strong and frequent manifestations of a Saviour's love, and as strong and frequent strugglings with the buffetings of Satan, bodily sicknesses, and the remains of indwelling sin, finished her course with joy, Aug. 9, anno Domini 1768: Also, to the memory of the Rev. Mr. George Whitefield, A. M. late chaplain to the Right Hon. the Countess of Huntingdon; whose soul, made meet for glory, was taken to Immanuel's bosom the 30th of Sept. 1770, and whose body now lies in the silent grave at Newbury Port near Boston in New England, there deposited in sure and certain hope of a joyful resurrection to eternal life and glory. He was a man eminent in piety;

of an humane, benevolent, and charitable disposition: his zeal in the cause of God was singular; his labours indefatigable, and his success in preaching the gospel remarkable and astonishing. He departed this life in the 56th year of his age.

And, like his Master, was by some despis'd;
Like him by many others lov'd and priz'd.
But their's shall be the everlasting crown,
Not whom the world—but Jesus Christ shall own."

Mr. Whitefield was born in the year 1714 at Gloucester, where his father kept the Bell-Inn. His grandfather and great-grandfather were clergymen, and both beneficed at Rockhampton in Gloucestershire. He was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford; and ordained deacon and priest by Bishop Benson at Gloucester. At Oxford he associated with the methodists,

* Her maiden name was Burnell. She was widow of Mr. James of Abergavenny.

the chapel are monuments of the following persons: Elizabeth, wife of John Griffiths, Esq. 1770; John Griffiths, Esq. 1788; John Green, minister of the chapel, 1774; Mrs. Catherine Groves, 1781; Mrs. Elizabeth Bacon, 1782; Christian, wife of William Morley, Esq. and daughter of George Hart, Esq. of Newington, 1785; and Edward Webster, Esq. ⁶⁹ 1788. On the floor are the tombs of Mr. Mafon Jenkin, limner, 1758; Mr. Matthew Pearce, builder of the chapel, 1775; Rev. A. M. Toplady ⁷⁰, aged 38, 1778; Charles Smyth, Esq. Captain in the second troop of Horse Guards, 1780; and Mercy,

Rev. A. M.
Toplady.

and formed an intimacy with the Wesleys. When the methodists were denied access to the regular pulpits, Mr. Whitefield took the resolution of commencing field-preacher, and persevered in what he thought the true way of preaching the gospel, with astonishing resolution, in spite of the greatest difficulties and fatigues. His congregations were uncommonly numerous, as he chose the most populous scenes, preaching in manufacturing countries, among the Kingswood colliers, and even venturing to hold forth in Moorfields during the holiday times. He was frequently insulted by the mob, but in general they were attentive; and the number of his profelytes was, according to the accounts published at the time, almost incredible. In the year 1741, a difference in opinion between Mr. Whitefield and Mr. John Wesley occasioned a schism among the methodists, which has ever since divided them into two sects. Notwithstanding this difference the two founders continued their esteem for each other; and Wesley, being the survivor, preached his friend's funeral sermon. In the prosecution of his ministry Mr. Whitefield made seven voyages to America*. During his last visit to that continent he died, as mentioned in his epitaph. On receiving the news of his death, the chapel in Tottenham-court Road was hung with mourning for six weeks, the

pulpit being decorated with escutcheons. A life of Mr. Whitefield was published by John Gillies, D. D. in 1772. His printed works consist of—an account of the early part of his own life; journals; letters, and sermons.

⁶⁹ Arms—Az. five swans close, in cross, Argent, between four annulets Or, impaling, Per chevron Az. & Arg. in chief two eagles rising Or.

⁷⁰ Mr. Toplady, who was vicar of Broad Hembury in Devonshire, published several controversial works, principally directed against John Wesley and his doctrines—"Historic Proofs of the Doctrinal Calvinism of the Church of England; The Scheme of Christian Necessity," &c. Toplady was one of the most zealous advocates for Calvinism, and his writings are very severe against those who differed from him in opinion. He published also "Free Thoughts on the Abolition of Ecclesiastical Subscriptions," and several sermons on doctrinal subjects. His posthumous works consist of passages from the works of the most eminent divines (Calvinists and Antinomians), with sayings of his friends, and observations of his own; short memorials of God's gracious dealings with his soul; letters to Dr. Priestley, Mrs. Macaulay, &c. &c.; and a short history of England, from Egbert to Henry VIII.

* During his visits to America he established the Orphan College in Georgia.

wife of Dr. James Illingworth, 1785. In the cemetery adjoining are the tombs of Mr. Bartholomew Goodson, who was struck dead with a flash of lightning, Mar. 22, 1772, as he was attending divine service in the chapel; Mr. William Burrell, attorney at law, 1774; William, son of Captain John Welsh, 1781; George Gauld, A. M. of King's College, Aberdeen (surveyor of the coasts of Florida), 1782; Mr. Benjamin Love, of Fulham, 1785; Major William Cawthorne, 1786; Sarah, wife of Captain Matthew Gage, 1786; Mrs. Sufanna Lewis, of Bourn in Gloucestershire, 1787; Rev. Richard Elliott ⁷¹, Richard Elliott. 1788; and Mr. Richard Smith, clerk of the chapel (of whom there is an engraved portrait), 1790.

In the year 1758, 12 alms-houses for poor widows were built by Mr. Whitefield near this chapel. It was proposed to allow them 2s. 6d. each weekly, out of the sacramental collections at the chapel ⁷².

William de Belmeis, nephew of Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London, being possessed of the prebend of Pancras, within which the church was situated, gave the tithes to the canons of St. Paul's ⁷³, which grant was confirmed by Bishop Gilbert (anno 1183) ⁷⁴, and by Belmeis's successor in the prebend, John de St. Lawrence ⁷⁵. Soon afterwards the dean and chapter granted the church of Pancras, with all tithes, &c. to the hospital within their cathedral, founded

⁷¹ A native of Devonshire, and a member of Bennet college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. He published a sermon intituled "Encouragement for Sinners, or "Righteousness attainable without Works," which was answered in a pamphlet, to which he replied by another, under the title of "Sin destroyed, and the Sinner saved." He published another pamphlet called "St. Paul no

"Antinomian," in a letter to the late Dr. Dodd; and some single sermons. Mr. Elliott dropped down dead as he was preaching at the meeting-house in Glasshouse-yard, Goswell-street.

⁷² Gillies's Life of Whitefield.

⁷³ Cart. Antiq. N^o 1142.

⁷⁴ Ibid. N^o 1143.

⁷⁵ Ibid. N^o 1455.

by Henry de Northampton, reserving to themselves an annual pension of one mark ⁷⁶. About the same time Ralph de Diceto, dean of St. Paul's, gave to that church the tithes of his prebend of Totenhale in this parish ⁷⁷, which grant was confirmed by Lucius Bishop of London ⁷⁸. Various ancient leases of the rectory (for the most part to canons of the church), are to be found among the *Cartæ Antiquæ* at St. Paul's ⁷⁹. After the suppression of chantries, guilds, &c. the rectory came again into the possession of the dean and chapter, and has since been leased in the usual manner of church property, subject to a reserved rent of 13l. 6s. 8d.

Lessees of the
rectory.

It appears by an old rent-book at St. Paul's, that Margaret Buft was lessee of the rectory in 1630: in 1650, John Elborow, clerk, was in possession of the lease as her heir ⁸⁰; in 1694 Jacob Joyner ⁸¹ was the lessee; in 1701 Mr. Brown, in 1704 Francis Collins. Richard Draper, Esq. serjeant at law, was lessee at the time of his death, in 1756. The lease is now vested in Mr. Swinnerton, of the White Hart Inn, at Colebrook.

Vicarage.

The rectory of Pancras was valued at 13 marks per annum, in 1327 ⁸². It appears by a visitation of the church, anno 1251, that the vicar had all the small tithes, a pension of 5l. per annum, out of the great tithes, four acres of glebe, and a vicarage house near the church ⁸³. The vicarage is rated in the King's books at 9l. per annum; in 1650 it was valued at 28l.; an augmentation of 50l. per annum was at that time voted by the committees ⁸⁴.

⁷⁶ Newcourt, vol. i. p. 705.

⁷⁷ Records belonging to the Dean and Chapter, Lib. Pil. f. 27. ⁷⁸ Ibid. f. 23.

⁷⁹ N^o 1144—1147. and 1456—1460.

⁸⁰ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

⁸¹ Rent-book at St. Paul's.

⁸² Harl. MSS. N^o 60.

⁸³ Records of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Liber L.

⁸⁴ Parliamentary Surveys.

It has been usual to perform divine service at this church only on the first Sunday in each month, at other times in Kentish-town chapel to the same congregation. This arrangement was sufficiently convenient before the great increase of buildings on the south side of the parish. About the year 1787, the Rev. Mr. Mead having been chosen preacher by consent of the vicar, service was performed at Pancras every Sunday for some years, but it is now only monthly as before.

The present vicar is Benjamin Mence, M. A. collated in 1749 by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who are patrons and ordinaries.

The earliest date of the register of baptisms and marriages is 1660, ^{Parish register.} that of burials 1688. The registers are now kept with great regularity. That of baptisms has an index, which forms itself as the names are entered, by means of a marginal alphabet at the beginning. It is to be feared, that for several years past the registers, particularly those of baptisms, are incomplete. The great increase of population in the more distant parts of the parish, induced the vicar to permit baptism to be performed in those districts. This circumstance, though attended with convenience in other respects, caused many omissions in the registers, and the average number of baptisms, of late years, will be found very inadequate to what might be expected in a parish supposed (by a calculation in which I think the number is under-rated) to contain 4000 houses. The number of burials also is extremely disproportionate to the population of the parish, but it is probable that the parishioners of the distant hamlets have interred their friends in more convenient cemeteries.

Comparative state of popu- lation.	Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.	
	Period	Average	Period	Average
1660—1668	-	$13 \frac{7}{9}$	-	—
N. B. From 1668 there is a chasm till 1677.				
1677—1686	-	$13 \frac{9}{10}$	-	—
1689—1697	-	$25 \frac{4}{9}$	-	$61 \frac{1}{3}$
1698—1707	-	$29 \frac{9}{10}$	-	$77 \frac{1}{2}$
1708—1717	-	$24 \frac{1}{10}$	-	$79 \frac{1}{10}$
1718—1727	-	$47 \frac{3}{5}$	-	$136 \frac{1}{10}$
1728—1737	-	$61 \frac{4}{5}$	-	$220 \frac{9}{10}$
1738—1747	-	$41 \frac{1}{5}$	-	$279 \frac{2}{5}$
1780—1784	-	$245 \frac{1}{5}$	-	$318 \frac{1}{5}$
1784—1789	-	$271 \frac{4}{5}$	-	$319 \frac{2}{5}$
1790—1794	-	343	-	$389 \frac{3}{5}$

Number of
houses anno
1251.

It appears by a visitation of the church of Pancras, in the year 1251, that there were then 40 houses in the parish, including the capital messuages of Tothale, Rugmere, Northbi, and Alkichesbri.

Increase of
buildings
within the
last 40 years.

A very great increase of buildings has taken place in this parish within the last 40 years, the proportion is calculated at 20 to one. The first increase of much consequence was in the neighbourhood of Tottenham-court Road. The streets near Percy chapel were built about the year 1765⁵². Those more to the north are of later date, some of them very recent. The magnificent square, called Fitzroy-square, was begun in 1793, and is as yet unfinished. The hamlet of Kentish-town has been increased more than one half within the last 20 years. Sommers-town was begun about 1786; Camden-town, in 1791; a considerable number of houses have been built of late near Battle-bridge.

⁵² From the information of James Moore, Esq.

Extracts from the Register.

“ Sir Thomas Gardiner ⁸³ and M^{rs} Jane Brookes, were married
“ May 28, 1661.”

“ Diana, daughter of John Bill, Esq. and Lady Pelham ⁸⁴, baptized
“ at Caen-wood, June 13, 1661.”

“ Sir Robert Shaftoe and M^{rs} Catherine Witherington, married
“ July 18, 1661.”

“ John Rowe, aged above 88, and Frances Oxley, married Aug. 20,
“ 1668.”

“ Dame Mary Slingsby, widow, from St. James’s, buried March 1, ^{Lady Slings-}
“ 1693--4.” It is most probable that this was the actress whose ^{by.}
name occurs as Lady Slingsby in the *Dramatis Personæ* of Dryden’s
and Lee’s plays, between the years 1681 and 1689. In 1680, she
appears as Mrs. Mary Lee. Her name was originally Aldridge ⁸⁵.
Who her husband was is not known. He certainly was not one of
the present Baronet’s immediate ancestors; nor was he of Sir Robert
Slingsby’s family, who was created a Baronet in 1660. Sir Arthur
Slingsby, of Bifrons in Kent, who was created a Baronet by King
Charles II. at Bruffels in 1657, left a son, Charles, who succeeded to
the title in 1671. Perhaps he might be the husband of this lady.
Both his family and that of the Hertfordshire Baronet, Sir Robert,
have been long extinct. Lady Slingsby appears to have been an
actress of eminence, and to have played the principal characters in
tragedy.

“ Obadiah Walker, clerk, buried Feb. 2, 1699.” Obadiah Walker ^{Obadiah}
was born at Wosperdale in Yorkshire, and received his education at Uni- ^{Walker.}
versity College in Oxford, of which he afterwards became master.

⁸³ Sir *William* Gardiner, who was created a baronet in 1660, married Jane, daughter of Robert Brocas, Esq. Kimber. who died in 1654; having married, to his third wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Vane.

⁸⁴ Relict, as I suppose, of Sir Thomas Pelham, ⁸⁵ Downes’s *Rofcius Anglicanus*, Svo. 1708, p. 31.

In the year 1687, by virtue of letters patent from King James, he set up a press, for the avowed purpose of printing books against the reformed religion. The patent specifies the names of the books (many of which were written by his deceased friend Abraham Woodhead), and exempts him from any penalties to which he might be subject by the statutes against Popery. The number of copies to be published of each work, is limited to 20,000 within the year⁸⁴. He procured also other letters patent, by which he and some fellows of his college were excused from attending the public service of the church⁸⁵. Under the sanction of this authority he opened a chapel for mass within the walls of the college. Upon the arrival of William the Third, following the example of his Royal patron, he abdicated his headship, and went to London, where he passed the remainder of his days, and died in the month of January 1699, aged 86. He translated a life of King Alfred, which he published, with plates and notes; he was author also of a treatise on education; instructions in the art of oratory and grammar; a description of Greenland, the Northern Islands, Muscovy, and Russia; a life of Christ, and a Greek and Roman history, illustrated by coins and medals, a work in good esteem⁸⁶. He was buried in the church-yard at Pancras, near the grave of his friend Abraham Woodhead, where is a monument to his memory, with this short inscription:



“ Per bonam famam, et infamiam.

“ Ob. Jan. 31. A. D. 1699. Æt. 86.”

“ The Right Hon. Mary Lady Dowager Abergavenny⁸⁷, buried
“ Nov. 14, 1699.”

⁸⁴ Pat. 2 Jac. II. pt. 7. N^o 23.

⁸⁵ Pat. 2 Jac. II. pt. 6. N^o 2.

⁸⁶ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

⁸⁷ Daughter of Thomas Giffard, Esq. and
relict of George Lord Abergavenny.

“ Gray James Grove and Penelope, daughter of L^d Jermyn, married June 8, 1700.”

“ John Ernest Grabe, D. D. buried Nov. 9, 1711.” A learned Dr. Grabe, divine, born at Koninsberg in Prussia, in the year 1666. He received his education at the university of that place, where his father, Martin Sylvester Grabe, was professor of divinity and history. Having determined to quit the Lutheran religion on account of some points of conscience, he hesitated for some time in his choice, and at length determined to embrace that of the church of England; for which purpose he came to this country in 1695, bringing with him very strong recommendations to the King, who assigned him a pension of 100 l. per annum, to enable him to pursue his studies. He soon afterwards entered into priest's orders in our church. His edition of the Septuagint from the Alexandrian MS. is well known. He published also *Spicilegium S. S. Patrum*, or the lesser works of the Fathers and Heretics of the three first centuries; an edition of Justin Martyr's first Apology; the works of Irenæus; Bishop Bull's works; and a tract against Whiston's doctrine of the Apostolical constitutions, written in English. Grabe resided much at Oxford, both for the convenience of the Bodleian library, and for the society of learned men which he found there. The university gave him the degree of D. D. to which he was presented by Dr. Smalridge, who made a speech upon the occasion, containing a very handsome and just eulogium upon his merits. There is a monument to this eminent divine in Westminster Abbey⁸⁸, which has occasioned it to be
said

⁸⁸ Inscription—“ In ecclesia parochialis S^t Pancratii prope Londinum jacet Joh. Ernestus Grabius, S. T. P. gente Boruffus; affectu nostras; eruditionis famâ, illustratiffime antiquæ ecclesiæ monumentis per universum orbem Christianum celeberrimus. Qui cum in deterioris sæculi sæcem incidisset, ut a depravato ecclesiæ statu animum aver-

“ teret, in auream illam ætatem frequenti cogitatione remeavit, et cum priscais patribus familiaritatem coluit jucundissimam. Horum exemplis accensus, cæ Christianarum omnium virtutum præcellentia enituit, ut etiam inter splendidissima primorum sæculorum lumina eluxisse potuisset. Ecclesiam primævam Apostolicam summâ veneratione profecutus

“ est;

said that he was buried there⁸⁹. Dr. Smalridge published a life of Dr. Grabe, and an account of his MSS. prefixed to a tract against Whiston. Two others of his posthumous works were afterwards printed; a Greek liturgy, and a treatise on the Eucharist.

“ Dame Bridget Clifton, buried Nov. 11, 1711.”

“ Charles Calvert, Baron of Baltimore in Ireland, buried Feb. 26, 1720; the Lady Baltimore, July 26, 1731.”

Jeremy
Collier.

“ Jeremiah Collier, clerk, buried April 29, 1726.” This celebrated writer was son of a clergyman, and born at Stow Qui, in the county of Cambridge, in the year 1650. He received his education at Caius College. Having entered into holy orders, in the early part of his life, he had the small living of Ampton in Suffolk. In 1685 he came to London, and was soon afterwards appointed lecturer at Gray’s Inn. On the eve of the Revolution, though a member of the church of England, he strenuously attached himself to King James’s interest, and wrote the first pamphlet which appeared against the Prince of Orange. When that Prince was settled on the throne of these kingdoms, Collier published several tracts, written with much force and spirit against the government. His conduct in other respects was at the same time so imprudent as to subject him to very unpleasant consequences. He was twice imprisoned, and upon refusing to comply with some legal forms, subjected himself to an outlawry, under which he continued to the day of his death. After his second imprisonment, he seems wholly to have

“ est; Anglicanæ utpote quæ ab eâ minimùm
“ decefferat proximos honores detulit. Hanc
“ domo, hanc patriâ, quas mortalium nemo
“ magis dilexit, chariorem habuit; in hujus
“ gremium se recipi vehementer gestiit; ab
“ hujus sinu ad ecclesiam primitivorum qui
“ conscripti sunt in cœlis lætus emigravit tertio
“ die Nov. 1711, ætatis 46. Ne publicum
“ deesset testimonium eximii illius honoris quo

“ hospitem adeo illustrem coluit Britannia, Ro-
“ bertus Comes de Oxon et Comes Mortimer
“ pro spectato suo in literas et literatos amore
“ cœnotaphium hoc posuit.” Over the in-
scription is a whole length of Dr. Grabe, in the
clerical habit, sitting upon a sarcophagus, with
a book open in one hand and a pen in the other.

⁸⁹ Biographical Dictionary, edit. 1784.

directed his talents to more beneficial objects. He first published a collection of essays upon various subjects, which were very favourably received. Soon afterwards he attacked the stage for its immorality. This engaged him in a controversy with some of the most distinguished wits of the age. He came off victorious in the contest, and was the means of checking the progress of that licentious style of writing, which threatened to banish every friend to virtue and decorum from the theatres. Mr. Collier published also a translation of Moreri's great dictionary, a translation of Marcus Antoninus, a collection of sermons, and an ecclesiastical history of Great Britain. At Queen Anne's accession, he was earnestly solicited to conform to the establishment, and was promised considerable preferment. It is to the credit of his consistency that he refused, and shows at least, that his former conduct, however erroneous, originated from motives of conscience. In 1713, he was consecrated a Bishop by the non-jurors⁹⁰. He died on the 26th of April 1726, and was buried at Pancras. There is no memorial to him.

“ My Lady Eleanor Fleming, buried Jan. 14, 1726--7.”

“ Sir Henry Bateman, buried Sep. 14, 1727.”

“ Edward Ward, buried June 27, 1731.” A writer of low humour, generally known by the familiar appellation of Ned Ward. Edward Ward. He was a native of Oxfordshire, of humble extraction; for many years he kept a coffeehouse in Moorfields, and afterwards a punch-house in Fulwood's rents, near Gray's Inn, where he died on the 20th of June 1731. His funeral was directed by a poetical will written by himself in 1725. His most noted work is the London Spy, being a description of the manners of the town at the beginning of the present century. His poems, abounding with humour of the lowest kind, are numerous; and he published one dramatic piece, called the Humours of a Coffeehouse⁹¹.

⁹⁰ The above account of Jeremy Collier is taken from the Biog. Brit.

⁹¹ Biog. Dramat.

Family of
Mackworth.

“ Thomas, son of Sir Thomas and Sarah Mackworth, baptized May 15, 1732, buried Aug. 16; Jane, baptized July 13, 1734⁹².
“ Sir Thomas Mackworth, buried Feb. 10, 1745; the R' Hon. Lady
“ Anne Mackworth, Dec. 21, 1792.”

“ Bevil Higgons, buried March 6, 1735.” Author of a book against Bishop Burnet's History, and a tragedy called the Generous Conqueror, or the Timely Discovery. He was a younger son of Sir Thomas Higgons. Being devoted to the interest of James II. he was one of those who accompanied that monarch in his exile⁹³.

“ Lady Mary Parfons, buried Ap. 26, 1735.”

“ Sir John Sidley⁹⁵, buried May 3, 1737.”

“ Francis Annesley, Esq.⁹⁶ and Lady Sarah Fowler⁹⁷, married
“ Sep. 3, 1737.”

“ Thomas⁹⁸, son of Sir Robert and Diana Adams, baptized Feb. 17,
“ 1738.”

Family of
Dillon.

“ L^d Charles Dillon⁹⁹, buried Oct. 27, 1741; Lady Dillon¹⁰⁰,
“ Nov. 23, 1751; the Hon^{ble} Miss Anne Dillon, Ap. 19, 1763; the
“ R' Hon. Viscount Dillon¹⁰¹, Sep. 25, 1787.” Others of the family of Dillon have been interred here.

“ Sir John Wittewrong¹⁰², buried Ap. 1, 1743.”

“ Lady Osbalston Sophia More¹⁰³, buried Ap. 29, 1750.”

⁹³ I suppose these to have been children of Sir Thomas Mackworth buried at Pancras in 1745, though Kimber speaks of him as dying unmarried.

⁹⁴ Biog. Dram.

⁹⁵ Created a baronet in 1702. The title is extinct.

⁹⁶ Grandson of Francis Viscount Valentia.

⁹⁷ Daughter of William Sloane, Esq. (brother of Sir Hans), and relict of Sir Richard Fowler, Bart.

⁹⁸ He succeeded his father in the title of baronet. Sir Thomas was bred to the navy, and was made a post-captain in 1760. He is dead,

and the title extinct.

⁹⁹ Charles Viscount Dillon, a colonel in the French service.

¹⁰⁰ Daughter of the preceding Viscount.

¹⁰¹ Father of the present Viscount. He was some time an officer in the French service.

¹⁰² He died unmarried, and was succeeded in the title by his brother William, who was governor of the poor knights at Windsor.

¹⁰³ Wife, it is probable, of a baronet of the Osbaldeston family, whose maiden name was Sophia More;—the Baronetages give a very imperfect account of that family.

“ Lady

“ Lady Elizabeth Bishop ¹⁰⁴, buried Mar. 18, 1751.”

“ Lady Sarah Lad, buried Sep. 10, 1751.”

“ Hon^{ble} Thomas Arundell ¹⁰⁵, buried Apr. 13, 1752; the Hon^{ble} Family of Arundell.

“ Anne Arundell ¹⁰⁶, Oct. 11, 1778; the Hon^{ble} Thomas Arundell,

“ Count of the holy Roman empire ¹⁰⁷, buried July 29, 1781.”

“ Sir Robert Burdett, Bart. and the Right Hon. Lady Caroline

“ Harpur ¹⁰⁸, married July 17, 1753.”

“ Sir Henry Tempest, Bart. buried Nov. 15, 1753.”

“ Alice Lady Brian, buried Dec. 19, 1753.”

“ The R^t Hon. Barbara Barnewall ¹⁰⁹, buried Oct. 29, 1761.”

“ The Hon^{ble} Mrs Cary, buried Ap. 6, 1762.”

“ Simon Francis Ravenet, buried April 6, 1764.” An eminent Ravenet, the engraver.

“ Peter Pasqualino, buried Feb. 20, 1766.” An eminent performer on the violoncello, and the first who brought that instrument into fashion, about the year 1740 ¹¹⁰.

“ The Hon. Henry Francis Widdrington, buried Sep. 3, 1774.”

“ Peter Henry Treyffac de Vergy, buried March 3, 1775.” A P. H. T. de Vergy. portrait in mezzotinto of this person was published in February 1775, with a short printed account of him, in which he is styled “ advocate in the parliament of Bourdeaux, author of several literary performances in England, and famous for his concern in the memorable quarrel between the Count de Guerchy, ambassador extraordinary from the court of France, and the Chevalier D’Eon, minister plenipotentiary from the same court to the court of Great

¹⁰⁴ Sir Cecil Bishopp, who died in 1721, married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Dunch, Esq. of Newington in Oxfordshire.

¹⁰⁵ Son of Henry, the fifth Lord Arundell of Wardour. He was of Stanley-house in the parish of Chelsea, where he died.

¹⁰⁶ Daughter of — Mitchell, Esq. and relict of the Hon. Henry Arundell.

¹⁰⁷ Brother of the present Lord Arundell.

¹⁰⁸ Daughter of John Duke of Rutland, and relict of Sir John Harpur, Bart.

¹⁰⁹ Sister of the present Earl of Fauconberg, and mother of George Barnewall, Viscount Kingland.

¹¹⁰ Burney’s Hist. of Music, vol. iv. 660. 663.

“ Britain

“ Britain in 1763.” There is a copy also of his last will, in which he confesses his concern in a plot against D’Eon; and intimates that he withdrew his assistance upon finding that it was intended to affect the Chevalier’s life. De Vergy died on the 1st of October 1774, aged 42, and remained unburied till March, his executor waiting for directions from his family. He had desired in his will that his relations would remove his body to Bourdeaux. It appears by his will that he published some pamphlets or papers against the Chevalier D’Eon. He was author also of some novels in English, which are said to have little other merit than that they are remarkably well written for a foreigner.

“ Maria Teresa, Duchefs of Wharton ¹¹¹, buried Feb. 20, 1777.”

“ Anne Lady Webb ¹¹², buried Oct. 14, 1777.”

“ Baron Gustavus Adam Nolcken ¹¹³ and Mary Lemaitre, married June 30, 1779.”

“ Hon. Anne Dormer, buried July 13, 1782.”

“ Dame Isabella Chalmers, buried April 16, 1784; Sir George Chalmers, Nov. 15, 1791.”

“ Hon. Mary Teresa Eyre, buried April 2, 1785.”

“ John Count O Rourke, buried April 2, 1785.” A well-known character in the fashionable world, descended from the O Rourkes, ancient sovereigns of O Rourkes county, now Leitrim, in Ireland. He had been in the Imperial and French service, and wore the order of St. Louis.

¹¹¹The Countess
Potoka.

“ Madam Charlotte Potoka, aged 82, buried Aug. 1, 1785.” A native of Poland. She died in the Fleet prison, where she had been confined for debt.

¹¹² Daughter of Major General Holmes, and relict of the celebrated Philip Duke of Wharton, who died in Spain anno 1731.

¹¹³ Daughter and coheir of Thomas Gybson, Esq. of Hampshire.

¹¹³ Late Envoy from Sweden.

“ Count

“ Count Ferdinand Lucchese, buried June 18, 1790.” He died at his house in Portman-square, having been Envoy from Naples several years. His funeral was attended by the whole *corps diplomatique*. Count Lucchese.

“ The Hon. Winifred Mary Drummond, buried Ap. 9, 1791.”

“ Alexander Cesar D’Anterrosches, Bishop of Condom, Count de Brifade, buried Jan. 31, 1793.”

“ The Neapolitan Ambassador ¹¹⁴, buried June 3, 1793.”

“ Eleanor Bonner, from the work-house, aged 91, buried Ap. 26, 1794.”

“ Antoine Francois Comte de Gramont, son of Antoine Adrien Charles, and grandson of Louis Antoine Duc de Gramont, (leaving behind him three children, Antoine Louis Raymond Genevieve, and two daughters, Antoinette Cornelia Sainte Eugenie, and Antoinette Marie Jeanne de Gramont, by Dame Gabrielle Charlotte Marie Eugenie de Boisgelin his wife,) buried Feb. 12, 1795, aged 37.”

Children of the following persons connected with the peerage have been baptized in this parish: Thomas Somers Cocks, Esq. ¹¹⁵, and Anne (1769); James Walker, Esq. and Lady Mary ¹¹⁶ (1771, &c.); Lord William Campbell ¹¹⁷, and Sarah (1774); Henry James Jessup, and Lady Anna Maria ¹¹⁸ (1794). Families connected with the peerage.

John Morant gave four acres of land, valued in 1547 at 16s. per annum, for an obit, at which the whole rent was to be given to the poor in recreation ¹¹⁹. Morant’s benefaction for an obit.

A benefactor, now unknown, gave a third part of the profits of three acres of land, near the Fortrefs in the manor of Cantelows, to Anonymous benefaction.

¹¹⁴ The Duke de Sicignano, who had lately arrived from Italy. He destroyed himself in a temporary fit of insanity, at Grenier’s Hotel, on the 31st of May. He was not 30 years of age. Gent. Mag.

¹¹⁵ Brother of Lord Somers.

¹¹⁶ Daughter of Alexander Earl of Leven.

¹¹⁷ Brother of the Duke of Argyle.

¹¹⁸ Sister of the present Earl of Strathmore.

¹¹⁹ Chantry Roll in the Augmentation-office.

the poor, which third, in 1696, produced 2 l. 10s. per annum¹²⁰, Churchlands. now 14 l. There are 23 acres of land belonging to the church, given also by persons now unknown. These lands were leased for a term of years by Sir Robert Payne and others, then feoffees; and it is stated in a survey, bearing date 1650¹²¹, that when the lease was expired, they would be worth four nobles per annum. In 1696 they were let at 36 l. 10s., now at about 120 l.¹²²

William Heron, in 1580, gave the sum of 8 l. every third year, to mend the highways in this parish.

Money. John Miller, in 1583, gave a rent-charge of 1 l. 6s. 8d. on lands at Pancras, to poor impotent people. Sir Edward Stanhope, LL.D. anno 1603, gave the sum of 20 l. to the poor. William Platt, Esq. in 1637, gave 10 l. per annum to the poor of Highgate, and 4 l. to the poor of Kentish-town.

Bread. Thomas Charles, in 1617, gave a rent of 1 l. 4s. to buy bread for the poor. Thomas Cleeve, in 1634, gave (for the same purpose) the sum of 50 l., with which was purchased a rent-charge of 2 l. 16s. He gave the like sum to parishioners of Pancras living in Highgate, to be distributed in Highgate chapel.

Large temporary benefaction. The late John Craven, Esq. of Gray's Inn, left the sum of 2000 l. to be distributed among 100 poor housekeepers of this parish, who had been rated in the poor's books. The distribution was made on the 14th of March 1786.

Girls' charity-school. A charity-school, for "instructing, clothing, qualifying for useful servants, and putting out to service the female children of the "industrious poor of this parish," was instituted by subscription in the year 1776, at first in a rented house, and with only six children. The next year they were increased to 24, and afterwards, for a time,

¹²⁰ Table of benefactions, in the church. The other shares belong to the parish of Barnett.

¹²¹ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.
¹²² From the information of James Moore, Esq.

reduced to 18; but the subscription having been since enlarged, a school-house was built in the year 1790, on a piece of ground given by Lord Southampton, and 30 children are now wholly maintained, clothed, and educated. A benefaction of 200 l. has been given to this charity by Mrs. Culling ¹²³.

The Foundling-hospital, which stands within this parish (at the end of Lamb's Conduit-street), was instituted in the year 1739. The building was not inhabited till the year 1745, and it was not completed till some years afterwards. It is intended for the maintenance and education of foundlings, and other poor children, who are admitted in their infancy, and remain in the hospital till the age of fourteen, when they are apprenticed either to trade or service. Some time ago a large sum was voted annually by parliament for the use of this institution, when all children that offered were admitted, and brought up either here or in hospitals established in various parts of the kingdom for that purpose. For several years past it has depended solely upon its own funds (the interest of benefactions and annual subscriptions), which are sufficient for the maintenance and education of 450 children, but there are not at present so many in the hospital ¹²⁴. None are admitted now without a recommendation. Among the principal benefactors may be reckoned G. F. Handel, who for several years performed his oratorio of the Messiah at the chapel, which is extremely well calculated for the purpose. When that great master presided there at his own Oratorio, it was generally crowded; and as he engaged most of the performers to contribute their assistance *gratis*, the profits to the charity were very considerable, and in some instances approached nearly to 1000 l. After Handel's death, Smith continued these performances; but not with equal success; and they became at length so little productive, that

Foundling-hospital.

Handel's performance of the Messiah there.

¹²³ From the information of Samuel Foyster, Esq. the treasurer.

¹²⁴ From the information of the Reverend Dr. White, the treasurer.

Pictures.

they were discontinued. There are some valuable pictures in the hospital, particularly the original of Hogarth's march to Finchley; Moses presented to Pharaoh's daughter, by the same artist; Ishmael and Hagar, by Highmore; a sea-piece, by Brooking; a sketch of the Charter-house, by Gainsborough, being one of his earliest productions; and several portraits of benefactors and other persons connected with the hospital. Among these are Captain Coram, a very active promoter of the institution; Dr. Mead; the Earls of Dartmouth and Macclesfield, &c. Over the altar in the chapel is the wife men's offering, by Cazali; in the windows are the arms of benefactors in stained glass¹²³. The low buildings which occupy the
sides

¹²³ In the north windows—the coat of Lord Le Despencer (Arg. on a fesse double-cottised G. three griffins' heads erased Or, Dashwood, quartering Fane, Nevill, and Quarterly Arg. & G. in the second and third a fret Or, over all a bend Sable—Spencer, or Despencer; on an escutcheon of pretence, Per saltier Az. & O. a lion rampant, counterchanged), and that of the late Earl of Guildford (as Lord North), Az. a lion pass. between three fl. de lis Arg. on an escutcheon of pretence Arg. two bars Az. over all an eagle displayed with two necks Gules.—Speke. In the east window (towards the north)—the arms of the late Earl of Northumberland (Quarterly, Percy and Lucy), with those of Baroness Percy, on an escutcheon of pretence (Quarterly of 8:—1. Percy. 2. Lucy. 3. Barry of six, O. & V. a bendlet Gules.—Poynings. 4. G. three lions passant A. a bendlet Azure.—Fitzpain. 5. O. three piles meeting in base, Az.—Bryan. 6. G. a saltier Arg. an annulet in centre.—Latimer); and the following coats: Lord John Cavendish—S. 3 stags' heads caboshed A. attired O. Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.—Erm. on a cross G. five bezants with the arms of Ulster. Sir George Armitage, Bart.—G. a lion's head erased, between three crosses Arg. Edwin Lascelles, Esq.—S. a cross patonce O. Charles Turner,

Esq.—S. on a cross Arg. five fer de moulins of the field, quartering G. a bend between six unicorns' heads erased Arg.—Wombwell. William Watson, M.D.—A. on a chevron Az. between three martlets S. as many crescents O. Richard Neate, LL.B.—A. a chevron between two trefoils slipped in chief V. and in base a bull's head couped at the neck G. horned and crined O. Richard Kaye, LL.D.—A. two bends S. quartering Arg. on a bend Sab. three owls of the field.—Savile. Stephen Beckingham, Esq.—A. a fesse embattled in chief, between three escallops S. quartering A. a chevron G. between three stags' attires S. Alex. Scot, Esq.—O. on a bend Az. an estoile between two crescents of the field. Henry Dagge, Esq.—A. a chevron S. between five nuns, 3 in chief and 2 in base, proper. Taylor White, Esq.—G. a chevron vairé between 3 lions ramp. O.—White, quartering, Arg. a chevron G. between three anchors Azure.—Taylor. Charles Morton, M.D.—Erm. a chief G. on an escutcheon of pretence, O. on a chevron S. between three pellets, each charged with a martlet of the field, as many maces of the same. Benjamin Hoadley, M.D.—Quarterly Az. and O. in the first Quarter a pelican vulning herself of the second; on an escutcheon of pretence, G. three dexter arms vambraced and embowed proper, garnished

sides of the area before the hospital, are the schools. The King is patron of this institution, the Duke of Portland president.

The hospital for inoculation, generally called the Small-pox hospital, was removed from another site about the year 1765, to a field near Battlebridge-turnpike, where it now stands. The hospital for the reception of patients with the natural small-pox was removed to its present situation, contiguous to the other building, in 1793. These excellent institutions were established in the year 1746, from which time to the first of January 1795, 19,004 patients with the natural small-pox have been received, and 29,260 have been inoculated¹²⁴. The King is patron: the names of the president and

Small-pox
Hospital, and
Hospital for
Inoculation.

garnished O. E. Eyre, D. D.—A. on a chevron S. 3 quatrefoils O. Charles Child, Esq.—(arms the same as in vol. ii. p. 374.) Rev. Charles Plumtree, D. D.—A. a chevron between two mullets in chief, and an annulet in base S. Rich. Morhall, Esq.—A. on a fesse embattled in chief, G. between 6 Cornish choughs proper, 3 tufts of grass Arg. Bacon Frank, Esq.—V. a saltier engrailed O. on an escutcheon of pretence, S. a spread eagle with two necks and a border engrailed Arg. Sir Charles Whitworth—A. a bend S. in the sinister chief a garb, G. quartering Az. a chevron between three lions' heads erased Or, on an escutcheon of pretence S. a fesse engrailed between three whelks O—(the coat of Shelley). In the east window (towards the south) are the following coats: — Lafcelles, Esq. (arms as before). — Lee, Esq.—Az. three crowns Or. — Boynton, Bart.—O. a fesse between 3 crescents G. impaling A. two pales Az. on a canton O. a mullet. Sir Joseph Ayloff, Bart.—S. a lion rampant between three crosses pateé Or. William Webber, Esq. F. R. S.—G. on a chevron engrailed O. between three plates, as many annulets Az. Stanhope Harvey, Esq.—O. a chevron engrailed between three leopards' heads G. quartering, Quarterly Erm. and G. John Currer, Esq.—Erm.

three bars gemelles S. on a chief Az. a lion pass. guard. Arg. John Smith, Esq.—Arms of Smith as in p. 141. on an escutcheon of pretence G. two bars Az. Robert Nettleton, Esq.—A. two adders combatant and twisted in pale, Proper. Henry Raper, Esq.—Per fesse Az. & Arg. a pale counterchanged, three antelopes' heads erased O. Robert Hucks, Esq.—A. a chevron Az. between three owls Proper. — Cholmonley, Esq.—G. two helmets in chief, Proper, and in base a garb Or. B. Littlehales, Esq.—G. three arrows in pale O. the feathers Arg. on an escutcheon of pretence, Arg. on a bend Sab. cottised Ermines, three cinquefoils Or. Peter Burrell, Esq.—V. three plain shields Arg. each having a border engrailed Or, quartering, 1. Arg. three bars Sab.—Raymond; 2. Argent, a chevron G. between three birds Sable; on an escutcheon of pretence, V. a chevron G. between three arrows in pale.—William Crowle, Esq. V. an unicorn Arg. between three mascles O.—St. Quintin, Bart. O. a chevron G. and a chief vairé. In a window on the north side are the arms of the Hospital—V. a naked infant, Proper, on a chief Az. a crescent O. between two bezants.

¹²⁴ From the information of Anthony Highmore, Esq. the secretary.

other persons belonging to the establishment, are printed annually in the Court Calendar.

Welsh charity-school.

Within this parish also, near Gray's Inn lane, is the Welsh charity-school, built about the year 1771. The institution is of a much earlier period. About the year 1718, some gentlemen of the principality of Wales began a subscription for the purpose of instructing, clothing, maintaining, and apprenticing poor boys, born of Welsh parents in or near London, having no parochial settlement at the place of their birth. At first a small number were educated in a room near Hatton-garden. In the year 1737, a school-house was erected on Clerkenwell-green. In 1769, the society enlarged their plan, and extended it to the education and maintenance of girls. The patronage afforded to the charity by the Prince of Wales encouraged them to build the present school-house at the end of Gray's Inn lane. The whole expence of the building and furniture, purchasing the ground, &c. amounted to 3695*l.* At present there are about 50 boys in the school, and 20 girls, who are wholly maintained, clothed, and educated. From the first establishment to the year 1793, 493 boys were put out apprentices, 112 went out to service, and 120 into the navy. From the time that the plan has been extended to the education of girls to the year 1794, sixteen were put out apprentices, and 34 went out to service¹²⁵. The collections at the anniversary meeting of ancient Britons on the first of March, go in aid of this charity. Several benefactions have been left to it, among which should be particularly noticed the sum of 195*l.* 16*s.* being the residue of his fortune (after the payment of other legacies) bequeathed as a grateful remembrance by Mr. Edward Williams, who had received his education from this charity. It should be mentioned also, that Mr Pennant intended the profits of his great work on British Zoology for the benefit of this school, but the great expences

¹²⁵ From a printed account communicated by Hugh Owen, Esq. the secretary.

attendant on the undertaking frustrated his benevolent design. He afterwards gave to the school the sum of 100 l. which he received from Mr. White for the octavo edition of the work.

The noted place of public entertainment, called Bagnigge-wells (much resorted to by the lower sort of tradesmen), is situated in this parish, in the valley between the New-river head and the Foundling hospital. It was first opened about the year 1767, in consequence of the discovery of two springs of mineral water. A treatise upon these waters, bearing the above date, was published by John Bevis, M. D. One of the springs is chalybeate, the other cathartic. Near the church-yard, in a house now occupied by Mr. Reading, is a spring, formerly called Pancras-wells; the water of which was in much esteem some years ago. Dr. Ruffel, in his treatise on mineral waters, speaks of this spring as impregnated with calcareous nitre, considerably diuretic, and somewhat cathartic¹²⁶. Near Battlebridge is a spring, called St. Chad's-well, of nearly the same quality, which is still in use.

At Camden-town, in this parish, is a large building, called the Veterinary College, consisting of an infirmary for horses, and an academy for studying the diseases of cattle, particularly of that useful animal the horse. Proposals for such an institution were first published in the newspapers in the year 1784. This college was established in 1791. The theatre is completed, and an infirmary capable of containing 50 horses; but it is intended to enlarge it so as to contain 300. There is a house for the Professor, who reads lectures on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from 11 to 12, on the structure, œconomy, and diseases of the horse, and other domestic animals. Seven pupils have already passed their examination before the medical committee (which consists of some of the most

¹²⁶ Ruffel on Sea Water, &c. p. 230.

P A N C R A S.

eminent physicians and surgeons in London), and are settled in various parts of the kingdom. Seventeen are now attending. The subscription to the infirmary is 20 guineas for life, or two guineas per annum, either of which entitles the subscriber to send any number of horses, if there is room for them in the infirmary; otherwise they have advice gratis, and medicines at a cheap rate from the college¹²⁷. Application is now making to parliament for incorporating the Veterinary college.

¹²⁷ From the information of Edward Colman, Esq. the professor.

 P E R I V A L E.

See GREENFORD PARVA.

S H A D W E L L.

THIS place, which was formerly called Chadwelle, took its name, as is supposed, from a spring dedicated to St. Chad. It was a hamlet of Stepney till 1669, when it was separated from that parish by act of parliament. It lies in the hundred of Offulston, and is bounded on the north and east by Stepney; on the west by St. George, Middlesex; and on the south by the river. Its extent is very small, being only 910 yards in length, and 760 in breadth. The only land not occupied by buildings consists of a few acres, called Sun-tavern fields, in which are several rope-walks, 400 yards in length, where cables are made from six to 23 inches in girth. The part of the parish which lies near the river (called Lower Shadwell) is chiefly inhabited by tradesmen and manufacturers connected with the shipping; such as ship-chandlers, biscuit bakers, wholesale butchers, mast-makers, sail-makers, anchor-smiths, coopers, &c. Mr. Newell Connop has a large distillery in this parish, and Mr. Philips a brewery, and there are three coal wharfs. Shadwell-dock, belonging to Mr. Fletcher, and Wapping wall-dock, belonging to Mr. Hales, are in this parish.

Shadwell
made a parish.

Its situation,
boundaries,
&c.

Rope-walks.

Principal
trades.

Land-tax.

The church.

The parish of Shadwell pays the sum of 2089l. 19s. 10d. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of 3s. in the pound.

The church, dedicated to St. Paul, was built in the year 1656, principally at the expence and by the influence of Thomas Neale, Esq. lessee of an estate (comprising two-thirds of the parish), under

the

the church of St. Paul's¹. By the act of parliament above mentioned, in 1669, it was made parochial, but was not consecrated till the 12th of March 1671². It is a brick structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, two aisles, and a square low tower. There are spacious galleries on the south, west, and north sides. On the front of the south gallery is the following coat of arms, with the date 1719, viz. Arg. two bars G. on a canton of the second, a lion's head erased Or. In the chancel are the tombs of Mr. John Mott, 1703, and Mr. Thomas Maugheling, 1791. At the east end of the south aisle is the monument of William Martin, Esq.³ 1757; on the south wall, a tablet in memory of Elizabeth, wife of Captain Charles Bartelot, and daughter of Samuel Clarke, 1703; Francis Clarke, yeoman of the wine-cellar to King William, 1708; Elizabeth Horden, daughter in law of Samuel Clarke, 1716; Samuel Clarke, 1721, and Barbara his wife, 1728; and the monument of Mr. Richard Hinton, 1770. On the wall of the north aisle is that of Mr. Henry Dennis, 1690, and Mrs. Sarah Lockwood his daughter, 1707. On the wall, at the west end of the church, are memorials of Mr. Andrew Chelton, 1730; Elizabeth Chelton (niece of Dr. Resbury), 1747; Mr. Jonathan Sheppard⁴, merchant, 1762; Mr. John Baggs, his nephew, 1777, and Mr. William Baggs, 1780. In the nave are the tombs of Mr. Isaac Bovey, 1717; and Mr. William Saunders, 1775; in the north aisle those of Capt. James Halfall, son of Richard Halfall, of Lancashire, 1724; in the south aisle those of Capt. Moses Moyse (date worn); Thomas Wale, apothecary, 1695; Captain David Updicke, 1713; and John Sherwood, Esq. 1783. At the west end of the church, that of Captain John Hazlewood, an elder brother

¹ From the information of the Rev. Mr. Griffiths, to whom I am indebted for several facts also relating to the present state of this parish.

² Parish Register.

³ Arms—Three talbots on a chevron, impaling, a chevron between three talbots, on a chief three leopards' faces.

⁴ Arms—On a chevron between three fleurs de lis, as many estoiles.

of the Trinity-house, aged 89. In the Circuit-walk annexed to Stow's Survey of London, are mentioned tombs of the following persons, the inscriptions of which are not now legible: Susan, daughter of John Dalby, Esq. wife of Capt. William Thomas, 1662; Captain Anthony Archer, 1680; Captain Isaac Woodgreen, 1689; Richard Nayler, apothecary, 1695; Thomas Bowser, surgeon, 1698; and Mr. Henry Dennis, 1703.

On the outside of the south porch is the monument of Mary, daughter of Walter Berry, Esq. and wife of John Wright, 1746. In the church-yard are the tombs of Robert Dobson, Esq. 1713; Captain Thomas Cole, 1716; Elizabeth, his daughter, wife of Captain Richard Vavafor; Elizabeth Lillewhite, daughter of Captain Michael Cole; Captain Richard Merry, 1717; Anne, wife of John Kirby, Esq. 1718; Robert Kirby, Esq. 1725; Captain Thomas Lemon, 1720; Captain John Painter, 1728; Captain Samuel Vincent, 1729; Susanna, wife of Captain John Caston, 1732; Capt. Mads Thorson, 1738; Matthew Newman, Esq. one of the deputy-lieutenants of the Tower-hamlets, 1755; Captain Thomas Johnson, 1759; Captain Stephen Calense, 1760; Captain Robert Manley, 1763; Captain Joseph Carteret, an elder brother of the Trinity-house, 1765; Capt. Edward Carlen, 1768; Anne, wife of Captain Christopher Nockells, and daughter of Captain Andrew Cande, 1781; Captain John Sanderfon, 1783; Captain Charles Harford, 1783; Captain Andrew Cande, 1784; Mr. Samuel Mellish, 1784; Charlotte, wife of Captain William Paxton, 1785; Rebecca, wife of Captain Andrew Hewson, 1785; Susanna, wife of Mr. George Brodrick, 1786; Rebecca, wife of George Hastings, 1788; Captain Francis Swinbourn, 1790; Christopher Stephenson, 1791; Captain Sylvester Masson, 1792; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Fell, Esq. 1792; and Jael, wife of Captain Joseph Boumels, 1792. In the Circuit-walk are mentioned the tombs of Elizabeth, widow of Captain Abraham Terry, 1696; Mary,

Tombs in the church-yard.

wife of Captain Samuel Vincent, 1697; Captain Richard Young, 1699; Captain Roger Grassington, 1701; and Elizabeth, widow of Captain Richard Merry, 1704.

Rectory and
advowson.

The greater part of the precinct of Shadwell being vested in the dean of St. Paul's, when it was made a parish, and a rectory constituted by the act before mentioned, the first right of presentation was given to Thomas Neale, Esq. the lessee, and the advowson for the time to come vested in Dr. Sancroft, dean of St. Paul's, and his successors. A parsonage house was allotted to the rector and his successors, together with a piece of ground adjoining, the limits of which are described in the act, to be let at first on building-leases for the term of 31 years, and afterwards the leases to be renewable from time to time for 21 years, for the use and benefit of the rectors, who are allowed by the act the sum of 120*l.* per annum, in lieu of tithes, besides all oblations and fees for christenings, &c. as received by the vicar of Stepney. The sum of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, anciently paid by the tenants of Shadwell to the vicar of Stepney, as a compensation for tithes, is now by the said act charged upon the rector, who pays it annually at Easter⁵. The first rector was Robert Marriot. His successor, Nathaniel Resbury, instituted in 1689, was author of several single discourses, preached before the Queen and upon public occasions. The present rector is Joseph Butler, M. A. instituted in the year 1741.

Rectors.
Nathaniel
Resbury.

Meeting-
houses.

There is a meeting-house belonging to the Presbyterian dissenters in Shakespear's-walk, supplied by the ministers in and about London by rotation. The Calvinists have a small chapel also in this parish, and the Methodists in Mr. Wesley's connection.

Matthew Mead, an eminent dissenting divine (of whom a farther account is given in Stepney), was appointed minister of

⁵ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i.

Shadwell, Jan. 22, 1658⁶. He was ejected for non-conformity in 1662.

An account of births and burials was kept at Shadwell as early as the year 1660, but they were not entered in a fair register till the year 1670, after the precinct had been made parochial. Parish register.

	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
1685—1694	-	308 $\frac{4}{5}$	-	—
1671—1678	-	—	-	389
1735—1739	-	311 $\frac{3}{5}$	-	471
1785—1794	-	264 $\frac{1}{10}$	-	372 $\frac{1}{2}$

Comparative state of population.

This parish appears to have decreased considerably in population during the last 50 years. The present number of houses is about 1300.

In the month of September 1665, there were 115 burials at Shadwell; in October, 299; in November, 80; and in December, 10 only. Plague year.

“ Dame Alice Row, buried from St. Dunstan’s Stepney, Jan. 25, 1701—2.”

A charity-school was instituted in this parish in the year 1712, when Queen Anne endowed it with 20 l. per annum, as a salary for the master. Mr. John Juar, in 1717, gave to this school a rent-charge of 3 l. per annum, issuing out of a farm in Essex; Mr. William Cofin, the same year, 5 l. per annum, out of an estate in Shadwell. Mr. Jonathan Raven, in 1790, gave 1 l. per annum. Mrs. Mary Bowes, 6 l. 10 s. per annum. Benefactions in money have been given to the amount of about 900 l.⁷ At present 45 boys and 35 girls are clothed and educated in this school. Charity-school.

⁶ Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. xxxiv. p. 175. 1712, Mr. Samuel Clarke, 50 l.
 1717, Mr. Andrew Chelton, 100 l.
⁷ The principal benefactors were: Mr. Peter Ruffell, 50 l.
 1712, Dr. Nathaniel Resbury, rector, 50 l. Mr. Cooper, 50 l.
 Mrs. Baynton, 50 l. 1790, Mr. John Flemming, 100 l.
 Capt. Thomas Lemon, 100 l.

Dissenters' school. There is a school also in this parish for the children of Dissenters, in which 50 boys and 20 girls are clothed and educated.

Alms-houses. Dame Alice Row, who died in 1702, left all her household goods to the parishes of Shadwell and Stepney, for the purpose of building alms-houses, and as an endowment for them she bequeathed the sum of 200 l. after the death of one of her sisters, and 500 l. after the death of her other sister. She bequeathed also the sum of 1000 l. to her third husband, Mr. Carant, on these conditions, that if he should marry again, have a son, and give him the name of Cook⁸, the said son should, at the age of 21, enjoy this sum of 1000 l. otherwise to go as an augmentation to the alms-houses⁹. This benefaction never took effect as intended. The houses were built, and still remain in Spring-street, but the reversionary bequests were never received. Mrs. Sarah Ray, in 1781, bequeathed the sum of 400 l. the reversion of a piece of leasehold ground in West's gardens, and all her residuary property, after the payment of certain legacies, to the pensioners in Cook's alms-houses. No benefit has as yet accrued from this bequest, which has been the subject of litigation. There is another alms-house for poor widows in Cow-lane, but it has no endowment.

Benefactions for bread. Mr. George Wilkinon, in 1684, gave the interest of 30 l. to buy bread for the poor; Mr. James Cook, in 1699, gave 50 l.; Captain Thomas Lemon, in 1720, 100 l.; and Mrs. Martha Hornsby, in 1793, 100 l. 3 per cent. for the same purpose.

Capt. James Cook gave the sum of 50 l. to this parish, the interest of which has been employed in apprenticing poor children.

⁸ Capt. James Cook was Lady Row's first husband.

⁹ Circuit-walk annexed to Stow's Survey of London.

The Shadwell water-works were first established in 1669, by Thomas Neale, Esq. lessee of the dean of St. Paul's estates in this parish. At first only one four-horse engine was employed. The works were rebuilt upon a larger scale in 1679, when two engines were erected. In 1687, for the purpose of securing his property, Mr. Neale applied for a charter; when, meeting with difficulties in his suit, he strengthened his interest, and at the same time raised a considerable sum of money by dividing the undertaking into 36 shares. After three years the proprietors were made a body corporate, by letters patent, bearing date 1691; from which time till 1750, they continued to raise the water with horses. A steam-engine was then constructed on the original principle, which was found so inadequate to the purpose, that the company suffered considerable loss. In 1774, the improved steam-engine, as constructed by Messrs. Bolton and Watt, having been adopted, it was found, that with a great increase of powers¹⁰, the consumption of coals was reduced two-thirds. The district served by the Shadwell water-works contains nearly 8000 houses, besides public buildings, extending from the Tower of London to Limehouse-bridge, and from Whitechapel to the river Thames.

Shadwell
water-works.

About fifty years ago, a mineral water of a very powerful nature (now called Shadwell Spa) was discovered by Walter Berry, Esq. in sinking a well in Sun-tavern fields. It is said to be impregnated with sulphur, vitriol, steel, and antimony. A pamphlet, published by D. W. Linden, M. D. in 1749, written as a puff for the water, extols it as an approved cure for almost every disorder incident to the human frame, either by drinking or bathing. I understand that

Shadwell
Spa-waters.

¹⁰ The present engine's power of raising water is at the rate of 903 gallons in a minute; which is 52,110 gallons in an hour, and 730,520 gallons (or 2853 tons, 152 gallons) in a day

of 14 hours, the usual time of working it. This account of the Shadwell water-works was obligingly communicated by William Frazer, Esq. clerk to the Company.

S H A D W E L L.

it has been found very serviceable as an antiscorbutic, and in all cutaneous disorders. Of late, the water has been principally used for the purpose of extracting salts, for which the proprietors have had a great demand, and for preparing a liquor with which the calico-printers fix their colours. The present proprietor intends to use it solely for medicinal purposes.

There is another mineral spring in the parish, of a quality resembling that of the postern waters on Tower-hill.

STANMORE MAGNA.

THIS place, lying at the extremity of the county towards Hertfordshire, was formerly called Stanmere, i. e. the boundary-stone. The addition of Magna, or, as it occurs in some records, "the more," was to distinguish it from the adjoining parish of Stanmore "the less," now Whitchurch. It is not unlikely that they were originally one parish. The record of Doomsday speaks of the former as the manor of Stanmore; of the latter as a manor in Stanmore. Their extent was precisely the same, and I believe they vary very little in that respect at present. The parish of Stanmore is computed to contain 1400 acres, that of Whitchurch measures 1500. The epithet of *parva* must have been applied to that parish as the least populous. The land at Stanmore is divided nearly in the following proportion; about 300 acres of arable, 850 meadow and pasture, and 250 commons and roads.

Name, situation, extent, &c.

Stanmore lies in the hundred of Gore, about 10 miles north-west of London. The parish is bounded by Harrow and Whitchurch in Middlesex, and Bushey in Hertfordshire. It pays about 270l. to the land-tax; which, by an equal proportion, comes to about 2s. in the pound.

Dr. Stukeley thinks that the ancient city of Sulloniaca, or Suelloniaca, mentioned by Antoninus in his Itinerary, was in this parish, not far from Brockley-hill. Camden and Norden agree in sup-
 posing

Roman antiquities.

posing it to have been on or near that hill¹. Great quantities of Roman antiquities, as coins, urns, gold-rings, &c. have formerly been found in this neighbourhood, which is said to have given rise to the proverb,

“ No heart can think, nor tongue can tell,

“ What lies between Brockley-hill and Pennywell.”

The manor.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor, this manor was the property of Edmer Atule, the King's Thane. William the Conqueror gave it to his half brother, Robert Earl Moreton, and Earl of Cornwall². Henry I. seized all the estates of William the succeeding Earl³. This manor was in the hands of the crown anno 1221⁴. Soon afterwards it was given to the Abbey of St. Albans, under which it was held by the family of Francis. Simon Francis died seized of it in 1358⁵. The inquisition taken after his death states, that he had it by the grant of Elias Francis, who gave it to him, his wife Matilda, and their heirs in fee. In 1361, David

¹ An obelisk, with the following inscriptions, was erected some years ago, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile to the north-west of the high road, by Mr. Sharpe, who lived at Brockley-hill:

On the east side—“ Circiter hæc loca stetit
“ olim oppidum naturâ atque operâ - - - - mu-
“ nitum Suellanorum, qui Duce Cassivelano Ro-
“ manorum terga viderunt. Qualis et quanti
“ nominis fuit ille Britannorum imperator cui
“ summa imperii bellique administrando com-
“ muni consilio permiffa erant, Cæsar in com-
“ mentariis suis æternæ memoriæ tradidit. Ab
“ antiquo nomine Burgo non multô abludit ho-
“ diernum Brockley cujus loci editioris situm
“ latus hoc orientale prospicit.” On the west
side—“ Antiquam sedem Cassiorum nunc Cas-
“ siburiam facies hæc occidentalis spectat.”
On the north side—“ Sylva de Burgo vel arce
“ Cassivelani, Borgham dicta, a plagâ Septentri-
“ onale sita est.” On the south side—“ Obe-

“ liscus hic mediam ostendit viam inter Londi-
“ num olim Trinovantum et Verulamium ho-
“ dié Sⁱ Albani Vicum, præcipuam Cassiorum
“ Sedem.”

² This manor, says the record of Doomf-
day, is taxed at 9 hides and a half. The land
is 7 carucates. Six hides and a half are in de-
mesne, on which are two ploughs, and a third
might be employed. The villans do not keep
two ploughs in full employ, though they might
employ four. The priest has half a hide, and
four villans each a virgate, two others half a
virgate; three cottars ten acres, and three
other cottars one acre each. There is pasture
for the cattle of the village; wood for 800
hogs, and 12 d. arising from the herbage. In
the whole valued at 60s.; in King Edward's
time at 10l.

³ See Dugdale's Baronage.

⁴ Fin. Rot. 5 Hen. III. m. 7.

⁵ Esch. 32 Edw. III. N^o 33.

Wollour,

Wollour, being possessed of the reversion of this manor after the death of Matilda Francis, gave it to the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield. It was then held under the Abbey of St. Alban's, by an annual rent of 10 marks and 8d.⁶ In 1393, it was agreed, that the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew should pay to the abbot of St. Alban's 5 marks per annum, in lieu of all payments demandable on the death of copyholders within this manor⁷. After the dissolution of monasteries, it appears to have been granted to Jeffrey Chambers; who, in the year 1543, mortgaged it to the King⁸, and in 1547 made an absolute surrender⁹. It was then granted to Sir Peter Gambo¹⁰, a Spaniard, who was murdered near St. Sepulchre's church, on the 17th of January 1550, by one Charles Gavaro, a Fleming. For this murder Gavaro and his accomplices were executed on the 24th¹¹. It is probable, that on Sir Peter Gambo's death, the manor of Stanmore escheated to the crown for want of heirs. Queen Elizabeth granted a lease of it in 1563, to Dorothy Blake, or Blage¹²; in 1576 to Thomas Marsh¹³, and in 1593 to John Kaye¹⁴. Each lease was for a term of years in reversion; the rent was 64l. 2s. 2d. In 1604, the manor was granted in fee, after the expiration of the aforesaid leases, to Sir Thomas Lake¹⁵. The family of Burnell were in possession for several years after this grant (as heirs, it is probable, or assignees, of John Kaye). John Burnell, Esq. lord of the manor, died in 1605¹⁶: his widow, Barbara, was lady of the manor for 26 years¹⁷. After her death, it was for some time the property of her son, Thomas

⁶ Esch. 35 Edw. III. N^o 54. 2d Numb. and Pat. 35 Edw. III. m. 5.

⁷ Pat. 16 Ric. II. pt. 2. m. 26.

⁸ Record in the Augmentation-office.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Pat. 38 Hen. VIII. pt. 10. Jan. 27.

¹¹ Stow's Annals, 4to. p. 1017.

¹² Pat. 5 Eliz. pt. 9. April 22.

¹³ Leases in the Augmentation-office.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Pat. 2 Jac. pt. 7. Oct. 14.

¹⁶ Parish Register.

¹⁷ See her monument.

Burnell, Esq. ¹⁷; and it was not till 1645, that Sir Thomas Lake (son of the grantee) appears to have held his first court. In 1663, Dorothy Lady Lake sold this manor to William Bockenham, Esq. and others ¹⁸, trustees, it is probable, for Richard May, who was lord of the manor from 1668 to 1678. In the latter year, it came into the possession of Matthew Smith, Esq. who died in 1680. His widow held a court, as lady of the manor, the ensuing year. In 1684, William and John Powell occur as lords; from 1685 till 1700, John Powell only; from that year till 1713, John Rogers ¹⁹. In 1714, the manor was purchased by Humphrey Walcot, Esq. in trust for the first Duke of Chandos (then Earl of Carnarvon). It is now vested in the Duchesses of Chandos for life; and afterwards settled on Lady Anne Eliza Brydges, only daughter and heir of the late Duke.

Mr. Drummond's feat.

The late George Drummond, Esq. had a considerable estate in this parish, a part of which was purchased by his ancestor Andrew Drummond, Esq. about the year 1729 ²⁰. The house, which is elegant and commodious, contains, among other pictures ²¹, several very valuable original portraits, bequeathed to the Hon. Mrs. Drummond by the late Duke of St. Alban's. Among these are Charles I. and Henrietta Maria; Charles II.; James II. when Duke of York; George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; the Duchesses of Mazarine; the Earl of Rochester; Henry Duke of Grafton; Nell Gwyn; Diana (Kirke) Countess of Oxford; Gregory Hascard, Dean of Windsor; Henry Prince of Wales; John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham; Thomas Butler, Duke of Ormond; Charles Duke of Richmond; Prince Rupert; Aubrey de Vere, the last Earl of Oxford of that family; James Duke of Monmouth; Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban's; and William III.; the last nine are whole lengths in the dining-room.

Portraits.

¹⁷ Court Rolls, obligingly communicated by Messrs. Graham of Lincoln's Inn.

¹⁸ Cl. 15 Car. II. pt. 20. N^o 20.

¹⁹ Court Rolls.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Among these, the blacksmith of Antwerp's wife deserves particular attention.

Adjoining to the house is an extensive park, which affords some beautiful prospects, particularly from a hill called Belmont, where is a summer-house. This seat is at present in the tenure of John Drummond, Esq. guardian of his nephew, a minor.

On Stanmore-hill is the seat of John Forbes, Esq. in whose gardens are some very curious specimens of Hindoo sculpture. Mr. Forbes has a large and valuable collection of drawings, made during his residence at Bombay, consisting of views of the country, subjects in natural history, &c.

Seat of John Forbes, Esq.

The seat of George Hemming, Esq. which is supposed to stand on the highest spot of ground in the neighbourhood, was originally a banquetting-house, built by the Duke of Chandos as an appendage to a bowling-green which he had made there.

Of George Hemming, Esq.

The old church at Stanmore stood about a quarter of a mile to the south of the present site. Where the church-yard was, still remains a tomb to the memory of "Baptist Willoughby, Gent. 50 years incumbent of the parish," who died in 1610, aged 72.

Site of the old church.

The present church (dedicated to St. John) was built at the sole expence of Sir John Wolstenholme, Knt. on a piece of ground given by Mrs. Barbara Burnell, Sir Thomas Lake, and Mr. Robinson. It was consecrated by Bishop Laud, on the 16th of July 1632²². The building is of brick, and consists of a nave and chancel. At the west end is an embattled tower, almost overgrown with ivy. The porch was designed by Nicholas Stone. In the east window are the arms of Wolstenholme²³, and some other coats²⁴. On the north

Present parish church.

²² Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i.

²³ Az. a lion passant between three pheons Or, quartering, Arg. a chevron, and in chief an annulet Sable.—Wanton. 2. Az. a cross recercele between three crosses fitchée Argent.—Knolles. 3. G. three crescents O. and a canton Erm.—Dalison. These coats, it is probable, have been misplaced.—Knolles is not a quartering of Wolstenholme; Sir Ro-

bert Knolles married the first Sir John Wolstenholme's sister. On another shield is Wolstenholme impaling Wanton.

²⁴ 1. Arg. a chevron G. between three lions ramp. Sab. a chief Ermines, impaling G. six crosses fitchée 3, 2, 1, Or. 2. Az. a saltier Or impaling the man's coat in the last shield.

Monuments
of the Wol-
stenholmes.

fide of the communion-table is the tomb of Sir John Wolstenholme, founder of the church, who died in 1639. It was the work of Nicholas Stone, and cost 200l.²⁴ The inscription²⁵ is on a large slab of black marble, supported by four pillars, under which lies the effigies of the deceased upon a mattress. On the south side of the altar is a massy monument to the memory of John Wolstenholme, Esq.²⁶, son of Sir John Wolstenholme, Bart. and grandson of the last-mentioned Sir John. Under a large open canopy of vein'd marble, supported by four pillars, is a black slab, on which are the effigies of the deceased, and of his wife Dorothy Vere. He is represented lying on a mattress as a corpse. She is in a reclining attitude, as a mourner, habited in a close vest, with a necklace of beads, a small cap and low head-dress. On the east wall of the chancel are the monuments of John Burnell, Esq.²⁷ citizen and merchant, 1605; his widow, Barbara, who survived him, and was lady of the manor 26 years; Lord Henry Beauclerk²⁸, 1761; Andrew Drummond, Esq.²⁹, 1769; John Drummond, Esq.³⁰, M. P. for Thetford, 1774; Charlotte Beauclerk,

Various mo-
numents.

²⁴ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. p. 29.

²⁵ "Depositum Joannis Wolstenholmii equitis aurati, regionum in portoriis vestigialium redemptoris, quam splendidissimam teloniam summâ fide, curâ, et innocentia exercuit: vir in omnibus vitæ officiis accuratissimus: antiquâ probitate, prudentiâ solertissimâ, pietate in Deum flagrante: idem charitate in familiam pius quam pater; in amicitis constantissimus; humanitate vero in omnes effusâ: nullius mensæ dominus, facultates magis publicæ erant: nulli magis negabat quam sibi; morum suavitate præcipuâ quam nec ultima senectus libavit, vitâ eodem tenore ad octogesimum penè annum elegantissimè pro ductâ, cum summo suorum desiderio obiit tanquam immaturus. Conditur eodem quod condidit templo, pietate suâ vel sic fruitur.— Sir John Wolstenholme, Knt. deceased the 25th of November 1639, aged 77 years; whose body lyeth here interred, in hope of a glorious resurrection, with two of his grandchildren, both named William, being

"two of the youngest children of Sir John Wolstenholme, Knt. his sonne."

²⁶ Arms—Wolstenholme quartering Wanton and Dalison, and impaling Vere. There is a coat of Vere also impaling O. between two bendlets G. an escallop in the dexter chief point, Sable, Tracy. John Wolstenholme, who died in the month of September 1669, married Dorothy, one of the daughters and coheirs of Horatio Lord Vere by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir J. Tracy of Dodington in Gloucestershire.

²⁷ Arms—Sab. on a bend O. three escallops of the field.

²⁸ Arms—The arms of England as borne by Charles II. with a baton sinister G. charged with three roses Argent.

²⁹ Arms—Quarterly 1 & 4. Or, three bars wavy G. 2 & 3. Or, a lion's head erased within a double tressure counterflory with fleurs de lis G. (as a coat of augmentation), impaling Az. a stag Or.

³⁰ Arms—Drummond impaling Beauclerk.

1774³¹; George Drummond, Esq.³², 1789; and the Hon. Charlotte Drummond, 1793. On the north wall are those of Isabell, wife of Captain Peter³³, and daughter of Andrew Drummond, brother of the Right Hon. Viscount Strathlallan, 1740; Alexander Geddes, Esq.³⁴, 1750; Lady Martha, wife of Lord Henry Beauclerk, and daughter of the last Lord Lovelace, 1788; and Jane Diana, daughter of John Drummond, Esq. and wife of Richard Bethell Cox, Esq.³⁵, 1790. On the south wall are those of Stephen Whitaker, several years carr-taker to George II. 1735; Dr. Hudson, many years rector of Stanmore, 1749; his wife Dorothy, relict of Matthew Lock, Esq. and daughter of — Dowse, Esq. 1743; and John Sage, Esq. 1787. On the floor are the tombs of Joan, wife of Henry Hayward, Gent. 1646; John Norwood, Gent. 1651; Phœbe Brailsford, 1727; and Thomas Moore, Esq. 1748.

On the north wall of the nave are the monuments of Elizabeth, wife of John Collins³⁶, Gent. 1670; the Rev. John Howarth Lane³⁷, 1719; and Elizabeth, wife of John Willet, and daughter of Thomas Phillips³⁸, 1738. On the south wall is that of John Dalton, Esq.³⁹, son of the Rev. James Dalton, rector, 1785. On the floor are the tombs of Bridget, wife of John Norwood, and daughter of John

³¹ Arms—Beauclerk impaling Drummond.

³² Arms—Drummond, impaling, Or, a bend cottised Sable.—Harley, who quarters Or, two lions ramp. Gules.—Brampton. Mr. Drummond married Martha, daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Harley.

³³ Arms—G. a bend Arg. between two escallops O. on a chief of the second, three cinquefoils Sable, impaling Drummond.

³⁴ “ Many years a commander in the royal navy; who, by a variety of gallant services performed with uncommon intrepidity and uncorrupt integrity, raised and supported a very distinguished character.”

³⁵ Arms—Arg. three cocks G. crowned O.

on a chief Az. a pale charged with a rose of the second between two ostrich feathers of the first.—Cox, impaling Drummond.

³⁶ Arms—G. on a bend O. three martlets Az. impaling Argent, on a bend G. three swans of the field; on a canton sinister Az. a ram's head coupé Argent.

³⁷ Arms—Per pale Az. & G. three saltiers Or, impaling, Quarterly 1 & 4. G. three pales Or; 2 & 3. Ermine.

³⁸ Arms—Arg. three bars gemelles Sab. in chief three lions ramp. of the second; on an escutcheon of pretence, Arg. a lion ramp. Sab. collared and chained Or.—Phillips.

³⁹ Arms—Arg. a lion ramp. guard. Ermine.

Atkins,

Atkins, 1631; Jasper Bourne, Gent. 1636; John Playford, citizen of London, 1685; some children of Dr. Willis dean of Lincoln, 1710, and 1712; and Margaret, wife of Humphrey Walcot, of Bitterly in Shropshire (daughter of Edmund Pearce, Esq. of Wilcot), 1715.

Tombs in the church-yard.

On the outside of the east wall of the chancel is a monument to the memory of Joseph Iremonger, 1742, and others of the same family. In the church-yard are the tombs of Edward Billingsley, Esq. 1714; Captain George Jackson, of the Essex East Indiaman, 1766; Philip Jackson, Esq. 1779; Mary, wife of William Wood, merchant (daughter of Thomas Clutterbuck), 1768; George Lindsey, Esq. 1776; Mrs. Elizabeth Sage, 1778; Mrs. Mary Beresforde, 1778; the Rev. Joseph Smith, 32 years rector, 1781; Mr. John Turner, of Clent in Worcestershire, 1782; the Rev. James Dalton, seven years rector, 1788; Joseph Hawkins, Esq. 1789; Mr. Godfrey Barwell, 1790; Mrs. Elizabeth Hawtayne, 1793; and Miss Mary Ireland, 1793.

Rectory.

The rectory of Stanmore was in the patronage of the abbots of St. Alban's, and of the subsequent proprietors of the manor, till the year 1663, when the advowson was sold by Dorothy Lady Lake and others to Thomas Mann, Esq.⁴¹ It was purchased by the Drummond family about the year 1750, was the property of the late George Drummond, Esq. and is now vested in his son's trustees. A pension of 20s. was formerly paid out of the rectory of Stanmore to the abbey of St. Alban's⁴². In the king's books the rectory is rated at 10l. per annum. In 1650 it was valued at 150l. per ann.⁴³

Archbishop Boyle.

Richard Boyle (brother of the first Earl of Corke), afterwards Archbishop of Tuam, was rector of Stanmore from 1610 to 1618⁴⁴.

⁴¹ Cl. 15 Car. II. pt. 20. N^o 20.

⁴² Harl. MSS. N^o 60.

⁴³ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

⁴⁴ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i.

The present rector is Arthur Robinfon Chauvel, LL.D. instituted on the death of James Dalton in 1788.

The earliest date of the parish register is 1599. It is imperfect during some parts of the last century. Parish register.

	Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
1600—1604	-	9	-	$8 \frac{2}{3}$
1630—1639	-	$8 \frac{4}{5}$	-	$8 \frac{1}{10}$
1687—1696	-	$14 \frac{9}{10}$	-	$19 \frac{4}{5}$
1780—1789	-	$26 \frac{9}{10}$	-	$19 \frac{4}{5}$
1790—1794	-	$20 \frac{3}{5}$	-	$28 \frac{1}{5}$

Comparative state of population.

The present number of houses is 140.

In 1603 the number of burials was 26, the average of the three years preceding and that immediately following being only four. In 1625 there were 10 burials; in 1665 one only is entered in the register. Plague years.

Extracts from the Register.

“ Mr John Wolstenholme, housekeeper, was buried May 2, 1603; Family of Wolstenholme.
 “ William, the son of John Wolstenholme, Esq. Sep. 4, 1632;
 “ William, the son of Sr John Wolstenholme the younger, Oct. 10,
 “ 1638; Joannes Wolstenholme, Eques Auratus, et hujus ecclesie
 “ novæ fundator sepultus fuit Dec. 10, 1632.” He was knighted
 by King Charles I. and was one of the farmers of the customs in
 conjunction with Sir Abraham Dawes and others. “ The Lady
 “ Wolstenholme⁴⁵, the wife of Sir John Wolstenholme, Knt. the
 “ sonne of Sr John Wolstenholme that built the church, buried
 “ Dec. 5, 1661. Joannes, filius senior Joannis Wolstenholme,
 “ equitis aurati, sepultus fuit sub sacrâ mensâ, sacro die sancti
 “ Matthæi Apostoli, Sep. 21, 1669⁴⁶. Joannes Wolstenholme,

⁴⁵ Daughter of Sir Thomas Dalifon of Laughton in Lincolnshire.

⁴⁶ This is the John Wolstenholme whose monument is on the south side of the altar.

“ Eques

“ Eques & Baronettus, fil. Joannis Wolstenholme, equitis, Templi
 “ de Stanmore fundatoris sepult. juxta patris monumentum, Jul. 15,
 “ 1670.” Sir John Wolstenholme, the first baronet of the family,
 (so created in 1664,) suffered losses to the amount of 100,000l.
 during the civil war, his estates having been unjustly sold, for the
 payment of certain fines levied upon him and his late father's partners
 in the customs. After the Restoration he was appointed to the same
 situation which his father held under Charles I. There was a great
 friendship between Sir John Wolstenholme and Lord Chancellor Cla-
 rendon⁴⁷. “ Domina Lætitia Corbett, filia Rob. Knowles, equitis
 “ aurati, & Dominae — Wolstenholme, prædicti Domini Joannis
 “ fororis, uxor Domini Joannis Corbett, sepult. unâ cum prædicto
 “ avunculo eodem die eodemque tumulo.” Lady Corbett, being on
 a visit to her uncle during his illness, fell sick herself, and died⁴⁸.
 They were buried in the same grave and on the same day, as above-
 mentioned. “ May 15, 1688, sepulta fuit sub illustri tumbâ in
 “ adyto honorabilis Dorothea Wolstenholme⁴⁹.”

“ Aug. 20, 1683, M^r Charles Hart was here interred.” This
 celebrated tragedian was the Roscius of his age. Contemporary
 writers speak of him with that enthusiasm which has been excited
 of late times by those brilliant ornaments of the stage, Garrick and
 Mrs. Siddons. Among the characters in which he particularly ex-
 celled were Othello, Brutus, and Alexander. Whenever he appeared
 in these and some other favourite parts, the house was crowded as
 at the first representation of a new piece⁵⁰. Downes says, that he
 left the stage in 1682, on the union of the two companies. He ap-
 pears to have had a country-house at Stanmore in 1679, when his

⁴⁷ Kimber's Baronetage, vol. ii. p. 306.

⁴⁹ Daughter of Horatio Lord Vere.

⁴⁸ Smith's Obituary, N^o 886. Sloane's MSS.
 Brit. Mus.

⁵⁰ Downes's Roscius Anglicanus.

name occurs in the court-rolls among the copyholders of that manor. There is no memorial to him in the church or church-yard. Mr. Malone, during his researches at the Prerogative-office, first discovered by the directions in his will, that he was buried at Stanmore.

“ Mr. John Drummond, son of R^t Hon. L^d Viscount Strathallan, Family of Drummond.
 “ buried Dec. 6, 1743; John Drummond, Esq. and the Hon. Charlotte Beauclerk⁵¹, married Dec. 22, 1744; Andrew Drummond, Esq. buried Feb. 9, 1769.” Brother of William, the fourth Viscount Strathallan, and founder of the well-known banking-house at Charing-crofs. There are several other entries relating to the Drummond family.

“ The Hon^{ble} Charles Roper⁵² and Gertrude Trevor⁵³, married July 27, 1744.”

“ The Marchionefs of Abercorn, buried Sep. 19, 1791.” Marchionefs of Abercorn.
 Catherine, daughter of Sir Joseph Copley, Bart. and first wife of the present Marquis of Abercorn, who has a noble mansion near this place, situated within the parish of Harrow⁵⁴. The Marquis has a gallery in Stanmore church, and a family vault.

Instances of Longevity.

“ Domina Dorothea Digby, ætat. 100, sepult. Jan. 2, 1688--9.”

“ Dorothea Edlin, vidua, ætat. 90, sepult. Dec. 6, 1694.”

“ John Burford, ætat. 94, sep. July 30, 1695.”

“ Richardus Carter, ætat. prope 100, sepult. Aug. 9, 1696.”

⁵¹ Daughter of Lord William Beauclerk, Roper, Lord Dacre.
 brother of Charles Duke of St. Alban's.

⁵² Eldest son of Henry Lord Teynham (by his third wife Anne, daughter of Thomas Lennard, Esq.), and father of Charles Trevor

⁵³ Daughter of John Trevor, Esq. of Glynd in Suffex.

⁵⁴ See vol. ii. p. 569.

“ Maria Watson, vidua, ætat. 95, sepult. Feb. 12, 1698--9.”

“ Maria ux. Th. Ingram, ætat. 95, sepult. Ap. 23, 1700.”

“ Thomas Ingram, ætat. 90, sepult. June 26, 1702.”

“ Mrs. Mary Smith, wife of the Rev. Joseph Smith, rector, aged
“ 102, buried July 3, 1780.”

“ Sep. 1782. Died Aaron Capadoce, a Jew, supposed to be
“ one hundred and five years of age, sent to Holland to be
“ buried.”

Benefaction
to the parish
clerk.

In the year 1508, William Bolton, prior of St. Bartholomew, lord of this manor, at the request of Robert Beckryng his steward, and in consideration of the sum of 5*l.* paid to him by the said Beckryng, granted to John Warner⁵⁵ and others a certain piece of land, called Staples, containing eight computed acres⁵⁶, as feoffees in trust for the use and benefit of the parish-clerk and his successors.

Various
benefactions.

Robert Hillson, by his will dated 1584, gave 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, to be distributed weekly in bread among the poor of this parish. John Burnell, Esq. who died in 1605, bequeathed 1*l.* 6*s.* per annum for the same purpose; and Mrs. Barbara Burnell, who died in 1631, 2*l.* 12*s.* per annum⁵⁷. Thomas Burnell, by deed in 1655, gave 5*l.* 8*s.* per annum, for cheese and clothing⁵⁸.

Rose

⁵⁵ Father, it is probable, of John Warner, warden of All Souls College, and professor of physic at Oxford, afterwards dean of Winchester, who was buried at Stanmore, May 21, 1564. See Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i. Fasti.

⁵⁶ This land, which measures 14 acres, is enjoyed by the present parish clerk, who keeps it in his own hands.

⁵⁷ The clerk of the parish was to have a penny loaf weekly. The whole amount of Mrs. Burnell's benefaction was 7*l.* per annum.

The remainder was to be thus appropriated: Two shillings to the clerk for cleaning the monument of herself and her husband; four pounds six shillings to be expended in safeguards and waistcoats, to be given alternately, one year to six poor women of Stanmore, and the next year to six of Bushey, Edgware, and Harrow-Weald (two of each place).

⁵⁸ His will expresses that it was for the purpose of bettering the safeguards and waistcoats left by his mother, and for the purchase of eighteen

Rose Archer (date unknown) gave the interest of 20l. to be distributed annually among six poor widows, in sums of 3s. 4d. each. Sir John Wolstenholme, Knt. anno 1639, bequeathed two houses in Billiter-lane (now let at 13l. per annum), one moiety of the rent to be applied to the repairs of the church, the other to be given to the poor. Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, in 1757, gave a rent-charge of 20l. per annum, issuing out of tithes in Hendon, to be divided in equal portions between ten poor widows, being parishioners, not receiving alms, 40 years of age, or upwards, and residing within the parish.

eighteen pennyworth of good Suffolk cheese of bread left by his parents and his uncle Robert Hillson. for the persons who enjoyed the benefactions

STANMORE PARVA, OR WHITCHURCH.

- Name.** **T**HIS parish was formerly called Stanmere Parva, or Stanmere the less, to distinguish it from the other Stanmere. I have not seen its present name of Whitchurch in any records more ancient than the beginning of the 16th century. Most of the houses belonging to this parish are contiguous to the high road forming the west side of the town of Edgware. The church stands almost
- Situation.** alone, about a quarter of a mile to the west. The parish of Whitchurch lies in the hundred of Gore, and is bounded by Edgware, Great Stanmore, Harrow, Kingbury, and Hendon, in Middlesex,
- Boundaries.** and by Aldenham in Hertfordshire. It contains 1500 acres of land, of which 130 only are arable, the remainder meadow and pasture. The soil is principally clay. This parish pays the sum of 343l. 17s. 10d. to the land-tax, which, in the year 1794, was at the rate of 2s. 9d. in the pound.
- Extent, &c.**
- Manor.** Algar, a servant of Earl Harold's, previously to the Conquest, held a manor in Stanmere, which, when the survey of Doomſday was taken, belonged to Roger de Rames, or Reymes. The manor there mentioned was in this parish, and appears to have been of equal extent with the Earl of Cornwall's manor of Stanmere¹.

The

¹ It is rated, says the record of Doomſday, which is only one plough, but two more might be employed. The villans have three ploughs, and might find employment for a fourth. There

The family of Rames, or Reymes, had great possessions in Essex, which were erected into a barony. Upon the marriage of Isabell, sister of Henry III. with Frederick Emperor of Germany, half a Knight's fee was paid by Henry Bocoynthe for his lands in Stanmere Parva, held of the barony of William de Reymes². The greater part, if not the whole, of this estate was given at some future period to the priory of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, and was granted after the dissolution of monasteries (anno 1544) by the name of the Manors of Canons and Wimborough³, or Wimborowe, in Whitchurch, to Hugh Loffe, Esq.⁴, whose descendant, Sir Hugh Loffe, sold them to Sir Thomas Lake in the year 1604⁵. The manor of

Manors of
Canons and
Wimborowe.

Canons

There is one villan on this estate who holds a virgate of land, and eight who hold half a virgate each; three bordars, each holding five acres; and two slaves; wood for 800 hogs; pasture for the cattle of the village, and 2s. rents. In the whole valued at 60s.; in King Edward's time at 10l.

² Records in the Exchequer, Lib. 37. Scutages, &c. in the county of Middlesex.

³ It is probable that an ancient house on the Whitchurch side of Edgware, now an inn known by the name of the Chandos Arms, was the mansion belonging to this estate. Over the chimney of a bedchamber in this house, being a part of what was formerly a large room, are the arms of Loffe, (Gyronny of 8. Arg. & S. a saltier between four fleur de lis counter-changed,) with the initials R. L. (Robert Loffe) 1577. On another shield—Quarterly of 12.—1. Arg. on a bend cottised S. four lions passant of the first crowned Or.—Hawtrej. 2. Az. five fusils in fesse Argent.—Old arms of Hawtrej, or De Alta ripa. 3. G. two chevronels and a border engrailed Argent.—Paynell. 4. Per bend O. & Az. an eagle displayed, counterchanged.—Blackenhall. 5. Rather defaced.—It should be Arg. two bars, Gules.—Harcourt. 6. Arg. a saltier G. between four eagles displayed Azure.—Hamptden. 7. Barry wavy of six Arg. & Az. on a

bend S. three besants.—Singleton. 8. Arg. three crofs crofslets fitchée S. on a chief of the second, a demi-lion ramp. issuant Or.—Stokes. 9. Arg. a bend between six billets Sable.—Luton. 10. S. a hart's head caboshed Arg. between the attires a crofs patée fitchée of the second.—Hartwell. 11. Az. a chevron between three harts' attires Or.—Hartshorne. 12. S. a lion ramp. Arg. within a border gony Sab. & Argent; impaling, Quarterly, 1 & 4. Or, on a fesse between two chevrons Sab. three crofs crofslets of the field.—Walpole. 2 & 3. Ermines within a border Arg. three lozenges Ermine.—Holtoste. The above coats have been covered with white paint; the colours here given, and the names, are supplied from the records of the Heralds' College; principally from Vincent's Bucks. William Hawtrej, Esq. married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Walpole, Esq. of Lancashire, and widow of Hugh Loffe, Esq. of Little Stanmore. She was mother of Robert Loffe, whose arms and initials are in the same room. This house, which now belongs to Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq. of Stanmore, was sold by the Chandos family about the year 1749.

⁴ Pat. 35 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. May 10.

⁵ Pat. 2 Jac. I. pt. 26. April 2. It appears by the parish register that the family of Franklyn were in possession of the manor, and resided

Canons continued in the family of Lake till the intermarriage of James Brydges, Esq. afterwards Duke of Chandos, with Mary, daughter and eventually heir of Sir Thomas Lake, grandson of King James's secretary, who purchased it of Sir Hugh Loffe. It is now vested in the Duchess of Chandos, relict of the late Duke; and settled after her death on Lady Anne Eliza Brydges, their only child.

The Duke of Chandos's magnificent mansion at Canons.

The magnificent mansion built upon this estate, about the year 1712, by Mr. Brydges, afterwards Duke of Chandos, has been frequently celebrated in verse⁶ and prose. It stood at the end of a spacious avenue, being placed diagonally so as to show two sides of the building, which, at a distance, gave the appearance of a front of prodigious extent. 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 furniture⁷." The columns which supported the building were all of marble, as was the great staircase, each step of which was made of an entire block, above 20 feet in length⁸. The whole expence of the building and furniture is said to have amounted to 200,000l.⁹ James of Greenwich was the architect. Dr. Alexander Blackwell, author of a treatise on agricul-

resided at Canons in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. John Franklyn, who is described of Canons in 1559, died there in 1596, and was buried at Whitchurch. I find no record of any alienation from the Loffes to the Franklins, or from Franklyn to Loffe. Neither Robert Loffe (son of Hugh), who died in 1589, nor John Franklyn abovementioned, mention this manor in their wills. Perhaps Franklyn had only a temporary interest in it as lessee or mortgagee.

⁶ Samuel Humphreys wrote a poem upon Canons, addressed to the Duke of Chandos, folio, 1728. It speaks of the place in terms of general panegyric, but contains little of description. There is another poem on Canons by Gildon.

⁷ MSS. in the Earl of Orford's collection at Strawberry-hill.

⁸ Defoe's Tour through England.

⁹ Hawkins's Hist. of Music, vol. v. p. 198.

ture,

ture, was employed to superintend the works without doors¹⁰; and it is probable that he laid out the gardens and pleasure-grounds, which abounded with vistas, lakes, canals, and statues in the taste then prevalent. The Duke's manner of living corresponded with the magnificence of his mansion, and fell little short of the state of a sovereign Prince. When Pope's well-known satire against ^{Pope's satire on Canons,} false taste came out, it was immediately supposed to have been directed against Canons and its noble owner, there characterized under the name of Timon¹¹. Dr. Johnson in his life of that poet says, "from the reproach which the attack on a character so amiable brought upon him, he tried all means of escaping. He was at last reduced to shelter his temerity behind dissimulation, and endeavoured to make that disbelieved, which he never had the confidence openly to deny¹². 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 professions¹³." There is

¹⁰ Gent. Mag. Sept. 1747.

¹¹ The most striking passages in the satire, applicable to Canons, are the following:

"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."

—————
"The suffering eye inverted Nature sees,
"Trees cut like statues, statues thick as trees."

—————
"And now the chapel's silver bell you hear,
"That summons you to all the pride of pray'r.

"Light quirks of music, broken and uneven,

"Make the soul dance upon a jig to heaven."

"On painted cielings you devoutly stare,
"Where sprawl the saints of Verrio and Laguerre,
"On gilded clouds in fair expansion lie,
"And bring all Paradise before your eye."

—————
"But, hark! the chiming clocks to dinner call,
"A hundred footsteps grace the marble hall."

¹² There is certainly something equivocating in what he says in the prologue to his satires:

"Who to the Dean and silver bell can swear,

"And sees at Canons what was never there."

There is no doubt, if he intended at all to disguise his satire, he would introduce some extraneous circumstances. After all, I think the chapel is the most characteristic feature in the portrait. See p. 409.

¹³ Lives of the Poets, vol. iv. p. 89.

a print of Hogarth's, in which he represents Pope white-washing the Earl of Burlington's house, and bespattering the Duke of Chandos's carriage as it passes by. Admitting, what there is little doubt of, the Poet's intended application of his satire to Canons, his concluding lines are singularly prophetic :

“ Another age shall see the golden ear
 “ Imbrown the slope and nod on the parterre ;
 “ Deep harvests bury all his pride has plann'd,
 “ And laughing Ceres reassume the land ”¹³.”

Canons pulled down, and sold by piece-meal.

When the Duke of Chandos died, this magnificent mansion being thought to require an establishment too expensive for the income of his successor, after fruitless attempts to dispose of it entire, was pulled down, and the materials sold by auction in the year 1747. The grand staircase is now at Lord Chesterfield's house in May Fair. An equestrian statue of George the First, which stood in the park, is now in the centre of Leicester-square. The site of Canons, with a considerable lot of the materials, the park, and demesne lands, were purchased by William Hallet, Esq. who built the present villa. His grandson sold it to Dennis O'Kelly, Esq. the well-known possessor of the famous horse Eclipse, whose bones lie buried in the park. Canons is now the property of Patrick O'Kelly, Esq. nephew of Dennis¹⁴.

Eclipse, the famous race-horse.

The church. The parish church is dedicated to St. Laurence. It was rebuilt (the tower excepted) at the expence of the Duke of Chandos, about

¹³ It is a remarkable circumstance that Warburton, in his first edition of Pope's Works, admits the application of his satire to Canons, by observing upon this passage, that, “ had the poet lived three years longer, he had seen his prophecy fulfilled.” In a future edition, as if anxious to explain away what

upon consideration he thought might confirm a charge not creditable to his friend, he alters his observation thus: that he would have seen his *general* prophecy against all ill-judged magnificence displayed in a very particular instance.

¹⁴ Dennis O'Kelly, Esq. was buried at Whitchurch, in the parish vault, Jan. 7, 1788.

the year 1715, but the internal decorations were not finished till 1720. It was opened on the 29th of August that year¹⁵, for which occasion it is probable Handel composed his sacred Drama of Esther¹⁶, which was certainly performed at Canons in 1720, when Dr. Randall of Cambridge, with Beard and Savage, the celebrated vocal performers, were among the boys who filled the chorusses. The ceiling and walls are painted by Laguerre, the Nativity and a dead Christ on each side of the altar, by Belluchi¹⁷. Behind is a recess for the organ, supported by columns of the Corinthian order: in the back ground are paintings of Moses receiving the law, and Christ preaching. Whilst the Duke of Chandos lived at Canons, the church service was performed with all the aid of the best vocal and instrumental music. Handel, who resided at Canons as chapel-master, composed the anthems, and Pepusch the morning and evening services, several of which are now in the library belonging to the academy of ancient music¹⁸. On the 25th of September 1790, a grand miscellaneous concert of sacred music, selected out of the works of Handel, was performed in this church in honour of that great master; when, among other pieces, some parts of anthems composed by him at Canons were sung by Signora Storace, Mrs. Crouch, &c. The profits were intended for the benefit of the Sunday schools in some adjoining parishes, but it did not turn out productive.

Handel's and Pepusch's compositions for this church.

Commemoration of Handel.

The church consists of a chancel and nave, distinguished by the ascent of a step. In the nave are the tombs of Michael Moseley, Esq. 1780; Sarah Dowager Lady Frankland, 1783; and Alexander Ougton, Esq. 1784.

On the north side of the church is a spacious light vault, built by the Duke of Chandos for the interment of his family. Over the vault is a large chamber paved with marble, at the west end of

Monuments of the Chandos family.

¹⁵ Reed's Weekly Journal.

¹⁷ Vertue's MSS.

¹⁶ See Burney's History of Music, vol. iv. p. 160.

¹⁸ Hawkins's History of Music, vol. v. p. 198, 199.

which is the monument of James Duke of Chandos, the founder¹⁸. His effigies, as large as the life, is represented in a Roman habit, between his two first wives, who are in mourning attitudes. On the same side is the monument of Mary, wife of Henry Marquis of Carnarvon¹⁹ (afterwards Duke of Chandos), 1738. She was daughter of Charles Lord Bruce, son of the Earl of Aylesbury. On the south wall is the monument of Margaret, wife of James Marquis of Carnarvon²⁰, who died in 1768. She was daughter of John Nicoll, Esq.

¹⁸ Inscription—" In hopes of a joyful re-
 " surreñion, 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
 " Honorable Privy Council, Lord Lieutenant
 " and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Rad-
 " nor, High Steward of Cantremelenith, Chan-
 " cellor 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 con-
 " stant application to business which tended
 " more to the good of his country and friends
 " 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 pa-
 " tience, 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." Arms—Over
 the Duke, Quarterly of eight: 1. Arg. on a
 cross Sab. a leopard's face Or.—Brydges.
 2. Arg. a fesse between three birds Sable.—
 Berkley. 3. O. a pile Gules.—Chandos. 4.
 Quarterly, indented Arg. & Az.—Perott. 5.
 G. on a chevron between three leopards' faces
 O. as many mullets Sable.—Pearle. 6. Arg. a
 fesse between three lozenges Az. within a bor-
 der of the second.—Ap-Harry. 6. Arg. on a
 bend Az. three escallops of the field.—Barnard.
 8. Brydges. Over the Duke's first wife—
 Brydges, impaling, Quarterly of ten: 1. Sab.
 a bend between six crosses fitchée Ar-
 gent.—Lake. 2. Az. three crescents Or.—
 Ryder. 3. G. a lion rampant Arg. on his
 shoulder a fl. de lis Az.—Aldeburgh. 4. Or,
 a fesse between two chevrons Sable.—Lisle.
 5. A. three eagles displayed G.—De Courcy.
 6. O. a lion ramp. Gules.—Meschines. 7. Az.
 a wolf's head erased Argent.—Lupus. 8. Barry
 of eight Or & Gules. 9. G. a bend Erm. be-
 tween six crosses fitchée Argent.—Berkley.
 Over the Duke's second wife—Quarterly of
 four: 1 & 4. Or fretty Azure.—Willoughby.
 2 & 3. Or, two bars G. charged with three
 waterbougets Argent,—another coat of Wil-
 loughby.

¹⁹ Arms—Brydges, impaling, Arg. a saltier
 and chief G. on a canton of the field a lion
 ramp. Azure.—Bruce.

²⁰ Arms—Brydges quartering Bruce and
 impaling, Sable, three pheons Argent.—Nicoll.

and

and first wife of the late Duke. In the antichamber (from which there is a flight of steps to the inner-room) are the monuments of Francis Brydges, Esq. 1714; John Marquis of Carnarvon ²¹, 1727; and Henry Brydges ²², S. T. P. rector of Agmondesham, 1728. In the church-yard is the monument of Samuel Harding, Esq. 1775.

In the church-yard are the tombs of James Duppa, citizen of London, erected in 1711; Francis Jackman, Esq. 1759; Elizabeth, wife of William Phelps, Esq. 1772; Susanna, wife of the Rev. Henry Poole, 1782, and Elizabeth Triphook, aged 90, 1791.

The church of this place was formerly a donative, or curacy, with Benefice. a stipend of 40l. per annum ²³. Sir Lancelot Lake being the impropiator of the great tithes, by his will, bearing date 1680, devised them to certain persons in trust for the minister of Whitchurch and his successors, the sum of 33l. per annum being first deducted for the pensioners in the alms-houses. Since this endowment, the incumbents have occasionally styled themselves rectors in the parish register. The advowson continued in the families of Lake and Brydges, till the sale of Canons in 1747. It was then purchased by Mr. Hallet, and is now the property of Mr. George Mutter, of Whitchurch.

John Theophilus Defaguliers, LL.D. appointed to this benefice by Dr. Defagu-
liers. the Duke of Chandos about the year 1714, was son of a French protestant divine, and received his education at Christ-church College in Oxford. He became very eminent as an experimental philosopher, and was the first who read public lectures on that science in the metropolis. He continued them many years with great success, and afterwards published the course in two volumes in quarto. He was author also of some other philosophical works, and one sermon

²¹ Arms—Brydges impaling Tollemache, tressure of half fl. de lis between four mullets not blazoned. John Marquis of Carnarvon pierced, not blazoned.—Atkyns. Dr. Brydges married Catherine, daughter of Lionel Earl of Dyfart. married Annabella, daughter of Sir Robert Atkyns.

²² Arms—Brydges impaling a cross with a ²³ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

S T A N M O R E P A R V A,

preached before the King on a thanksgiving day. He communicated several papers to the Royal Society, before whom he frequently exhibited new experiments, having a salary for that purpose²⁴. Dr. Defaguliers died on the 29th of February 1744, at the Bedford coffee-house, Covent-garden (where he had lodgings), and was buried the 6th of March, at the Savoy.

The present incumbent of Whitchurch is the Rev. Henry Poole, M. A. who succeeded the Rev. James Wills in 1776.

Parish
register.

The earliest date of the parish register is 1559.

Comparative state of popu- lation.		Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
	1580—1589	-	$9\frac{1}{10}$	-	$2\frac{2}{5}$
	1630—1639	-	$13\frac{3}{5}$	-	$12\frac{1}{10}$
	1680—1689	-	$16\frac{9}{10}$	-	$19\frac{7}{10}$
	1730—1739	-	$12\frac{2}{10}$	-	23
	1780—1789	-	$18\frac{2}{5}$	-	16
	1790—1794	-	$13\frac{1}{5}$	-	$13\frac{4}{5}$

In 1782, there were (exclusive of the alms-houses) 94 houses, of which 13 were then empty. The number of inhabited houses is now nearly the same.

Extracts from the Register.

“ John Wolstenholme²⁵, and widow Downer, married Feb. 20,
“ 1570.”

Sir Thomas
Lake.

“ Sir Thomas Lake, of Canons, secretaire to King James, was
“ buried the 19 of October 1630.” Sir Thomas Lake was a native
of Southampton. He was first noticed by Sir Francis Walsingham,
who employed him as his amanuensis. By his recommendation, the
Queen appointed him clerk of the signet. King James continued
him in his service, and in 1616 made him one of the principal se-
cretaries of state, in which station he acquitted himself with great

²⁴ Biograph. Brit.

²⁵ Father, I suppose, of Sir John Wolstenholme, who built the church at Stanmore.

credit. Fuller says, that his dexterity of dispatch and his secrecy were incredible ²⁶. He had been secretary about three years, when he got involved in a quarrel which happened between his wife and the Countess Dowager of Exeter, whose son-in-law, Lord Roos, had married Sir Thomas's daughter, Elizabeth. In consequence of this quarrel, he was dismissed from his place of secretary, and sent to the Tower: when the matter came to be heard before the court of Star-chamber, he and his lady were fined 10,000*l.* to the King, and 5000*l.* to the Countess of Exeter. It is said that the King advised him to give up his wife and daughter, but that he declared he could not cease to be a husband and a father ²⁷. Sir Thomas Lake died at his seat at Canons on the 17th of September ²⁸.

“ Lady Mary Lake ²⁹, of Canons, buried Feb. 25, 1642; Sir Family of
Lake. Arthur Lake ³⁰, Dec. 19, 1633.”

“ Thomas, son of Sir Thomas Lake ³¹, buried July 13, 1633;
“ Grace his daughter, June 27, 1648; Sir Thomas Lake of Stan-
“ more, May 13, 1653.”

“ Effex, daughter of Lancelot Lake ³², baptized Aug. 20, 1638;
“ Lancelot, Aug. 19, 1646 (buried Aug. 22); Lætitia, baptized
“ June 19, 1650; Arthur, Feb. 23. 1654; Charles, April 15, 1655
“ (buried Oct. 10, 1711); Rogerfa, baptized Aug. 10, 1656 (buried
“ Nov. 11, 1693); another Lancelot, buried Aug. 20, 1656;
“ Warwick, baptized April 13, 1661 (buried May 14, 1712); Sir
“ Lancelot Lake, buried May 4, 1680; Frances Lady Lake, Feb. 22,
“ 1678.”

“ William, son of Thomas Lake, Esq. buried Dec. 22, 1661;
“ Thomas, Sep. 11, 1662; Mary, baptized July 18, 1668; Lancelot,
“ July 25, 1669; James, son of Sir Thomas and Rebecca, baptized

²⁶ Worthies, pt. 9.

²⁷ See Sidney Papers, vol. i. p. 231.

²⁸ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

²⁹ Daughter and heir of Sir William Ryder.

³⁰ Younger son of the secretary.

³¹ Elder son of the secretary.

³² Grandson of the secretary.

“ Nov.

“ Nov. 1671 (buried Mar. 18, 1673--4); Thomas, baptized July 30,
 “ 1670 (buried April 15, 1672); Rebecca, baptized April 26, 1673
 “ (buried March 19, 1680); Sir Thomas Lake, eldest son of Sir
 “ Lancelot, buried April 24, 1673; Rebecca Lady Lake³³, Jan. 14,
 “ 1681; Lancelot Lake, June 12, 1680; Captain Henry Lake, May 14,
 “ 1686; Lancelot Charles, son of Warwick Lake, June 12, 1711.”

Family and
 descendants
 of James
 Duke of
 Chandos.

“ James, son of James Brydges (afterwards Duke of Chandos), bu-
 “ ried Ap. 10, 1700; Thomas, Dec. 14, 1701; Lancelot, Ap. 8, 1702;
 “ Mary, May 24, 1704; Charles, May 29, 1705; Rebecca, Ap. 19,
 “ 1710; the Hon^{ble} Mary, wife of James Brydges (daughter of Sir
 “ Thomas Lake), buried Dec. 23, 1712; the most honourable John
 “ Marquis of Carnarvon³⁴, April 19, 1727; the most noble Cathe-
 “ rine Marchioness Dowager of Carnarvon³⁵, Jan. 31, 1754; Jane,
 “ daughter of William Barkley Lyon, Esq. by Catherine, daughter
 “ of the Marquis of Carnarvon, buried Ap. 6, 1754; Catherine Eli-
 “ zabeth, Ap. 16, 1754; William Barkley Lyon, Esq. June 1, 1752;
 “ Lady Jane, daughter of John Marquis of Carnarvon, and wife of
 “ James Brydges, Esq. buried Mar. 11, 1776; the most noble Caf-
 “ sandra Duchefs of Chandos³⁶, buried July 26, 1735; the most
 “ honourable Mary Marchioness of Carnarvon (daughter of Charles
 “ Lord Bruce), buried Aug. 22, 1738; the most noble James Duke
 “ of Chandos, Earl of Carnarvon, &c. died the 9th, and was buried
 “ the 23d day of Aug. 1744, in the catacomb under his statue in the
 “ monument room adjoining to the parish church of Stanmore the
 “ Lefs; the most noble Anne Duchefs of Chandos³⁷, buried Aug. 30,
 “ 1759; Henry Duke of Chandos, Marquis and Earl of Carnarvon,
 “ buried Dec. 12, 1771; the R^h Hon. Lady Augusta Kearney,

³³ Daughter of Sir James Langham, Bart.

³⁴ Eldest son of the first Duke of Chandos. He died of the small pox.

³⁵ Daughter of Lionel Earl of Dyfart.

³⁶ Daughter of Francis Willoughby, the naturalist, called in the Duke of Chandos's epi-

taph Sir Francis; and sister of Thomas, the first Lord Middleton, called in the same place Lord Willoughby.

³⁷ Daughter of — Welles, Esq. and wife of Henry Duke of Chandos.

“ daughter

“ daughter of the late Duke of Chandos, and wife of Henry John
 “ Kearney, Esq. buried Mar. 29, 1779; Margaret Marchioness of
 “ Carnarvon, wife of the now living Marquis of Carnarvon ³⁸, buried
 “ Aug. 29, 1768; the R^t Hon. Lady Georgiana Charlotte, daughter
 “ of James and Anna Elizabeth, Duke and Duchefs of Chandos,
 “ buried Oct. 9, 1778; the most noble James Duke of Chandos,
 “ Oct. 10, 1789.” The title became extinct by his death. The
 barony of Chandos has been claimed by the Rev. Edward Timewell
 Brydges, but the claim has not yet been decided upon by the House
 of Lords.

“ James Brydges, an infant son of the Hon^{ble} Dr. Brydges, buried
 “ June 28, 1722; the Hon. and Rev. Henry Brydges, D. D. buried
 “ May 18, 1728; Cassandra, daughter of Henry Brydges, Mar. 18,
 “ 1740; the Hon^{ble} Annabella Brydges ³⁹, aged 84, widow of Dr.
 “ Brydges, 176; James Brydges, Esq. their son, July 21, 1789;
 “ Francis Brydges, Esq. brother of the first Duke, buried Oct. 1,
 “ 1714; Hon. Mrs. Sarah Brydges, widow, May 31, 1724; Mrs.
 “ Elizabeth Dawson (sister to the Duke, wife first of Alexander
 “ Jacob, Esq. secondly, of Dr. Thomas Dawson), buried Nov. 26,
 “ 1739; James Brydges, Esq. July 21, 1789.” Several of the fami-
 lies of Inwood, Jacob and Adeane, descended from the sisters of the
 first Duke, are buried also in the Chandos vault.

Collateral
 relations of
 the first Duke
 of Chandos.

“ The R^t Hon. Robert L^d Rich, and the vertuous lady M^{rs} Anne
 “ Rogers, widow, were married at Fryarne ⁴⁰, Oct. the 3d, 1645.”
 This Lord Rich married a daughter of William Earl of Devonshire,
 Anne Rogers must have been a second wife. She is not mentioned
 by Dugdale.

Marriage of
 Lord Rich.

“ Anne, daughter of the most noble Cosmo Duke of Gordon,
 “ and Katherine Duchefs of Gordon, baptized Mar. 16, 1748, at

Duke of Gor-
 don's family.

³⁸ The late Duke. His first wife Margaret was daughter of John Nicoll, Esq.

⁴⁰ Kingsbury; sometimes called Freren, or Fryarne.

³⁹ Daughter of Sir Robert Atkyns.

“ his

“ his house in Conduit-street, in London, by Mr. Perkins, minister
 “ of Whitchurch; Katherine, their daughter, baptized at the same
 “ place, Jan. 26, 1751.”

Francis Co-
 ventry.

“ The Rev. Mr. Francis Coventry, vicar of Edgware, buried
 “ Jan. 9, 1754⁴¹.”

“ Frances Catherine, daughter of George Viscount Lewisham and
 “ Frances, born Sep. 7, 1783 (at Canons).”

“ Lady Dowager Sarah Frankland⁴², buried Oct. 21, 1783.”

Alexander
 Jacob.

“ Rev. Mr. Alexander Jacob, buried in the Duke's vault, Ap. 18,
 “ 1785.” Author of a peerage, in three volumes folio, with plates.
 He was descended from a sister of the first Duke of Chandos.

“ Mr. John Angles, aged 93, buried Nov. 18, 1792.”

“ Sir William Johnston, Bart. of Caskieben, in North Britain,
 “ buried March 27, 1794.”

Alms-houses.

Dame Mary Lake, in her life-time, built an alms-house, with ha-
 bitations for seven pensioners (four men and three women). By her
 will, she directed a rent-charge of 33 l. per annum to be appropri-
 ated out of her estates for their maintenance, and to be thus distri-
 buted:—A shilling a week to each pensioner; coals for each annually,
 to the amount of 20 s. and a black gown of the same value, making
 in the whole 32 l. 4s. the remainder to be laid up for repairs: the
 pensioners to be appointed by Sir Thomas Lake's descendants, as
 long as they should be possessed of Canons; afterwards by the mi-
 nister and churchwardens. The annuities were paid, but no rent-
 charge was ever settled till the death of Sir Lancelot Lake, who
 charged the above sum upon the great tithes as before-mentioned.

Dame Effex Drax⁴³, executrix of Sir Lancelot, by a deed, bear-
 ing date 1693, confirmed this rent-charge, and augmented the en-

⁴¹ See vol. ii. p. 248.

⁴² Daughter of — Rhett, Esq. of South
 Carolina, and mother of Sir Thomas Frank-
 land, Bart.

⁴³ Daughter, it is probable, of Sir Lancelot
 Lake. He had a daughter of that name born
 in 1638.

dowment of the alms-houses with an annuity of 11 l. 13s. 4d. being 1 l. 13s. 4d. to each pensioner.

Sir Lancelot Lake built a school-house in this parish, and by a Free-school. deed, bearing date 1656, gave certain lands, charged with the payment of 15 l. per annum, as a salary to the master, the remainder to be appropriated to charitable uses. By his will, bearing date 1680, he bequeathed the school-house which he had built, to his executors in trust, to remain to the same use. This school is for all children of parishioners and tenants of the manor.

John Franklyn, Esq. gave in his life-time 2 l. per annum to the Benefactions to the poor. poor of this parish, charged on Gunter's-mead ⁴⁴. By his will, proved in 1596, he left 20s. per annum to the same use, charged on lands at East Barnet. Richard Franklyn, Esq. by a deed, bearing date 1652, gave 5 l. per annum to the poor.

⁴⁴ See an entry in the parish register anno 1615.

S T E P N E Y.

Name and
etymology.

THE ancient name of this place was Stibenhede, Stebenhythe, or Stebunheth. The termination is a well known Saxon word, signifying a haven or wharf. I know not how to complete the etymology, unless we suppose it to have been the timber wharf, from *Steb*, the trunk of a tree. Some have taken Stiben, or Steben, for a corruption of Steven.

Situation and
boundaries.

The parish of Stepney lies in the hundred of Ossulston: it is situated to the east of London, and comprises nearly the whole space between the Mile-end road and the river Thames, from Whitechapel to Bow; it extends also in some places to a considerable distance on the other side of the Mile-end road. The parishes by which it is bounded are, St. Leonard-Bromley, Stratford-Bow, Hackney, St. Matthew Bethnal-green, Whitechapel, Christ-Church Spitalfields, St. George in the East, and Shadwell, most of which were formerly hamlets of Stepney, as is explained more at large elsewhere. The parish of St. Anne Middlesex, or Linchouse, which was another of its hamlets, is insulated by Stepney.

Hamlets.

The parish of Stepney is now divided into four hamlets, Ratcliffe, in which the church is situated; Mile-end Old-town; Mile-end New-town; and the hamlet of Poplar and Blackwall. Each of these has distinct officers, and they are all situated within the precinct of the Tower hamlets. The whole parish in its present state contains

Extent.

about 1530 acres of land (exclusive of the site of buildings), of which
about

about 80 are arable, about 50 occupied by market-gardeners, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and marsh land. The soil, except in the marshes, is for the most part loam and gravel.

The land-tax, being charged in separate quotas, and bearing different proportions, will be mentioned in the account of each hamlet. Land-tax.

In the year 1299, a parliament was held by King Edward I. in the house of Henry Walleis, mayor of London, when that monarch confirmed the charter of liberties ¹. Parliament held at Stepney.

The manor of Stepney (Stibenhede) is stated in the survey of The manor. Doomsday to have been parcel of the ancient demesnes of the bishopric of London. It is there described as of large extent, and valued at 48*l.* per annum ². In the year 1550, Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London, alienated this manor from the fee, and gave it to King Edward VI. ³ who granted it the same year to Thomas Lord Wentworth ⁴. From him it descended to Thomas Earl of Cleveland, whose estates were confiscated in 1652, when Sir William Ellis, Cromwell's solicitor, was made steward of this manor, a place then valued at 200*l.* per annum ⁵. After the Restoration, the Earl of Cleveland recovered a part of his property, and among the rest this manor, which continued in his family till the year 1720, when it was sold by the representatives of Philadelphia Lady Wentworth to John Wicker, Esq. of Horsham in Suffex ⁶, whose son aliened it in

¹ Stow's Annals, 4to. p. 319.

² The manor is said to have been taxed at 32 hides. The land, says the record, is 25 carucates. Fourteen hides are in demesne, on which are three ploughs. The villans have 22 ploughs. There are 44 villans who hold a virgate each, and 7 who hold half a hide jointly; 9 villans who have each half a virgate; and 46 cottars who have a hide between them, rendering 30*s.* per annum. There are four mills valued at 4*l.* wanting 16*s.* 4*d.*; a meadow sufficient for 25 plough-lands; pasture for the

cattle of the town, and 15*s.* rents; wood for 500 hogs, and 40*s.* rents. In the whole valued at 48*l.* per annum; in King Edward's time at 50*l.* Bishop Gravesend had a charter of free-warren in this manor anno 1291. Cart. 19 Edw. I. N^o 60.

³ Record in the Augmentation-office.

⁴ Pat. 4 Edw. VI. pt. 8. April 16.

⁵ Mysteries of the Good Old Cause, p. 10.

⁶ From the information of William Langmore, Esq.

the year 1754 to his brother-in-law George Colebrooke, Esq. now Bart. It is at present, during the life of Sir George Colebrooke, the property of Jonathan Eade, Esq. of Stoke-Newington. The reversion is vested in the Colebrooke family.

Charles Richardson, Esq. who died in 1645, was seized of an estate parcel of the manor of Stepney⁷.

Manor-house. I suppose the ancient manor-house to have been situated at a place called Bishop's-hall, now in the parish of Bethnal-green, but within this manor. The Bishops of London formerly resided at the manor-house here. Roger Niger is said to have died there⁸, anno 1241; Baldock, who dates many of his public acts⁹ from Stepney, died there in 1313; Ralph Stratford died at Stepney in 1355¹⁰. Braybroke, who was Lord Chancellor, spent much of his time there. He died in 1404. I have found no traces of any of the Bishops residing at Stepney at a later period.

Court of record.

Market and fair.

In 1664, at the Earl of Cleveland's request, King Charles the Second instituted a weekly court of record within the manor of Stepney¹¹. The same patent contains the grant of a weekly market at Ratcliffe-cross, and an annual fair on Michaelmas day at Mile-end-green, or any other convenient places, within the manor. The keeping of the market and fair, with all profits arising from tolls, &c. was given under the same grant, at the Earl of Cleveland's request, to Sir William Smith, Bart. and his heirs. The market is now held in Whitechapel, and known by the name of the Hay-market. The fair

⁷ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 410.

⁸ Godwin de Præfulibus.

⁹ London Registry.

¹⁰ Godwin.

¹¹ See Pat. 16 Car. II. pt. 11. N^o 1. and Pat. 19 Car. II. pt. 6. N^o 8. The powers of this court extend to all actions, debts, trespasses, &c. not amounting to five pounds. It is now held in Whitechapel. It has been regulated by an act of parliament passed in

1781, by which its proceedings are made more summary, and the expences abridged.—The fees are stated in the act. The steward of this court must be a barrister of three years standing. The present steward is John Mors Ellis, Esq. The powers of the court extend over the manors of Stepney and Hackney, including (of course) all the parishes which have formerly been members of Stepney, and still are within the manor.

is kept at Bow. Sir William Smith's right is now vested in the lord of the manor.

When the survey of Doomsday was taken, there were several smaller manors and other estates in Stepney, exclusive of the principal manor already mentioned, amounting in the whole to 27 hides and a half¹². All these were held of the Bishop of London except two,

Inferior manors, and other estates.

¹² These several estates are thus described: Hugh de Berners holds five hides and a virgate under the bishop. The land is four carucates. There is one plough on the demesnes, and the villans have three. There is one villan who holds half a hide, six villans who have three virgates, two bordars who have half a virgate, and three cottars who have two acres and a half. There is a mill, valued at 66s. 8d. per annum; meadow sufficient for four ploughlands; wood for 150 hogs, and 4s. ½d. rents. In the whole valued at 61.; in King Edward's time at 71. Two hides and a half, parcel of this manor, were, in King Edward's time, the property of Siredus, a canon of St. Paul's, who could dispose of it at pleasure without the bishop's licence. The canons of St. Paul's had two hides and a half also of this manor, which was assigned for the provision of their table. Dodingus held the remaining virgate and the mill, and could not dispose of his property without the bishop's licence.

The wife of Brien holds five hides under the bishop. The land is two carucates and a half: one plough on the demesne lands, and the villans might employ another. There is one villan who holds half a hide, paying 8s. Roger, the sheriff, holds half a hide; there are 15 bordars who hold 10 acres, paying 9s.; there is wood for 60 hogs; pasture for the cattle of the town, and 5s. rents. In the whole valued at 60s.; in King Edward's time at 100s. It was then held by William Bishop of London in demesne.

Ralph Flambard holds of the bishop three hides and a half. The land is five carucates; of which two are in demesne, and the villans

hold the remainder. There are 14 bordars who hold a hide and a half; meadow sufficient for two ploughlands, and 2s. rent; there is no pasture; wood sufficient to make hedges. In the whole valued at 41.; in King Edward's time at 100s. It was then held under the bishop by Godwin, who could not dispose of it without his leave.

William de Vere holds one hide under the bishop. The land, which is one carucate, is all in demesne. It is valued at 16s.; in King Edward's time, when it was a part of the bishop's demesne, at 20s.

Engelbric, a canon of St. Paul's, holds one hide and one virgate under the bishop. There is one ploughland, which is in demesne; one villan holds a virgate; four bordars have seven acres; and there is one cottar. In the whole valued at 40s. The same canon held it in King Edward's time, when it was valued at 50s.

The Bishop of Lisieux holds a hide and a half under the Bishop of London. There is a ploughland and a half, two thirds of which only are cultivated; there are two bordars, of five acres each; two cottars, of four acres; and one other cottar. In the whole valued at 40s.; in King Edward's time (when the Bishop of London held it in demesne), at 50s.

William, the chamberlain, holds one hide and a half and a virgate of the bishop. The land is one carucate and a half; two thirds of which only are cultivated. There is one villan who holds a virgate, and six bordars who have five acres. In the whole valued at 30s.; in King Edward's time (when the Bishop of London held it in demesne), at 40s.

Aluric

two, which were held immediately of the King. I have not been able to connect more than one of them with any of the inferior manors, or manor-farms, which occur in later records.

Manor of
Stepney-
Hufkarl.

In the year 1290, Hugh de Cressingham granted to John Hufkarl and his wife, Alexandra, the manor of Stebynhyth Hufkarl, with remainder to their son Humphrey and his heirs¹³. In 1393, Adam de St. Juon being indebted in the sum of 600 l. to Thomas Newenham, an estimate was made of his landed property; among other estates was a messuage called Hufkarls in Stepney, with certain lands and rents of assize¹⁴. In 1443, Eleanor, daughter and heir of John Hufkarl, remitted to John Stoppyngdon and others, her claim in all manors or lands in the parishes of Stepney and Hackney¹⁵.

Aluric Chacepul holds one hide under the bishop. The land is one carucate; but there is no plough. It is valued at 10s.; in King Edward's time (when the bishop held it in demesne), at 13s. 4d.

Edmund, son of Algot, holds a mill under the bishop, which has been built since King Edward's time, and is valued at 33s. 6d. per annum.

Alwin, son of Britmar, holds a mill under the bishop, which he held under William Bishop of London in King Edward's time. It is valued at 20s.

Robert Fasiton holds four hides in Stepney of the king. The land is four carucates, and is all cultivated. There is one villan who holds 14 acres, and another who holds 12 acres. Roger, the sheriff, holds a hide, and a bordell of half a hide and half a virgate. There is wood for 60 hogs, and 4s. rents. In the whole valued at 70s.; in King Edward's time at 8l. It was then the property of Siredus, a canon of St. Paul's, who could dispose of it at pleasure. The Bishop of London claims it. With these four hides were 53 acres, which were not there in the reign of King Edward.

Hugh de Berners held the said acres under the canons of St. Paul's, and laid them to this manor, as the men of the hundred bear witness.

Robert, son of Rozelin, holds three hides and a half in Stepney of the king. The land is two carucates. In demesne are two hides, on which is one plough; the villans have another. There is one villan who holds a virgate, eight bordars who hold half a virgate each, and four cottars who hold 19 acres; meadow sufficient for two ploughlands, and wood for the hedges. In the whole valued at 53s.; in King Edward's time (when it was the property of Alwin Stichehare, a servant of the king), at 4l. The Bishop of London claims this manor.

¹³ Cl. 18 Edw. I. m. 18. d.

¹⁴ Eighty acres of arable valued at 40s. 4½d.; 45 other acres of arable, for which no value is returned, because charged with the repairs of a ruinous house called the Mote, and a large and long wall; certain cottages valued at 9s.; a toft, 5s.; a grove and 8 acres of pasture, 26s. 8d.; eight other acres of pasture, 4s. 6d.; rents of assize, 20s. 8d. Esch. 16 Ric. II. pt. 2. N^o 49.

¹⁵ Cl. 22 Hen. VI. m. 9.

John Abel, who died in 1323, was seised of the manor of Pounfraye upon the Thames ¹⁶ (purchased of John Attecastle and Joan his wife), and left three daughters coheirs. It is probable that one of them married into the family of Vaughan. Sir Thomas Vaughan died seised of this manor in 1362, leaving Hamo his son and heir, an infant ¹⁷. In 1369, Margaret, wife of Walter Heryng, daughter and coheir of John Abel, died seised of a third part of the manor of Pomfret, leaving Raymond her son and heir, 34 years of age ¹⁸. The two other parts were divided into severalties, and came among the families of Strange, Molineux, Mutton, Bokilton, and Falk ¹⁹. This manor was held of the Bishop of London, by a quit-rent of 1s. 4d.

In the year 1330, Thomas Lord Wake of Lydell, being suspected of favouring Edmund Earl of Kent, who had suffered death for conspiring against the King, his lands were seised, and an inquisition taken of them. Among others was an estate, called the Manor of Stepney; but, says the record, "that which they call a manor, consists only of a messuage, 15 acres of arable land, and two of meadow, valued all together at 10s., and held in fee of Richard de Hakeneye, which Richard now holds the manor of Helles in Stepney, under the Bishop of London ²⁰." Lord Wake's lands were restored to him soon afterwards, and he died seised of this estate, anno 1349; Margaret Countess of Kent, his sister, being his

¹⁶ Consisting of 80 acres of arable, a windmill, &c. Esch. 16 Edw. II. N^o 41.

¹⁷ Esch. 36 Edw. III. pt. 2. N^o 64.

¹⁸ Esch. 43 Edw. III. pt. 1. N^o 53.

¹⁹ Margaret, relict of Sir Richard Mutton, died anno 1420, seised of a sixth part of two parts of the manor of Pounfreit, which severalty was valued at 6s. 8d.—William Mutton, her son, being her heir. Esch. 8 Hen. V. N^o 8. Philip Bokilton died the same year, seised of another like severalty—Katherine, his

daughter, wife of John Falk, being his heir. Esch. 8 Hen. V. N^o 48. Margaret, relict of Sir Baldwin Strange, died anno 1432, seised of a third part of two parts of the manor of Pountfret in Stepheneth Marsh, which severalty was valued at 20s.—Elizabeth, wife of Robert Molineux, aged 14, being her heir. Esch. 10 Hen. VI. N^o 10.

²⁰ Esch. 4 Edw. III. N^o 39. 2d Numb. In the name of John Aynsham, lessee under Lord Wake.

heir.

heir²¹. Blanch, his widow, who had this estate at Stepney assigned to her as part of her dower, survived till the year 1381²².

Manor of
Poplar.

Sir John de Pulteney, an eminent citizen of London, who had been four times Lord Mayor, and was founder of Pulteney college, died in the year 1349, seised of the manor of Popeler (now Poplar) in this parish, leaving William his son and heir²³. In the year 1396, the reversion of this manor, after the death of Margaret, wife of Sir John Devereux, was granted by William de Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, Sir Aubrey de Vere, and others, to the Abbey of St. Mary de Graces, near the Tower of London²⁴. After the dissolution of monasteries, it continued in the crown many years. It was among the manors settled on Charles the First, when Prince of Wales. The subsequent history of this manor is the same as that of Bromley St. Leonards²⁵. The site of the manor was aliened from the crown at an earlier period than the manor itself, and passed through different hands. In 1558, it was conveyed by Bridget Gardeyne to Sir Francis Jopson²⁶; in 1583, by John Hampton to Thomas Fanshaw²⁷; by the latter, in 1588, to Edward Elliot²⁸. In 1620, it was the property of John Wyllyams²⁹, who obtained a fresh grant of it that year³⁰; in 1637, he sold it to Robert Hooker³¹.

Site of Pop-
lar manor.

²¹ Esch. 23 Edw. III. pt. 1. N^o 75.

²² Esch. 4 Ric. II. N^o 59.

²³ Esch. 23 Edw. III. pt. 1. N^o 45. It appears by this record that some mills in East Smithfield were held of the manor of Poplar. Two years before, Sir John Pulteney had levied a fine of this manor to Humphrey Earl of Hereford for life, with remainder to himself and his heirs. Cl. 21 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 29.

²⁴ Esch. 16 Ric. II. pt. 1. N^o 130.; and Pat. 19 Ric. II. pt. 1. m. 5. It appears by these records that the manor was held of the Bishop of London, the Prior of the Holy Trinity, and the Priores of St. Leonard-Bromley (as mesne lords), by relief, suit of court, and the several quit-rents of 37s.; 12s. 2d.; and 6s.

The said prior and priores had each a manor in Bromley. The clear value of Poplar, after all deductions, was 20l. per annum. In the year 1421, Thomas Erney, *alias* Leflete, son of Alan Leflete by Mary, daughter of Sarah, sister of Sir John Pulteney, quitted all claim in this manor to the Abbey of Graces. See Cl. 9 Hen. V. m. 15.

²⁵ See vol. ii. p. 61.

²⁶ Pat. 4 & 5 P. and M. pt. 15. Jan. 1.

²⁷ Pat. 25 Eliz. pt. 4. Aug. 1.

²⁸ Pat. 35 Eliz. pt. 1. May 1.

²⁹ Pat. 18 Jac. I. pt. 7. May 3. N^o 53.

³⁰ Pat. 18 Jac. I. pt. 21. April 5. N^o 9.

³¹ Pat. 13 Car. I. pt. 3. July 26. N^o 23.

A fee-farm rent of 105l. 11s. 11½d., issuing out of the manor of Poplar and others, was granted to James Duke of Lenox, anno 1627³².

John Hadeleye, who died anno 1410, was seised of the manor of Cobhams in Stepney, which had been granted him by Reginald Cobham and his wife Elizabeth. His heirs were, Katherine his daughter, wife of William Wyngfield, and his grandson John Pecche, son of Sir William Pecche, by his daughter Joan deceased³³. In 1446, the said Katherine, then wife of Sir William Wolf, died seised of this manor, William Pecche her nephew, 21 years of age, being her heir³⁴.

The manor of Afchewys, or Mile-end, appears also to have been the property of John Hadeleye; for I find, that in the year 1429, Sir William Wolf bound himself in a penalty of 500 marks, to abide by the arbitration of the Bishop of Ely, and others, relating to this manor³⁵. In 1472, William Pecche conveyed the manor of Afchewys to Thomas Urfwyke, recorder of London and others³⁶. In the reign of Richard III. it was the property of Sir John Philpot, who settled it upon his son John, when he married Alice Stourton³⁷. I have not been able to find any thing further relating to this or any other of the manors lately mentioned, except that of Poplar. I think it probable, that the manor of Mile-end continued many years in the family of Philpot, as it appears by the parish register, that Sir George Philpot resided in that hamlet about the middle of the last century.

Thomas Urfwyke, and others, conveyed the manor of Ewell, in Middlesex, to John Burcestre, in 1467³⁸. A few years afterwards

³² Pat. 13 Car. I. pt. 13. Dec. 16.

³³ Esch. 11 Hen. IV. N^o 28. This manor was held of the Bishop of London by a quit-rent of 2l. 13s. 4d.

³⁴ Esch. 24 Hen. VI. N^o 38.

³⁵ Cl. 7 Hen. VI. m. 3.

³⁶ Cl. 11 Edw. IV. m. 4.

³⁷ Esch. 2 Ric. III. N^o 26. This manor was held under that of Stepney by a quit-rent of 17s.

³⁸ Cl. 6 Edw. IV. m. 23. d.

(1472) John Harvey granted the manor of Ewell, alias Tylehouse, and lands in Stebenheth, to John Crecy and others³⁸.

Manor of Rumbalds.

In the year 1621, Thomas Draner, Esq. died seised of the manor of Rumbalds in Stepney. His next heir was Elizabeth Halton, grand-daughter of Robert Halton, serjeant-at-law, who married his sister³⁹.

Alice de Bathonia died, seised of lands in Stepney, anno 1274⁴⁰. Her son, John, died seised of the same lands in 1291, leaving the inheritance to Joan his daughter, wife of John de Boun⁴¹.

Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, died seised of a considerable estate at Mile-end⁴², being the same (as is evident from the description) which Roger the sheriff held in Robert Fasiton's manor, when the Conqueror's survey was taken⁴³. Thomas Holland, Duke of Surrey, who fell a sacrifice to the struggles between the houses of York and Lancaster, granted this estate to John Casseux, or Cassus⁴⁴, whose son obtained a confirmation of it from King Henry VI. in 1447⁴⁵. Perhaps this was the same estate which Sir John Harrington had at Mile-end in Queen Elizabeth's time⁴⁶.

Garlek-house in Brook-street.

King Henry the Sixth, in the year 1453, granted Garlek-house, in Brook-street Stepney, to Sir Thomas Vaughan, who surrendering it to the King in 1457, a new grant was made to him and Jasper Earl of Pembroke, and the heirs of both⁴⁷.

Henry the Eighth, in the year 1509, granted a house in Stepney, which had escheated to the crown by the death of John Hert, to

³⁸ Cl. 11 Edw. IV. m. 21. d.

³⁹ Cole's Abstract of Escheats, Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 757.

⁴⁰ Esch. 2 Edw. I. N^o 1. The lands were held partly of the Bishop of London, partly of the heirs of Philip Basset, and partly of Ralph Huskarl.

⁴¹ Esch. 19 Edw. I. N^o 13. The estate is described in this record as consisting of 32

acres of arable, valued at 4d. an acre; seven of meadow, valued at 3s.; besides 8s. 8d. rents.

⁴² Esch. 5 Hen. IV. N^o 38.

⁴³ See p. 422. note 12.

⁴⁴ Pat. 6 Hen. IV. pt. 2. m. 17.

⁴⁵ Pat. 25 Hen. VI. pt. 2. m. 6.

⁴⁶ Harl. MSS. N^o 366.

⁴⁷ Pat. 35 Hen. VI. pt. 2. m. 9.

Thomas Lord Howard ⁴⁸. It was afterwards surrendered to the crown, and a new grant made to Alan Percy, clerk ⁴⁹.

In the year 1524, a house at Mile-end was granted to Sir John Nevyll of Chevet, and Elizabeth his wife ⁵⁰.

William Marquis of Winchester had a grant, in the year 1567, of a *Watercourse*. spring, or conduit-head, in a field called Markhams, with power to lay down pipes for conducting it to his house in London, late the Augustin Friars. This watercourse had belonged to the convent of Friars Minor ⁵¹.

Nearly opposite the rectory was a large mansion belonging to Henry, the first Marquis of Worcester, as appears from a deed, bearing date 1663 ⁵². It was then divided into four messuages. The gateway, which is esteemed a very fine piece of brick-work, still remains. In 1663, it was in the tenure of the Rev. Matthew Mead, an eminent dissenting divine. Here his son Richard, the celebrated physician, was born; and here, as is recorded in his life, he first commenced the practice of his profession. The site of Worcester-house is now the property of Berington Marsh, Esq.

A little to the west of the church is an ancient wooden mansion, formerly called the Great Place, now Spring-garden Coffee-house, built, it is probable, by Sir Henry Colet, upon the death of whose widow (about 1524) it came to the Mercers' company, and was by them leased to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, but occupied, as it appears, by Sir John Aleyne ⁵³. On the Earl's attainder, his term in it was granted to Sir Richard Cromwell, alias Williams, gentleman of the privy-chamber ⁵⁴.

⁴⁸ Afterwards Earl of Surrey.

⁴⁹ Pat. 1 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. March 14.

⁵⁰ Pat. 15 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. June 17.

⁵¹ Pat. 9 Eliz. pt. 5. April 10.

⁵² Obligingly communicated by John Vandercom, Esq.

⁵³ By an ancient rental of the estates belonging to the Mercers' company, it appears, that

in 1524, "Master Aleyne was tenant of the "Great Place, in which my Lady dwelt." (Obligingly communicated by Robert Cawne, Esq. clerk of the company.) The house is described as in the tenure of Sir John Aleyne, in Sir Richard Cromwell's grant.

⁵⁴ Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. pt. 8. June 14.

Old mansion
at Mile-end
Green.

On Mile-end Green is a large mansion, now let out in apartments. On the cieling of an upper room, which seems to have been a gallery, is the following coat; On a chevron engrailed between three demi-griffins, as many martlets (the arms of Baldrey), impaling, two bends Vaire and a Canton (borne by Ford). This house, and some others on the same side the Green, are held under Clare Hall in Cambridge.

Eminent in-
habitants of
Stepney.

Sir Thomas Lake, who was afterwards Secretary of State to James I., resided at Stepney in 1595⁵⁴; Isabel Countess of Rutland had a seat there in 1596⁵⁵; Nathaniel Bailey, author of an useful and well-known English Dictionary, an account of London, and other works, resided at Stepney; Capt. Griffiths, an ancient Briton, who by the gallant and extraordinary recovery of his fishing-boat from a French frigate, attracted the notice of King William, and became afterwards captain of a man of war⁵⁶, was an inhabitant of Stepney, and was buried there, but in what year I was not able to learn. His memory still lives in the place, where he was known by the name of "Honour and Glory Griffiths;" from the circumstance, as is said, of his addressing his letters "to their Honours and "Glories at the Admiralty."

Parish
church.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Dunstan and All-Saints, is a large Gothic structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, separated by clustered columns, and pointed arches. At the west end is a square tower⁵⁷. The windows are various, but for the most part, of the architecture which prevailed in the fourteenth

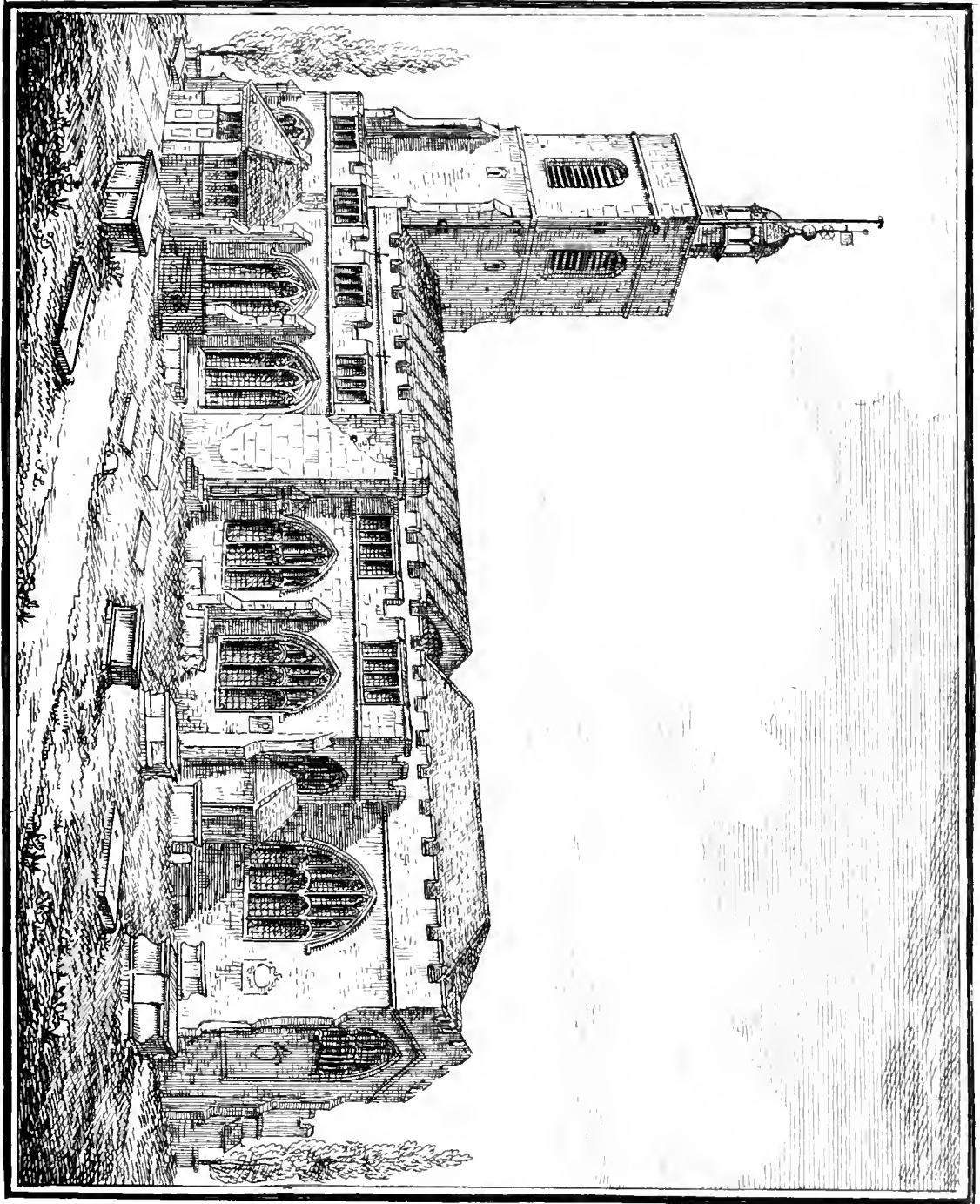
⁵⁴ Sidney Papers, vol. i. p. 355.

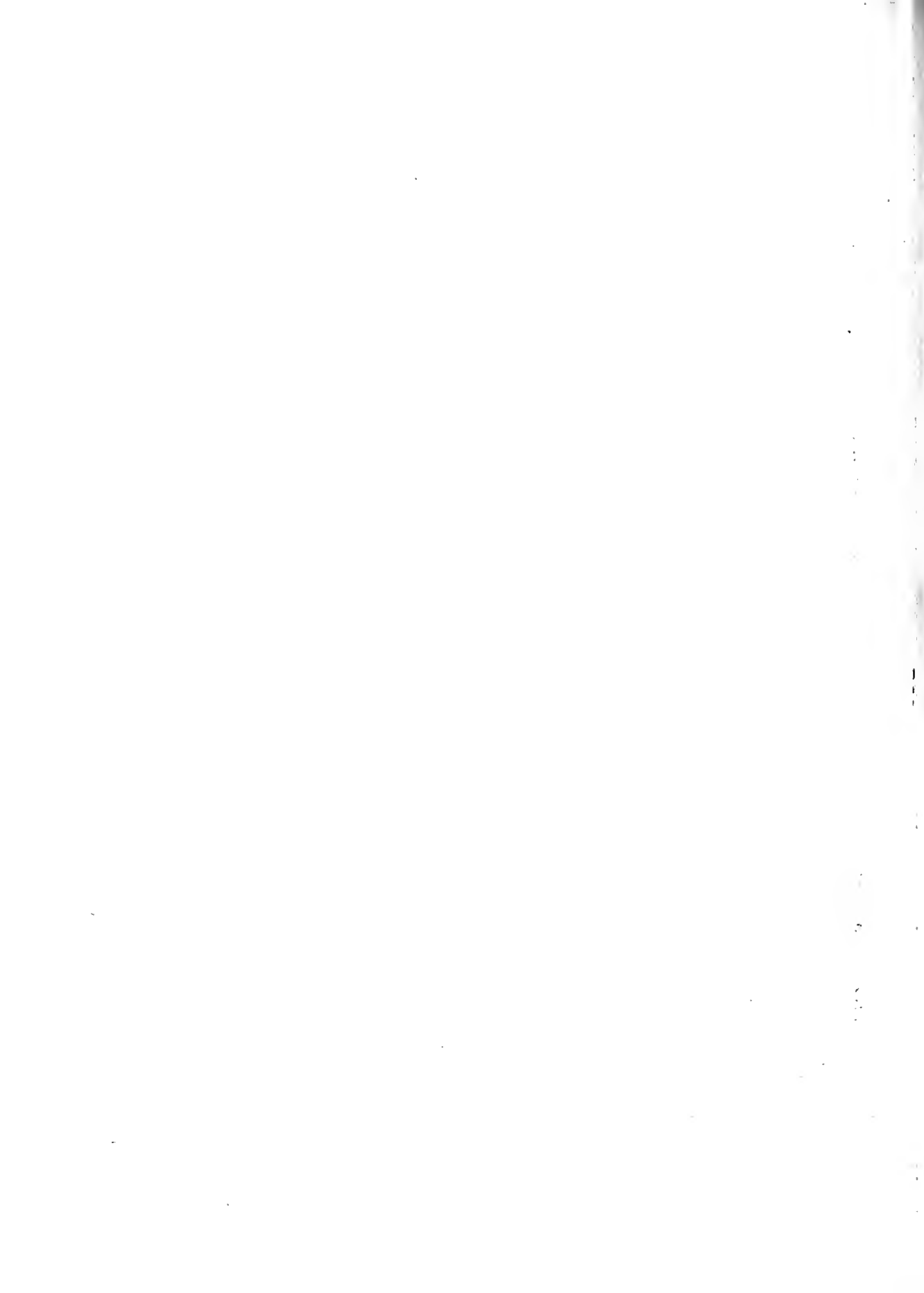
⁵⁵ Norden's Spec. Brit. p. 50.

⁵⁶ According to an account of him in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1746 (p. 591.), he was made captain of a French man of war which he took in the Mediterranean with a 30 gun frigate, of which he then had the command. It is said that, whilst in a neutral port of Italy, he had challenged the French captain (who was boasting of the prowess of his countrymen) to this engagement as soon as

they had passed the neutral bounds. It is added, that the gallant officer shewed much resentment at being presented with a pardon on his return, for having hazarded his majesty's ship against such unequal force; and that he would not accept of the command of his prize till he was permitted to name all his officers. See Gent. Mag. as above.

⁵⁷ The tenor bell was given by Nicholas Chadworth, renewed by Thomas Marlow, anno 1386; recast in 1602, and again in 1764.
century.





century. Those in the north aisle have obtuse arches of a later date. In the south wall of the chancel are two stone stalls with pointed arches. On the north side is a marble monument, with a groin'd elliptical arch (under which stands an altar tomb), to the memory of Sir Henry Colet, Knt.⁵⁷, citizen and mercer of London. It appears to have had originally a rich Gothic canopy, and pillars of corresponding architecture. It is probable, that the present pilasters, which are heavy and in a bad taste, with double capitals (Ionic and Corinthian), were supplied when the monument was repaired in 1697. It had been first repaired in 1605. The last repair was in 1783. Sir Henry Colet was Lord Mayor in 1486 and 1495. He was third son of Robert Colet, Esq. and father of Dr. John Colet, founder of St. Paul's school. His tomb is kept in repair by the Mercers' company. On the north wall are the monuments also of Robert, son of Roger Clarke⁵⁸, Esq. alderman of London (with kneeling figures of the deceased and his wife), 1610; Mr. William Hunt, of Poplar, 1648; Sir John Berry⁵⁹, 1689; the Rev. Thomas Dod⁶⁰, rector, 1727; Mary, wife of Robert Leybourne⁶¹, D. D. rector, 1731; and James Augustus Blondel⁶², M. D. 1734. On the east wall are those

Stone stalls.

Monument of
Sir Henry
Colet.Sir John
Berry.

⁵⁷ Arms—The Deanery of St. Paul's impaled with Colet, Sab. on a chevron engrailed between three hinds Arg. as many annulets of the field. A hind is introduced in one of the spandrils of the arch.

⁵⁸ Arms—Barry of four Gul. & Vert, three pellets (they should be plates), impaling, Sab. (it should be Azure), two pales engrailed between three fl. de lis in chief Or.—Langton. Robert Clarke married Margaret, daughter of John Langton, Esq.

⁵⁹ Inscription—"Ne id nescias, lector, D. Joannes Berry, Devonienſis, dignitate equeſtri clarus, mari tantum non imperator, de rege et patriâ quod et Barbari norunt bene meritus, magnam ob res fortiter geſtas adeptus gloriam, famæ ſatur, poſt multas reportatas

"victorias cum ab aliis vinci non potuit fatiſ ceſſit 14 Feb. 1689. Baptizatus 7 Jan. 1635." Over the inſcription is a buſt of Sir John Berry in white marble. Arms—Or, three bars, Gules. This brave officer was knighted by Charles the Second, for his behaviour on board the *Reſolution* in 1672. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf alſo at La Hogue, being then an admiral.

⁶⁰ Arms—Arg. on a feſſe G. between two bars wavy Sab. three creſcents Or, impaling, G. a lion ramp. regard. Or.

⁶¹ Arms—Az. fix lions ramp. 3, 2, 1. Or, impaling, G. three lilies Argent.

⁶² Arms—Az. two bars, and in chief a mullet Or.

of

Lady Dethick.

Sir Thomas Spert.

Martin Bladen.

of Thomafine, wife of John Brewfter, Efq. ⁶³, 1596; Jane Nevill, Lady Dethick ⁶⁴, 1606; Elizabeth, widow of Richard Startute ⁶⁵ (with kneeling figures of the deceafed, her daughter Clare, and her fon-in-law, Captain Michael Merriall, by whom the monument was erected), 1620; and Henry Leche ⁶⁶, rector, 1742. On the fouth wall are thofe of Sir Thomas Spert ⁶⁷, Knt. comptroller of the navy to Henry VIII. the founder, and firft mafter of the corporation of the Trinity-houfe, 1541 ⁶⁸; William Dawtrey ⁶⁹, of Lincoln's Inn, 1589; and Captain Nathaniel Owen ⁷⁰, 1708.

On the chancel floor are the tombs of John Wright, lecturer, 1739; Martin Bladen, Efq. of Albro' Hatch, in Effex, 1746 ⁷¹; John Barnard,

⁶³ Arms—A chevron Erm. between three étoiles.

⁶⁴ Arms—Quarterly of nine: 1 & 2. Modern and ancient coats of Nevill, as in vol. ii. p. 467. 3. G. billey O. a lion ramp. of the laft.—Bulmer. 4. Ermine—the coat of Eudo Earl of Britanny. 5. Or, a chief indented Azure.—Middleham. 6. Az. three crefcents and femée of crofs crofslets Argent.—Glanville. 7. Quarterly O. and G. a bend Sable —Clavering. 8. Az. an efcutcheon within an orle of martlets Argent.—Walcot. 9. Arg. on a chevron G. three fl. de lis Or.—Pever, impaling, Or, five eagles displayed in faltier Sable. This impalement is not the coat of Lady Dethick, to whom the monument was erected, for ſhe was a Duncomb of Buckinghamſhire. Her firft husband was Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter King at Arms; her ſecond husband, Alexander Nevill, Efq. the ſame perſon, it is probable, of whom an account is given in the Biographia Dramatica, author of a tragedy called Œdipus, and a work intituled, *Kettus, or De Furoribus Norfolkienſium*. The Alexander Nevill there mentioned, died in 1614.

⁶⁵ Arms—Arg. between two bendlets Gules, three garbs Sable.

⁶⁶ Arms—Erm. on a chief indented G.

three crowns Or.

⁶⁷ Arms—G. a faltier between four body hearts Or, on a chief of the ſecond, a ſhip.

⁶⁸ The monument was erected by the corporation of the Trinity-houfe in 1622.

⁶⁹ Arms—Quarterly of five: 1. Az. five fuſils in feſſe, Argent.—Dawtrey. 2. Az. three doves Or.—Wood. 3. G. A bend engrailed Arg. between fix crefcents Or.—Rivers. 4. Sab. three garbs Or, from each a dove riſing Argent.—Skarfield. 5. Erm. three bars, Gules.—Huſſey, impaling, Quarterly, 1 & 4. Az. on a feſſe between three ſtags' attires Or, a fl. de lis of the field between two demi-roſes Gules.—Stoneley. 2. A lion ramp. bebruifed with a baton. 3. A feſſe vaire within a border engrailed, in chief an unicorn. William Dawtrey married Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Richard Stoneley, of Warwickſhire.

⁷⁰ Arms—Arg. a lion ramp. Sab. a canton of the ſecond, impaling Az. a feſſe embattled Erm. between three cockatrices' heads eraſed.

⁷¹ Inſcription—" Sacred to the memory of " Martin Bladen, Efq. of Albro' Hatch in the " county of Effex, one of his Majeſty's moſt " honourable Privy Council in the kingdom of " Ireland, Lord Commiſſioner for Trade and " Plantations,

nard, apothecary, 1751; and Coverdale Richardson, Esq. 1785. In the nave is the monument of Alexander Weller, Esq. ⁷², 1734; and on the floor the tombs of Capt. John North, 1690; Charles Massey, captain in the East India Company's service, 1752; the Rev. Isaac Collman, 1769; Jonathan Ranfon, Esq. 1777; and Captain Henry Jonathan Ranfon, 1789. In the window of the north aisle is a coat of arms ⁷³ in stained glass; against the north wall is the monument of Hugh James ⁷⁴, son of Hugh James, rector of Upwell, by his wife Philippa, of the Hobart family, 1728. On the floor, the tomb of Mrs. Martha Jones, 1786. At the west end, under the gallery, is the monument of Abraham Rallings, mariner, 1644; and in the west porch, that of Richard Poole, Esq. of Yorkshire, clerk of the cheque, 1647.

The font, which is ancient, stands on a circular pillar, surrounded by four others of a smaller size.

Norden mentions the tombs of William Chaldnam, Esq. 1484; and Anne Lady Wentworth, wife to Thomas Lord Wentworth, and

Tombs mentioned by Norden, Weever, &c.

“ Plantations, First Commissary and Plenipotentiary to the Conferences at Antwerp, and Member of Parliament. His merit and abilities gained him the esteem of his prince, who employed him in posts of great trust and consequence. In private life he was a Christian philosopher, an indulgent master, a kind relation, a faithful friend, a polite companion, always disinterested and humane, charitable and generous. He sought not for employments, though he was equal to all the crown conferred upon him, for his taste was retreat; but, when called from thence to engage in his prince's service, he supported it with dignity, and acquitted himself with reputation. He departed this life the 15th of February 1745-6, aged 65 years.” This gentleman had been originally bred to the army, and bore the rank of lieutenant-colonel under the Duke of Marl-

borough. In 1714 he was made comptroller of the mint; in 1717, one of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations. In the latter year he was appointed envoy extraordinary to Spain, but declined the appointment. He sat in five parliaments; during which he represented the boroughs of Stockbridge, Malden, and Portsmouth. Mr. Bladen published a translation of Cæsar's Commentaries, a work in good esteem; and wrote a tragi-comedy called Solon, which was printed without his consent. Biograph. Dram.

⁷² Arms—Sab. two chevronels between three roses Argent, impaling, Arg. a lion ramp. G. on a chief Sab. three escallops Arg.

⁷³ Or, a stag salient, proper, impaling, Az. on a fesse embattled, counterembattled Or between three goats pass. Arg. as many terteaux.

⁷⁴ Arms—Arg. a cross patonce Gules.

daughter

Henry Lord
Darnley.

daughter of Henry Wentworth, Esq. 1571⁷⁵. Weever mentions, that of Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, an infant son of Matthew Earl of Lenox, who died in 1545. He was elder brother of the Earl of Darnley, who married Mary, Queen of Scots, and was father of James I. This tomb was in the chancel. Weever gives also the epitaphs of John Kyte, Bishop of Carlisle⁷⁶; Richard Pace, Dean of St. Paul's⁷⁷, and Nicholas Gibson, sheriff of London⁷⁸, neither of which are now to be seen. In addition to these, Strype mentions the tombs of Sir Humphrey Nicholson, Knt. 1682, and Dame Mary his wife, 1690⁷⁹.

Bishop Kyte,
Richard Pace,
&c.

Ancient
carvings.

On the outside of the church, over the south porch, is a represent-

⁷⁵ Spec. Brit. p. 39, 40.

- ⁷⁶ " Under this ston clofyde and marmorate
" Lieth John Kitte, Londoner natyffe.
" Encreasing in vertues, rose to high estate
" In the fourth Edward's chappell by his yong
" lyffe;
" Sith whych, the sevynth Henrye's serveyce
" primatyffe
" Proceeding stil in vertuous efficace,
" To be in favour with this our King's Grase,
" With witt endewyd, chofen to be legate,
" Sent into Spayne, where he ryght joyfully
" Combyned both princes in pease most amate:
" In Grece Archbishop elected worthely;
" And last of Carlyel ruling pastorally;
" Keping nobyl houshold wyth grete hospi-
" tality:
" On thousand fyve hundryd thirty and sevyn,
" Invyterate wyth pastoral carys, consumyd
" wyth age;
" The nintenth of Jun reckonyd ful evyn,
" Passyd to hevyn from worldly pylgramage:
" Of whos foul good pepul of cherite
" Prey, as ye would be preyd for; for thus
" must ye lie.

Jesu mercy, Lady help."

Bishop Kyte was employed by Henry VII. as his ambassador to Spain. In 1513, he was made Archbishop of Armagh; which see he resigned in 1522, having been made, through

Wolsey's interest, Archbishop of Thebes and Bishop of Carlisle.

- ⁷⁷ " Richardus jacet hic venerabilis ille de-
" canus
" Qui fuit etatis doctus Apollo fue;
" Eloquio, formâ, ingenio, virtutibus,
" arte,
" Nobilis, eternum vivere dignus erat.
" Consilio bonus, ingenio fuit utilis acri,
" Facundâ eloquii dexteritate potens.
" Non rigidus, non ore minax, affabilis
" omni
" Tempore; seu puero, seu loquerere
" seni.
" Nullo unquam nocuit, multos adjuvit
" et omnes
" Officii studuit demeruisse bonos.
" Tantus hic & talis, ne non deleatur
" adeptus
" Flent Musæ et laceris mœsta Mi-
" nerva comis.
" Obiit anno 1532, ætat. circiter 40."

⁷⁸ He died in the year 1540. His wife Avis afterwards married William Knevet, Gentleman of the King's Privy Chamber. Nicolas and Avis Gibson founded the free-school at Ratcliffe.

⁷⁹ Circuit-walk annexed to Stow's Survey of London.

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ation of the crucifixion, rudely carved; and on the west wall an imperfect basso relievo (not better executed) of a figure adoring the Virgin Mary, and the infant Jesus. In the wall of a small porch towards the north-east is a stone, on which are these 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.”

On the east wall of the chancel (on the outside) is the monument Lady Berry's monument. of Dame Rebecca Berry⁸¹, wife of Thomas Elton of Stratford Bow, and

⁸¹ Inscription :

“ 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 lodg'd 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 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 arms on this 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.—This coat of arms, which exactly corresponds with that borne by Ventris of Cambridgèshire (as described in the visitation of that county at the Heralds' College, C. XI. p. 23.), has given rise to a tradition, that Lady Berry was the heroine of a popular ballad called “The Cruel Knight, or “Fortunate Farmer's Daughter;” the story of which is briefly this:—A knight, passing by a cottage, hears the cries of a woman in labour; his knowledge in the occult sciences informs him, that the child then born was destined to be his wife; he endeavours to elude the decrees of fate, and avoid so ignoble an alliance, by various attempts to destroy the child, which

and relict of Sir John Berry, 1696. On the south wall that of James and Mary Beuzville, who emigrated from France on account of religion, in 1725. On the west wall of the south aisle is the monument of Captain Lawrence Browning, 1675; and on the south wall that of Anne, wife of Captain Jonathan Andrews, 1678.

Tombs in the church-yard.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Thomas Methwold, 1617; Captain Richard Swanley, "late Admiral of the Irish seas," 1650; Sarah, wife of Richard Marche, Esq. (keeper of the stores in the Tower under Charles I., and gentleman-usher to Charles II.), 1659; Captain Richard Matthew, 1665; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Webbe, Gent. 1668; Captain Edward Johnson, 1669; Captain John Miller, 1676; Captain William Wildey, 1679; Dorothy, wife of Richard Wildey, and daughter of Thomas Butterfield, of Wooburn, Bucks, 1699; Richard Wildey, 1704; Samuel Wildey, the last of the male line of that ancient family, 1752 (his only daughter married Captain Abraham Robarts); Captain William Green, 1682; Captain William Cuttance, 1689; Captain Henry Mudd, 1692; Captain William Sharpe, 1696; Captain Abraham Dawes, 1696; Capt. John Dunch, 1696; Captain William Gutteredge, 1697; Rev. Timothy Crufo⁸²,

are defeated. At length, when grown to woman's state, he takes her to the sea side, intending to drown her, but relents; at the same time throwing a ring into the sea, he commands her never to see his face again, on pain of instant death, unless she can produce that ring. She afterwards becomes a cock, and finds the ring in a cod fish, as she is dressing it for dinner. The marriage takes place of course. The ballad, it must be observed, lays the scene of this story in Yorkshire. The incident of the fish and ring occurs in other stories, and may be found in the Arabian Night's Entertainment.

⁸² The inscription, now obliterated, is here copied from Maitland: "M. S. Timothei Crufo, Evangelii ministri egregie fidelis,

" tam eximiâ pietate quam præclarâ eruditione
 " ornati, concionatoris ad persuadendum com-
 " positi, canori, copiosi; judicio subtili atque
 " limato ingenio acerrimo, industriâ incredi-
 " bili, conjugis amantissimi, patris clemen-
 " tissimi, amici firmissimi, propter lenitatem
 " suis, propter singularem humanitatem om-
 " nibus jucundi; qui gregem Christi pascendo,
 " exaturando, vigiliis, curis, laboribus fractus,
 " quod sui mortale asthmaticus deposuit & ad
 " summum pastoris ædes, concionemque bea-
 " torum anhelans ascendit die Nov. 26, 1697,
 " ætat. suæ 41." Timothy Crufo published
 a volume of sermons, to which his print is
 prefixed. Crufo's funeral sermon, which was
 preached by Mr. Mead, is in print.

1697; John Bodington, 1698; Matthew Mead⁸³, V. D. M. 1699; Richard Mead, Esq. 1762; Robert Mellifh, merchant, 1699; Capt. John Willmot, 1699; Captain Henry Ribbey, in the service of the East India Company, an elder brother of the Trinity-house, 1703; Captain William Heath, 1707; Captain John Paulin, 1707; Thomas Lane, citizen and merchant, 1710; Captain Hopefor Bendall, 1710; Elizabeth Goodlad, who died in 1710, aged 99 (and her twenty daughters); Arthur Bailey, Esq. 1712; Captain Thomas Conaway, 1712; Captain Thomas Broded, 1713; Captain Samuel Jones, 1714; Captain John Gorum, 1716; Mr. John Bedford, planter in Virginia, 1716; the Rev. William Vickers⁸⁴, 1719; Sir John Leake⁸⁵, 1720; Christian Lady Leake, 1709; Captain Richard

Matthew Mead.

Mrs. Goodlad, aged 99, and her twenty daughters.

⁸³ Inscription.—“ H. S. E. Quicquid mortale fuit M. Mead, V. D. M. honestè inter Catiuechlanos familiâ orti, a pietate, doctrinâ, facundiâ præclari, qui assiduis et infig-nibus laboribus pro patriâ, religione, libertate invicto animo defunctus, vitæ tandem et laudis satur ad cœlitum domum quamdiu optaverat lassus & anhelus placidissime ascendit, anno ætatis suæ 70, 17 Kal. Nov. 1699. E. T. boni civis, amantissimi conjugis, optimi patris, Theologi vere Christiani, clarum reliquit posteris exemplum.” Matthew Mead, an eminent divine among the Puritans, was appointed to the cure of the new chapel at Shadwell by Cromwell, in 1658. (Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. xxxiv. p. 175.) In 1662 he was ejected for non-conformity. He succeeded William Greenhill as pastor to the dissenting congregation at Stepney. In 1683, having been accused of being privy to the Ryehouse plot, he fled to Holland*, where he remained till the danger was over. Mr. Mead was author of *The Young Man's Remembrancer*; *The almost Christian tried and cast*; *The Good of Early Obedience*; a Ser-

mon on Ezekiel's Wheels; and several other single sermons. His son Richard, the celebrated physician, who for nearly half a century was at the head of his profession, author of several valuable medical treatises, and possessor of one of the most valuable collections of books, MSS. antiques, paintings, &c. that ever centered in a private individual, was born at Stepney, in the apartments over the ancient brick gateway opposite the rectory, Aug. 11, 1673. He first began practice in 1696, at his native place, in the very house where he was born †; and met with that success which was a prognostic of his future eminence. Dr. Mead died in the year 1754, and was buried in the Temple church. His son Richard Mead, Esq. was buried at Stepney.

⁸⁴ Author of the *Companion to the Altar*, and some sermons on the sacrament. He died June 14, 1719, aged 50.

⁸⁵ Inscription.—“ To the memory of the Honourable Sir John Leake, Knt. Rear Admiral of Great Britain, Admiral and Commander in Chief of her late Majesty Queen Anne's fleet, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; departed

* *Life of Dr. Mead*, 1755, p. 3.

† *Ibid.* p. 7.

Richard Leake, 1720; Stephen Martin Leake, Esq.⁸⁶, captain in the navy, and an elder brother of the Trinity-house, 1736; William Lee, of Bethnal-green, citizen of London, 1721; Peter Bere, Esq. 1721; Peter Bere, Esq. 1767; Rebecca, wife of Captain Abraham Anselme, daughter of Peter and Margaret Bere, 1776; George, son of Theodorus Bere, of Topsham in Devonshire, 1790; Captain Edward Audley, 1723; Captain Christopher Keble, 1723; Richard Bigland, Esq. of the ancient family of the Biglands of Lancashire, 1724; Maria his wife, daughter of George Errington, of Benwell in Northumberland (descended from the Babingtons), 1736; Anne, wife of Ralph Bigland, Esq. (Carter principal King of Arms) daughter of John Wilkins, of Frocester, (Glouc.) 1738; Charles Wilkins, her bro-

“ this life the 21st of August 1720, ætat. 64
 “ years, one month, 17 days; who, anno
 “ 1689, in the Dartmouth, by engaging Kil-
 “ more Castle, relieved the city of London-
 “ derry in Ireland; also, anno 1702, with a
 “ squadron at Newfoundland, he took and
 “ destroyed 51 sail of French, together with
 “ all their settlements. Anno 1704, he forced
 “ the van of the French fleet at the Malaga
 “ engagement; relieved Gibraltar twice, burn-
 “ ing and taking 13 sail of French men of war:
 “ likewise, anno 1706, relieved Barcelona,
 “ the present Emperor of Germany besieged
 “ therein by Philip of Spain, and took 90
 “ sail of corn ships; the same year taking the
 “ cities of Carthagen and Alicant, with the
 “ islands of Ivica, Majorca, Sardinia, and
 “ Minorca.”

This celebrated officer was son of Captain Richard Leake, master-gunner of England: he was born at Rotherhithe, in the year 1656. Whilst a captain, he distinguished himself in several engagements. In Queen Anne's reign, he was five times Admiral of the fleet, in which situation he did his country such eminent services, that he obtained the appellation of the *brave and fortunate*. The most remarkable instances of his success are recorded in his epi-

taph. His naval transactions are detailed at large in his Life (of which only 50 copies were printed anno 1750), written by Stephen Martin Leake, Esq. On the accession of George the First, he was dismissed from all employ, and lived very retired, dividing his time between his country-seat at Bedington, and a little box which he had built at Greenwich. He died on the 21st of August 1720, and was buried the 30th, in a family vault at this place. His son, Captain Richard Leake, who was buried a few months before, had caused him great uneasiness. Mr. Leake, in his Life of the Admiral, says, that this young man's nativity had been cast by his grandfather, who pronounced, that he would be very vicious, very fortunate, and very unhappy;—all which, says he, proved true; for he was made a Captain very young, and got more by prizes than his father had done in his whole life. The whole of this he spent, married disgracefully, and being utterly ruined, was obliged to depend upon his father for support. Life of Sir John Leake, p. 456.

⁸⁶ He married a sister of Lady Leake. Sir John made him his heir; in consequence of which he took the name and arms of Leake.

ther,

ther, 1740; John Frost, Esq. 1726; Oliver Birkby, surgeon of the ordinary and hospital in Rochester, 1726; Capt. William Harrison, 1727; Sir Matthew Hodges, Knt. of Bethnal-green, 1727; John Bodington, apothecary, 1728; Milborough, wife of Alexander Smith, Gent. and relict of the Hon. Anthony Swymmer, of Jamaica, 1730; Captain William Gower, 1730; Daniel Fox, merchant, 1733; Edmund Wright, Esq. major of the first troop of Horse Guards, 1733; John Taylor⁸⁷, Gent. 1733; Robert Hudson, Esq. 1734; Captain Thomas Rogers, 1736; Captain John Pick, 1737; John Lote, Esq. major of the first regiment of the Tower-hamlets, 1739; Dorothy, wife of the Rev. John Lloyd, 1740; James Tall, Esq. 1740; Capt. Benjamin Lee, 1742; Captain William Snellgrove, an elder brother of the Trinity-house, 1743; George Tapson, Gent. of the county of Devon, 1750; Captain William Torver, 1754; Mr. Peter Ravenell, 1756; William Horne, surgeon, 1759; Hannah, relict of Anthony Luther, Esq. of Dudingham in Essex, 1759; John Redman, Gent. 1760; John Redman, the son, 1763; John Redman, the grandson, 1784; Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Entinck, 1760; Abraham Robarts, Esq. 1761; Miss Eliza Robarts, aged 18, and Miss Harriot Robarts, aged 15, 1793; John Wilson, Esq. 1761; John Letch, apothecary, 1763; Captain Thomas Hart, 1763; William Quilter, Esq. of Orpington in Kent, 1764; James Quilter, Esq. of Hadley, 1777; Captain Edward Tiddeman, 1765; the Rev. Nehemiah Ring, 1768; Samuel Newton, Esq. 1769; Captain George Spurrell, 1770; Capt. Joseph Spurrell, 1779; Richard Moone, Esq. 1772; Peter Basford, attorney at law, 1773; Captain Thomas Hood, 1774; Capt. Robert Halcrow, an elder brother of the Trinity-house, 1774; Nicholas Burnell, merchant, 1774; John Shakespeare, Esq. alderman of London, 1775; Capt. John Harris, 1775; Alexander Johnston⁸⁸, late house-

⁸⁷ It appears by the epitaph that he directed by his will, that the vault in which he was interred should never be opened.

⁸⁸ Celebrated for his performance of *G. G. G.* in the *Wonder*.

keeper of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, 1775; Francis Wilson, Esq. 1776; William Cooke, Esq. 1777; George Dudley, Esq. 1777; Joseph Wright, Esq. 1778; James Sanders, Esq. 1778; Capt. George Farbridge, 1780; Thomas Hewitt, Esq. of Weston-house, near Bath, 1780; Samuel Malbon, Esq. 1780; Elizabeth, wife of John Willan, Esq. 1780; Samuel Beuzeville, minister of the French church of St. John, in Spitalfields ⁸⁸, 1782; Captain Thomas Madge, 1782; Rear-admiral Abraham North, aged 70, 1782; Lynnell Lea, Esq. 1783; Thomas Willis, Esq. 1787; Catherine, wife of Peter Green, Esq. 1787; Captain Emanuel Turner, 1788; Captain James Perry, 1788; Captain James Mitchell, 1788; Captain Thomas Herbert, 1791; and Captain William Anson, 1792.

Tombs men-
tioned by
Strype.

Strype mentions the tombs of Elizabeth, daughter of Rodolph Wareup, Esq. 1627; John Van Stryp (Strype), merchant and silk-throwster (the historian's father), 1647; Capt. Henry West, 1657; Capt. Thomas Spencer, 1658; Capt. Thomas Woodfine, 1662; Capt. Nicholas Sulk, 1664; Captain Thomas Eliot, 1668; Susan, wife of Samuel Sambrook, merchant, and daughter of Capt. Arnold Browne, 1672; Capt. Edward Pierce, 1675; Capt. Thomas Chivers, 1675; Captain John Dawson, 1675; Capt. Richard Burley, 1678; Captain Malachi Simons, 1678; Thomas Gilson, minister, 1680; Roger Crab ⁸⁹, Gent. 1680; Capt. William Morrice, 1680; Capt. William Kempthorne, 1680; Captain Richard Power, 1681; Captain Arthur Bailey, 1682; Katherine, widow of Captain William Dyke, 1683; Elizabeth, wife of Captain John Harding, 1685; Captain Francis Man, 1685; Penelope, wife of Capt. Caleb Grantham, and daughter of Robert Kenwick, Esq. of Nottinghamshire, 1685; Captain John Cole, 1687; Captain James Adams, 1687; Sarah, wife of Captain Thomas Mann, relict of Captain Giles Laurence, 1688; William

Roger Crab.

⁸⁸ "Ne au pais de Caux, 1717." He published an edition of Dr. Durand's "Vic de Orlervald."

⁸⁹ See his epitaph, and an account of him, in the extracts from the parish register.

Dixon, merchant, 1688; Ellen, wife of Captain Robert Lurting, 1689; Captain Simon Rowe, 1691; Lieutenant William Alderfey, 1691; Mary, widow of Captain Matthew Wood, 1693; Captain John Woodfine, 1693; John Turner, of London, merchant, 1694; William Barnes, Esq. 1694; Captain Edward Bartlet, 1696; Captain Charles Hall, 1699; Mary, wife of Captain Henry Ruffel, 1700; Abigail, widow of Captain Leonard Edgcomb, 1700; Dorothy, wife of Captain John Burford, 1701; Captain William Cooper, 1702; and Captain George Langborn, 1703.

Maitland mentions also the tombs of Lieutenant Barker, 1672; and of Dr. Jeremy Butt, physician, 1694.

The church of Stepney was appropriated to the see of London in Rectory, the year 1380⁹⁰. Till the year 1544, the Bishops of London colated to the rectory, which was a sinecure, and the rectors were patrons of the vicarage⁹¹. From that time till the beginning of the present century the great tithes were impropriated, and the impropriator presented to both⁹². Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Effex, was lessee of the great tithes under the rector, paying a reserved rent of 20*l.* per annum. He had a grant also of the advowson for the next turn from Bishop Stokesly; his interest in both was granted upon his attainder to Sir Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, gentleman of the privy chamber⁹³ (an ancestor of Oliver Cromwell). The rectory and advowson having been given to Edward VI. with the manor by Bishop Ridley, were granted to Lord Wentworth, and continued in his family (except during the sequestration of the Earl of Cleveland's estates, when they appear to have been in the possession of Dame Frances Weld⁹⁴) till the year 1705: they were then aliened by the representatives of Philadelphia Lady Wentworth, to William Lord

⁹⁰ Esch. 3 Ric. II. N^o 73.

⁹¹ Newcourt.

⁹² Ibid.

⁹³ Pat. 34 Hen. VII. pt. 8. June 14.

⁹⁴ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

Montgomery, son of the Marquis of Powis, of whom they were purchased, in 1708⁹⁴, by the principal and scholars of Brazen-nose College, in Oxford. The purchase was confirmed by act of parliament; and the great tithes having been annexed to the vicarage (subject to an annual payment⁹⁵ to the College), it was divided into moieties, the incumbents of which were called Portionists of Church Stepney, and Spitalfields Stepney. Since this time the parishes of St. George in the East, St. Anne Limehouse, St. Mary Stratford Bow, and Christ Church Spitalfields, having been taken out of Stepney, this arrangement was altered; and the benefice being considerably diminished by the loss of oblations, surplice fees, &c. was again vested in one person.

The rectory of Stepney was valued at 60 marks per annum in 1372, the vicarage at 12 marks⁹⁶. The rectory is rated in the King's books at 40 l.; in the chantry-roll⁹⁷, 1 Edward VI. it is valued at 50 l. The vicarage is there valued at 33 l. 6s. 8d.; the parliamentary survey taken in 1650, states it to have been then 70 l. per annum, and mentions, that much loss was suffered from christenings being performed at home privately by strangers⁹⁸.

Rectory and
vicarage
houses.

The ancient rectory-house stood near the east end of the church: the brick wall which inclosed the site still remains. The present parsonage-house was built by Dr. Cawley, near the site of the old vicarage.

Rectors.
Stephen
Segrave.

Stephen Segrave, made Archbishop of Armagh by Pope John XX. was rector of Stepney. He died in 1333. King Edward II. recommended him to the Pope as a person of noble extraction, great learning, and integrity⁹⁹.

⁹⁴ From the information of Dr. Braithwaite, the rector.

⁹⁵ Not more than 120 l. nor less than 20 l. The sum now paid is 40 l.

⁹⁶ Harl. MSS. N^o 60.

⁹⁷ In the Augmentation-office.

⁹⁸ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

⁹⁹ Lives of eminent Cambridge Men. Harl. MSS. N^o 7176. f. 3009.

Richard de Saham, rector of Stepney in 1350, was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with Alphonfus IV. King of Portugal, about a marriage between any of his daughters and the Black Prince, or any other of King Edward's sons ¹⁰⁰.

Richard de Saham.

Marmaduke Lumley, youngest son of Ralph Lord Lumley, collated to this rectory in 1427, became successively Bishop of Carlisle and Lincoln, and was in 1447 Lord High Treasurer of England. He was the person appointed to take care of the interests of this kingdom at the council of Basil ¹⁰¹.

Marmaduke Lumley.

Richard Fox, afterwards Lord Privy Seal, and Bishop of Winchester, the founder of Corpus Christi College at Oxford, was instituted to the vicarage of Stepney in 1485 ¹⁰². The time of his resignation does not appear.

Vicars.

Richard Fox.

The celebrated John Colet, founder of St. Paul's school, was vicar of this place. He was eldest son of Sir Henry Colet of Stepney, of whom mention has been already made. About the year 1498, he became much distinguished as a learned divine, by a course of lectures which he read at Oxford, upon St. Paul's Epistles. Erasmus, speaking of these lectures, says, there was not an abbot, doctor, or master in the university, who did not attend and take notes of them. Dr. Colet was one of the first declaimers against the abuses of the Romish religion, and very instrumental in paving the way for the Reformation. In 1505, he was made Dean of St. Paul's, about which time he resigned the vicarage of Stepney ¹⁰³, but still continued to reside there. Sir Thomas More, writing to Dr. Colet, then abroad, says, "if the discommodities of the city offend you, yet may the country about your parish of Stepney afford you the like delights, to those which that affords you wherein you now keepe ¹⁰⁴." The Dean's house was at the north end of White-

John Colet.

¹⁰⁰ Newcourt, vol. i. p. 738.

¹⁰² Newcourt.

¹⁰³ Ibid.

¹⁰¹ Collins's Peerage, ed. 1768, vol. iv. p. 103.

¹⁰⁴ More's Life of More, edit. 1726, p. 23.

horfe-ftreet, Ratcliffe. Upon his founding St. Paul's ſchool, he gave it to the head maſter as a country-refidence¹⁰³; but Stepney having in a great meafure loſt its rural *delights*, the maſters have not reſided there many years. The ſite, now two meſſuages, called Colet Place, is ſtill let for their advantage; in the front is a buſt of the Dean. This eminent divine died in the year 1519, at the monastery of Sheen. He drew up the rudiments of grammar, and an abridgment of the principles of religion, for the uſe of St. Paul's ſchool, and wrote ſeveral ſermons, and theological and devotional tracts, ſome of which are in print, and others remain in MS.

Richard
Pace.

Richard Pace, who was preſented to this vicarage in 1519, had been in the ſervice of Cardinal Bainbridge, who having recommended him at court, the King made him Secretary of State, and employed him in affairs of the greateſt importance. He was afterwards made Dean of St. Paul's, but kept this vicarage till the year 1527, when he went ambaffador to Venice. Whilſt there, he gave ſome offence to Cardinal Wolfey, who from that time became his enemy. On his return, he ſuffered two years imprifonment in the Tower, and laboured under a deprivation of his ſenſes, which he never wholly recovered. After his enlargement he retired to Stepney, where he died in 1532, and was buried in the church near the great altar. Erasmus, with whom he lived upon terms of great intimacy, gives a moſt amiable picture of his manners and integrity¹⁰⁴. Pace was author of a book againſt the unlawfulneſs of King Henry's marriage with Catherine, relict of his brother Arthur, a preface to Eccleſiaſtes, ſome Latin epiftles, ſermons, and other works.

William
Jerome.

William Jerome, preſented to the vicarage of Stepney in 1537, was executed in 1540, on a charge of hereſy¹⁰⁵.

¹⁰³ From the information of Robert Cayne, Eſq. clerk of the Mercers' company.

¹⁰⁴ Newcourt and Ant. Wood.

¹⁰⁵ Holinshed's Chron. vol. iii. p. 1580.

William Stampe, vicar of Stepney, was committed to the Gate-house, in the month of July 1642, being accused “of calling ^{William Stampe.} some men who had enlisted under the Earl of Essex, round-headed rascals, and procuring a number of sailors to make a combustion in Stepney church ¹⁰⁶.” In the month of August he presented several petitions to the House, praying to be released, but without effect ¹⁰⁷. He was soon afterwards ejected from the living, and his place supplied by Dr. Joshua Hoyle. Stampe followed the King to Oxford, where he was made D. D. Some years afterwards he went over to the continent, and became chaplain to the Queen of Bohemia. He died of a fever at the Hague in 1653. Dr. Stampe published several sermons ¹⁰⁸. His successor, Joshua Hoyle, was a ^{Joshua Hoyle.} native of Yorkshire, and a fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. He was one of the assembly of divines, and assisted in the evidence against Archbishop Laud. He afterwards procured from the committees the appointment of Master of University College, and Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, both of which preferments he held with this vicarage till his death, which happened in 1654, when he was buried in the old chapel at University College, since pulled down. During his incumbency at Stepney, Jeremiah Burroughs, an eminent divine among the Puritans ¹⁰⁹, preached in that church every morning at seven o’clock; and William Greenhill, who succeeded Hoyle in the vicarage, every afternoon at three, which occasioned Hugh Peters, (whom Anthony Wood calls the theological buffoon) in a sermon preached from that pulpit, to call one the morning-star of Stepney, and the other the evening-star. Dr. Hoyle published a rejoinder to William Malone the Jesuit, concerning the

¹⁰⁶ Perfect Diurnal, Aug 1, 1642.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid. Aug. 1642.

¹⁰⁸ Ant. Wood’s Athen. Oxon.

¹⁰⁹ There is a print of Jeremiah Burroughs,

in the inscription annexed to which, he is called “preacher to two of the greatest congregations near London—Stepney, and St. Giles Cripplegate.”

real presence, in vindication of Archbishop Usher, to whom Malone had replied ¹¹⁰.

William
Greenhill.

William Greenhill, Hoyle's successor at Stepney, was a native of Oxfordshire, and was appointed to this cure by the keepers of the liberties of England in 1654 ¹¹¹. He had been one of the assembly of divines, and was fixed upon as a proper person to be chaplain to some of King Charles's children ¹¹². In 1653, he was made by Cromwell one of the triers of preachers, schoolmasters, &c. Greenhill's works consist of a commentary on Ezekiel, the sound-hearted Christian, a volume of sermons, and some single discourses. His library was sold in 1677 ¹¹³.

William
Clarke.

Dr. William Clarke, vicar of Stepney, who died in 1679, left a considerable estate in Essex for the augmentation of ten poor vicarages ¹¹⁴.

The present rector of Stepney is Thomas Brathwaite, D. D. instituted in 1789, on the death of Richard Sandbach, M. A.

Protestant
dissenters.
William
Greenhill.

A congregation of protestant dissenters was established in this parish, in the year 1644, by William Greenhill ¹¹⁵, who was afterwards, as above-mentioned, vicar of Stepney. He was ejected soon after the Restoration, when he resumed, as I suppose, the charge of this congregation, in which he continued till his death. He was succeeded by Matthew Mead, of whom some account has been already given.

Matthew
Mead.

The present pastor is the Rev. Samuel Brewer, author of several pamphlets and sermons, who succeeded John Hubbard in 1746. The meeting-house was erected in 1674 for Mr. Mead, who, in the ensuing year, instituted the May-day sermons, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the benefit of young persons. At these sermons col-

May-day
sermons.

¹¹⁰ Ant. Wood.

¹¹¹ Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb.
MS. Lib. vol. xxxiii. p. 138.

¹¹² Calamy's Silenced Ministers, vol. ii. p. 184.

¹¹³ Ant. Wood.

¹¹⁴ Newcourt.

¹¹⁵ From the information of Mr. Brewer,
the present minister.

lections are made, which are distributed to the poor of every denomination.

At the north end of White-horse-street is a small cemetery belonging to this meeting, in which are the tombs of Mr. Daniel Agace, the first person there interred, 1781; Captain James Bruce, junior, 1781; Captain James Bruce, senior, 1794; Mr. Charles Mapp, 1785; Mrs. Anne Hurd (who had been tapped for the dropfy 34 times), 1786; Henrietta Walker, 1787; Mrs. Jane Edmeston, of Alnwick in Northumberland, 1787; and Mrs. Mary Angus, 1789. Cemetery.

In Brook-street, Ratcliffe, is a Quakers' meeting-house; at Mile-end New-town, is a chapel belonging to the Methodists of Mr. Whitefield's persuasion, built in 1780, in which are the monuments of Elizabeth, wife of John Cottingham, the minister, 1786; Mr. William Gozier, 1793, &c. There is another chapel in this parish, belonging to the Methodists, called Sion Chapel. Quakers' meeting, and Methodists' chapels.

The earliest date of the parish register is 1568.

Parish register.

	Average of Baptisms.	Average of Burials.
1580—1589	- 184 $\frac{4}{5}$ -	230 $\frac{4}{5}$
1624—1633	- 649 $\frac{1}{2}$ -	1322 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¹¹⁶
1680—1684	- 1064 $\frac{4}{5}$ -	2058 $\frac{3}{5}$
1720—1724	- 1626 $\frac{1}{5}$ -	2568 $\frac{4}{5}$
1725—1729	- 1437 $\frac{4}{5}$ -	2755 $\frac{3}{5}$ ¹¹⁷
1780—1784	- 350 $\frac{3}{5}$ -	460 $\frac{1}{5}$
1785—1789	- 432 $\frac{1}{5}$ -	419 $\frac{4}{5}$
1790—1793	- 438 -	331 $\frac{1}{4}$

In considering the comparative state of population in this extensive parish, it will be necessary to attend to the dates when several of its hamlets were made separate parishes. In the averages of Comparative state of population.

¹¹⁶ This average is considerably enhanced by the great plague in 1625. The average of the other years is about 1000. ¹¹⁷ The highest number in one year was 3150.

1680--4,

1680--4, 1720--4, and 1725--9, the baptisms and burials at Shadwell must be taken into the account; and to the more modern averages must be added those at Shadwell, St. George in the East, Limehouse, Bethnal-green, and Spitalfields¹¹⁸. They will then be nearly as follows:

	Average of Baptisms.	Average of Burials.
1680—1685	- 1380	- 2340
1720—1724	- 1930	- 3000
1725—1729	- 1750	- 3200
1780—1784	- 1950	- 2350
1785—1789	- 2060	- 2320
1790—1793	- 2260	- 2100

Increase of
buildings at
Ratcliffe and
Limehouse.

At Mile-end.

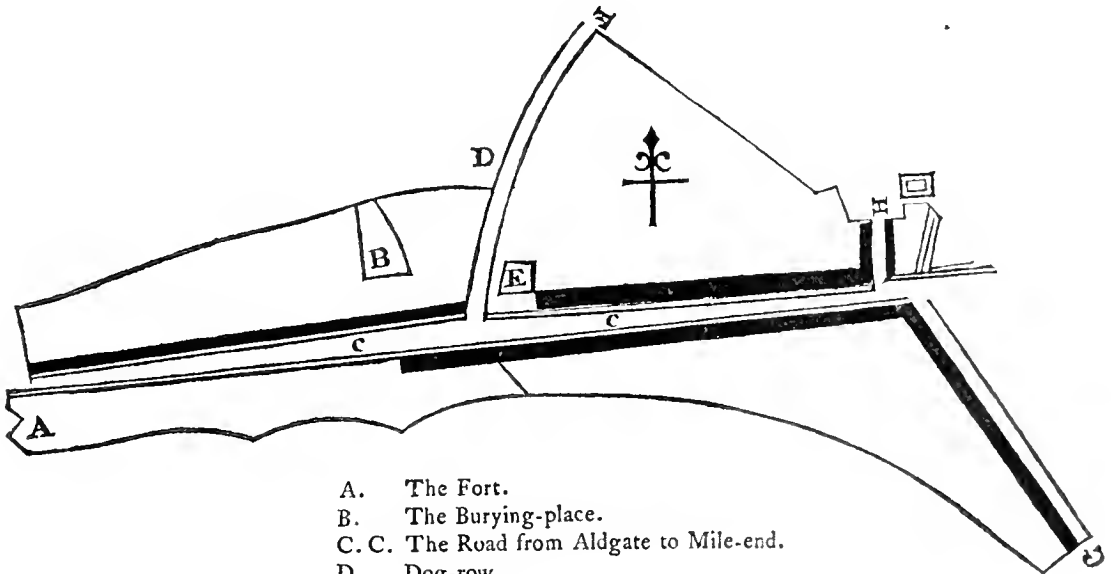
It appears, that the increase of population in this district, within the last 200 years, has been in a proportion of about 13 to 1. The decrease of burials has arisen from the number of persons interred in Bunhill-fields, and other cemeteries. From 1590 to 1630, the population appears to have been trebled; the increase during this period was principally in the neighbourhood of Ratcliffe, Limehouse¹¹⁹, and other places near the water-side. It is not improbable that the statutes against new buildings within three miles of London were dispensed with in this neighbourhood, from the necessity of providing habitations for seamen, and other persons connected with the shipping. In the year 1673, Philadelphia Lady Wentworth (for the purpose of paying off the debt contracted by the Earl of Cleveland in the civil war) solicited the King's licence to build upon a piece of ground, then a vacant space, called Westheath, on the road to Stratford Bow. Sir Christopher Wren was employed to survey the ground, and give his opinion as to the eligibility of the situation.

¹¹⁸ No notice is here taken of Stratford Bow. been kept separately from the first institution of
25 the baptisms and burials at that place have parish registers.

¹¹⁹ Stow.

His report was, that it was a convenient spot for the habitation of mariners and manufacturers, who supplied the shipping; that it was much more wholesome than the neighbouring places; and that there was no other objection to the grant than the increase of buildings contrary to the statute ¹²⁰. By the plan annexed to the report (a reduced copy of which is given beneath), it appears, that the south side of the Mile-end road, extending 1600 feet towards Whitechapel church (from the road which leads to Stepney), was then built on;

¹²⁰ Pat. 26 Car. II. pt. 4. N^o 16.



- A. The Fort.
- B. The Burying-place.
- C. C. The Road from Aldgate to Mile-end.
- D. Dog-row.
- E. Ancient Houses.
- F. Way to Bethnal-green.
- G. Way to Stepney Church.
- H. Way to the Alms-houses.

“ The plot represents a parcel of land called Westheath, through which the great road leads from Aldgate to Mile-end; bounded on the west with a brick wall and a mud wall called the Fort; on the east, by the highway leading out of the said road to Stepney church, and by a common sewer near a way leading north to the alms-houses; and the red shadow (here black) distinguisheth the ground which is to be built into houses fronting the said road, and fronting on the west side of the church-way, and on both sides of the way to the alms-houses; leaving unbuilt 1400 feet on the south side towards Aldgate, and all back-ground, and all ways and passages out of the road, though not here expressed, as formerly. For the building of which, accordingly, licence is given to the Right Hon. Philadelphia Lady Wentworth, by order of Council bearing date Mar. 21, 1672-3: In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 13 day of June 1673.”

CHR. WREN, Surveyor Genl.

3000 feet on the north side of the Mile-end road, in the same direction; the west side of the road leading to Stepney church, and a short street on the opposite side of the Mile-end road. The principal increase of late years in the district we have been speaking of, has been in the parishes of Bethnal-green, and St. George in the East.

Proposed division of Stepney in 1650.

The first plan for dividing the parish of Stepney which I have met with upon record, was proposed to the commissioners appointed to enquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices in 1650. It was then suggested, that it would be convenient to divide Stepney into four parishes; Poplar and Blackwall to be one, there being a foundation already laid; Limehouse to be another; a third, the whole hamlet of Ratcliffe, Shadwell, and Wapping-wall to Old Gravel-lane, taking in from thence all Ratcliffe-highway, and Mile-end to belong to the mother church; the fourth, to contain Wentworth-street, Rose-lane, part of Petticoat-lane, Artillery-lane, all Spitalfields, and Stepney-rents near Shoreditch¹²¹. This division never took place. In the year 1657, a petition was presented for dividing Shadwell from Stepney, which was ordered to be done, unless good cause was shown to the contrary¹²²; but a subsequent order appointed a commission to enquire into the expediency of it¹²³; what the result of that commission was does not appear. Shadwell was separated from Stepney, in the year 1669; St. George in the East, in 1727; Spitalfields, in 1729; Limehouse, in 1730; Stratford Bow, the same year; Bethnal-green, in 1743. The present number of houses in the parish of Stepney is about 3100.

Six hamlets of Stepney made parishes.

In the year 1603, the whole number of burials in this parish of Stepney (exclusive of Stratford Bow) was 2257. In the month of September, 650 persons died of the plague; and 14 of other disorders.

¹²¹ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

¹²² Proceedings of the Committees, vol. xxvii. p. 244 and 345. ¹²³ Ibid. p. 346.

In 1625, there were 4191 burials; of these 2978 were persons who fell victims to the plague. In 1665, the whole number of burials in this parish, according to the account published by the parish-clerks, was 8598, of which 6583 were persons who died of the plague. As a striking instance of mortality scarcely to be paralleled in the records of any other parish in the kingdom, it appears by the register, that 154 persons were buried there on the 11th of September 1665. The church-yard being found inadequate to the interment of the great numbers which were carried off by the destructive plague that year, a piece of ground on the north side of the Mile-end road, now a nursery-garden within the parish of Bethnal-green, was appropriated as a cemetery. It is described in Sir Christopher Wren's plan of the proposed new buildings on the Mile-end road.

Great mortality in one day.

Burying-ground during the plague.

Extracts from the Parish Register.

“ Jane, Mr. Justice Welsh's wife, was buried Ap. 16, 1571.”

“ Judge Welche, buried Feb. 21, 1571--2.” He was made a Justice of the Common Pleas in 1562. By his wife Jane Harwood, he left an only daughter, married to Edward Lord Seymour¹²⁵.

John Welsh, Justice of the Common Pleas.

“ Lady Anne Sheffield, buried¹²⁶ Feb. 14, 1571--2; Mrs. Elizabeth Sheffield¹²⁷, Mar. 25, 1575.”

Families of Sheffield and

“ The Right Hon. Lady Agnes Wentworth, buried Sept. 3, 1576; Katherine, daughter of Mr. Roger Wentworth¹²⁸, July 14, 1577.”

Wentworth.

“ Edward, son of Sir Thomas Palmer¹²⁹, baptized Mar. 5, 1582.”

¹²⁵ Funeral certificates, Heralds' College.

¹²⁷ An unmarried daughter of Lord Sheffield and Lady Anne. Ibid.

¹²⁶ Daughter, I suppose, of John Vere, Earl of Oxford, and widow of Edmund Lord Sheffield of Butterwick, who was killed at Norwich by the rebels, anno 1548. Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii.

¹²⁸ Youngest son of the first Lord Wentworth.

¹²⁹ Collateral ancestor of Sir Charles Palmer of Dorney Court.

“ Sir William Walgrave, Knt. ¹²⁹, and Madam Griffell Ryvett ¹³⁰,
“ married Nov. 11, 1583.”

Sir Robert
Stapleton.

“ Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Stapleton, baptized Ap. 5, 1585.”
Sir Robert Stapleton was a man of much note in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and esteemed the most accomplished man in the kingdom, except Sir Philip Sidney ¹³¹.

“ John Newdigate, Esq. ¹³², and Anne, daughter of Sir Edward
“ Fitton ¹³³, married Ap. 30, 1587.”

John Lord
Harrington
of Exton,
father and
son.

“ Frances, daughter of S^r John Harrington, Knt. baptized Oct. 6,
“ 1587; John, son of the right worshipful Sir John Harrington,
“ Knt. baptized May 3, 1592.” Sir John Harrington was created
Lord Harrington of Exton, in 1603. His only surviving son, John,
whose baptism is here recorded, succeeded him in that title, and was
a remarkably accomplished young nobleman. There is a life of him
in Harrington's *Nugæ Antiquæ* ¹³⁴. He died unmarried at the age
of 22, when the title became extinct ¹³⁵.

Marriage of
Luce Har-
rington to the
Earl of Bed-
ford.

“ The Right Hon. Edward Russel, Earl of Bedford, and Mrs.
“ Luce Harrington, daughter to Sir John Harrington, Knt. were
“ married with a licence the 12th of December 1594.” This lady
was the celebrated Countess of Bedford, who patronized Dr. Donne,
and other wits of that age. Sir John Harrington's feat in Stepney
is mentioned by Norden.

Sir Owen
Hopton.
Lady Chan-
dos.

“ Sir Owen Hopton, Knt. buried Sep. 26, 1591.” He was lieu-
tenant of the Tower. His daughter Mary, who married William,
the fourth Lord Chandos ¹³⁶, was buried at Stepney, Oct. 23, 1624.

¹²⁹ Collateral ancestor of the Earl of Waldgrave. Collins, edit. 1768, vol. v. p. 93.

¹³⁰ Daughter of Thomas Lord Paget, and relict of Sir Thomas Rivett, Knt. Ibid.

¹³¹ Kimber's Baronetage, vol. ii. p. 26.

¹³² Afterwards Sir John Newdigate, Knt.

father of the first baronet of that family.

¹³³ Afterwards Baronet.

¹³⁴ Vol. ii. p. 112. 1st edit.

¹³⁵ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i.

¹³⁶ Ibid. vol. ii. p. 395.

“ Mr. Thomas Cæfar and Sufanna Ryder, daughter of Mr. Alderman Ryder, married Jan. 18, 1592; Ferdinando, son of Sir William Ryder, Knt. buried Jan. 11, 1603; Ellen, mother of Sir William Ryder, buried Sep. 4, 1606.”

“ Sir Nicholas Parker, Knt. of Wellington, in the county of Suffolk, and Mrs. Catherine Temple, daughter of Mr. John Temple, of Stow in Buckinghamshire, were married at Bishop’s Hall, May 29, 1593.”

“ A man-servant of Sir Walter Raylie, from Mile-end, buried Aug. 26, 1596.” It seems probable, that this celebrated navigator and historian had then a residence at Mile-end. Sir Walter Raleigh.

“ Martha, daughter of Sir Thomas Bludder, Knt. ¹³⁷, baptized Mar. 16, 1606; Sir Roger Nevinson, of Kent, and Mary Bludder, daughter to Sir Thomas Bludder of Myle-end, married Jan. 10, 1608; Afra, daughter of Sir Roger Nevinson, of Myle-end, baptized Dec. 26, 1609; Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Bludder, Mar. 26, 1611; Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Roger Nevinson, the same day.” Families of Bludworth and Nevinson.

“ Richard Lacy, taylor, a stubborn Brownist, buried Nov. 25, 1608.”

“ George, son of Sir Hugh Woorall, Knt. baptized Dec. 7, 1606.”

“ Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Jervis Elloway ¹³⁸, Knt. buried Feb. 4, 1608--9; Mary, daughter of Sir Jervis Elloway, and wife of Robert Yarborough, Esq. buried Nov. 7, 1609.”

“ Henry, son of Sir Henry Hobart, the King’s attorney-general, buried Mar. 30, 1609.”

¹³⁷ Bludworth, I suppose. Sir Thomas Bludworth, Knt. son (it is probable) of this Sir Thomas, was Lord Mayor of London in 1666.

¹³⁸ Qu.—Sir Jervis Elwes, Lieutenant of the Tower, who was executed in 1614 for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury.

“ Hugh Goffe, late fervant to the Archduke’s Ymbaffador, and
 “ by his own men flaine before his door at Stepneigh, buried
 “ May 24, 1609.”

“ Sir Roger Millicente, of Linton in Cambridgeshire, Knt. and
 “ Amphilis Grymes, daughter of George Grymes, of Norfolk,
 “ married Feb. 7, 1610.”

“ Thomas Grymes, fon and heir apparent of George Grymes,
 “ Efq. of Foltham in Norfolk, and Bridget, daughter of Sir Edward
 “ Butler, of Birch-hanger in Effex, married June 13, 1610.”

“ Sir Edward Dymocke, of Lymehoufe, Knt. and Mary Poultney,
 “ married Nov. 13, 1610.”

“ Montague Watts of Lambeth, Gent. and Dorothy, daughter of
 “ Sir George Paule¹³⁹, of the fame place, Knt. married Ap. 22, 1611.”

Edward Lord “ John, fon of Sir Alexander Barlow, fon-in-law to the Lord
 Morley. “ Morley¹⁴⁰, buried Dec. 14, 1612. The R^t Hon. Edward Parker,
 “ Lord Morley, buried Ap. 2, 1618.” Father of Lord Montea-
 gle, to whom the Popifh plot is faid to have been difcovered. Lord
 Morley lived in a houfe at Mile-end Green, now in the occupation
 of the Rev. Mr. Thirlwall, curate of Stepney.

“ Charles, fon of Sir James Murrall, Knt. of Poplar, baptized
 “ Aug. 11, 1615.”

“ Elizabeth, wife of Sir George Philpott¹⁴¹, of Mile-end, Knt.
 “ July 11, 1616.”

Marriage of “ Sir John Doddridge, of Mile-end Green, Knt. ¹⁴², one of
 Sir John “ his Majefty’s Juftices of the King’s Bench, and Anna New-
 Doddridge.

¹³⁹ An eminent civilian, author of Arch-
 bifhop Whitgift’s Life.

¹⁴⁰ He married his daughter Elizabeth.

¹⁴¹ A defcendant (it is probable) of John
 Philpott, who had the manor of Mile-end in

the reign of Richard III.

¹⁴² An eminent lawyer, author of various
 professional works. He was made a juftice of
 the King’s Bench in 1613.

“ man, of St. Matthew, Friday-street, were married Jan. 16,
“ 1617.”

“ Sir Francis Leigh ¹⁴³, of Newnham Regis in Warwickshire,
“ and Sufanna Banning, widow, married July 31, 1617.”

“ Walter Rolfe ¹⁴⁴, Gent. and Frances, daughter of Sir Wolstan
“ Dixey ¹⁴⁵, of Bilfworth in the county of Leicefer, Knt. married
“ Nov. 12, 1618.”

“ Francis Theobald, Esq. of Gray's Inn, and Judith, daughter of
“ Sir Richard Conquest, married Feb. 20, 1623.”

“ Sir Percival Hart, of Lullingstone in Kent, Knt. and Mary
“ Harrifon, widow, married Ap. 28, 1623.”

“ William, a dumb man, who died in Ratcliffe-highway, buried
“ Sep. 24, 1628,—a fortune-teller.”

“ Dame Dorothy Caulton, wife of Sir Francis Caulton, of Bethnal-
“ green, Knt. deceased, Dec. 3, 1628.”

“ Dame Alice Geere, wife of Sir Michael Geere, late of Lime-
“ house, Knt. deceased, May 17, 1630.”

“ John Jacob ¹⁴⁶, and Elizabeth Eaglesfield ¹⁴⁷, widow, married
“ June 14, 1632.”

“ Dame Thomafine Dethick, of Poplar, widow of Sir William Family of
“ Dethick ¹⁴⁸, deceased, carried to London to be buried. The fu- Dethick.
“ neral performed here at Stepney, July 18, 1633.”

¹⁴³ He was K. B. and father of Francis Earl of Chichester. Dugdale does not mention this marriage. Sir Francis's first wife was daughter of Lord Chancellor Ellesmere.

¹⁴⁴ It should be Rolte.

¹⁴⁵ Father of Sir W. Dixie, who was created a baronet in 1660.

¹⁴⁶ Afterwards Sir John Jacob, Bart.

¹⁴⁷ Daughter of Thomas Clowes, Esq. relict of John Eaglesfield.

¹⁴⁸ Principal Garter King of Arms. In the

year 36 Hen. VIII. the king, as lord of the manor of Poplar, granted a house and an acre of land in that hamlet to his father Sir Gilbert Dethick, then Richmond Herald, afterwards Principal Garter King of Arms. Court Rolls of Poplar manor in the Augmentation-office. Several other entries of the Dethick family occur in the register, which it is the less necessary to insert here, as there is a copious pedigree of that family in the Heralds' College.

“ Sit

“ Sir John Lee, of White-horse-street, and Joan Lott, of Stepney, widow, married Nov. 7, 1633. William, son of Sir John Lee, buried Feb. 2, 1638.”

“ Steward, daughter of Sir Thomas Stanley ⁴⁹, of Mile-end, Knt. and Dame Mary ⁵⁰, his wife, baptized *domi* Ap. 19, 1634.”

“ M^{rs} Anne Dewes, daughter of Sir Symonds Dewes, of Stow-hall in Suffolk, Knt. buried July 26, 1641.”

“ Sir John Cutler, Knt. and Bart. ⁵¹, of the city of London, and Elicia Tipping, daughter of Sir Thomas Tipping, of Wheatfield in Oxfordshire, Knt. married July 27, 1669.”

Roger Crab. “ Roger Crab, Gent. of Bethnal Green, buried Sep. 14, 1680.”

This man was one of the eccentric characters of the last century. The most that we know of him is from a pamphlet (now very rare) written principally by himself, and entitled “ The English Hermit, or the Wonder of the Age.” It appears from this publication that he had served seven years in the parliamentary army, and had his skull cloven to the brain in their service; for which he was so ill requited that he was once sentenced to death by the lord protector, and afterwards suffered two years imprisonment. When he had obtained his release, he set up a shop at Chesham, as a haberdasher of hats. He had not been long settled there before he began to imbibe a strange notion, that it was a sin against his body and soul to eat any sort of flesh, fish, or living creature, or to drink wine, ale, or beer. Thinking himself at the same time obliged to follow literally the injunction given to the young man in the Gospel, he quitted business, and disposing of his property gave it among the poor, reserving to himself only a small cottage at Ickenham where he resided, and a rood of land for a garden, on the produce of which he subsisted at the expence of three farthings a week, his food being bran,

⁴⁹ Son of Sir Edward Stanley, Bart. and ancestor of the present Earl of Derby.

⁵⁰ Daughter of Peter Egerton, Esq.

⁵¹ Created in 1660; now extinct.

herbs, roots, dock-leaves, mallows, and grafs; his drink, water. How fuch an extraordinary change of diet agreed with his conftitution the following paffage from his pamphlet will fhew, and give at the fame time a fpecimen of the work: “ Instead of ftrong drinks and wines, “ I give the old man a cup of water; and inftead of roft mutton and “ rabbets, and other dainty difhes, I give him broth thickened with “ bran, and pudding made with bran, and turnep-leaves chopt to- “ gether, and grafs; at which the old man (meaning my body), “ being moved, would know what he had done that I ufed him fo “ hardly, then I fhew’d him his tranfgreffion: fo the warres began; “ the law of the old man in my flefhly members rebelled againft the “ law of my mind, and had a fhrewd skirmifh; but the mind, being “ well enlightened, held it fo that the old man grew fick and weak “ with the flux, like to fall to the duft; but the wonderful love of “ God, well pleafed with the battle, raifed him up again, and filled “ him full of love, peace, and content of mind, and is now become “ more humble; for now he will eat dock-leaves, mallows, or “ graffe.” The pamphlet was publifhed in 1655¹⁵². Prefixed to it is a portrait of the author cut in wood; which, from its rarity, bears a very high price. Over the print are thefe lines:

“ Roger Crab that feeds on herbs and roots is here;

“ But I believe Diogenes had better cheer.

“ *Rara avis in terris.*”

I know nothing of this man’s future hiftory, or whether he continued his diet of herbs. A paffage in his epitaph feems to intimate that he never refumed the ufe of animal food. It is not one of the leaft extraordinary parts of his hiftory that he fhould fo long have fubfifted on a diet which, by his own account, had reduced him almoft to a fkeleton in 1655. It appears that he refided at Bethnal-

¹⁵² It was reprinted in the Harleian Miscel- taken, is in the collection of James Bindley, lany, but without the portrait. A copy of the Esq. original edition, from which thefe notes were

green at the time of his decease. A very handsome tomb was erected to his memory in the church-yard at this place; which being decayed, the ledger-stone was placed in the pathway leading across the church-yard to Whitehorse-street, where it still remains, but the inscription is almost defaced. It is given beneath¹⁵² from Strype; who adds, "this Crab, they say, was a Philadelphian, or sweet finger."

"Sir Humphrey Nicholson, of Mile-end-green, Knt. buried
"June 2, 1682."

Dr. William
Clarke.

"Dr. William Clarke, of Stepney, buried Ap. 27, 1684." An eminent physician, author of a treatise on the natural history of nitre¹⁵³.

Birth of Dr.
William
King, Prin-
cipal of St.
Mary Hall.

"William, son of Mr. Peregrine King, clerk, and of Margaret
"Uxor, baptized March 11, 1685, six days old." William King, whose birth is here recorded, was the celebrated principal of St. Mary Hall, in Oxford¹⁵⁴.

"Theodosia, daughter of Sir Robert Clarke, Knt. of Wapping,
"buried July 23, 1685."

"A servant of my L^d Mountague's, of Poplar, buried at Poplar,
"Oct. 13, 1722."

"Anne, daughter of Sir Atwell Lake, of Mile-end Old-town,
"baptized July 12, 1746."

"Vere, son of Charles Bertie, Esq.¹⁵⁵, buried March 26, 1747;
"Bathsheba, Sep. 22, 1749."

¹⁵² "Here remains all that was mortal of
"Roger Crab, 1680.

"Tread gently, reader, near the dust
"Cometh to this tombstone's trust:
"For while 'twas flesh it held a guest
"With universal love possess't:
"A soul that stemm'd opinion's tide,
"Did over sects in triumph ride;
"Yet separate from the giddy croud,
"And paths tradition had allow'd.
"Through good and ill reports he pass'd,
"Oft censur'd, yet approv'd at last.
"Wouldst thou his religion know?

"In brief twas this: to all to do

"Just as he would be done unto.

"So in kind nature's law he stood

"A temple undefil'd with blood,

"A friend to every thing that's good. }

"The rest, angels alone can fitly tell:

"Haste, then, to them and him; and so
"farewell."

¹⁵³ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

¹⁵⁴ See vol. ii. p. 236 of this work.

¹⁵⁵ Charles Bertie, grandson of Montagu Earl of Lindsey, married Bathsheba, daughter of Dr. Mead.

" Sir

“ Sir Charles Castleton, of Mile-end Old-town, Bart. buried
“ Oct. 31, 1749.”

“ The Rev. Mr. John Entinck, buried May 28, 1773.” Mr. Entinck, who was by profession a schoolmaster, was engaged during the greater part of his life in writing for the bookfellers, who kept him in constant employ. He was for a considerable length of time a writer in an anti-ministerial paper, called the Monitor; this occasioned his being taken up under a general warrant, for which he afterwards recovered damages. About the year 1738, he proposed publishing an edition of Chaucer, which never took effect. Among his voluminous works, the principal are; A Naval History, in folio; a History of the late War, in five volumes, 8vo; a History of London, Westminster, and Southwark, four volumes, 8vo; a present State of the British Empire, in four volumes, 8vo; an improved edition of Maitland’s History of London; a Spelling Dictionary, and a Latin and English Dictionary, of both which 20,000 copies have been printed at a time; an edition of Phædrus, &c.

John Entinck.

“ Gloster Ridley, D. D. buried at Poplar, Nov. 10, 1774.” This eminent writer, who distinguished himself as a poet, historian, and divine, was born at sea, in the year 1702, on board the Gloucester East Indiaman. He received his education at Winchester, and at New College. During the greater part of his life, he had no other preferment than the small college living of Westow in Norfolk, the donative of Rumford, and the chaplaincy of Poplar, where he resided. At length, in 1768, Archbishop Secker, as a reward for some controversial writings in which he had proved himself an able advocate for the church of England, gave him a prebend of Salisbury. Dr. Ridley published a life of Bishop Ridley¹⁵⁶, from whom

Dr. Gloster Ridley.

¹⁵⁶ He cleared by this work, which was published by subscription, as much as bought him 800l. in the public funds. Biograph. Dram.

he was collaterally descended; a dissertation on the Syriac version of the New Testament; a review of Philipps's Life of Cardinal Pole; an answer to *the Confessional*; the Christian Passover, in four sermons; and several single discourses. He wrote also two poems (printed in Doddsley's collection); Psyche, or the great metamorphosis; and "Jovi Eleutherio," or an offering to liberty; and left behind him in MS. Melampus, a poem, being the sequel to Psyche; and a tragedy called Jugurtha. He was concerned in writing another tragedy, never acted, called the Fruitless Redress¹⁵⁷. Dr. Ridley lies buried in the cemetery at Poplar, where is a monument to his memory, with the following inscription, written by Bishop Lowth: "H. S. E. Glosterus Ridley, vir optimus, integerrimus; verbi Divini Minister peritus, fidelis, indefessus: ab academiâ Oxoniensi pro meritis et præter ordinem, in sacrâ theologiâ doctoratu insignitus. Poeta natus, oratoriæ facultati impensius studuit. Quàm fuerat in concionando facundus, plurimorum animis diu infidebit; quàm variâ eruditione instructus, scripta ipsius semper testabuntur. Obiit tertiâ die mensis Novembris, A. D. 1774. Ætatis 72." The

James Ridley.

Rev. James Ridley, eldest son of Dr. Ridley, was author of the *Tales of the Genii*, and several humourous papers, published in the *London Chronicle*, and afterwards collected and published under the title of *The Schemer*. He died on the 24th of February 1765, aged 29, and was buried at Poplar. His sister, Mrs. Evans, wrote a novel in two volumes¹⁵⁸.

Mrs. Evans.

Mary East.

"Mary East of Poplar, buried at Poplar, June 4, 1780." This singular character lived 36 years as landlord of the White-horse Inn at Poplar, served parish offices¹⁵⁹, and attended the courts of justice, as a juryman. In July 1766, a woman who had lived many years

¹⁵⁷ Biograph. Dram.

¹⁵⁸ Ibid.

¹⁵⁹ She served the office of headborough, under the name of James How, in 1744; in

1752 she was overseer of the poor; and, when she was obliged to discover her sex, was in nomination for churchwarden.

at the White-horse, in the character of the landlord's wife ¹⁶⁰, died; and a few days before she expired revealed the secret of Mrs. East's sex, making the necessary dispositions for bequeathing a moiety of the fortune which they had acquired in partnership to her relations. Mrs. East then assumed the female dress, and soon afterwards prosecuted one William Barwick for having extorted considerable sums of money from her at various times for concealing her sex. He was tried at Hicks's Hall on the 21st of October 1766, and sentenced to stand three times on the pillory, and to suffer four years imprisonment. Mrs. East being a very ignorant woman, he and a few others who knew her sex, had persuaded her that she was liable to be hanged for the imposture she had practised. After the matter became public she quitted business, and lived upon a decent competence which she had acquired.

“ George Gordon (Lord Strathhaven ¹⁶¹), and Catherine Anne “ Cope ¹⁶², married (by banns) April 4, 1791.”

As the age of persons interred is not mentioned in the parish register, no instances of longevity could be collected. The following persons are said to have died in this parish at very advanced ages; but I do not find that any of them were buried here, except Mary Thomas. James Graham, at Poplar, aged 102, who had been gunner of a man of war in the reign of James II. Aug. 23, 1758; Mrs. Mary Thomas, of Poplar, aged 102, Nov. 26, 1767; Mrs. Bridget Goodluck, of Mile-end, aged 98, April 10, 1771; Maria Watson, of Poplar, aged 104, Jan. 3, 1772; Stephen Fibbleson, Esq. of Mile-end, aged 98, June 25, 1773; Samuel Etherington, Esq. of Stepney, aged 96, Jan. 14, 1782; Mrs. Wilkins, of Mile-

¹⁶⁰ The story told at the time of the discovery was, that they had both been unfortunate in love, and, being resolved never to marry, took this method of avoiding all farther solicitations. *Gent. Mag.* 1766.

¹⁶¹ Now Earl of Aboyne.

¹⁶² Daughter of Sir Charles Cope, Bart. by Lady Hawksbury, and sister of the present Duchess of Dorset.

end, aged 97, Feb. 3, 1783; Captain Onway, of Poplar, aged 98, May 31, 1786; and Capt. Manhip, of Mile-end, aged 96, Dec. 25, 1786¹⁶³.

Instances of three Children at a Birth.

“ Rachel, daughter of John Todd, of Limehouse, mariner, and
“ Anne, baptized Feb. 19, 1619--20;—this was the eldest of three
“ children at a birth.”

“ Three infant sons of Thomas Harris, of Poplar, born at a birth,
“ buried July 8, 1626.”

“ Three infant daughters of John Anderfon, of Spitalfields, huf-
“ bandman, buried Ap. 13, 1631.”

“ William, Elizabeth, and Jane, three children of Thomas Kempe,
“ of Limehouse, smith, and Anne his wife, two days old, baptized
“ Feb. 16, 1639--40.” Two of these children were buried on the
6th of March.

“ Mary, Margaret, and Hannah, children of Arthur Baker, of
“ Poplar, mariner, and Mary, one day old, baptized Mar. 25,
“ 1654.” Margaret was buried on the 6th of April, the other two
on the 12th.

“ Martha, Mary, and Margaret, daughters of George King, of
“ Old-Gravel-Lane, shipwright, and Margaret, two days old, bap-
“ tized Ap. 26, 1658.” Margaret, the mother, was buried on the
2d of May.

“ Mary, Frances, and Elizabeth, daughters of Michael Thomas,
“ of Brook-street, shipwright, and Mary, one day old, baptized
“ Jan. 20, 1658--9.” Mary, the mother, was buried Jan. 30; Eli-
zabeth, the daughter, Feb. 18; Frances, Feb. 20.

¹⁶³ Gent. Mag. Obituary.

“ Magdalen,

“ Magdalen, Frances, and Anne, children of Francis Jackson, lighterman, and Magdalen, one day old, baptized Nov. 14, 1666.” Magdalen was buried on the 28th.

“ James, Mary, and Martha, children of James Johnson, of Spitalfields, mariner, and Joan, two days old, baptized Dec. 26, 1681.” Martha was buried Jan. 9; James and Mary, Jan. 13, 1682.

“ Charles, James, and George, sons of Adam Barwell, of Ratcliffe-highway, mariner, and Sarah, one day old, baptized Jan. 17, 1684.” They were all buried on the 27th.

“ Abraham, Isaac, and Sarah, children of Martin Bonnell, mariner, and Mary, four days old, baptized Oct. 27, 1695.” One of these children was buried in November.

“ John, Henry, and Mary, sons and daughter of John Lines, of Poplar, waterman, and Dorothy, one day old, were baptized Aug. 29, 1706.” They were all buried Sept. 3.

“ Edward, Richard, and William, sons of Edward Bellas, of Ratcliffe, mariner, and Rebecca, two days old, baptized May 14, 1709.”

“ Matthew, son of Edward George, of Wapping, cooper, and Elizabeth (four days old), the first of three at a birth, baptized May 26, 1711. N. B. Two died as soon as born.”

“ Joseph, son, and Phillis and Sarah, daughters, of Richard Hill, of Bethnal-green, mariner, and Phillis, one day old, baptized May 29, 1712.”

“ James, Jacob, and Sarah, children of Capt. George Tickner, of Wapping, and Helena, three days old, baptized Mar. 6, 1723.” They were all buried on the 26th.

“ Abraham, the first born, and Isaac and Jacob as they follow, the three sons of Henry Blacktop, of Mile-end Old-town, carpenter, and Mary, 89 days old, baptized Aug. 3, 1788.”

John

Birth of John
Strype, the
historian.

John Strype, the celebrated historian and antiquary, son of John Strype, or Van Stryp, a merchant and silk-throwster, is said to have been born at Stepney in the month of November 1643¹⁶⁴, but he calls himself a native of London, and his baptism does not occur in the register at Stepney, though the names of some of his brothers and sisters are there entered, and his father lies buried in the churchyard.

Hamlet of
POPLAR and
BLACKWALL.
Poplar chapel.

The hamlet of Poplar and Blackwall lies on the south side of the parish, is seven miles in circumference, and contains about 600 houses. The chapel at Poplar was begun before the year 1650¹⁶⁵, and finished in 1654, when Thomas Walton was appointed chaplain by William Greenhill, vicar of Stepney¹⁶⁶. The subscription for building it was begun by Gilbert Dethick, Esq. with a benefaction of 100l.; the whole expence was above 2000l. Mr. Maurice Thompson, Mr. Thomas Tomlins, and Sir Henry Johnson, were among the principal contributors¹⁶⁷. It is a brick structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. At the west end is a small wooden turret. The whole chapel was nearly rebuilt by the East India Company in 1776. On the front of the gallery are the arms of Johnson¹⁶⁸, and in the windows those of Dethick¹⁶⁹, Thompson,

¹⁶⁴ Biograph. Brit. old edition.

¹⁶⁵ In the year 1642, the inhabitants of Poplar and Blackwall renewed a request they had formerly made to the East India Company, for a piece of ground to build a chapel on, and a house for the minister. It was then resolved by the court, that the ground behind the alms-houses should be granted for that purpose; and that 60 loads of stones, belonging to the Company, which lay there, should be given for the purpose of laying the foundation. (Extracts from the Court-books, obligingly communicated by the Rev. John Wheeler.) By the parliamentary survey in 1650 (in the MSS. Library at Lambeth) it appears that the found-

ation had then been laid. In 1652, upon another petition of the inhabitants, the East India Company voted the sum of 200l. towards completing the chapel. The next year the adventurers in the second general voyage, on a like petition, contributed 50l. (Papers communicated by Mr. Wheeler.)

¹⁶⁶ Proceedings of the Committees (Lambeth Library), vol. xxxiii.

¹⁶⁷ Circuit-walk annexed to Stow's Survey.

¹⁶⁸ Or, a water-bouget Sable, on a chief of the second three besants, impaling; on a fesse Gules, between 3 cinquefoils 2 pheons Or.

¹⁶⁹ Quarterly of four: 1. Arg. a fesse vairé O. & G. between three water-bougets Sable.
2. Arg.

son ¹⁷⁰, and Tomlins ¹⁷¹. On the ceiling are the arms of the East India Company. On the east wall are the monuments of Robert Ainsworth ¹⁷², 1743, and Captain Philip Worth ¹⁷³, in the East India Company's service, 1743. On the chancel floor are the tombs of Andrew Horfman, Esq. major of Plymouth, 16--; Henry Hall, Gent. 1699; Mary, wife of his son Henry, and daughter of George Ashby, of Queenby in Leicestershire, 1719; Capt. Richard Grainger, 1717; and George Steevens, Esq. (father of the editor of Shakspeare, who is a native of this hamlet), 1763. In the north aisle is the monument of William Currie ¹⁷⁴, Esq. 1781; and the tombs of Captain George Phenney, 1697; Hannah, wife of Captain John Roberts, 1705; Mary Hancock, daughter of Captain John Brooks, 1712; Margaret, relict of Colonel Michael Hudson, Lieutenant Colonel of the first regiment of Guards, 1776; and John Harrison, Esq. 1794. In the north aisle is the monument of Captain George Woolmore ¹⁷⁵, in the East India Company's service, 1788. On the floor are flat

Monuments
of Robert
Ainsworth,
&c.

2. Arg. a chief Gul. over all a bend Az. charged with three escutcheons of the field, having chiefs of the second. 3. Or, a chevron G. a canton Erm. 4. Erm. a chevron engrailed Az. between three pinks proper: Insignia Gilberti Dethick fil. Gul. Dethick Eq. aur. a cujus beneficentiâ fundamentum cœpit hoc facellum. Anno 1654. This date must relate to placing the arms there, as the foundation of the chapel was certainly laid some years before. See note 165. In another window is the single coat of Dethick, with this inscription, William Dethick, ob. Aug. 22, 1655.

¹⁷⁰ Or on a fesse indented Az. three estoiles of the field; on a canton of the second, a sun in splendor.

¹⁷¹ Arg. a chevron Az. between three vine-leaves proper.

¹⁷² The following inscription was written by himself: "Robertus Ainsworth et uxor ejus
" admodum fenes, dormituri vestem detritam
" hic exuerunt, novam primò mani surgentes

" induturi.

" Dum fas mortalis sapias et respice finem

" Hoc suadent manes, hoc canit Amramides.

Arms—Gules 3 battleaxes, Arg. Ainsworth was born at Woodyale in Lancashire in 1660. He kept a school many years in this neighbourhood, at Hackney, Bethnal-green, and Stepney. Besides his Latin dictionary, which is in very general use, he published a treatise on grammatical institution.

¹⁷³ Arms—Arg. an eagle displayed with two necks Sab. beak and legs Gules, impaling, Gul. on a chevron engrailed Erm. between three garbs Arg. a cinquefoil of the first.

¹⁷⁴ Arms—Gules, a saltier Arg. in chief a rose of the field, impaling, Sab. a chevron between three trefoils in chief, and a mound in base, Or.—Lefevre. Mr. Currie married Magdalen, daughter of Isaac Lefevre, Esq.

¹⁷⁵ Arms—Gul. a chevron between three escallops Argent, impaling, Or, a lion ramp. Azure.

stones

stones in memory of Captain James Pallister, 1765; and in the nave one for Captain William Jones, 1773. Strype mentions the tomb of Captain Thomas Lancafter, 1666.

Tombs in the chapel-yard.

In the cemetery adjoining are the tombs of William Curtis, Gent. commander in the East India Company's service ¹⁷⁶, 1669; Captain Robert Sincock, 1698; Captain John Beere, 1705; Captain John Bromwell, 1706; Captain James Smith, 1714; Captain John Man, 1719; Mr. Daniel Coppendale, 1722; Captain Leonard Brown, 1723; Captain Samuel Lewis, 1728; Mr. John Oyles, 1731; Samuel Jones, Esq. ¹⁷⁷, 1734; Anne, his wife, daughter of Captain John Bromwell, 1714; Samuel Jones, Esq. 1777; Anne, his first wife, daughter of Sir Bibye Lake, Bart. 1756; Sufanna, his widow, daughter of Richard Marsh, Esq. 1786; Mr. Thomas Carpenter, 1735; Mr. William Hafkins, 1736; George Rawlings, lieutenant in the navy, 1742; Capt. Thomas Landefield, 1744; Mr. Michael Guignard, surgeon, 1745; Elisha Armstrong, 1746; Capt. George Wigg, 1751; Mr. Robert Carter, 1751; Captain Mark Ord, 1753; Captain John Fell, aged 93, 1754; Solomon Baker, Esq. 1756; (he married Katherine Trenwith;) Anne, wife of Mr. Henry Bird, 1757; Mary, wife of the Rev. Richard Clark, 1760; Rev. James Ridley, 1765; Rev. Gloster Ridley ¹⁷⁸, D. D. 1774; Captain William Coates, 1767; Elias Bird, Esq. of Roehampton, 1767; Capt. Thomas Hunt, 1769; Captain Thomas Shaw, 1772; Lieut. Thomas Cookson, 1772; Capt. Thomas Cookson of the Royal Navy, 1775; Captain Purser Dowers, 1777; John Smart, Esq. 1777; Mary, his wife, daughter of Richard Staples, Esq. 1774; Thomas Smith Panu-

¹⁷⁶ Inscription:

“ Who in this life fifty years did stand,
 “ And to East India did bear command;
 “ Who in his lifetime kept not fast his door,
 “ And afterwards provided for the poor
 “ Sixty pounds per annum for ever.”

¹⁷⁷ A captain in the navy. “ He engaged
 “ a superior force of the French off Cape
 “ Rwella in 1706, and off Beachy-head in
 “ 1707; and with signal bravery and conduct
 “ put them to flight.”

¹⁷⁸ See his epitaph, p. 458.

well,

well, Esq. of Calverley Lodge, near Tunbridge-wells, 1784; Capt. Isaac Hill, 1785; and Anne, relict of William Steevens, Esq. 1790. Strype mentions the tombs of Jarret, son of Capt. Richard Lestock, 1700; and Agnes, relict of William Wharton, of Waitby in the county of Westmorland, 1704.

Among some papers obligingly communicated by Mr. Wheeler, the present minister of Poplar, was an epitaph intended for Sir Henry Johnson's monument, written by his grandson in 1756, but never put up. It appears by the epitaph, that Sir Henry Johnson (proprietor of the dock-yard at Blackwall) was of Freston Hall, in Suffolk, and that he sat in parliament for the borough of Aldborough. He married Mary, daughter and heir of William Lord, Esq. of Melton in Kent, by whom he had two sons, Henry and William, who both represented Aldborough in parliament. Henry, the elder, was knighted, and left an only daughter, married to the Earl of Strafford; in consequence of which, the descendants of that peer inherited the whole of his large property. Sir Henry Johnson, the elder, left various charities, particularly an alms-house for six poor ship-carpenters at Blackwall. The epitaph was written, and the monument intended by Henry, son of his younger son William, who died in 1718, at Cape Coast Castle, of which he was governor. Sir Henry Johnson died in 1683, but the entry of his burial is not to be found in the register.

Although Thomas Walton was appointed chaplain of Poplar in 1654, by Mr. Greenhill, as vicar of Stepney, it does not appear that the vicar ever claimed the patronage in future. It seems that the inhabitants, in consequence of the noble benefactions they had received from them, proffered it to the East India Company, so early as the year 1656. Their right of nomination was disputed, nevertheless, by future inhabitants; and though the matter was generally compromised (the Company nominating as of their own right the

Patronage of
the chapel.

person chosen by the inhabitants, or the inhabitants accepting the person nominated by the Company), yet the right of appointing was not decided till the year 1721, when the inhabitants applying to the Company with a request that they would repair the chapel, they consented, and engaged to keep it in repair for the future, on condition that their appointment of the chaplain should never be again contested ¹⁷⁹.

The East India Company formerly allowed 20 l. per annum to the chaplain, apartments in their hospital, a garden and field ¹⁸⁰. In Dr. Ridley's time the salary was increased to 50 l. it is now 100 l. In addition to which, the chaplain has the pew rents and burial fees. Mrs. Hester Hawes left the sum of 20 s. to the minister of Poplar for preaching a sermon on Whit-Monday; Mr. William Curtis, the same sum for a sermon on the first Thursday in July; and Mr. Thomas Perkins, the same sum for a sermon on St. Thomas's day.

Ministers.

Samuel Peck, chosen minister of Poplar in 1670 ¹⁸¹, published two single sermons. Dr. Josiah Woodward, chosen in 1690 ¹⁸², published eight sermons, preached at Boyle's lectures, and a great many single discourses. Some account of Dr. Gloster Ridley, who was appointed by the East India Company in 1729, has been already given. He was succeeded in 1774, by the present chaplain the Rev. John Wheler, LL. D.

Alms-houses
belonging to
the East India
Company.

Adjoining to Poplar chapel is a hospital (containing 22 tenements) founded by the East India Company ¹⁸³, for the widows of inferior officers and seamen who receive weekly or quarterly pensions, varying according to the rank which their husbands bore in the ser-

¹⁷⁹ Papers communicated by Mr. Wheler.

¹⁸⁰ Ibid.

¹⁸¹ Ibid.

¹⁸² Ibid.

¹⁸³ I have not been able to discover the date of the foundation. It appears by some ex-

tracts from the court-books of the East India Company (among the papers communicated by Mr. Wheler), that they were founded before 1632.

vice¹⁸⁴. The Company formerly supported a school at Poplar for seamen's children, but it has been discontinued for many years.

The manor of Poplar has been treated of already¹⁸⁵.

Stepney-marsh, or the Isle of Dogs¹⁸⁶, adjoining to Poplar, is a tract of land lying within the curve which the Thames forms between Ratcliffe and Blackwall. Its extent, according to a survey taken in 1740, is 836 acres. It is stated in an inquisition taken in the reign of Edward II. relating to the repairs of the embankments in *Stebbenbeth-marsh*, that a former lord of the manor had recovered 100 acres of land from the river by making of banks and ditches, which, when neglected to be repaired, were liable to be overflowed; that the same lord afterwards granted 42 acres and a half of this land in parcels to his freemen, and the residue to his bondmen; each person being required to repair the banks upon his own land. It appears that the freemen had done what was requisite on their parts, but that the bondmen had suffered the banks upon their land to go to decay; in consequence of which, they and the Bishop of London (as lord of the manor) were by the sheriff of the county required to repair them; which was done accordingly. Soon afterwards, in the year 1324, a great flood happened, which caused a breach upon the land of one of the bishop's tenants; when a question arose, Whether the expence of this repair should fall only on the landholder where the breach happened, or whether the other proprietors of the marsh should be obliged to join in bearing the expence? The matter came to a trial, and was determined in favour of the bishop's tenant, as may be seen more at large in Dugdale on

Stepney-marsh.

Embankments.

¹⁸⁴ The widows of chief mates have 32l. 10s. per annum; second mates', 26l.; boatswains', gunners', &c. 9l. 12s.; caulkers', 7l. 4s. inferior seamen's, 4l. 16s.

¹⁸⁵ See p 424.

¹⁸⁶ Said to have derived that name from the

king's hounds having been kept there when the royal family resided formerly at Greenwich palace, to which it lies opposite. But I much doubt the fact, as it would have been much more convenient to have had their dog-kennels on the other side the water.

draining and embanking; where is an account of several commiffions for viewing and repairing the banks of Stebbenheth-marsh.

Rich pasture. This marsh is celebrated for the uncommon richnefs of its pafture, which is fuch, that lean cattle, when turned into it, foon fatten, and grow to a great fize. It is faid in the Circuit-walk (annexed to Stow's Survey), publifhed in 1720, that oxen fed in this marsh had been known to fell for 34l. a-piece. A ftory is there told of a butcher who undertook to furnifh a weekly club at Blackwall, all the year round, with a leg of mutton of 28 lb. in weight, cut from a fheep fed in Stepney-marsh.

Ancient chapel in the Ile of Dogs.

In the Ile of Dogs flood an ancient chapel, called the Chapel of St. Mary, in Stepney-marsh. It is mentioned by that name in a will of the 15th century¹⁸⁶. The object of its foundation does not appear. It is not likely that the marsh fhould ever have had many inhabitants. Perhaps it was an hermitage, founded by fome devout perfon, for the purpofe of faying maffes for the fouls of mariners. This chapel has been converted into a neat farm-houfe, which ftands upon the fame foundation, and is the only dwelling-place upon the marsh. It exhibits no remains of antiquity, except in the lower part of the walls, which are of fmall ftones and flints. A Gothic window was removed about three years ago.

In the year 1769, an ancient Town-hall, belonging to this hamlet (fuppofed to have been given by Captain Crowthers), which flood in the highway near the Green Dragon, was pulled down. The prefent Town-hall was built in the enfuing year¹⁸⁷.

Sir Richard Steele.

Poplar was for fome time the refidence of Sir Richard Steele, who had a laboratory there, and is faid to have expended confiderable fums in the ftudy of alchemy¹⁸⁸.

¹⁸⁶ See the Circuit-walk annexed to the laft edition of Stow's Survey.

¹⁸⁷ From the information of John Salter,

Esq. to whom I am indebted for fome other particulars refpecting this hamlet.

¹⁸⁸ Tatler, new edition, vol. i. p. 69. notes.

Blackwall, situated at the eastern extremity of this hamlet, has BLACKWALL. been long noted for its ship-yard and docks; which, when Strype The dock and ship-yard. wrote his Circuit-walk, belonged to Sir Henry Johnson and his son. They are now the property of John Perry, Esq. who, in the year 1789, made a spacious new dock ¹⁸⁹ as a harbour for shipping, called the Brunswick-dock. It is capable of receiving 28 East Indiamen, and from 50 to 60 ships of smaller burthen. Its extent, with the embankments and adjoining yard, is 19 superficial acres.

On the south quay (which measures 1100 feet from east to west) are four cranes for landing guns and heavy stores. On the east quay are conveniencies for receiving blubber from the Greenland ships; and adjoining to the quay, coppers for boiling, and warehouses for storing the whalebone. On the west quay is a machine, 120 feet in height, for masting and dismasting the East India ships, by which the practice of raising sheers on the decks, so injurious to the ships, and so dangerous to the workmen, is avoided. The first ship masted by this machine was the Lord Macartney East Indiaman, on the 25th of October 1791. Her whole suit of masts and bowsprit were raised and fixed in three hours and 40 minutes, by half the number of men usually employed two days in that service. The bafons without the dock-gate are so contrived, that ships may be laid on the stocks and their bottoms inspected, without the necessity of putting them into dry docks, by which means much time and expence are saved. During the present war, the cavalry which have been sent to the Continent have embarked at Mr. Perry's dock; the convenience for that purpose being such, that an embarkation of cavalry, which has formerly occupied three days, has been completed in as many hours. The average number of hands employed by Mr. Perry in his dock and ship-yard, is about 300 ¹⁹⁰.

¹⁸⁹ In making this dock, a great quantity of Perry's dock were obligingly communicated by fossil nuts, and wood were found. John Powsey, Esq. of Poplar.

¹⁹⁰ The above particulars relating to Mr.

Charity-
school.

Alms-houses
in Poplar and
Blackwall.

The united charity-school for the hamlet of Poplar and Blackwall and the parish of Limehouse has been already mentioned ¹⁹¹. It was revived by Dr. Ridley in the year 1737. The benefactions which have been given to the poor of this hamlet exclusively have been as follows: Captain John Crowther gave a tenement, with a yard and garden, for the use of the town, either to be divided into apartments for poor aged seamen or their widows, or to be disposed of to the best advantage, and the profits distributed in bread to the same objects. This house is supposed to have been the old town-hall, under which were three tenements for poor persons. An alms-house for eight poor widows was built by Col. Blunt, and rebuilt in 1676 by Capt. Harman ¹⁹². Sir Henry Johnson, by his will bearing date 1683, left the sum of 300l. for the purpose of building six alms-houses for poor ship-carpenters of the age of 60 years or upwards; the pensioners to receive 2s. 6d. a-week each, and on Christmas-eve a blue gown of 30s. value, and an additional half-crown. The payment of these pensions was charged upon his estate at Blackwall. The benevolent purposes of this will were shamefully neglected by his heirs. The houses were indeed built, but appropriated to other uses; till after the Earl of Strafford, who married the donor's granddaughter, had sold the estate at Blackwall in 1722, when the inhabitants of the hamlet took up the matter; the Earl of Strafford then consented to pay the sum of 300l. for building other houses, without farther litigation, the inhabitants remitting the arrears; which they were induced the rather to do, as Sir Henry Johnson the younger, though he had neglected to pay the pensions, had provided several poor carpenters with habitations rent free, and his ship-yard had been of great service to the hamlet. Though the estate was sold by the Earl of Strafford subject to this charity, it appears to have been withheld through the pretence of want of proper objects, as

¹⁹¹ P. 240.

¹⁹² Strype's Circuit-walk. This alms-house does not now exist. ' described

described in the donor's will, till about the year 1756, when, through the exertions of Dr. Ridley, some benefit at length accrued from the charity¹⁹³, and the houses are now occupied pursuant to the donor's intention.

An alms-house for six poor widows was founded by Mrs. Esther Hawes, in 1686, and endowed with 9l. per annum. Mr. John Tell, by his will, bearing date 1742, appointed four alms-houses to be built at Blackwall for poor watermen who had gained a settlement by serving their apprenticeship in this hamlet, and charged his estate with 3l. per annum for repairs, but left no endowment. The pensioners to be nominated by his heirs, or on failure of heirs, by the minister and church-wardens¹⁹⁴. Mr. William Hunt, in 1648, gave 5l. per annum, to purchase bread for six poor widows. Mr. John West, in 1665, gave a rent-charge of 12l. to be distributed on St. Thomas's days, in sums of 10s. each, to 12 poor men and 12 women. Mr. Tomlins, in 1676, gave the sum of 25l. to be kept as a stock for the purpose of purchasing coals in the summer, to be repaid in the winter at prime cost. Mr. Thomas Perkins, in 1702, gave 4l. per annum, to be distributed in sums of 2s. 6d. each, to 16 poor seamen, and the same number of seamen's widows. John Perry, Esq. who died in 1771, gave the interest of 200l. to be distributed in bread to the poor. This hamlet receives the sum of 8l. per annum for bread, and 6l. for apprenticing children, out of the benefactions of Captain William Curtis.

Other benefactions to this hamlet.

The quota paid to the land-tax in this hamlet is 1020l. 12s. 1d. raised by a rate of 2s. 5d. in the pound.

In the year 1655, an attempt was made by the inhabitants of Poplar and Blackwall, to get this hamlet made a distinct parish¹⁹⁵. It was attempted a second time in 1673¹⁹⁶, at which time the inha-

¹⁹³ Papers communicated by Mr. Wheler.

¹⁹⁵ Papers communicated by Mr. Wheler.

¹⁹⁴ Ibid. I understand these houses are not occupied pursuant to the founder's intention.

¹⁹⁶ Ibid.

bitants,

bitants, desiring the concurrence of the East India Company, consented that they should have the sole patronage of the benefice, upon their engaging to render permanent their voluntary stipend to the minister, which was then 20*l.* per annum. When the fifty new churches were built, and some other hamlets were separated from Stepney, it was again in contemplation to make Poplar a parish church ¹⁹⁷, but it still remains, as heretofore, a hamlet of that parish.

Hamlet of
RATCLIFFE.

The hamlet of Ratcliffe ¹⁹⁸ lies in the western division of the parish. It is about two miles and a half in circumference; and contained about 1150 houses, of which 455 ¹⁹⁹, with 36 warehouses, were destroyed by the dreadful fire which broke out on the 23d of July 1794. The immediate distress of the poor inhabitants was very great; but quickly relieved as far as circumstances would admit. Tents were pitched in the neighbouring fields for their present accommodation, and very active subscriptions set on foot for their more effectual relief. So ready and so liberal were the donations, that the hand of public charity was stopped long before it would have ceased to contribute, by an intimation from the gentlemen who had humanely taken upon themselves the management of the money, that the sum already collected was fully adequate to the necessary relief of the poor sufferers ²⁰⁰.

Dreadful fire.

The quota paid to the land-tax in Ratcliffe is 1976*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* which (since the fire) is at the rate of 4*s.* in the pound.

Dissenters'
school and
alms-houses.

In this hamlet are situated the church, the quakers' meeting, and the cemetery belonging to the presbyterian dissenters; all of which have been already spoken of. Adjoining to the said cemetery are some alms-houses for seven poor persons, supported by the dissenters,

¹⁹⁷ Papers communicated by Mr. Wheler.

¹⁹⁸ Anciently Redclyve; the red cliff or bank.

¹⁹⁹ From the information of Mr. Barnfield, who has been employed in an accurate investigation of the extent of the fire, with a view of publishing a plan of the hamlet as it stood be-

fore the late calamity, with the names of the families whose houses were burnt. A plan of the fire, though not taken with that exactness, has been already published.

²⁰⁰ The whole amount of the subscriptions (including about 470*l.* collected on the spot, mostly in halfpence) was nearly 17,000*l.*

and a school instituted by that congregation, anno 1783, in which 40 poor children of all denominations are clothed and educated. The school-house was built in 1785²⁰⁰.

The Mercers' alms-houses, near the church, founded by Dame Jane, relict of Sir Samuel Mico, for 12 poor widows, who receive 12l. per annum each, are in the hamlet of Ratcliffe. In this hamlet also stood the free-school founded by Nicholas Gibson, sheriff of London, and Avis, his wife. It had been in a great measure rebuilt a few years ago at the expence of the Coopers' company, to whose management it had been entrusted. It was destroyed by the fire last year, and still lies in ruins.

There is a dock in this hamlet belonging to Mr. Meretone, which was in a great measure destroyed by the fire. Shakespear's and Easum's rope-walks, and Bowles's celebrated manufacture of window glafs, established by the great grandfather of the present proprietor, who is said to have been the first who manufactured crown glafs in this kingdom. It has certainly been brought to its present improved state by his family.

Ratcliffe charity-school, in White-horse-street, was instituted in 1710; the school-house was built by subscription in 1719. Mr. Wakeling gave an estate at Edmonton, now let at 10l. per annum, to this school. Various benefactions in money, to the amount of about 1800l.²⁰¹, have been bequeathed to it. For farther support it depends upon annual subscriptions and collections at charity sermons. Thirty-five boys and 15 girls are clothed and educated in this school.

²⁰⁰ From the information of the Reverend Mr. Brewer.

²⁰¹ The principal benefactions have been, 1737, Edward Turner, Esq. 500l. Mr. Burnet, 90l.

Mrs. Dawes, 100l.

Mr. Robert Townsend, 100l.

Mrs. Susanna Warrin, 50l.

An unknown person, 100l.

Benefactions
to the ham-
let of Rat-
cliffe.

Mr. Edward Johnson, in 1670, gave the sum of 400 l. to be laid out for the benefit of the poor of Ratcliffe and Limehouse, in equal portions. This money was laid out in the purchase of a house, which is now let at 20 l. per annum. Thomas Jones left 40 s. per annum to this hamlet ²⁰².

Hamlet of
MILE-END
OLD-TOWN.

The hamlet of Mile-end Old-town occupies the greater part of the north side of the parish. It is about five miles and three quarters in circumference, and contains about 1300 houses.

The quota paid to the land-tax in this hamlet is 1052 l. which is raised by a rate of 1 s. 4 d. in the pound.

Encamp-
ments and
fortifications
at Mile-end.

In Jack Cade's rebellion the commons of Essex encamped at Mile-end ²⁰³.

Fortifications were made at Mile-end when the city of London was surrounded with a trench in 1642. The sailors (says one of the diurnals) are raising a mount, and making trenches at Mile-end, where women of good fashion and children labour hard at the work ²⁰⁴. Sir Kenelm Digby was taken into custody as he was viewing the fortifications at this place in disguise ²⁰⁵.

Whitechapel
Mount.

The fortress, which was intended to defend the approach to the city from the eastern road, is situated within the parish of Whitechapel, and is now known by the name of Whitechapel Mount. Its dimensions are 329 feet in length at the base, and 182 in breadth. The height above the level of the ground is about 25 feet. The east end remains very perfect. On the west side some houses have been built. The surface on the top, except where it has been dug away, is perfectly level. This Mount is described in Sir Christopher Wren's plan of the new buildings at Mile-end, and is there called the Fort ²⁰⁶. It seems probable that a fortress was erected to defend each of the principal roads leading to the metropolis. That at

²⁰² Circuit-walk annexed to Stow's Survey. Oct. 24, 1642.

²⁰³ Stow's Annals, p. 644. 4to.

²⁰⁵ Ibid. Nov. 14.

²⁰⁴ England's Memorable Occurrences,

²⁰⁶ See p. 447.

Mile-end was called a Mount ²⁰⁷ in the diurnals of the last century. We have traces of several Mounts in the suburbs of London, all of which were near the great roads. Holywell Mount, now levelled, was near the Hertfordshire road. There are the remains of another as you go to Islington, near the great north road.

The manor of Mile-end has been already mentioned, and Worcester-house, an ancient mansion in this hamlet, the gateway of which is yet remaining.

In the hamlet of Mile-end Old-town are Mr. Brewer's meeting-house, and a chapel belonging to the Methodists in Union-street.

On the north side of the Mile-end road are two large cemeteries belonging to the Portuguese Jews, whose synagogue is in Bevis Marks; and a third which belongs to the German or Dutch Jews, whose synagogue in Duke's Place was lately rebuilt, principally at the expence of Mrs. Judith Levy, of Richmond. These cemeteries are called *בית החיים*, or the House of the Living.

The old burying-ground belonging to the Portuguese Jews was first used for that purpose about the year 1657. In this ground the dead are interred in rows, a certain space being allowed for each grave. The spot contiguous to that last occupied, is used for the next person who dies, whether rich or poor; except in a few instances, where a burial-place purchased for a considerable sum has been reserved near the grave of some near relation. The same grave is never opened a second time, it being reckoned a most impious and sacrilegious act to disturb the ashes of the deceased. The tombs are some of free stone, others of marble. The bye-laws of the synagogue direct that those of adults shall be six feet and a half long, three wide, and one foot and a half high, including the ledger-stone. The tombs of children are of the same height, but

Burial-grounds of the Jews.

Old ground belonging to the Portuguese Jews.

Description of the tombs.

²⁰⁷ A mistaken idea has prevailed, that this Mount was made of the rubbish occasioned by the great fire of London in 1666.

Funeral ceremonies.

only four feet long, and two and a half broad ²⁰⁸. Some of the tombs are ornamented with emblematical devices ²⁰⁹, and basso relievos, representing portions of scripture history ²¹⁰. The inscriptions are principally in Hebrew and Portuguese, some are in English. The funeral ceremonies used by the Portuguese Jews are as follows: When the body of the deceased has been washed and dressed, which, except for children, is done by persons of the same sex, it is put into the coffin, which is generally plain deal, or covered with black. It is then conveyed to a brick building adjoining to the cemetery, called a Hall, where those who attend the funeral, if the deceased is a male of more than 13 years of age, go seven times round the corpse, repeating a prayer ²¹¹. It is then carried to the grave; and being there deposited, the nearest relation of the deceased first throws in earth, the other attendants assist in filling up the grave, while the 91st psalm is repeated in Hebrew. Persons who have been notoriously wicked are interred in a place apart from the congregation, without any funeral ceremonies. There is a fund (arising from legacies which are recorded on boards in the hall) for assisting the

²⁰⁸ From the information of Mr. Daniel J. de Castro, secretary of the synagogue, to whom I am indebted for several particulars relating to this cemetery.

²⁰⁹ Sometimes a hand cutting down a tree, breaking off a sprig, or plucking a rose, according to the age or sex of the person interred. On the tomb of Mrs. Ximenes, who died in childhood, is a rose just plucked, a bud remaining on the stalk, with this inscription, "O spare the bud!" The hands raised in the attitude of blessing, allude to the Cohens, or descendants of Aaron, who were commanded to bless the people. See Numbers, ch. vi. ver. 23. The hand pouring water out of a cup, alludes to the Levites, whose office it is to pour water upon the hands of the Cohens.

²¹⁰ On Mr. Gideon's tomb is the story of Joseph and his brethren; on others, Jacob

wrestling with the angel, &c.

²¹¹ "צִדִּיק אַתָּה Thou, O Lord! art righteous, and thy judgments are upright. The Lord is righteous in all his ways, and beneficent in all his works. Thy righteousness is everlasting righteousness, and thy law is truth. The judgments of the Lord are true and uniformly just; where the word of the King is, there is power: and who can say unto him, What doest thou? for he is of one mind; and who can alter it? and what his soul desireth, he doeth. He is the rock, whose work is perfect, for all his ways are just. The God of truth, and without iniquity; just and upright is he. He is the true Judge; and judgeth with righteousness and truth. Blessed be the true Judge; for all his judgments are just and true."

sick poor at their own houses, and burying their dead; a hearse and two coaches are always allowed for the attendance of relations, and a certain sum to maintain the family during the שבועה, or mourning week²¹², during which, the precepts of their religion do not permit the Jews to work. A priest is appointed for the sole purpose of officiating at this cemetery, and reading the daily service, if required, at the houses of mourners.

Among the persons interred in the old ground are Isaac Britto, 1657; Jacob Berachel, 1676; Abraham Israel Sequeira, *alias* Gomes Rodrigues, 1678; George Roiz Francia, 1679; Domingo Roiz Francia, 1687; Isaac, *alias* Simon Francia, 1694; Moses Francia, merchant, 1703; Jacob, *alias* Francis Francia, 1711; Mr. Jacob Francia, 1723; Rabbi Joshua de Silva, minister of the old synagogue in London, 1679; Isaac Alvares Nunez²¹³, 1683; Isaac Fernandes Nunez, merchant, 1732; Rabbi Jacob Abendana, 1686; Anthony Rodrigues Marques, *alias* Lamel Haim²¹⁴, 1689; Abigail, wife of Abraham Franks, 1695; Rachel, wife of Samson Gideon, 1700; Rabbi Jacob Tidanque, 1702; Jacob Gomes Serra, 1707; Jacob

Tombs of principal persons.

²¹² During the seven days immediately following the decease of a near relation, the family must sit on the ground without shoes; mean time they are visited not only by their friends and acquaintance, who come to condole with them, but even by strangers of their own nation. The first meal which they make after the burial, must not be of their own providing. Immediately after the death of a near relation they rend their garments; which is done by giving the garment a cut with a knife, and then rending it a hand's breadth. For a father or mother, it is done in all the garments on the left side: for other near relations, only in the upper garment on the right side. For thirty days after the death of all near relations they neither bathe, nor shave their beards, nor cut their nails. Levy's Ceremonies, p. 274—276.

²¹³ Inscription :

“ Under this marble all that's left behind
 “ Of Isaac Alvares Nunez Iyes confin'd;
 “ Of Hebrew race, by birth a Portugall,
 “ In London his abode and funerall:
 “ Whose far-gain'd knowledge in mysterious gains
 “ Sparkled in the European diadems.
 “ A loving husband, a tender parent, a true
 “ friend,
 “ Sincere in all his dealings to the end:
 “ And this, to give his name continu'd life,
 “ The monument of a most loving wife.”

²¹⁴ He left a fund of 50l. per annum as a marriage portion for an orphan girl of the Portuguese Jews, provided she should marry with content of the rulers.

Teixier de Mattos, 1708; Ifaac Telles da Costa, merchant, 1710; Joseph Mendes da Costa, 1726; Mofes da Costa, Esq. of Totteridge, 1770; Emanuel Mendes da Costa ²¹⁵, 1791; Dr. Mofes Mendes ²¹⁶, 1722; Solomon Mendes, merchant, 1762; Manuel Cortissoz, 1727; David Nieto ²¹⁷, Rabbi, 1728; Jacob de Meza, merchant, 1729; Ifaac Aboab Cardozo, 1729; and Abraham da Costa Villa Reall, 1737.

In the new ground (purchased in the year 1733) are the tombs of Jacob Salvador, 1749; Mofes Gomes de Mesquita, Rabbi, 1751; Abraham de Sola, Rabbi, 1753; Solomon da Costa, 1769; Abraham Hisquiau Gabay Ifidro, Rabbi of the congregation at Barbadoes,

²¹⁵ Librarian to the Royal Society; author of the Elements of Conchology, and a Natural History of Fossils.

²¹⁶ Dr. Mendes was removed from his private place of interment after he had been buried 20 years. He was physician to Charles the Second's queen, and grandfather of Mofes Mendes, author of the Chaplet a dramatic entertainment, and several poems. (From the information of Mr. De Castro.)

²¹⁷ Inscription *:

מצבת
 קבורה ההנם השלם הישיש הנכבד
 החסיד העניו הדיין המצוין הרופא
 המובהק כמותר דוד ניטו נתבקש
 בישיבה של מעלה ביום מלאת לו
 עד שנה יום שק כה לחדש טבת שנת
 התפ"ח
 תנצ"ה

" S^a (sepultura) do Bemaventurado Eminente e Infigne H. H. et Dr. R. David Nieto
 " Rab. que foy deste K. K. e rcolheu Deos

" para sua Santa Gloria em dia de Sabath
 " 28 Tebet 5488 (1728) sendo omefimo Dia
 " que cumpriu 74 annos. S. B. A. G. D. G.
 (Sua benedetta alma goze da gloria).

" Theologo sublime, Sabio fundo,
 " Medico insigne, Astronomo famoso,
 " Poeta doce, Pregador facundo,
 " Logico arguto, Phifico engenioso,
 " Rhetorico fluente, Autor jucundo,
 " Nas linguas prompto, Historias noticioso.
 " Posto que tanto em pouco, a quy se en-
 " cerra
 " Que O muito pouco em morte he pouca
 " terra."

Rabbi David Nieto was a native of Venice. He studied at the university of Padua, where, on account of his religion, he took his degrees in physic. He was afterwards one of the preachers at Leghorn, where he wrote a treatise in Italian on the alterations of the Calendar, entitled *Pascalogia*. During his residence in London he published a defence of the oral tradition, in Hebrew and Spanish, called *Matteh Dan*, a work in great repute among the Jews. (From the information of Mr. De Castro.)

* The tombstone over the sepulchre of that erudite man, respectable, pious, meek, a signalized judge, a most skilful physician, our respected master and monitor, the Rabbi David Nieto, who was called to the tribunal above on the day of his completing his 74th year, being on the holy Sabbath-day the 25th of the month Tebeth, in the year 5488 (1728). May his soul rest in glory.

1755; Abraham Franco, 1758; Moses Franco, 1774; Jacob Franco, 1784; Moses Lopes Pereira Baron de Aguilar, 1759; Jacob Pereira, 1760; Samson Gideon, Esq. 1762; Benjamin Mendes da Costa, 1764; Isaac Lamego, 1768; Marco Naffo, Esq. 1780; Abraham de Prado, Esq. 1782; Mrs. Esther Prado, 1788; Sarah, wife of David Alves Rebello, merchant, 1784; Isaac Almosnino, Rabbi at Gibraltar, 1785; Moses Cohen de Azevedo, Rabbi, 1785; David de Crafo, reader, 1785; Abraham Fernandes Nunes, 1786; Abraham Buzaglo, 1788²¹⁸; Hanania Modigliani, Esq. 1789; Jacob de Castro, M. D. 1789; Abraham de Paz, Rabbi, 1790; Isaac Mendes Belifario²¹⁹, Rabbi, 1791; Mr. Moses Machorro, 1793; Aaron Fernandes da Sylva²²⁰, 1793, &c. &c.

The following instances of longevity occur in this cemetery :

Abigail de ——— aged 90.

B—— wife of Moses D—— 92,
1743.

Mr. Bona, 92, 1749.

Abigail Lopes Cordeva, 96, 1749.

Joseph Abbady, 93, 1749.

Abrah. Lopes Olivera, 93, 1750. Instances of
longevity.

Abigail Mendosa, 98, 1751.

Samuel Calormo, 100, 1753.

Sarah Cardoso, 95, 1754.

Lura Canfino, 90, 1755.

Rachel Nunes Correa, 94, 1757.

²¹⁸ Buzaglo was first distinguished by his introduction of stoves on a new construction, for the purpose of heating large public buildings. He afterwards commenced Gout doctor, professing to cure that disease without medicine, by muscular exercise only. Whatever was the real efficacy of his method, the advertisements which he inserted in the newspapers abound with such absurd puffs, that he was generally considered as an empiric. His patients were to be free from pain, and out of danger in a few hours, perfectly cured within a week or ten days at farthest, to enjoy afterwards a better state of health than before, and to receive additional vigour both in body and mind. In the same bill he promises to rectify corpulency, want of appetite, and indigestion, to any

wished degree; and adds, at the close of all, that his patients may agree for a perfect cure, or by the month, or by the year, or for life. All this was parodied with much humour by the late facetious Capt. Grose, in a handbill, given with a caricature, entitled, “ Patent Exercise, or Les Caprices de la Goute, Ballet Arthritique.”

²¹⁹ Author of a sermon, in English, on the accession of George II. His funeral was attended with a very numerous train of carriages and a great concourse of people.

²²⁰ Murdered at his house at Chelsea, with his maid servant, on the 16th of January. His nephew Mr. Mendez was taken up on suspicion, but discharged. A few days afterwards he destroyed himself by swallowing arsenic.

Esther

Esther Rodrigues, 90, 1759.	Judith Netto, 95, 1775.
Hannah Ergas, 91, 1759.	Jacob Franco, 91, 1777.
Jacob Dias, 95, 1767.	Isaac Nunes Meranda, 90.
Esther Gomes Henriquez, 92, 1772.	Hannah Pereira, 90, 1783.
Esther Fernandes Valencin, 96, 1775.	Isaac Aboab, merchant, 90, 1786.
	Mrs. Sarah Mattos, of the king- dom of Portugal, 98, 1792.

Cemetery of
the Dutch
Jews.

In the cemetery belonging to the Dutch Jews the rows are not kept so regularly, and the tombs resemble more those in our burial grounds. The inscriptions are entirely Hebrew. The two congregations were separated about the beginning of the present century, and differ in many of their customs and ceremonies. The Dutch Jews are equally averse from disturbing the bones of the dead; and if their cemetery is full, they cover it with a stratum of earth, of sufficient depth to make fresh graves; but the Portuguese always purchase new ground. The funeral ceremonies vary also; the Dutch Jews use a different prayer²²⁰ in the hall, and do not go seven times round the

Funeral cere-
monies.

²²⁰ “ The Lord is our rock, his work is per-
fect, for all his ways are judgment; a God
of truth, and without iniquity, just and right
is he; he is the rock, perfect in all his
works; who shall say unto him, What doest
thou? He ruleth in heaven and in earth;
he killeth, and maketh alive; he bringeth
down to the grave, and bringeth up; he is
the rock, perfect in all his works; who shall
say unto him, What doest thou? He speak-
eth, and it is done. Shew mercy freely
unto us; and, for the merit of him who
was bound on the altar like a lamb, hearken
and do: He is just in all his ways; he is the
rock, and perfect; long-suffering, abundant
in mercy. Have pity, and spare, we be-
seech thee, the fathers with the children;
for to thee, O Lord, belong mercies and
forgiveness; thou art just in killing and
making alive, and in thine hand is the visit-
ation of all spirits. Far be it from thee to
blot out our memory, but let thine eyes be
open with mercy upon us, for to thee, O
Lord, belong mercies and forgiveness. If
a man lives one year, or a thousand years,
what profit hath he since he is as though he
had not been. Blessed be the judge of truth,
who killeth and maketh alive; blessed be he,
for his judgment is true, his eyes perceive
all things, he rewardeth every man accord-
ing to his works; let all men, therefore,
praise his name. We know, O Lord, that
thy judgments are righteous; thou art just
when thou givest sentence, and pure when
thou judgest; let none, therefore, presume
to search into thy justice. Righteous art
thou, O Lord, and true are thy judgments.
He is the righteous judge, and judgeth up-
right

the corpse. When the bier has been carried a few paces from the hall towards the grave, it is set down, and a short prayer or ejaculation used²²¹. The grave is filled up by the persons who are appointed by the synagogue to perform the last offices for the dead, who when they leave the ground pluck some grass, and say, "They shall spring forth from the city as the grass of the earth." On returning to the hall they wash their hands, saying, "He will swallow up death for ever, and the Lord God will wipe away the tears from all faces, and the rebuke of his people will he remove from off all the earth, for the Lord hath spoken it²²²."

The cemetery belonging to the Dutch Jews was set apart for that purpose about the beginning of the present century. In this ground

"right and truly: blessed be he, for all his judgments are just and true. The soul of every living creature is in thy hands: thy right hand is full of righteousness: have mercy on the remnant of thy sheep; and say unto thy angel, Stay now thine hand. Great in council, and mighty in works; whose eyes are open upon all the ways of the sons of man, to reward every one according to his ways, according to the fruit of his deeds. I will shew that the Lord is upright; he is my fortress, and there is no unrighteousness in him. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord. He is merciful, and forgiveth iniquity, and destroyeth not; yea, many a time turneth he his wrath away, and suffereth not his whole displeasure to be wakened."

The following prayer is said after the funeral by sons of the deceased only, and repeated by them every morning and evening at the synagogue for twelve months:

"Blessed art thou, O Lord our God, King of the universe; who formed us in judgment, sustaineth us in judgment, knoweth our num-

ber in judgment, and hereafter will return us to life in judgment. Thou, O Lord, art powerful for ever; thou restoreth life to the dead, and art mighty to save: thou sustainest with thy mercy all living, and with thy great clemency make the dead to live: thou supportest them that fall, healest the sick, loosest the captives, and performest faithfully with those that lay in the dust. Who is like thee, most mighty? and who is comparable to thee, O King? who killeth and reviveth, and causest salvation to spring forth; and thou art faithful to raise the dead to life. Blessed art thou, O Lord, the restorer of life to the dead."

²²¹ "Blessed art thou, O Lord God, King of the universe, who hath formed you (meaning the dead) in judgment, and fed and cherished you in judgment, and killed you in judgment, and knows the number of you all in judgment, and in future time will cause ye to live again in judgment. Blessed art thou, O Lord, the restorer of life to the dead."

²²² Levy's Ceremonies of the Jews, p. 170.

are the tombs of Jacob Eliahu Hacoheh de Azevedo, Rabbi, 1705; Moses Franks, Esq. 1710; Abraham Franks, 1748; Philas, wife of Naphthali Franks, Esq. 1765; Aaron Franks, Esq. 1777; Joseph Levy, merchant, 1722; Elias Levy, Esq. 1750; Sarah Phillips, aged 90, 1733; Aaron Hart, a learned Rabbi²²²; Moses Hart, Esq. 1756; Jacob Hart, Gent. of New York, 1785; Dr. De Folk, Rabbi; Hart Wessels, M. D. 1767; Judith Joseph, aged 90, 1771; Michael Adolphus, Esq. 1785; Nathan Mitchell, M. D. 1785; Naphthali Hart Myers, Esq. 1789; Lepy Reuben, aged 95, 1787; and Solomon Shiph, chief Rabbi (who performed the ceremony of consecrating the new synagogue), 1792.

Hospital of
the Portu-
guese Jews.

A hospital for the sick and diseased poor, and lying-in married women, belonging to the Portuguese Jews, was instituted in the year 1748. Their new hospital at Mile-end, which is extremely neat and commodious, was built in 1793. It is supported chiefly by voluntary subscriptions²²³, and contains 40 beds. Adjoining to the hospital is an alms-house for 12 aged persons, who are provided with food and clothing. In this alms-house there are now one woman aged 96, two aged 81, one aged 80, and one man aged 82. The number of poor among the Portuguese Jews is about 1100, including men, women, and children.

Alms-house.

Reservoir of
Weltham
waterworks.

On the north side of the Mile-end road, near Bicknell's brewery, is a reservoir belonging to the Westham water-works. The principal manufactures in this hamlet are, Mr. Minish's hartshorn manufacture, Cocke's manufacture of patent sponges for ships, and Lacy and Stephens's, Ellis's and Harris's rope-walks. In this hamlet also are three large breweries belonging to Charington, Jackson, and Bicknell.

²²² Aaron Hart, who died about the year 1754, wrote some controversial tracts in Hebrew. from 270l. to 300l. annually from the general fund of charity. (From the information of

²²³ The elders of the congregation grant Mr. De Castro.)

There

There was formerly a Lazar-house, or hospital, at Mile-end, dedicated to our Saviour and St. Mary Magdalen, of which John Mills was proctor in 1551²²⁴, and Henry Smith, in 1589²²⁵.

On the north side of the Mile-end road, within this hamlet, are five alms-houses belonging to public bodies, which have no immediate connection with the parish of Stepney. The Trinity alms-houses were founded in the year 1695, by the corporation of the Trinity-house (on ground given for that purpose by Captain Henry Mudd). They are 28 in number, and intended for the residence of decayed commanders of ships, or mates, and their wives or widows. Their pensions are 18l. per annum, and a chaldron and a half of coals. In the centre of the quadrangle is the statue of Capt. Sandes, who died in 1721, having bequeathed the sum of 100l. and the reversion of an estate in Lincolnshire of 147l. per annum, to these alms-houses. The statue was put up in 1746, at which time the estate had dropped in. On the north side of the quadrangle is a very neat chapel, in the windows of which are some coats of arms²²⁶ in stained glass, which were removed from the old hall of the Trinity-house at Deptford, when it was taken down in 1786. They were put up in this chapel in 1793; some additions are about to be made to them.

Trinity alms-houses.

Bancroft's hospital was founded by Francis Bancroft, citizen and draper of London, who by his will, bearing date 1727, directed the sum of 4000l. or 5000l. to be employed in purchasing ground

Bancroft's hospital.

²²⁴ Parish Register at Stratford-Bow.

²²⁵ In that year he had the King's letters patent, empowering him to collect alms for its support.

²²⁶ 1. Gules, an anchor Argent, impaling, Vert three crescents, Or. 2. Ermine, on a bend Sable three martlets Or, on a canton of the last a rose, Gules.—Thomas Wilkins, Warden, 1729. 3. Arg. a chevron G. between three trefoils slipped Azure.—Lewis

Foxt, 1715. 4. Arg. on a chevron G. between three owls Sable, as many lozenges Ermine, on a chief Azure three hazle-branches Or.—John Hazlewood, 1710. 5. Vert, a griffin segreant Or.—Henry Collins, 1701. 6. Arg. two faunches Sable, each charged with a leopard's face Or.—John Denne, 1728. 7. Vert, two bars Ermine, in chief a leopard passant, Or.—David Greenhill, 1730.

within the bills of mortality, and building thereon alms-houses for 24 poor old men, with a convenient chapel, a school-room for 100 boys, and dwelling-houses for two masters. He left the whole of his fortune, after paying a few legacies and the above-mentioned expences of building, &c. for the endowment of the hospital. The men, who, if proper objects can be found, are to be members of the Drapers' company, are allowed by the founder's will 8l. per annum, and coals; the masters 30l. per annum each, fire, candles, &c. These salaries and pensions, in consequence of the improvement of the estate, have been augmented. The pensioners receive now 18l. per annum. The boys, who are appointed by the Drapers' company, are clothed, and taught reading, writing, and accounts. They are admitted between the age of 7 and 10, and suffered to remain till 15, when they are allowed by Mr. Bancroft's will 4l. as an apprentice-fee, or 2l. 10s. to fit them out for service. The will is in print²²⁷, as well as the rules and orders for the pensioners and boys.

This hospital, which stands on the north side of the Mile-end road, at a considerable distance beyond the turnpike, occupies three sides of a spacious quadrangle. On the east and west sides are the habitations of the pensioners. In the centre of the north side is the chapel, which has a handsome stone portico, supported by pillars of the Ionic order. The school and the dwelling-houses of the master adjoin to the chapel.

Skinners'
alms-houses.

The Skinners' alms-houses, adjoining to those belonging to the Trinity-house, were founded by Lewis Newbury for 12 poor widows.

²²⁷ The following singular clause is deserving of notice: "My body I desire may be embalmed within six days after my death, and my entrails to be put in a leaden box, and included in my coffin, or placed in my vault next the same, as shall be most convenient; and that my coffin be made of oak, lined with lead; and that the top or lid thereof be hung with strong hinges, neither to be nailed, screwed, locked down, or fastened any other way, but to open freely, and without any trouble, like to the top of a trunk."

They

They were built in the year 1698. The pensioners in these houses have an allowance of 18 l. per annum each.

The Vintners' alms-houses, a little more to the east, were founded for 12 poor widows, who have 5s. 3d. a week each. Vintners' alms-houses.

Mr. Fuller's, Mrs. Bowry's, and Cook's alms-houses, situated in Mile-end Old-town, but founded for the benefit of the whole parish collectively, will be treated of hereafter.

Mile-end Old-town charity-school was instituted about the year 1724. Mr. Jonathan Raven, in 1790, left 1 l. per annum to this school. Benefactions in money have been given to the amount of nearly 1700 l.²²⁸; of which only 1000 l. (the gift of Mr. Innes) now remains, the rest having been expended, in the year 1787, in building the present school-house, a very neat and commodious structure. With this fund, aided by annual subscriptions, and collections at charity sermons, 50 boys and 20 girls are clothed and educated. Mile-end Old-town charity-school.

The other benefactions, which belong exclusively to this hamlet, are, 3 l. per annum, given by Thomas Perkins in 1702, for seamen's widows, and the sum of 300 l. laid out in South Sea annuities, for the benefit of the poor not receiving alms, being parcel of the sum of 1000 l. left by Edward Owen, in 1704, to charitable uses, and appropriated by an order of the Court of Chancery to this hamlet. Benefactions belonging to that hamlet.

The hamlet of Mile-end New-town is about two miles in circumference. It stands detached from the rest of the parish, insulated by Whitechapel, Bethnal-green, and Spitalfields. It contains about 620 houses. In this hamlet is no public building except Mr. Cottingham's chapel already mentioned. His congregation support a school Hamlet of MILE-END NEW-TOWN.
School supported by the Methodists.

²²⁸ The principal benefactors have been,
1735, Captain Brown, 100 l.
1752, Mr. Ratford, 100 l.

1771, Henry Thompson, Esq, 100 l.
1777, S. Jones, Esq. 1000 l. 3 per cents.
1786, Mrs. Susanna Jones, 100 l.

for 20 boys and 20 girls, who are clothed and educated, being the only charitable institution in the hamlet.

The quota paid to the land-tax in this hamlet is 368l. which is raised by a rate of 4s. in the pound.

Fuller's
alms-houses.

The following benefactions concern all the hamlets of Stepney collectively; and in many of them, the new parishes of St. George in the East, Bethnal-green, &c. have an interest:—An alms-house founded by John Fuller, Esq. of Bishop's Hall, in 1592²²⁹, for 12 poor single men of 50 years of age, or upwards. It is endowed by the founder with a rent-charge of 50l. per annum, issuing out of an estate in Lincolnshire. This alms-house stands in Eagle Place, on the north side of the Mile-end road.

Mr. John Pemell, in 1698, founded an alms-house, which stands within the parish of Bethnal-green, for four poor drapers' widows, and four widows of seamen belonging to the parish of Stepney, who have been in the East India Company's service. They have a pension of 4l. per annum each; 1l. for a gown, and 1l. for coals.

Mrs. Bowry's. Mrs. Bowry, by her will, bearing date 1715, devised the residue of her personal property, in trust, for the purpose of building and endowing an alms-house for such a number of aged seamen or their widows, of this parish, as the remainder of the bequest, after purchasing a site between Stepney church and Bow, and paying the expence of building, should be sufficient to maintain; which remainder was to be laid out in the purchase of lands. The parish were under the necessity of instituting a Chancery suit, at a considerable expence, to establish this charity. A decree was obtained in the year 1740, soon after which the alms-house was built. By a report made in Chancery, July 9, 1747, there then remained for the endowment the sum of 2038l. 12s. 2d. O. S. S. annuities, which has since been

²²⁹ Repaired in 1720. Over the door are the arms of Fuller, Arg. three bars Azure.

increased

increased to 2309l. 5s. 10d. but has not as yet been laid out in the purchase of land. The annual income of this alms-house is 73l. 14s. 4d. It stands on the south side of the road, near the entrance of Stratford-Bow. It has eight tenements, one of which is allotted to each of the hamlets of Stepney, and to the parishes of Christ Church Spitalfields, Bethnal-green, St. Anne Limehouse, and St. George in the East. The alms-houses founded by Lady Rowe, and her first husband Captain James Cook, for poor seamen and their widows, are situated on the north side of the Mile-end road. Lady Rowe's intended endowment has been mentioned in the account of Shadwell. They are inhabited by poor families placed in them by the parish.

John Matthew, in 1560, gave a rent-charge of 40s. per annum to the poor of Stepney, and 3s. 4d. for "a drinking for the church-wardens:" William Cattle, the same sum in 1625. Captain William Curtis, in 1669, bequeathed a rent-charge of 60l. per annum, to be disposed of to charitable uses within this parish, deducting the sum of 24l. to be appropriated every other year for the release of poor prisoners. Mrs. Prisca Coburne, by will, in 1701, gave her manor of Covell-hall in Suffolk, now producing a neat rent of 120l. per annum, for the benefit of poor seamen's widows in this parish. The respective shares which the new parishes (taken out of Stepney) were to receive of this benefaction, were settled by a decree in Chancery in 1733. Mrs. Sarah Pritchard, in 1717, gave 5s. per annum each, to 10 poor maids, or widows, of the parish of Stepney. Some small sums have been given to the poor's stock.

Various benefactions to the parish of Stepney. Money.

Mr. Richard Underhill, in 1671, left the sum of 60l. to be laid out in land, with the produce of which 12 penny loaves are to be given weekly to 12 ancient people. The residue is appropriated to the minister for a sermon. Henrietta Lady Wentworth gave 100l. and Philadelphia Lady Wentworth the like sum, to this parish: in consequence

consequence of a law-suit, these benefactions were reduced to one half, which was appropriated for bread ²³⁰. Robert Ratford, in 1752, bequeathed the sum of 100l. for bread. Mrs. Susan Wilson, in 1786, gave the sum of 50l. (laid out in the purchase of 67l. 18s. 3d. reduced annuities), the interest, when not wanted for the repair of Mr. Wilson's tomb, to be given away in bread. Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon, in 1790, gave the sum of 100l. South Sea annuities for bread.

Clothes.

Mrs. Dorothy Smith, in 1792, gave the interest of 232l. 11s. 3d. 3 per cents. to purchase flannel petticoats for the poor.

Cockneys' feast.

There was formerly a yearly meeting of natives of Stepney, called the Cockneys' Feast, at which collections were made for the purpose of apprenticing poor children to the sea service. This institution was patronized by several distinguished characters. The Duke of Mountagu and Sir Charles Wager were patrons and stewards in 1734 ²³¹. It was discontinued a few years ago, having been in a great measure superseded by a more general institution, the Marine Society.

²³⁰ Circuit-walk annexed to Stow's Survey. of the bells, which were recast at that

²³¹ Their names are inscribed upon two time.

STRATFORD-BOW.

THIS place takes its name in common with Stratford on the opposite side of the river, and many others in various parts of the kingdom, from an ancient ford near one of the Roman highways. In the reign of Henry I. a bridge of one arch having been built here over the river Lea, the place came to be distinguished by the addition of *atte boghe*, *atte boughe*, or *at the bow* *. In Leland's Collections is the following account of this bridge: "Matilda, wife of Henry I. having herself been well washed in the water, caused two bridges to be builded in a place one mile distant from the Old ford, of the which one was situated over Lee at the head of the town of Stratford, nowe called Bowe, because the bridge was arched like unto a bowe, a rare piece of work, for before that time the like had never been seen in England. The other over the little brooke, commonly called Chanelse Bridge. She made the King's highway of gravel between the two bridges. Moreover, she gave manors and a mill, commonly called Wiggen Mill, to the Abbets of Barking, for the repayringe of the bridges and highwaie. But afterwards Gilbert de Mountfichet founded the Abbey of Stratford in the marishes, the Abbot whereof, by giving a piece of money, purchafed to himself the manors and mill afore-

Name and etymology.

History of Stratford, commonly called Bow-bridge.

* Not, as I imagine, because the arch was more like a bow than those of other bridges; the very word arch is derived from *arcus*, a bow. St. Mary-de-Arcubus and St. Mary-le-Bow are always looked upon as synonymous.

“ said, and covenanted to repair the bridges and way; till at length
 “ he laid the charge upon one Godfrey Pratt, allowing him certain
 “ loaves of bread daily, that he should repair the bridges and way;
 “ who being holpen by the aid of travellers, did not only perform
 “ the charge, but also was a gainer to himself; which thing the
 “ Abbot perceiving, withholdeth from him part of the bread pro-
 “ mised, whereupon Godfrey demandeth a toll of the wayfaring
 “ men; and to them that denied he stopped the way, till at length,
 “ wearied with toil, he neglecteth his charge, whereof came the
 “ ruin of the stone bridges and way².” Leland’s account differs in
 many particulars from the following, which may be regarded as the
 more authentic, having been given in upon oath, at an inquisition
 taken before Robert de Retford and Henry Spigurnell, the King’s
 justices, in the year 1303. The jurors declared upon their oath,
 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 West-
 ham; 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 farther, 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

² Collesan. vol. i. p. 55. Stow, speaking
 of the bridges over the Lea, says, “ Now
 “ concerning these three middle bridges of
 “ Lee, of the which two be builded of stone,
 “ they be proper to three mills, whereof one
 “ the master of St. Thomas of Acres in Lon-
 “ don made; the others, the maisters of the

“ Bridgehouse of London. Two of them,
 “ which belong to Essex, the Abbot of Strat-
 “ ford is bound to repair; the third, the
 “ bridgemasters of London; for the land was
 “ escheated 37 Hen. III.” Stow’s Annals,
 4to. p. 197, 198.

afterwards,

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 Bassët and the Abbot of Waltham, being hindered from passing that way with their waggons 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 repair³. In the year 1366, a toll was granted for the repair of Stratford bridge, to continue during three years, it being very ruinous, and no one obliged to repair it⁴.

The parish of Stratford-Bow was separated from that of Stepney, of which it was formerly a hamlet, about the year 1720. The village of Bow, as it is usually called (dropping its original name of Stratford, and preserving only the distinction), is situated two miles to the east of London on the Essex road. The parish lies within the hundred of Ossulston, and is bounded on the east by the river Lea, which separates it from Low-layton and Westham in Essex; on the north by Hackney; on the north-west by Bethnal-green; on the west and south-west by Stepney; and on the south-east by St. Leonard Bromley. It contains about 465 acres of land, of which 218 are arable, the remainder pasture, upland pasture, and marsh-

Situation of
the parish of
Stratford-
Bow.

Boundaries
and extent.

³ Cl. 31 Edw. I. N^o 170.

⁴ Pat. 40 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 12.

land, except 13 acres occupied by nursery gardens. Mr. Gordon, who has grounds both in this parish and in that of St. Leonard Bromley, is well known for his extensive culture of exotic plants. The soil at Stratford-Bow is various, loam, sand, and gravel. This parish pays the sum of 459l. 9s. 10d. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of 1s. 6d. in the pound.

Soil, and
land-tax.

Manufac-
tures.

The principal manufacture at this place is that of calico printing, once in a very flourishing state; there is now only one ground of any extent, which belongs to MacMurdo, Lane, and Tibbalds. Scarlet-dying, for the East India Company, was carried on to a great extent about forty years ago, but there are no dyers now in the parish. The celebrated manufacture of China, which took its name from this place, was carried on at Stratford, on the other side of the water. It has been some time dropped. Stratford-Bow is said to have been famous formerly for its number of bakers, who supplied a great part of the metropolis.

Stratford-
abbey.

Frequent mention is made, both in printed books and in the calendars at the Tower, of a convent at Stratford-Bow; but upon carefully examining all the charters to which they refer, it appears that they all apply either to the convent of Monks at Stratford in Essex, or that of Nuns at St. Leonard Bromley.

Heretics
burnt.

On the 7th of June 1556, thirteen persons were burnt to death at this place for what was then deemed heresy⁵.

The old
place at
Oldford.

At Oldford, a hamlet in this parish (so called from the ford before-mentioned), are the remains of an ancient mansion, vulgarly called King John's Palace. Mr. Bagford, in his letter prefixed to the first volume of Leland's Collectanea, says it was a palace of Henry VIII. I have met with no record or memorial of any kind to prove that it ever was in the crown. I suppose it to have been the same mansion

⁵ Stow's Annals, p. 1043. 4to.

which

which was formerly called Giffing-place, or Petersfield, which *place*, with 19 acres of land in Oldford, was conveyed, anno 1418, by John Gest, to Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, William Louthir, and others ⁶; and by Louthir, the same year, to Nicholas Hulme, Ralph Shakerly, and their heirs ⁷. As early as Queen Elizabeth's time, the "old place," or "great place," at Oldford, was divided into tenements, as appears by frequent entries in the register of baptisms and burials. Only one gateway of very ancient brick-work now remains. The bases of the arches under the gateway are of stone, and terminate with figures of angels holding shields, and some grotesque representations. The site of this mansion was given to Christ's hospital, in the year 1665, by William Williams, citizen of London ⁸. The governors of the hospital have no records belonging to it of an older date.

Sir William Furnival, who died in 1383, was seised of a messuage and garden in Oldford, held of the Bishop of London, Joan, his daughter, wife of Thomas Nevill, being his heir ⁹.

Edmund Lord Sheffield, who distinguished himself in the sea-fight against the Spanish Armada, resided at Stratford-Bow in 1613 ¹⁰. Edmund Lord Sheffield.
John le Neve, author of the *Monumenta Anglicana*, had a house there ¹¹. John le Neve.
It was the residence also of Dr. Samuel Jebb, an eminent physician, who published a life of Mary Queen of Scots, in Latin; editions of Aristides; Bacon's *Opus Majus*; *Caius de Canibus*, &c. ¹² Samuel Jebb.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built as a chapel of ease to Stepney, in the early part of the 14th century. The Parish church.

⁶ Cl. 6 Hen. V. m. 12. and 14.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ From the information of Richard Corp, Esq. secretary.

⁹ Esch. 6 Ric. II. N^o 41.

¹⁰ *Stratford Letters*, vol. i. p. 2.

¹¹ Vertue's MSS. in the Earl of Orford's collection at Strawberry-hill.

¹² Nichols's *Life of Bowyer*, p. 33, and 80.

chantry-roll at the Augmentation-office says, that it was founded by Edward III. on a piece of ground, which was part of the King's highway. The original structure, which is of flint and stones, still remains. It consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, separated from the nave by octagonal pillars, and pointed arches. The tower

Monuments. is of stone, square and plain, not embattled. On the south wall of the chancel is the monument of James Walker, Esq. ¹⁴, 1707, with busts in white marble of the deceased and his wife. On the north wall is a monument for Mr. Thomas Jorden ¹⁵, merchant, 1671; he married Katherine, daughter of Richard Whitlock. On the floor are the tombs of James Harrison, Esq. 1699; Thomas Salwey, merchant, 1705; the Rev. Thomas White, A. M. prebendary of Litchfield, rector of Stepney, and minister of Stratford-Bow (ob. 1710); and the Rev. Thomas Foxley, 30 years rector of Stratford-Bow, 1770.

Alice Coburne.

At the east end of the north aisle is the monument of Alice, daughter of Thomas Coburne, Gent. 1689, with a bust of the deceased in white marble ¹⁶. In the south aisle are the monuments of
Grace,

¹⁴ Arms—On a chevron between three crests, as many annulets, quartering, three peacocks—the coat of Peacock of Finchley. Mr. Walker's mother was a coheir of that family.

¹⁵ Arms—Sab. an eagle displayed in bend Or, cottised Argent.

¹⁶ Inscription—"אין שלטרן ביום תפוח.
—Infra siti sunt cineres Aliciæ Coburne, filię unicæ Thomæ Coburne, generosi de Stratford-le-Bow, quæ (licet defunctâ inter pariendum matre defuncto, item decem post mensibus patre, tamen inauditâ novercæ Priscæ Coburne curâ liberaliter educatâ) cum attingisset annum decimum quintum, suprâ ætatem longè prudentiâ animisque dotibus ornata, suprâ quotidianas formas miris modis elegans et venusta, suprâ præcepta Philofophorum cunctis virtutis nume-

ris absoluta, suprâ fidem omnibus æqua et benigna, omnibus vicissim grata, suorum denique deliciæ, spes sola familiæ tandem (ea erat vis formæ et virtutis) attraxit ad se amantem (W. W.) qui veniendo vindendo victus eam solam sibi speravit uxorem, eam solam comitem vitæ thalamicę participem, prosperè omnia procedere visa, alter alterius ignes æquaverunt fixos in utriusque medullis penitissimis, amoris perenne fœdus percussum, dies nuptialis appetivit, totique erant in concessis quæ jam instabant gaudiis; cum inopinato variolarum morbo correpta nupturiens puella magno omnium cum lactu, amantis maximo obiit (infandum)! obiit 7 Id. Maii, anno Christi nati 1689, et ipsissimo die nuptiis destinato sepulta hic recubuit quasi mortali amplexui præponens Abrahami sinum, ubi jam suavi
" obvoluta

Grace, daughter of John Wylforde, and wife of John Amcotts¹⁷, citizen of London, 1551; and Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Samuel Summers, aged 95, 1764. On the floor are the tombs of Mr. Charles Maxfield Forster Gerrard Hallsey, 1756; and Mr. William Vanleute, 1758. In the nave is the monument of Mrs. Prisca Coburne¹⁸, Prisca Coburne. a liberal benefactor to the parishes of Stepney and Stratford-Bow, 1701; and a hatchment to the memory of Rachel, daughter of George Wilmer, Esq.¹⁹, 1670. At the west end of the church is the monument of Edward Rust, citizen and draper, 1704.

There were formerly in this church the monuments of Thomas Beaufiz, justice of peace and coroner, 1458; Henry Wilson, of Oldford, 1502; John Tate, 1508; and Richard Gray, 1532²⁰. In the church-yard are the tombs of Philip Ludwell, Esq. 1716; Mr. Wil-

“ obvoluta requie manet *αναστασις* iustorum,
 “ eo primùm die visura terreno suo corpore
 “ corpora pulchriora, virtutem suâ dum in
 “ vivis erat perfectiorem, amorem vel suo
 “ erga procum vel proci erga seipsam arden-
 “ tiorem. In id tempus duret hoc qualecun-
 “ que monumentum, mœstissimi amatoris opus,
 “ dimidiâ tantùm parte superstitis, memoriæ
 “ virginis *Της μακαριστης*, utriusque amoris fa-
 “ crum.”

This epitaph was written by Mr. Wollaston, the lady's lover.

¹⁷ Arms—Quarterly of eight: 1. Arg. a tower between three covered cups Azure.—Amcotts. 2. Arg. a fesse between three escallops Gules.—Sutton. 3. Barry of eight A. and G. a lion saltant Sable.—Washhouse. 4. G. gutty Arg. a castle triple towered Or, Hawburgh. 5. G. on a bend Arg. double-cottised O. three escallops Sable. 6. Arg. on a bend cottised Sab. three griffins' heads erased of the field, beaked Or.—Sawley. 7. Barry of six G. and Erm.—Kirton. 8. Arg. three annulets G. between two bendlets Sable.—

Dawery.

¹⁸ Arms—Arg. on a chevron between three bugle-horns Sab. as many mullets Or.—Foster. Mrs. Coburne was daughter of Mr. Foster, minister of Stratford-Bow.

¹⁹ Arms—Quarterly of eight: 1. G. a chevron vairé between three eagles displayed Or.—Wilmer. 2. Arg. a chevron G. between three popinjays.—Thwenge. 3. Arg. a lion rampant purple.—Bruse, of Skelton. 4. Arg. two bars G. on a canton of the second, a lion passant Or.—Lancaster. 5. Arg. three Hurts. 6. Arg. a chevron between three squirrels Gules—the coat of Kinsey. 7. Or on a canton Vert a falcon rising of the field. 8. G. three crescents Erm. a border engrailed of the second—borne by Aldon. George Wilmer, of Stratford-Bow, was son of George Wilmer by Susanna, daughter and coheir of Marmaduke Thwenge, of Yorkshire; who, after his death, was re-married to Henry, son of Thomas Viscount Fairfax. Harl. MSS. N^o 1551.

²⁰ Harl. MSS. N^o 1551.

liam

liam de Young, 1729; Mrs. Mary Skinner, 1765; Sarah, wife of Mr. William Gilbert Matthews, 1780; and Mrs. Anne Willis, 1786. On the outside of the church are the monuments of Mrs. Joyce Hunt, 1758; and John Cook, collar-maker to his Majesty, 1763.

Stratford-Bow church built as a chapel of ease.

In the year 1311, a licence was granted by Bishop Baldock (dated from Stepney) to the inhabitants of Stratford and Oldford, to build a chapel for the convenience of attending divine service, they being so far distant from their parish church, and the roads in winter impassable by reason of the floods²¹. By the terms of this licence, the inhabitants were to assign a sufficient income for the chaplain to attend divine service on all the great holidays at the mother-church, and contribute to its repair. Long after this, some differences having arisen between the inhabitants of Stepney and those of Stratford, who seem to have been desirous of rendering themselves independent of the mother church, they were compromised in the year 1497, and an agreement was then drawn up, whereby the inhabitants of Stratford promised for the future to acknowledge themselves parishioners of Stepney, and their chapel subject to that church; the inhabitants of Stepney, on their part, agreed to accept of 24s. per annum, in lieu of all charges for repairs of the mother church, and to dispense with their attendance there, except on the feast of their patron, St. Dunstan; and on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week, when they were to accompany the rest of the parishioners in procession to St. Paul's cathedral²². In the reign of Henry VIII. when Westminster was made a bishopric, the parish of Stepney was excused from this procession to St. Paul's, upon condition, that the rector and church-wardens of Stepney, and the curate and chapel-wardens

²¹ Newcourt, vol. i. p. 742.

²² Ibid.

of Stratford, should attend on the said day, and make an offering at St. Peter's, Westminster²³.

Hellen Hilliard gave certain lands and tenements, valued at 50 s. per annum, for a chantry in the chapel at Stratford-Bow. Various persons gave lands and tenements, valued in the whole at 131. 6s. 8d. to augment the priest's wages²⁴. When the chantries and guilds were seized by the King, the lands belonging to this chapel shared the general fate. The inhabitants, thinking that the endowment of this chapel did not come within the statute, attempted to recover them, but it appears that their endeavours were ineffectual²⁵. In the inventory of goods²⁶, &c. belonging to parish churches, taken by order of the government in the first year of Edward the Sixth, is the following entry: "Paid for a learned counsell, at suche tyme as " the Kyng's commissioners demaunded our lands, whyche we " thought had been without the compas of the statute, 5 l. Mem. " that all the olde Latin boks were caryed to the chancellor of the " Bishop of Westminster, according to the statute." The curate of Stratford-Bow was appointed by the vicar of Stepney; his salary in Henry VIII's time was 8 l. per annum.

Lands left to the chapel.

In the year 1654, the sum of 92 l. per annum was voted to Fulk Bellers, minister of Stratford-Bow²⁷.

The chapel at Stratford-Bow was consecrated as a parish church, on the 26th of March 1719. In the year 1730, an act of parliament passed for providing a maintenance for the rector. By this act, the sum of 3500 l. (out of certain monies raised by a duty on coals, for endowing the fifty new churches) was allotted to be laid out in the purchase of lands, or other hereditaments, in fee-simple²⁸, for

Made a parish church and rectory.

²³ Newcourt, vol. i. p. 742.

²⁴ Chantry Roll in the Augmentation-office.

²⁵ The lands were sold to Thomas Bocher and Henry Jenner. Record in the Augmentation-office.

²⁶ In the Augmentation-office.

²⁷ Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. vii. p. 464.

²⁸ This money still remains in South Sea stock.

the rector of Stratford, who receives under the same act, the sum of 40l. per annum out of the money which the church-wardens are authorized to receive for graves, vaults, &c. He is entitled also to the customary dues for reading the burial-service, and other surplice-fees. The great tithes were reserved by the act to Brazen Nose College. The rector of Stratford was to pay 10l. per annum to each of the portionists of Stepney, during their respective incumbencies. This rectory is not to be held *in commendam*. The rector enjoys the sum of 8l. per annum, said to have been a benefaction of Edward VI.²⁸ Perhaps it was settled on the minister in lieu of the lands which were seized, as mentioned in the preceding page.

Mrs. Prisca Coburne, who died in 1701, left 20l. per annum, for ever, to the minister of Stratford-Bow, and 4l. to the clerk.

Rectors.

Robert Warren, &c.

The first rector of Stratford-Bow was Dr. Robert Warren, of whom mention has been made in the account of Hampstead²⁹. The present rector is the Rev. Thomas Eccles, M. A. who succeeded Thomas Foxley in 1770.

Register.

The register of baptisms, burials, and marriages, begins in 1538, and has been ever since kept distinctly from that at Stepney.

		Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
Comparative	1580—1589	-	21 $\frac{3}{10}$	-	24 $\frac{3}{5}$
state of popu-	1630—1639	-	25 $\frac{1}{5}$	-	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
lation.	1680—1689	-	27 $\frac{2}{5}$	-	39 $\frac{9}{10}$
	1730—1739	-	40 $\frac{3}{10}$	-	—
	1771—1780	-	64 $\frac{2}{5}$	-	—
	1781—1785	-	—	-	51

This place appears to have increased within the two last centuries, in a proportion of three to one. The present number of houses is about 330.

²⁸ From the information of Mr. Eccles, to whom I am indebted for some other particulars relating to this place.

²⁹ See vol. ii. p. 541.

In 1603, there were 130 burials; 89 persons died of the plague. Plague years.
 In 1625, there were 102 burials, of which 30 only are marked
 (plague). In 1665, there were 139 burials.

Extracts from the Register.

“Humphrey, son of Sir Humphrey Brown, Knt. baptized
 “Dec. 15, 1554.”

“John Harman, Esquyer, one of the gentilmen hushers of the
 “chambre of our foverayn Lady the Quene, and the excellent Lady
 “Dame Dorothye Gwydott, widow, late of the town of Southamp-
 “ton, married Dec. 21, 1557.”

“Dugles, daughter of Henry Howard, Esq.³⁰, baptized Jan. 29,
 “1571--2; Henry³¹, son of Henry Lord Howard, baptized May 16,
 “1585.”

“William Gowge, the son of Thomas Gowge, was christened Dr. William
 Gowge.
 “the 6th of November, 1575.” William Gouge, whose baptism
 is here recorded, was an eminent divine among the Puritans. He
 was minister of Blackfriars. Neale says he was for many years
 esteemed the father of the London ministers³². He sat in the as-
 sembly of divines, and frequently supplied the moderator's place.
 His works are, “The whole armour of God;” commentaries on the
 epistle to the Hebrews, and on Canticles; a tract on the calling of
 the Jews; several sermons; an exposition of the Lord's prayer, &c.³³
 His son, Thomas Gouge, a person of eminence also, was bap- Thomas
 Gouge.
 tized at Stratford-Bow, on the 29th of Sept. 1605. He established
 numerous schools in Wales, at which he caused to be educated at
 his own expence near 2000 children, who were taught the English

³⁰ Afterwards the second Lord Howard of Bindon. His only daughter Douglas married Sir Arthur Gorge. p. 433.

³² Neale's History of the Puritans, vol. ii.

³³ Ant. Wood.

³¹ He died in his infancy.

language. He printed 8000 Welch Bibles, 1000 of which he gave away, and directed the remainder to be sold at a cheap rate in the principal towns in Wales³⁴. Thomas Gouge published several devotional and religious tracts³⁵, a volume of sermons, and some single discourses. He died in 1681. Archbishop Tillotson preached his funeral sermon.

“ Mary, daughter of Hugh Vere, Gent.³⁶, baptized Aug. 10, 1581; John, son of John Vere, Gent.³⁷, 1582.”

Birth of
Henry Earl
of Holland.

“ Henry, son of the Right Hon^{ble} Robert Lord Rich, baptized Aug. 19, 1590.” This Henry was the celebrated Earl of Holland, of whom anecdotes have been given in the account of Kenfington³⁸.

A King of
Portugal at
Stratford-
Bow.

“ A Portugalle, beinge Treasurer to the Kinge of Portugall, dyed in the howse of Robert Ridgdaile, inholder, at the Peter and Powle, when the said King laid in this parish, and was buried the first daie of Aprill 1591.” The King of Portugal, here mentioned, was Don Antonio Perez, prior of Crato, who pretended to the crown of that kingdom in opposition to Phillip II. King of Spain. He was crowned at Lisbon, but was soon obliged to quit his new dominions by the superior power of Philip. He came to England in 1581, where he met with a kind reception from Queen Elizabeth³⁹.

Marriage of
Dr. Whitaker.

“ William Whitaker⁴⁰, Doctor Theologiæ, of Cambridge, widower, and Joan Fenner, widow, married April 8, 1591.”

“ Mrs. Mary Yorke, daughter of Sir Edmund Yorke, Knt. buried Dec. 29, 1591.”

³⁴ Neale, vol. ii. p. 730.

³⁵ The Principles of Religion explained, in Question and Answer; A Word to Sinners; The surest Way to thrive by Charity to the Poor; Christian Directions to walk with God; The Young Man's Guide; The Christian Householder, &c. (Calamy's Silenced Ministers, vol. i. p. 147, 148.)

^{36—37} John and Hugh Vere were grandsons of John Earl of Oxford, the fifth of that name.

³⁸ See p. 176, 177.

³⁹ Rapin's History of England, vol. ii. p. 114, 115.

⁴⁰ A celebrated theological writer; his works were published in 1610, in two volumes in folio.

“ William

“ William Masham ⁴¹, of the Inner Temple, Gent. and Dame Elizabeth Altham ⁴², of Hatfield Broad-oak, Effex, late wife of Sir James Altham, Knt. married June 26, 1611.”

“ S^r Gerard Samms, Knt. and Urfula Saxy, widow, married Nov. 4, 1619.”

“ Thomas, son of Sir Arthur Ingram ⁴³, Knt. baptized June 20, 1616.”

“ S^r Thomas Hynton, of Chilton Foliot, Knt. and the Lady Mary Harvie, late wife of Sir Sebastian Harvie, Knt. married Oct. 1, 1622.”

“ Rose, daughter of Sir Henry O’Neale, and Martha, baptized Nov. 30, 1631.”

“ Sir Laurence Smith, Knt. buried Feb. 24, 1665--6.”

“ Sir Harry Fitzjames, Knt. buried Mar. 5, 1685--6; Lady Fitzjames, May 13, 1689.”

“ Mary, daughter of the Hon. William Maynard ⁴⁴, buried in Effex, Feb. 20, 1687--8.”

“ William Penkethman ⁴⁵, batchelor, of St. Paul’s Covent Garden, and Elizabeth Hill, maiden, of St. Paul Shadwell, married Nov. 22, 1714.”

“ The Rev. John Henley ⁴⁶, of St. Andrew, Holborn, and Mary Clifford, married Feb. 1, 1725--6.”

Sir John Jolles, anno 1613, founded a school in this place for 35 boys of Stratford-Bow and St. Leonard Bromley. Mrs. Prisca Coburne, who died in 1701, gave a rent-charge of 50l. per annum to a schoolmaster and his wife for instructing poor children, not to

Marriage of William Penkethman.

Marriage of Orator Henley.

Charity-schools.

⁴¹ Created a baronet in 1621; ancestor of Lord Masham.

⁴² The peerages call her Winifred, daughter of Sir Francis Barrington.

⁴³ A Spanish merchant and citizen of London. Stow’s Survey, b. ii. p. 154.

⁴⁴ Second son of William the second Lord Maynard. He married the daughter and heir of Thomas Evans, Esq. of Stratford-Bow.

⁴⁵ The celebrated comedian.

⁴⁶ The famous Orator Henley.

exceed 50 in number, which school might either be incorporated with that of Sir John Jolles or not, as her executors should think best ⁴⁷. Mrs. Meliora Priestley, a few years ago, founded a school for six girls.

Benefactions
to the poor.

The said Mrs. Coburne also gave the sum of 20 l. per annum, to poor inhabitants of this place not receiving alms. These benefactions she charged upon her estates at Stratford and Bocking. Mrs. Elizabeth Summers, who died in 1764, gave the interest of 200 l. to be distributed annually among the poor on New Year's day.

Mrs. Priestley left 20 sixpenny loaves, to be distributed among the poor once a month.

Sir John Jolles founded an alms-house in St. Leonard Bromley, for four poor belonging to that parish, and four belonging to Stratford-Bow ⁴⁸.

⁴⁷ They were incorporated, and still remain of girls on Mrs. Coburne's foundation.
so. There are 25 boys and the same number ⁴⁸ See vol. ii. p. 68.

T E D D I N G T O N .

THIS place is called in old records Todynton, and Totyngton, the latter is the more ancient ¹. The etymology, whatever it be, is the same, it is probable, as that of Tooting in Surrey. Ing, a meadow, is very frequently found in the names of places derived from the Saxon. The meaning of Tot, or Tote ², which I suppose to have been descriptive, is no where, I think, satisfactorily defined. It occurs in the names of many places besides those above mentioned, as Toteham in Essex, Toteham or Totham, now Tottenham in Middlesex, Totehele or Totehall, now Tottenham Court, in the parish of Pancras, Totteridge, &c.

Teddington is situated in the hundred of Spelthorne, being nearly 12 miles distant from Hyde-park-corner. The parish is bounded by Hampton and Twickenham, and by the river Thames. It contains about 500 acres of arable land, and 50 of pasture, besides common. The soil is for the most part light and sandy.

¹ Some have supposed the name of this place to denote the ending of the tide, which does not flow above this village—Tide-end-town, or, in the Saxon, Tyd-end-ton. There can be no other objection to this etymology than that the place is called Totyngton in all records for fe-

veral centuries after its name first occurs.

² Baxter supposes Tote to be a corruption of Theoda, the people; Bedwell derives Tottenham from the word Toten, to wind like a horn; Parkins, in his History of Norfolk, conjectures Tot to be the name of a river.

This

T E D D I N G T O N .

This parish pays the sum of 166l. 6s. 8d. to the land-tax, which, in the year 1794, was at the rate of about 8½d. in the pound.

Manor.

The manor of Teddington, formerly an appurtenance of Stanes, is supposed to have been given to Westminster Abbey, by the founder, Sebert the first Christian King of the East Saxons⁴. In the year 1547, it was surrendered to Henry the VIIIth, by the abbot and convent of Westminster⁵. King Edward, in 1551, granted a lease of it for 21 years, to George Gates, Esq.⁶ In 1568, a lease was granted to Richard Brown, Esq. for 31 years, to commence after the expiration of Gates's term⁷; and in 1582, another reversionary lease for 40 years, to Sir Amias Pawlet⁸. The rent reserved to the crown was 8l. 6s. King James, in 1603, granted the reversion of the manor, subject to a fee-farm rent of 8l. to John Hill, Esq. and his heirs⁹. At this time Sir Amias Pawlet's term of 40 years was just commencing. The manor continued in the family of Hill till the year 1736, when it was sold by Edward Hill, Esq. to Mr. Matthias Perkins, surgeon, of Twickenham¹⁰. In the year 1786, John David, eldest son and tenant in tail after the decease of his father John Perkins, Esq. conveyed the reversion of this manor to George Peters, Esq. one of the directors of the Bank of England. Mr. Perkins, the father, died in the month of August 1794, when Mr. Peters, who is the present lord of the manor, came into possession.

Manor-house.

The present manor-house appears to have been built by the celebrated Lord Buckhurst, whose arms, with his crest and supporters,

⁴ Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, vol. i. p. 7.

⁵ Record in the Augmentation-office.

⁶ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 755.

⁷ Ibid., p. 756.

⁸ Pat. 24 Eliz. pt. 13. May 23.

⁹ Pat. 1 Jac. pt. 13. Sept. 12.

¹⁰ Obligingly communicated by Rowland Wimburn, Esq. from the title deeds of the manor.

and

and the date 1602, were lately removed from the chimney-piece of one of the principal apartments. Perhaps he had the assignment of Sir Amias Pawlet's lease. The house is now in the occupation of Captain Smith and his lady, the Dowager Lady Dudley. In one of the bed-chambers is a state bed given by the Emperor Charles VI. to Sir George Rooke, and two portraits of that celebrated officer, the one taken when he was a young man, the other after he became an admiral. They were the property of the Hon. Frances Rooke, aunt to the late Lord Dudley, and wife of George Rooke, Esq. son and heir of the admiral.

State-bed and portraits of Sir George Rooke.

The Earl of Leicester appears to have resided at Teddington in 1570¹¹. William Penn, the celebrated Quaker, lived there in 1688. The letter, wherein he clears himself from the charge of being a Papist, is dated thence Oct. 24th, in that year¹². Francis Manning, author of a volume of poems, two comedies, a translation of the life of Theodosius the Great, from the French, &c. lived many years at Teddington¹³.

Eminent inhabitants.

At the seat of Robert Udney, Esq. in this parish, is a large and valuable collection of pictures, by the old masters, principally of the Italian school.

Mr. Udney's collection of pictures.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small brick structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles. The south aisle appears to have been built, and the chancel repaired, in the early part of the 16th century. The east window is much more ancient. The north aisle was added in 1753, principally at the expence of Dr. Hales, who rebuilt the tower in 1754¹⁴. Near the communion-table is

Parish church.

¹¹ Burleigh Papers, vol. i. p. 603.

¹² Wood's Athen. Oxon. 2d edit. vol. ii.

¹³ The preface to the translation of Theodosius, one of his earliest works, was dated from Teddington, where he resided also when he

published his poems several years afterwards.

¹⁴ The cost of both was 592l. Of this sum 130l. was raised by the sale of pews. Parish Register.

Sir Orlando
Bridgman.

the monument of Sir Orlando Bridgman¹⁵. On the floor are the tombs of Richard Parsons, Esq. of Taunton, 1613; and William Terreman, of Whimble, Devon, yeoman in ordinary to Queen Elizabeth, and usher to King James, 1618. On the east wall of the north aisle is

Margaret
Woffington.

the monument of Margaret Woffington¹⁶, 1760; and on the north wall one to the memory of Thomas Fitch¹⁷, Gent. 1701; Judith, relict of Mr. Richard Hawkes, and sister of Thomas Fitch¹⁷, 1707;

¹⁵ Inscription—“ M. S. Orlandi Bridgman, equitis aurati et Baronetti, (Johannis Bridgman non ita pridem Cestren. Episc. filii nati & gloriâ maximi,) ab interiori templo primùm auspiciatus; apud Cestriam deinde Vice Camerarius; Præcipue Carolo deinde Solicitor Generalis, necnon curiæ wardorum & liberationum attornatus efficitur. Redeunte autem Carolo Secundo, in capitalem Scaccarii Baronem, Summum Communis Banci Justiciarium ac Magni Angliæ Sigilli Custodem meritò ascitus est. Uxorem primum Juditham Joannis Kynaston de Morton in agro Salop filiam et cohæredem duxit e quâ filium unicum Johannem modò Baronettum suscepit: postmodò Dorotheam Johannis Sanders, M.D. filiam & cohæredem (Georgii Cradock de Caverswall castro in Com. Staff. relictam) quæ filios Orlandum itidem Baronettum & Franciscum equitem auratum filiamque nomine Charlotam sibi peperit. Diem obiit 25 Junii anno Salutis humanæ 1674; ætatis 66. Optimo patri, Johannes primogenitus, hoc lugens posuit.” Arms—Sab. ten plates, 4, 3, 2, 1; on a chief Arg. a lion passant Ermines, with two impalements; Arg. a lion ramp. Sable.—Kynaston, and Per chevron S. and Arg. three elephants' heads erased and counterchanged.—Sanders.

The eminent lawyer, whose monument is here described, is spoken of in very high terms by Lord Clarendon in his History. He was much in the confidence of Charles I. by whom he was appointed to attend as one of his commissioners at the treaty at Uxbridge. After the Restoration he was created a baronet, and rose to the highest honours of his profession, as

mentioned in his epitaph. Dorothy, relict of Sir Orlando Bridgman, was buried at Teddington, Jan. 12, 1696-7.

¹⁶ Inscription—“ Near this monument lies the body of Margaret Woffington, spinster, born Oct. 18, 1720, who departed this life Mar. 28, 1760, aged 39 years.” Arms—Or three leopards' faces Gules. This celebrated actress was a native of Dublin. In the year 1728, being then a child, she gained great applause by acting Polly in the Beggars' Opera, in Madame Violante's Lilliputian Company. Her first speaking character on the Dublin stage was Ophelia, which she performed on the 12th of February 1737. Her first appearance in London was on the 6th of November 1740, when she played Sylvia in the Recruiting Officer at Covent Garden. The next season she removed to Drury-lane. On the 17th of May 1757, being acting the character of Rosalind at Covent Garden (where she was then engaged) for a benefit, she was seized, whilst speaking the epilogue, with an alarming indisposition, which she never recovered, though she lingered till the 28th of May 1760. Sir Harry Wildair was one of her most admired characters. She shone in the higher walks of comedy; and in some characters, particularly in Mrs. Loveit, is said to have surpassed Mrs. Oldfield. In tragedy also she had considerable merit, but had not the power of touching the passions like Mrs. Cibber or Mrs. Pritchard. Among her best characters were Cleopatra, Roxana, and the Distressed Mother.

¹⁷ Arms—Vert a chevron between three leopards' faces Or.

and

and Martha, daughter of — Hawkes, and wife of Needler Webb, 1703. In the nave are the tombs of John Michell, of Tewksbury, 1660; and Captain Robert Wells, 1710. In the fourth aisle those of John Goodyere, 1506, and Thomafyne, his wife (with small figures in brass of the deceased); Mrs. Mary Blanchard, 1711; Mr. Richard Hooper, 1717; Frances, his wife, daughter of Cranmer Herris, barrister-at-law, by his wife Catherine, daughter of Sir John Honeywood; Mrs. Mary, wife of Stephen Hales, D. D. coheirefs of the ancient family of Newce, of Much-Hadham¹⁵, 1721. At the west end lies a broken monument of Anne, wife of Paul Whitehead, Esq. of Twickenham, daughter of Sir Swinerton Dyer, Bart. and niece of William Belitha, Esq. of Teddington, 1768.

In the vestry is the tomb of Dr. Stephen Hales¹⁹.

Dr. Hales.

At the west end of the church, on the outside, is the monument of Henry Flitcroft, the architect²⁰; on the fourth wall that of Mr. Richard Bushnell, 1740; and on the north wall that of Benjamin Glentworth, Gent. 1763.

Henry Flit-
croft.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Henry Beckett, Gent. 1627; Mary, sole daughter of Thomas Powys, serjeant-at-law, 1633; John Bach, Gent. 1747; William Belitha, Esq. 1759; Mrs. Anna Jones, 1760; Mary, daughter of John Perkins, Esq. 1766; Thomas Thirkell, Gent. 1766; Isabella, Countess Dowager of Denbigh²¹, 1769; John Twells, Esq. 1777; Robert Hudson, Esq. 1779;

¹⁵ She was daughter of Dr. Henry Newce, of that place.

¹⁹ Inscription—"Here is interred the body of Stephen Hales, D. D. clerk of the closet to the Princess of Wales, who was minister of this parish 51 years. He died the 4th of January 1761, in the 84th year of his age."

²⁰ Inscription—"Manibus Henrici Flitcroft sui temporis architecton facile principis, hoc marmor dicavit Henricus Flitcroft filius. Virtutes ejus laude nullâ se-

"pulchrali indigent, omni majores.—

"Non aliter fieri quam me fleturus ademp-
tum

"Ille fuit.—

"Natus 3 Cal. Sep. 1697;

"Denatus 5 Cal. Martii 1769."

Flitcroft was an architect, much employed about the year 1750. He built the churches of St. Giles's in the Fields and St. Olave's, Southwark.

²¹ Relict of William the sixth Earl of Denbigh, daughter of Peter de Jong, or Yong, of

1779; Mary, wife of Augustus Noverre, Esq. 1781; Capt. Charles Hamilton, 1784; Frances, relict of John Alexander, Esq. 1788; William Simpson, Esq. of Gray's Inn, 1789; and Anne, wife of Mr. James Wilson, 1790.

Curacy.

The church of Teddington was formerly a chapel to Stanes. In the instrument by which William Bishop of London (either Courtney or Gray) appropriates the church of Stanes to Westminster Abbey, it is directed, that the vicar of that parish shall appoint the curates of the other chapels within its precincts, but that the Abbot of Westminster shall nominate the chaplain at *Totington*, and provide him a sufficient maintenance²³. In the taxation of 1372, the great tithes of this place were rated at nine marks²⁴. A stipulation was made in all the leases of the manor and rectory of Teddington from the crown, that the lessee should allow the curate 6l. per annum, and 4s. for sacramentals. By King James's grant, the same stipend is charged on the manor and rectory, to be paid at the four usual festivals, under a penalty of forfeiting, for every default, the sum of 5l. to the curate. The patronage of the curacy was vested solely in the lord of the manor till the year 1671, when the alternate presentation was given to Sir Orlando Bridgman and his heirs, in consequence of his augmenting the curacy with fee-farm rents, to the amount of about 80l.²⁵ This curacy is not within the Bishop of London's jurisdiction.

Vicars.

Matthew
Randall.

Matthew Rendall, or Randall, who was appointed to the curacy of Teddington in 1638, is said by Neale to have been suspended for preaching a sermon more than an hour long²⁶.

Thomas
Tischerne.

Thomas Traherne, curate of this place, was author of "Christian Ethics," and another work, entitled "Roman Forgeries, or the

Utrecht, and sister of the Marchioness of Blandford. Having cultivated a friendship with Dr. Hales, from a similarity of tastes and pursuits, she desired to be buried near him, as appears by some verses on her tomb.

²³ Newcourt, vol. i. p. 732.

²⁴ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 60.

²⁵ Parish Register.

²⁶ Neale's History of the Puritans, vol. i. p. 584.

“ impostures

“ impostures and counterfeit antiquities of the church of Rome.” He died in Sir Orlando Bridgman’s house on the 10th of October 1674²⁷.

The celebrated Dr. Stephen Hales, who was appointed to the cure of Teddington in 1706, was grandson of Sir Robert, and brother of Sir Thomas Hales, Bart. of Beakfourn, in Kent²⁸. He received his education at Bennet College in Cambridge, where, at an early age, he began to attach himself to the sciences of natural history, and experimental philosophy in its various branches, which continued to be his favourite studies during a long life. In 1718, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1733, was presented with a diploma degree, by the University of Oxford. Dr. Hales was much esteemed by Frederick Prince of Wales, who frequently visited him at Teddington. After his Royal Highness’s death, he was appointed clerk of the closet to the Princess Dowager, and had a share in the education of his present Majesty. The late King offered him a canonry of Windsor, which he declined, preferring his retirement at Teddington, as more favourable to his philosophical pursuits²⁹. He died on the 4th of January 1761, after a long and useful life, and was buried on the 10th, under the tower which he had erected at his own expence. Dr. Hales is well known in the literary world, by his excellent treatises on statics, his book on ventilators, and some other valuable publications³⁰. In all his projects and experiments he displayed a truly benevolent mind, he had always something in view that might tend to the benefit of his fellow-creatures; devising means to stop the progress of infection, to render more

Stephen
Hales.

²⁷ Ant. Wood’s Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

²⁸ Baronetage.

²⁹ Biograph. Brit.

³⁰ Friendly Admonitions to Dram-drinkers; Philosophical Experiments; Experiments on

Medicines for dissolving the Stone; A Treatise on Tar-water; Considerations on the Causes of Earthquakes; and several memoirs in the Philosophical Transactions.

wholesome gaols, hospitals, ships, and other crowded places; analysing mineral waters, and detecting the imposition of those who would have recommended common spring water to the public, as a specific for all disorders³¹. These useful labours and experiments he continued, preserving his faculties unimpaired to a great age. In a letter to Dr. Swithin Adee, of Oxford³², dated August 22, 1757, he expresses great pleasure, that by several pressing letters he had at length procured the same means to be used for securing the health of the English prisoners in France, which had been practised for nearly two years in England, to the great benefit of the French prisoners, namely ventilating the hospitals and gaols. In another letter, dated Dec. 15, 1760, about a fortnight before his death, being then in his 84th year, he speaks of an intention of publishing a new edition of his book on ventilators, mentions some experiments he had lately made on the different degree of saltness in the sea-water brought from different latitudes, and a paper which he had communicated to the Royal Society, on the benefits to be derived from wetting the body with salt water³³. "If the trial," says he, "were made in 20 tents to wet the soldiers' bodies with salt water in very cold weather, it would probably give some light into the matter; but I know by much experience, that the *vis inertiae* of mankind is too great to attempt useful discoveries by

³¹ Particularly the Glastonbury waters, a spring near Godstone called the Iron-pear-tree water, and another rival water near it, which were puff'd very much in the newspapers some years ago for their great virtues; but clearly shewn by Dr. Hales to possess no other properties than common spring water.

³² The originals of this and the letter next mentioned, with many other letters and MSS. of Dr Hales's, (for which he is indebted to the Miss Adees,) are now in the author's possession.

³³ Experience has confirmed the truth of the Doctor's hypothesis. Amidst the difficulties and distress which Captain Bligh and his men suffered during their long and dangerous voyage in an open boat, the wringing their clothes through the sea-water, and putting them on wet, was found not only a great refreshment, but the best preservative against cold and rheumatism, as appears by frequent passages in Captain Bligh's interesting narrative.

" proper

“ proper trials, and without them useful discoveries cannot be made.” A monument was erected to the memory of Dr. Hales, in Westminster Abbey, at the expence of the Princess Dowager of Wales^{3*}. Dr. Hales was succeeded by John Cofens, D. D. author of a poem, called the *Œconomy of Beauty*, in a series of Fables addressed to the Ladies; the Tears of Twickenham, &c. He died in 1791. Since his death, two volumes of his sermons have been published.

The present incumbent is the Rêv. Leonard Chapelow, M. A. appointed by Sir Henry Bridgman, Bart. (now Lord Bradford), in 1791.

The most ancient parish register which I have been able to find in this place, commences in 1695. In Dr. Hales’s time, there was one extant which began in 1558. The averages of baptisms, previously to the present century, are taken from Dr. Hales’s MSS. before-mentioned.

		Average of Baptisms.	
1560—1592	-	4	Comparative state of popu- lation.
1620—1639	-	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1640—1659	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1660—1679	-	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1680—1699	-	13	
1700—1719	-	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	

^{3*} Inscription—“ Stephano Hales, S. T. P.
 “ Augusta Georgii Tertii, Regis Optimi, Ma-
 “ ter P. Quæ viventem ut sibi in sacris minif-
 “ traret, elegit; mortuum Prid. Non. Jan.
 “ 1761, octogesimum quartum argenti an-
 “ num hoc marmore ornavit.
 “ Halefi ad tumulum nitido quem fargere
 “ saxo
 “ Augusta, et meritum jussit habere decus;

“ Et pietas, et cana fides, et maxima virtus,
 “ Perpetuas fundant sacra cohors lachrymas;
 “ At supra extinctum sapientia dia Propheta
 “ Prædicat, Ille hominum doctus adesse
 “ malis;
 “ Ille opera indagare Dei, nec fera vetustas
 “ Laudem, Halese, tuam nec titulos minuet:
 “ Anglia te primis insertum jactat alumnis,
 “ Anglia Newtono terra superba suo.”

T E D D I N G T O N.

	Average of Baptisms.	Average of Burials.
1720—1739	- 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{9}{10}$	- 12.
1740—1759	- 13 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 18 $\frac{3}{8}$
1760—1779	- 15	- 18 $\frac{9}{10}$
1780—1794	- 19 $\frac{1}{5}$	- 26 $\frac{4}{5}$

Number of
inhabitants in
1740 and
1794.

In the year 1740 there were 119 families in Teddington, and 11 empty houses. The number of inhabitants was 471, of which 175 were under 16 years of age. The number of males in the parish was 212, of females 259. There were 82 married couples, nine widowers, and 35 widows³³. The present number of houses is 118, of inhabitants about 580.

Extracts from the Parish Register.

“ James Ruffout, of Northwick in Worcestershire, Baronet, and Arabella Vernon³⁴, married Feb. 12, 1699--1700.”

“ Charles, second son³⁵ of Sir Roger Bradshaw, Bart. of the county of Lancaster, buried Sep. 13, 1703.”

“ Mary Duncombe, mother to Sir Charles Duncombe, and aged 97 years, was buried Nov. 7, 1716.” Sir Charles Duncombe (uncle of Anthony Lord Feverham) was Lord Mayor of London in 1709. The house in which he lived at Teddington was, in 1755, in the occupation of the Earl of Thanet. It was built and fitted up at a great expence in the latter part of the last century; the cielings were painted by Verrio, and the carving executed by the celebrated Grinling Gibbons³⁶. Two rooms thus ornamented still remain. The house is now the residence of William Douglas, Esq.

³³ Dr. Hales's MSS.

³⁴ Daughter of Sir Thomas Vernon, of London.

³⁵ This must have been an infant; Charles, his second surviving son, was gentleman usher

to the Princess Amelia.

³⁶ Poem on Teddington-house, addressed to Sir Charles Duncombe, by Francis Manning. —See his poems, octavo, p. 80.

- “ Sir Robert Furnese, Bart. ³⁷, of Walderfhare in Kent, and Lady
 “ Anne Shirley ³⁸, of Twickenham, married May 15, 1729.”
 “ The Hon. Edward Windfor, buried July 8, 1741; Mrs.
 “ Ephraim Windfor, his widow, Sep. 29, 1741.”
 “ James Parsons, who had often eat a shouler of mutton, or a
 “ peck of hasty pudding, at a time, which caused his death, buried James Par-
sons, a great
eater.
 “ March 7, 1743--4, aged 36.”
 “ John Wray, son of Sir John Wray, Bart. buried Oct. 15, 1748.”
 “ Sarah Coster, widow, aged 90, buried June 13, 1751.” Longevity.
 “ Mrs. Sarah Finch ³⁹, sister to the Countess of Ferrers ⁴⁰, buried
 “ Dec. 13, 1753.”

“ Paul Whitehead, Esq. buried Jan. 4, 1775.” Paul White-
head. Mr. Whitehead was born in the parish of St. Andrew, Holbourn, in 1710. He was originally apprenticed to a mercer, but afterwards became a member of the Temple, and studied the law. His chief pursuits, nevertheless, appears to have been politics and poetry. He published a pamphlet in vindication of Mr. Alexander Murray; and attaching himself to the Prince of Wales's party, became a violent patriot, and “ the champion and bard of Leicester-house ⁴¹.” When his patron Lord Le Despencer came into power, he accepted a lucrative place, which subjected him to much censure and ridicule, from those with whom he had formerly acted in opposition to the court. Mr. Whitehead was a member of the famous Mednam club, instituted by Lord Le Despencer, of which Mr. Wilkes, I believe, is now the only survivor. His principal poems were, the State Dunces, the Gymnasium, or Boxing-match, and an Epistle to Dr. Thompson, which, with some others, were collected into a quarto volume, and pub-

³⁷ Henry Furnese was created a baronet in 1706. The title is extinct.

³⁸ Daughter of Robert the first Earl Ferrers.

³⁹ Daughter of George Finch, Esq.

⁴⁰ Selina, second wife and relict of the first Earl.

⁴¹ Life of Whitehead by Capt. Thompson, prefixed to his poems.

lished by Captain Edward Thompson in 1777. He wrote also a pamphlet on the conduct of the managers of Covent Garden theatre, and is said to have planned the mock procession of the Freemasons, and to have designed the print which was engraved of it. His principal residence was on Twickenham-heath. By his will, he bequeathed the sum of 50*l.* to be expended on a marble urn, in which he directed, that his heart should be inclosed and deposited in the mausoleum of his patron at Wycomb. On the 13th of August, in the year after his death, a mausoleum having been erected for that purpose in Lord Le Despencer's garden at High Wycomb, Whitehead's heart was deposited there with very singular ceremonies, in imitation of the ancients. The urn was followed from the house by a military procession, attended by a choir of vocal performers, conducted by Atterbury and Mulso. Before the urn was deposited in the mausoleum, the following incantation, written for the purpose, and composed by Dr. Arne, was sung:

“ From earth to heav'n Whitehead's soul is fled,
 “ Refulgent glories beam about his head!
 “ His Muse concording with resounding strings
 “ Gives angels words to praise the King of Kings.”

The following inscription was placed on the urn. “ Paul Whitehead, Esq. of Twickenham, ob. Dec. 30, 1774.”

“ Unhallow'd hands this urn forbear.
 “ No gems or orient spoil lie here conceal'd:
 “ ———But what's more rare,
 “ A heart that knew no guile.”

The oratorio of Goliah, composed for the occasion, was performed the same day in West Wycomb church, before a crowded audience, all persons being admitted upon contributing something to the poor's box⁴². There is no memorial to Mr. Whitehead at Teddington.

⁴² Life of Whitehead.

'The following epitaph, written by Mr. Garrick⁴³, if ever inscribed on his tomb, does not now exist⁴⁴. "Near this place are deposited " the remains of Paul Whitehead, Esq. who was born Jan. 25, 1710, " and died Dec. 30, 1774, aged 65."

" Here lies a man misfortune could not bend ;
 " Prais'd as a poet, honour'd as a friend :
 " Though his youth kindled with the love of fame,
 " Within his bosom glow'd a brighter flame ;
 " Whene'er his friends with sharp affliction bled,
 " And from the wounded deer the herd was fled,
 " WHITEHEAD stood forth, the healing balm apply'd ;
 " Nor quitted their distresses till he dyed."

" Richard Bentley, Esq. from London, buried Oct. 26, 1782." Son of Dr. Bentley, the celebrated critic. He was author of a poem called Patriotism, reprinted in Dilly's repository ; Philodamus, a tragedy, and the Wishes, a comedy, which was acted in 1761. Mr. Bentley had a very happy talent in designing. His vignettes and frontispieces for Gray's poems are remarkably elegant and appropriate.

Richard Bentley.

" The Hon. Mrs. Deborah Chetwynd⁴⁵, buried Oct. 11, 1788."

Lady Bridgman, who died in 1697, gave the sum of 40 l. to the parish of Teddington, with which lands and tenements were purchased, now let at 50 s. per annum, appropriated to the teaching six poor girls to knit and read. Mrs. Becliffe, in 1780, gave the sum of 100 l. short annuities, producing 8 l. 6s. 8d. per annum, for the purpose of clothing and educating three girls ; the surplus, if any, to be distributed in bread.

Benefactions.
Schools.

⁴³ Life of Whitehead.

⁴⁴ Parts of a broken monument, on which is an inscription to Mrs. Whitehead, have been

mentioned as now lying in the south aisle of the church. See p. 507.

⁴⁵ Sister of the late Viscount Chetwynd.

Alms house
and fuel.

Matthias Perkins, Esq. lord of the manor, in the year 1738, gave a piece of the common, containing nearly three acres, for the site of an alms-house, and for the purpose of providing fuel for the poor. The alms-house, consisting of five tenements, was built with the sum of 50*l.* given by Sir Francis Bridgman. The ground adjoining was inclosed, and now produces a rent of 40*s.* which is appropriated to the purchase of fuel.

Bread.

Henry Becket, Gent. in 1627, gave a rent-charge of 1*l.* 6*s.* per annum, to buy bread for the poor.

Mrs. Anne Hyde, in 1687, gave a rent-charge of 20*s.* per annum to the poor.

Supply of
fresh water.

In the year 1754, a channel of fresh water was brought through the town (from some springs on the common) at the expence of 45*l.* which was raised by subscription, the lord of the manor contributing 15 guineas. The supply of water produced by this means (*viz.* 30 tons in a day) being found not sufficient, the drains across the springs were lengthened in 1756, under the direction of Dr. Hales, and a double quantity was then procured. The particulars were inserted at length in the parish register by Dr. Hales, who observes, that a larger supply, if wanted at any future time, may be obtained by the same means.

T O T T E N H A M.

THIS place in ancient records is called Toteham, and Totham. Name.
 Ham signifies a dwelling; the meaning of Tot or Tote, which occurs very frequently in the names of many parishes in various parts of the kingdom, is uncertain ¹.

The village of Tottenham is situated in the hundred of Edmonton, Situation, extent, boundaries, &c. about five miles to the north of London. The parish is about 15 miles in circumference ², and is bounded on the east by the river Lea, which divides it from Walthamstow in Essex; on the north by Edmonton; on the west by Hornsey and Friarn Barnet; and on the south by Hackney and Stoke-Newington. It is computed that it contains about 4000 acres of land, of which about one eighth is arable, the remainder grass ³. The soil is various, clay, loam, and brick earth. This parish pays the sum of 1069l. 14s. 2d. to the land-tax, which in the year 1794, was at the rate of 1s. 10d. in the pound on land, and 1s. 4d. on houses.

Tottenham is divided into four districts, distinguished by the names of the Middle, Lower, High-crofs, and Wood-green Wards. Division into wards. There is an overseer and a constable for each ward, and two church-wardens for the whole parish.

The only manufactures in the parish are an oil mill, the property of Mr. Edward Wyburd, and a large tannery belonging to Mr. Abraham.

¹ See p. 503.

³ There are two hundred and ninety-three

² Bedwell's History of Tottenham, p. 104, acres of marsh land. edit. 1717.

New-river. The New-river passes with a very circuitous course through the western part of this parish. A little brook, called, by Bedwell, the Mose or Mofell, rising at Muswell-hill, in the parish of Hornsey, runs between Hornsey and Tottenham-woods, and passing through the village of Tottenham, falls into a branch of the Lea².

The cross. On the east side of the high road, nearly in the centre of the village, stands an ancient wooden cross, whence the place is said to have obtained the appellation of Tottenham High Cross³. About the year 1580, Bedwell "observed it to be a column of wood, covered with a square sheet of leade to shoote the water off every way, under set by four spurres⁴." This being decayed and rotten, was taken down about the year 1600, by Dean Wood, who erected on its site an octangular brick column (ending pyramidically), which still remains.

The manor. The history of the manor of Tottenham affords a very striking instance of the instability of honours and property, in the early periods of our annals. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, it was the property of Earl Waltheof (in the survey of Doomsday⁵ called Wallef), son to the famous Siward Earl of Northumberland, who defeated Macbeth the usurper of the crown of Scotland⁶. In the year 1072, Gospatric Earl of Northumberland having been deprived of his

² Bedwell's History of Tottenham, p. 110. edit. 1717.

³ The "hie crosse" is mentioned in a court-roll, anno 1456.

⁴ Bedwell's History of Tottenham, p. 122.

⁵ The manor, which in that record is said to be rated at five hides*, is thus described: The land is ten carucates; in demesne are two carucates, besides the said five hides; the lord has two ploughs, the villans twelve; the priest

has half a hide; there are six villans, who hold as many virgates; 24 who hold half a virgate each, 12 bordars who hold five acres each, and 17 cottars; there is meadow equal to twelve ploughlands, and 20s. more; there is pasture for the cattle of the town; wood for 500 hogs; three shilling rent from a wear. In the whole valued at 25l. 15s. and three ounces of gold; in King Edward's time at 26l.

⁶ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 4.

* A hide in this manor consisted of 128 acres, as appears by note 22. in p. 520. where a virgate, which was always the fourth part of a hide, is said to have been 32 acres.

Earldom, King William the Conqueror gave it, with the Earldoms of Huntingdon and Northampton, to the said Waltheof, who had married his niece Judith, daughter of Odo Earl of Albemarle⁷. Not many years afterwards Waltheof was accused of designs against the King, and beheaded at Winchester⁸, being the first nobleman, as it is said, who suffered that death in England. His widow Judith, who is supposed to have incensed the King against him, and to have hastened his death⁹, was in possession of this manor when the survey of Doomsday was taken. It passed afterwards to her eldest daughter Maud, who married first Simon de St. Liz (a Norman nobleman, who is said to have been refused by her mother because he was lame of one leg)¹⁰; and secondly, David, son of Malcolm III. King of Scotland. By the favour of King Henry I. this David, who succeeded afterwards to his father's throne, possessed the Earldom of Huntingdon, and all the lands which had been Earl Waltheof's¹¹. The manor of Tottenham continued to be annexed to the Earldom of Huntingdon, and passed with it, by royal grants, to Henry¹², son of David King of Scotland, in 1134; to Simon de St. Liz, son of the above-mentioned Earl of that name, 1136; to Malcolm IV. King of Scots¹³ (son of Henry), 1152; to his brother William, surnamed the Lion, King of Scots, 1165; to Simon de St. Liz, the third of that name, and the right heir, 1174: on his death, which happened in 1184¹⁴, King Henry II. gave the Earldom to William King of Scots, who immediately gave it to his brother David¹⁵, to whom

⁷ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 55.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid. p. 56.

¹¹ Ibid. p. 58.

¹² A deed of this Henry (who styles himself Earl Henry, son of the King of Scots), granting certain premises in Tottenham, is in the British Museum. Cart. Ant. XVIII. 46.

¹³ There is a deed also of King Malcolm in the Museum; by which he grants to Robert, the son of Swain, 140 acres of land in Totten-

ham Hangre, half a holm, four trunks of trees for fuel, and pasture for ten hogs. Cart. Ant. XV. 19. Robert Fitz-Swein granted these lands to the monks of Clerkenwell; which grant was confirmed about the year 1190, by a charter of William the Lion, King of Scotland; the original of which is in the collection of Thomas Aille, Esq. F. R. A. S.

¹⁴ Dugdale, vol. i. p. 59.

¹⁵ Ibid.

the manor of Tottenham was confirmed by King John in 1199¹⁷. This David, who was Earl of Angus, Galloway, and Huntingdon, died in 1219, having married Maud, daughter and heir of Hugh Kevelioc, Earl of Chester, who in the same year had the manor of Tottenham, among other lands, assigned as her dower, having been part of her *frank* marriage¹⁸. Their only son, John Earl of Chester and Huntingdon, was poisoned in the year 1237, by his wife Helen, daughter of Llewellyn Prince of Wales¹⁹. Soon after her husband's death, she married Robert de Quincy, a younger brother of Roger, the last Earl of Winchester of that family, who, in 1238, had livery of the manor of Tottenham and other lands, till such time as his wife's dower should be made out²⁰.

Division of
the manor
into three
parts.

Hitherto the manor of Tottenham remained entire. In the year 1254, an extent or survey was taken of the lands of Helen, formerly the wife of John Earl of Chester, to the intent that they might be divided between Robert de Brus, John de Baliol, and Henry de Hastings, as coheirs²¹ of the said Earl. The particulars of the survey, as far as it relates to Tottenham, are given in the note²². The manor, being divided into three portions, formed as many distinct manors,

¹⁷ Cart. 1 John, pt. 1. N^o 7.

¹⁸ Dugdale, vol. i. p. 609.

¹⁹ Ibid. vol. i. p. 45.

²⁰ Ibid. p. 46. and 688.

²¹ Isabel, one of the sisters of John Earl of Chester, married Robert de Brus; Margaret married Alan de Galway, whose eldest daughter Devorguilla married John Baliol, founder of Baliol College in Oxford; Ada married Henry de Hastings. Maud died unmarried.

²² There are in demesne (says the record) 527 acres of arable land, valued at 9l. 17s. There are in villanage 40 virgates; each of which contains 32 acres, and pays a rent of 10s. or 3½d. an acre, besides certain rents from the cottars valued at 3s. 4½d. There are 92 acres of meadow;

from which deducting nine for the tithes, there remain 83, valued at 12l. 5s. A piece of pasture, containing 26 acres, valued at 52s. A watermill, producing 4l. after deducting the tithe. The pasture of the manor is farmed at 56s. The quit-rents payable by the freeholders valued at 4l. 10s. 4d. There are two woods of uncertain extent, the value not specified. The whole value of the manor, 57l. 15s. 6d.; the third, 19l. 5s. 2d. Esch. 38 Hen. III. N^o 40. In the same bundle, N^o 31. is the following valuation of the manor-house, &c. The mansion, with out-houses, &c. 33s. 6d. The fruit of the garden, 12d. The herbage, 1s. 6d.; the fish-ponds, 2s.; the curtilage, 2s.: in the whole, 40s.

some

some of which were subdivided, and acquired also the name of manors, being called after their different possessors.

The portion allotted to Robert de Brus (who was competitor for the crown of Scotland with Baliol) was called the Manor of Brus, by which name it is still distinguished. Richard de Brus, a younger son of Robert, who held this manor for life by grant from his father, died seized of it, anno 1287²³. His father survived him, and died in 1295²⁴. Robert Earl of Annandale, and in right of his wife Earl of Carrick (eldest son of Robert de Brus above-mentioned), after his return from the holy war retired to England²⁵, and it is probable made Tottenham his residence, whence the mansion-house belonging to this manor obtained, I suppose, the name of Brus, or Bruce Castle. He died in 1303, leaving Robert his son and heir²⁶, who, revolting from England in 1306, and claiming the crown of Scotland, King Edward II. seized all his lands in this kingdom²⁷. The manor of Brus, in Tottenham, continued in the crown till

²³ Esch. 15 Edw. I. N^o 12.

²⁴ Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, p. 129.

²⁵ Ibid. p. 130. His father was in England for a short time, soon after the crown of Scotland was adjudged to Baliol. Ibid. p. 129.

²⁶ Robert de Brus (father of Robert I. King of Scotland) died, 32 Edw. I. seized of lands, &c. in Tottenham; namely, a messuage valued at 12d.; a garden, &c. 12d.; 100 acres of arable land valued at 2d. an acre; 22 of meadow, at 2s.; 10 of pasture, at 8d.; 100 of wood, at 6d.; quit-rents, 47s. 4½d. of which 4s. 4d. was to be paid to John de Britannia; chief-rents from the copyholders, 62s. 6d.; a third part of a watermill, 10s.; fines, profits of court, frank-pledge, &c. 6s. 8d.; custom-

ary aids, 6s. 8d.; pannage, called *Gerstase*, 12d.; from three virgates of land 72 days' work each, every day's work valued at ¾d.; from five other virgates 42 days' work and a half each, and from eight acres 10 days and a half, each day's work valued at one penny; from six cottars and two molmen* 36 days' work, of which 24 are valued at 1½d. each, and 12 at 1d. The whole value of the manor was 14l. 3s. Robert de Brus, son and heir of the deceased, was 30 years of age. Esch. 32 Edw. I. N^o 46.

²⁷ The custody of the manor of Totyng- ham, forfeited to the crown by Robert de Brus, was given to Roger Watville in 1326. Cl. 19 Edw. II. m. 18.

* A molman is defined by Spelman to be a servant belonging to a monastery.

1335, when Edward III. granted a third part of it at first for life, and afterwards, it appears, in fee to Richard Spigurnell, in consideration of his good services to his father and grandfather, in Chancery²⁸. A few years afterwards (anno 1340) the King granted the reversion of all the lands in Tottenham, which had been Robert de Brus's (then held by Walter Shobbedon for term of life), to Sir Thomas Hethe, for his life; in consequence of which Hethe claimed the portion formerly granted to Richard Spigurnell; but upon Spigurnell's application to the crown, the grant to Hethe, so far as it related to the said third part, was revoked²⁹. Sir Thomas Hethe died in the year 1374³⁰, when the other two parts (still called the manor of Brus'es) reverted to the crown, and were granted the same year for life to Edmund de Chesthunte, one of the King's falconers³¹. In 1376, in consideration of his good services, this manor was granted to him in fee³². He died seised of it, anno 1399³³. His son Robert de Chesthunte, *alias* Fauconer, who was at his father's death 26 years of age, sold it in 1400 to John Walden, Esq. and others³⁴. John Walden died seised of it in 1417³⁵, his wife Idonea in 1427, when by virtue of several former deeds and releases, the reversion of this manor, then indiscriminately called Brus'es

²⁸ See Pat. 9 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 11. and Pat. 14 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 9.

²⁹ Cl. 14 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 16.

³⁰ Sir Thomas Hethe's manor of Brus'es is thus valued in the inquisition: A toft, 6d.; 80 acres of arable, .l. an acre (the value of the land having been doubled since Robert de Brus's death in 1303); 15 acres of meadow, at 3s. 4d. (they were valued at 2s. in 1303); 7 acres of pasture, at 1s.; 66 acres of wood, producing 6s. 8d. per annum; nine copyholders, who pay 5s. per annum each; quit-rents of the freeholders, 5s.; the third of a watermill, in ruins, of no valuc. Esch. 48 Edw. III. N^o 36.

³¹ Pat. 48 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 12.

³² Pat. 50 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 5.

³³ Esch. 21 Rich. II. N^o 27. The manor was then valued at 12l. 17s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per annum.

³⁴ Cl. 22 Rich. II. pt. 1. m. 12. d.

³⁵ Esch. 5 Hen. V. N^o 48. At John Walden's death the reversion of this manor, after the death of his wife Idonea, was vested (as appears by this inquisition) in John Teynton and his heirs. John Teynton afterwards released his right to the Gedeneys, as is specified in the record next quoted.

or Fauconer's, came to John Gedeney, alderman of London in the year 1429³⁶, in whom all the manors were united.

The manor of Baliols, afterwards called Dawbeney's, was seized by Edward I. upon the revolt of John Baliol King of Scotland, and granted to John Duke of Brittany and Earl of Cornwall³⁷. This Duke of Brittany, who was son of the preceding Duke, by Beatrix, daughter of King Henry III.³⁸, died in 1334³⁹. As he left an heir, and there is no record of any forfeiture, it is to be presumed that he surrendered this manor to the crown; for it appears, that in the year 1337, King Edward gave it to William Dawbeny, in consideration of his military services⁴⁰. This William died in 1374, having some years before settled the manor of Baliols on Sir Giles Dawbeny and his heirs⁴¹. John Cavendish held a court as lord of the manor of Daubeney's, in 1377⁴². John Northampton held his first court in 1391. James Northampton died seized of it in 1409⁴³, when it was inherited by his cousin William Cumberton, then six years old, who died under age in 1421, leaving Richard his brother and heir, who was of age in 1425⁴⁴. This Richard was in possession of the said estate in 1434⁴⁵. John Gedeney, in whom all

Manor of Baliols, or Dawbeney's.

³⁶ Esch. 5 Hen. VI. N^o 58. In 1444, was held the first court of Joan Large, widow; the same year, the court of John Gedeney and Joan his wife; and in 1449, the first court of Joan Gedeney, after the death of John Gedeney her late husband.

³⁷ Cart. 2 Edw. II. (1309.) N^o 45, 46. A rent of 20l. out of the manor of Tottenham had been granted to John de Brittany by Cl. 33 Edw. I. (1305.) m. 5.

³⁸ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 51.

³⁹ The inquisition taken after his death describes the estate thus: A house much out of repair; one acre of meadow, 1s.; 171 acres of arable, at 4d. an acre; 31½ of meadow, at 2s. 6d.; 10 of pasture, at 10d.; 110 acres of

underwood, of which 11 are cut yearly, 27s.; the third of a windmill, 3s. 4d.; the third of a watermill, 10s.; rents of assize, 7l. 5s. 6d.; profits of court, 13s. 4d. Esch. 8 Edw. III. N^o 70. This grant, says the record, was only for life.

⁴⁰ Pat. 11 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 26.

⁴¹ See Esch. 32 Edw. III. N^o 67. 2d Numb. and Esch. 48 Edw. III. N^o 21.

⁴² From a curious ancient leger-book, on vellum, containing an abstract of the court-rolls, obligingly communicated by Thomas Smith, Esq. lord of the manor.

⁴³ Esch. 10 Hen. IV. N^o 44.

⁴⁴ Esch. 3 Hen. VI. N^o 7.

⁴⁵ Esch. 12 Hen. VI. N^o 44.

the Tottenham manors centered, died seised of the manor of Dawbeneys (sometimes called Northampton), anno 1449⁴⁷.

Manor of
Pembrokes.

The third part of the manor of Tottenham, which was assigned to Henry de Hastings, descended to Lawrence de Hastings⁴⁸, who by reason of his descent from Isabel, eldest sister and coheir of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, was declared heir to that title by Edward III. in the year 1339. His grandson John, the last Earl of that family, was killed at a tournament in the year 1390, being only 17 years of age⁴⁹. His widow Philippa, daughter of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, married, after his death, Richard Earl of Arundel, who had an assignment of his wife's dower, of which this manor in Tottenham was a part⁵⁰. She died seised of it in 1401⁵¹, when the reversion, in consequence of a deed of William

⁴⁷ See Esch. 27 Hen. VI. N° 18.

⁴⁸ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 576. John de Hastings granted the capital mesuage and the demesne lands of Tottenham to Hugh de Kendale, clerk, for life. See Cart. 20 Edw. I. N° 32. The same John de Hastings dying, I suppose, before Hugh de Kendale, in 1313 was seised only of 110 acres of wood in Tottenham, valued at 41s. 3d.; the third part of a watermill, 1 mark; and rents of assize, 4d. Esch. 6 Edw. II. N° 56. John de Hastings his son, Lord Bergavenny, who in 1313 was 25 years of age, died anno 1325, seised of a manor in Tottenham thus valued: 172 acres of arable, at 2d. an acre; 30 of meadow, at 2s.; 10 of pasture, at 12d.; 110 of underwood; rents of the copyholders, 6l. 6s. 4d.; of the freeholders, 27s. 4d.; 432 days' work valued all together at 27s.; 318 others, at 26s. 6d.; 142 others called *Opera Minuta*, at 5s. 11d.; a third part of a watermill, and a fishery, 13s. 4d.; profits of court, 20s. Esch. 18 Edw. II. N° 83. Lawrence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, died anno 1348, seised of a third of the manor of Totten-

ham; viz. 172 acres of arable, 27 of meadow, 10 of pasture, and 110 of wood. Esch. 22 Edw. III. N° 47. His son John Earl of Pembroke died seised of this manor, then valued at 20l. anno 1375. Esch. 49 Edw. III. pt. 1. N° 70. Anne Countess of Pembroke died seised of it in dower anno 1384. Esch. 7 Ric. II. N° 67.

⁴⁹ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 578. The inquisition taken after his death (in the county of Middlesex) makes Reginald de Grey his next heir. Other inquisitions found Hugh de Hastings his heir. The reversion of the manor of Tottenham appears to have been vested, under a grant of John Earl of Pembroke (who died anno 1375), in William de Beauchamp, his cousin. See Dugdale's Baronage, as above.

⁵⁰ Ibid. vol. i. p. 319.

⁵¹ Esch. 2 Hen. IV. N° 54. Richard Earl of Arundel, her second husband, died before her, seised of this manor, anno 1398. See Esch. 21 Ric. II. N° 2. It was then in the tenure of Roger Walden, Bishop of London.

de Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny, dated 1396⁵², came to Roger Walden, Bishop of London, and Lord High Treasurer of England, and passed afterwards with the manor of Brufes to John Gedeney, as beforementioned.

The manor of Mockings I suppose to have been that third part of the manor of Brufes (called Breufe-hagh) which was granted to Richard Spigurnell⁵³, and sold by him to John Mocking, who died seised of it in 1347⁵⁴. His wife, Nichola, died seised of it the next year⁵⁵. This Nichola had also at the time of her death the manor of Pembrokes, escheated to the crown by the death of Lawrence de Hastings. So says the record at least; yet it is certain that Lawrence de Hastings left a son who had the manor of Pembrokes, and that it continued some time longer in that family, as appears by the records before quoted. John Mocking, junior, died seised of the estate above mentioned, in the year 1360⁵⁶. Elmingus Legett died seised of the manor of Mockings (valued at six marks), in 1412⁵⁷; leaving his son Thomas, eight years of age, his heir⁵⁸. His widow, Alice, died seised of it in 1420⁵⁹. Soon afterwards it came to the Gedeneyes, in whom the other manors were centered.

Manor of Mockings, a portion of Brufes.

⁵² Lord Colerane's MSS. printed in the Appendix to Oldfield and Dyson's History of Tottenham, p. 42. Edmund Grey, Lord Hastings, released all right in this manor to John Gedeney, anno 1445. Cl. 23 Hen. VI. m. 6.

⁵³ See p. 521.

⁵⁴ Esch. 21 Edw. III. N^o 35.

⁵⁵ Esch. 22 Edw. III. N^o 25.

⁵⁶ Esch. 34 Edw. III. N^o 82.

⁵⁷ See Esch. 5 Hen. VI. N^o 33. It appears by an inquisition taken anno 1372 (Esch. 46 Edw. III. N^o 10.), that this manor was then in the Mocking family. Elmingus Legett, father (perhaps) of Elmingus who died in 1412, is frequently mentioned in a

mutilated record of the inquisition taken after the death of John de Mocking in 1347. It is probable, therefore, that the Legetts were connected with the Mockings by marriage.

⁵⁸ Leger-book of Tottenham Manors.

⁵⁹ Esch. 8 Hen. V. N^o 3. An inquisition taken anno 1427, at which time Thomas Legett, son and heir of Elmingus, was 23 years of age, describes the manor of Mockings as containing 100 acres of arable, valued at 3d. an acre; 30 of meadow, at 2s.; and 40s. rents of assize. It was then held of John Gedeney (whose property it afterwards was) by a quitrent of 33s. and suit of court. Esch. 5 Hen. VI. N^o 33.

Other

Other small estates, called in the calendars at the Tower, Manors, were found, upon recurring to the records, to have been small portions of some of the manors before mentioned, having no distinct names, as may be seen in the note ⁵⁸.

Manors of
Brufes, Pem-
bokes, Dau-
beneys, and
Mockings
united.

The manors of Brufes, Pembokes, Dawbeneys, and Mockings, having been united, as already shewn, in the Gedeney family, have ever since passed through the same hands. John Gedeney died seised of these manors in 1449 ⁵⁹. After the death of his widow, Joan, in 1462, they came to her son (by a former husband ⁶⁰) Richard Turnant, and his wife Joan, daughter of John Stokton, alderman of London, with remainder to William Bishop of Winchester, and others, as trustees under the will of the said Richard, who at the time of his mother's death was 34 years of age ⁶¹. Richard Turnant's daughter and heir, Thomafine, married Sir John Risley ⁶², at whose death, for want of heirs ⁶³, his estates escheated

⁵⁸ Idonea, wife of Simon de Benington, died anno 1361, seised of a moiety of a third part of the manor of Tottenham—John de Abyngdon, her son, being her heir. Esch. 35 Edw. III. pt. 1. N^o 42. John de Abyngdon died (under age) the next year, when Margaret, wife of Roger Shipbrook, was found to be the next heir. Esch. 36 Edw. III. pt. 1. N^o 12. Elmingus Legett died anno 1412, seised of 36 acres of arable, 8 of meadow, and 33 of wood, parcel of the manor of Brufes, with view of frank-pledge upon the said estate. See Esch. 5 Hen. VI. N^o 33. His widow died seised of the same lands, described as a third part of the manor of Brufes. Esch. 8 Hen. V. N^o 3. Richard Cumberston, being seised of a third part of the manor of Tottenham, in the year 1434 aliened a third part of that third to Richard Chippenham and others. Esch. 12 Hen. VI. N^o 44.

⁵⁹ Esch. 27 Hen. VI. N^o 18. The manor of Brufes held by knights-service was valued at 10l. The manor of Pembokes, valued at 20l. was held by the service of rendering to

the King a pair of gilt spurs upon his taking the order of knighthood, if demanded. The manor of Dawbeneys, valued at 20 marks, was held by knights-service. The manor of Mockings, valued at 20 marks, was held of the King by fealty, homage, and the render of a pound of cummin.

⁶⁰ Joan Gedeney's second husband was Robert Large, as appears by an inquisition taken anno 1458, exemplifying the liberties and privileges of these manors, and their right to a tumbrell, pillory, gallows, view of frank-pledge, free warren, &c. &c. Esch. 36 Hen. VI. N^o 16.

⁶¹ Esch. 2 Edw. IV. N^o 21. Some releases and enfeoffments of these manors, to which the Gedeneyes were parties, may be seen by consulting Cl. 29 Hen. VI. m. 20. Cl. 33 Hen. VI. m. 16. Cl. 3 Edw. IV. Pat. 4 Edw. IV. pt. 1. m. 16. and Cl. 4 Edw. IV. m. 21.

⁶² Recited in the grant quoted in note 64.

⁶³ It is not so specified in the grant of these manors, but appears from another grant to Sir William Compton of some of Sir John Risley's lands. See vol. ii. p. 457.

to the crown, and these manors were granted in the year 1514, by King Henry VIII. to Sir William Compton⁶⁴. In the year 1592, being vested in Anne, relict of Henry Lord Compton, she, by her deed of that date, granted them under a proviso to William Lord Compton, her husband's heir by a former wife⁶⁵. This Lord Compton, in the year 1600, mortgaged them to Thomas Sutton and Thomas Wheeler⁶⁶. In 1605, Thomas Earl of Dorset purchased them of Wheeler, in whom the mortgage was then vested⁶⁷. They continued in the Dorset family⁶⁸ till the year 1625, when Edward Earl of Dorset conveyed them to Hugh Audley, Esq. and Thomas Audley⁶⁹, by whom they were sold the next year to Hugh Lord Colerane⁷⁰, from whom they descended to Henry Lord Colerane, who died in 1749 without male issue, having bequeathed all his estates to Henrietta Rosa Peregrina, his daughter by Mrs. Rose Duplessis (born at Crema in Italy, in 1745), as soon as she should attain the age of 21; but the devisee being an alien, these manors escheated to the crown. A grant of them was afterwards obtained for the late James Townsend, Esq. alderman of London, who married Miss Duplessis. They were sold in 1792 by his son Henry Hare Townsend, Esq. to Thomas Smith, Esq. of Gray's Inn, who is now lord of the said manors.

Bruce Castle, the site of the ancient manor of Brufes, may now be considered as the manor-house of Tottenham, the others (except Mockings) Bruce Castle.

⁶⁴ Pat. 5 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. June 30. Sir William Compton died anno 1529, seised of the manors of Brufes, Pembrokes, Daubeneyes, and Mockings in Tottenham; 20 messuages, 1000 acres of arable, 100 of meadow, 1000 of pasture, 500 of wood, and 20l. rents. Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. 758.

⁶⁵ Lord Colerane's MSS. printed in the Appendix to Dyson and Oldfield's History of Tottenham, p. 10.

⁶⁶ Pat. 42 Eliz. pt. 17. Nov. 8.

⁶⁷ Lord Colerane's MSS.—History of Tottenham, Appendix, p. 11.

⁶⁸ Thomas Earl of Dorset died seised of these manors in 1608. Cole's Abstract of Escheats, Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 760.

⁶⁹ Pat. 1 Car. I. pt. 21. Dec. 2. N^o 90.

⁷⁰ Court Rolls of the Manor, obligingly communicated by Thomas Smith, Esq. the present lord of the manor.

having

having been separated from the estate. It is a large brick mansion, exhibiting in its present state few remains of antiquity. It is probable that Sir William Compton rebuilt it soon after he became possessed of the manor, and that it was finished in readiness to receive his royal guests, in 1516; for we find, that on the Saturday after Ascension-day that year, King Henry VIII. met his sister Margaret Queen of Scots at "Maister Compton's house beside Tottnam."⁷¹ Queen Elizabeth paid a visit to his grandson Henry Lord Compton in May 1578⁷². Bruce Castle was repaired and altered in the latter part of the last century by Henry Lord Colerane, at which time, as he himself informs us, he removed the arms of Compton from the old porch, and placed them over the entrance on the inside⁷³. It is probable that the detached brick tower which stands in the front of the house was built by the Comptons.

Manor-house
of Pem-
broke.

The manor-house of Pembroke, which has long been alienated from the estate⁷⁴, is now the property of Stephen Jermyn, Esq. who inherited it from the Hobbys. It is a moated house, situated about three quarters of a mile from the high road, in the lane leading to Wood Green.

Mockings-
house.

Mockings-house, surrounded also with a moat, is situated on the south side of Marsh-lane, about a quarter of a mile from the London road. It is still attached to the manor.

Willoughby-
house.

An account of the manor of Willoughbies, in Edmonton and Tottenham, has been given already⁷⁵. The ancient site of the manor was in Edmonton. The present Willoughby-house, which stands in the parish of Tottenham, was in 1697 the property of Charles

⁷¹ Lodge's Illustrations of English History, vol. i. p. 12.

⁷² Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, published by Nichols, and Lodge's Illustrations, vol. ii. p. 171.

⁷³ Appendix to History of Tottenham, p. 38.

⁷⁴ I have not been able to ascertain at what time, or through what hands it passed before it came to the Hobbys.

⁷⁵ See vol. ii. p. 255, 256.

Pryor, Esq. Some years ago it belonged to Daniel Booth, Esq. governor of the Bank of England ⁷⁶, who sold it to Mr. Mendes de Costa; from him it passed to Stephen Briggs, Esq. who, in 1779, sold it to Andrew Jordaine, Esq. Mr. Jordaine, in 1792, sold it to Mr. Richard Welch, who soon afterwards conveyed it to the present proprietor, William Willson, Esq.

The history of the manor of Ducketts, till the grant to Sir Robert Cecil, has been given in the account of Hornsey ⁷⁷. Ancient records describe it as in that parish and Tottenham. As Hornsey is always mentioned first, it is to be supposed that the manor-house formerly stood in that parish. In the year 1555, the manor of Ducketts was conveyed by Edward Lord North to William Parker ⁷⁸. It appears by Lord Colerane's MSS. that Anne Lady Compton had Ducketts farm, and that after her death the reversion was vested in Thomas Sutton, Esq. ⁷⁹. From him it descended to Sir Francis Popham ⁸⁰, who, in 1638, sold it to Sir Edward Scott ⁸¹; of whose heirs it was purchased, about the year 1673, by Dr. Edmund Trench ⁸². This estate is now divided into two shares, the greater of which is the property of Thomas Berney, Esq. of Norfolk; the other of Richard Muilman Trench Chifwell, Esq. whose maternal grandfather, Richard Chifwell, Esq. married Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas Trench, Esq.

The manor of Twyford was in 1414 the property of John Twyford, who held it of the manor of Bruses by a quit-rent of 1d. ⁸³ In the year 1524, Thomas Elrington, Esq. died seised of the manor of Twyford

Manor of
Ducketts.

Manor of
Twyford, or
Martines.

⁷⁶ From the information of Andrew Jordaine, Esq.

⁷⁷ See p. 280. of this volume.

⁷⁸ Pat. 1 and 2 P. & M. pt. 12. Sept. 1.

⁷⁹ Appendix to the History of Tottenham, p. 10.

⁸⁰ See p. 281. of this volume.

⁸¹ Pat. 14 Car. I. pt. 33. April 2. N^o 75.

⁸² Life of the Rev. Edmund Trench, from his own Diary, p. 43, 47, &c. where Mr. Trench, who was son of the purchaser, expresses the scruples he had in keeping possession of lands alienated from the church, and the manner in which he got the better of them.

⁸³ Leger-book of the manor of Tottenham.

in Tottenham, valued at 10 l. held of the manor of Tottenham, by a quit-rent of 5 s. leaving Thomas his son and heir, aged two years⁸³. Matthew de Quæstor died seised of the manor of Twyford, alias Martaines, in 1624⁸⁴, leaving his only daughter and heir, Matthea, three years of age. A field (near Stamford-hill) called Twyford, being a part, it is probable, of this estate, is now the property of Mr. Stonard.

Manor of
Stoneleys.

The manor, or manor-farm, of Stonelease or Stoneleys, formerly part of the demesne lands, was alienated by Lord Buckhurst to — Pynson⁸⁵; it afterwards became the property of Balthazar Sanchez⁸⁶, whose brother-in-law and heir, Christopher Scurrow, sold it to John Moyse⁸⁷, who died seised of it in 1618⁸⁸. I have not been able to learn any thing farther relating to this estate, than that it is now the property of Mr. Edward Scales, of Stoke-Newington.

Sir Michael
Foster.

Grove House, now the seat of Thomas Smith, Esq. lord of the manor of Tottenham, was for several years the residence of Sir Michael Foster, judge of the King's Bench, and author of some professional works in great estimation. He died at Tottenham in 1763.

The parish
church.

The parish church, dedicated to All-Saints, is situated about a quarter of a mile to the west of the high road. It is a Gothic structure, built of hewn stone, flints, and pebbles, and consisting of a chancel, nave, two aisles (with octagonal pillars and pointed arches), and a square embattled tower. Lord Colerane mentions, that in his time it was overgrown with ivy to the upper windows, for which green livery he says it was indebted to the lord of the manor

⁸³ Cole's Abstract of Escheats, Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 759.

⁸⁴ Cole's Escheats, Harl. MSS. N^o 758.

⁸⁵ Mr. Smith's records.

⁸⁶ The founder of alms-houses in Tottenham. See Lord Colerane's MSS.—Appendix to History of Tottenham, p. 17.

⁸⁷ See Lord Colerane's MSS.—Appendix to

History of Tottenham, p. 19.

⁸⁸ Cole's Escheats, Harl. MSS. N^o 756. Moyse's widow married afterwards Anthony Bowyer. Her epitaph says that *she* bought Stoneleys during her widowhood; but it appears by this record that her husband died seised of it, which agrees with Lord Colerane's account of Scurrow's selling it to John Moyse.

(himself),

(himself), who, in 1690, employed workmen to lay up all the leading branches, and tack them to the steeple. Lord Colerane adds, that there was formerly a high cross of wood on the steeple, which was destroyed in the civil war with great difficulty and hazard, and that one of the persons employed to do it broke his leg⁸⁹. The Great bell, before it was recast in 1612, had this inscription: "Robertus Bacar & Christiana uxor ejus, me fieri fecerunt in honorem beatæ Mariæ virginis." The weight of the bell was then 2011 pounds, the expence of recasting 9l. 10s.⁹⁰ On the south side of the church is a large brick porch, built, as appears by the architecture, about the beginning of the 16th century. Over it is a room 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 (improperly so called⁹¹, nevertheless, when used in this sense) are now, places where the inhabitants assembled to transact the parish business, generally contiguous to the church-yard, and sometimes, as here, over the church porch. They were frequently built at the expence of some opulent benefactor. Lord Colerane mentions a tradition, that this building at Tottenham (which he supposes might have been a school) was the gift of a widow lady. It was long appropriated to the residence of some poor pensioner, which Lord Colerane, nearly a hundred years ago, complained of as a great nuisance, and "a horrible abuse⁹²." It is now used for the Sunday-school. At the east end of the north aisle is the vestry, erected at the expence of Henry Lord Colerane in 1696⁹³, and repaired, pursuant to his will, in 1790. The

⁸⁹ Appendix to the History of Tottenham, p. 7, 8.

⁹⁰ Parish Register.

⁹¹ The vestry (from *vestiarium*) is properly the place for the minister to put on the dress in which he officiates.

⁹² Appendix to the History of Tottenham, p. 12.

⁹³ Inscription—"A. D. MDCXCVI. Nob. Hen. Dⁿⁱs de Colerane Vestiarium hoc fecit erigi Cryptamque suffodi sibi et suis."

building is femicircular at the east end, its roof is in the shape of a dome. Underneath is Lord Colerane's vault.

Monuments
in the church.

On the north wall of the chancel is a tablet to the memory of the Rev. James Davies, M. A. curate, who died in 1748. The inscription gives a very high character of the deceased. Within the rails of the communion-table are the tombs of William Bedwell, vicar, 1632⁵⁴; Margaret, his daughter, wife of — Clarke, B. D. 1663; and the Right Hon. Lady Lucy Colerane, daughter of Henry Earl of Manchester (by his wife Lady Catherine Spencer), and wife of Hugh Hare, Baron of Colerane, 1681. In the chancel are the tombs also of Hugh Hare, Esq. son of Hugh Lord Colerane, and Lady Lucy his wife, 1685; Jeffrey Walkdine, Esq. citizen and skinner, and free of the merchant adventurers, 1599; Thomas Goddard, citizen and ironmonger, 1609; Elizabeth, wife of John Burrough, Gent. 1616; Humphrey Westwood, citizen and goldsmith, 1622; James Pagitt (or Paget), Baron of the Exchequer⁵⁵, 1638; Mrs. Mary Hobby, daughter of Stephen Beale, Esq. 1707; and Mrs.

⁵⁴ Inscription—" Here lyes interred in this chancel Mr. William Bedwell, sometime vicar of this church, and one of King James's translators of the Bible, and for the Easterne tongues as learned a man as most lived in these moderne times. Aged 70. Dyed May the 5th, 1632."

⁵⁵ Inscription—" Sacred to the honored memory of James Pagitt, Esq. whome his owne worth and Prince's favour lighted to the dignity of a Baron of his Majelty's Exchequer; in whome birth, merit, place, made up the body of unblemished honor. He was the prudent husband of three wives; by the first, the provident father of foure children: a severe master of himselfe, a sincere servant of his God; lived conscionable; charitable toward his Prince, himself, his

neighbour; in his religion, catholique, constant, orthodoxe; honoring goodnes in all places, times, persons, his life was a well acted story of himselfe. His death a willing passage from himselfe to Glory. He died in the yeare of nature, 57; grace, 1638."

Arms—Sab. a cross engrailed Arg. in the dexter quarter an escallop-shell of the second. The crest a hand, holding a deed inscribed " Deo Pagit." James Pagitt (who died at Tottenham on the 3d of September) was appointed Baron of the Exchequer in 1631. His first wife was Catherine, daughter of Dr. Lewin; his second wife Bridget Moyse, widow; his third wife Margaret, daughter of Robert Harris, Esq. His eldest son, Sir Justinian Pagitt, was of Hadley.

Margaretta

Margaretta Maria Jermyn, relict of Stephen Jermyn, Esq. and daughter of Mr. John Hobby, 1735.

At the east end of the north aisle is the monument of Bridget⁹⁶, daughter of Anthony Bowyer, Esq. (by Bridget daughter of Thomas Fitch, Esq. of Warwickshire) wife, first of John Moyse, by whom she had three sons, John, Erasmus, and Anthony; afterwards of James Pagitt, Esq. (after her death), Baron of the Exchequer (ob. 1626). On the north wall, near the vestry door, is a very handsome monument to the memory of Maria, daughter of Richard Wilcocks, of Tottenham, and wife of Sir Robert Barkham⁹⁷, of Wainfleet in the county of Lincoln, who died in 1644. This monument is ornamented with busts of the deceased and her husband, very well executed in white marble. Sir Robert is represented in armour, with a peaked beard and whiskers. His lady is habited in a veil, a necklace, and a handkerchief and stomacher, very richly ornamented with lace. Beneath are the effigies of their children (four sons and eight daughters). The sculptor's name was Edward Marshall. On the same wall is the monument of Ephraim Beauchamp⁹⁸, citizen of London, erected by his widow, Letitia, daughter of John Coppin, Esq. of Bedfordshire, 1739; and that of Mrs. Hannah, daughter of Stephen Estwike, alderman of London, 1705. On the south wall is that of Jane, daughter of William and Elizabeth Skinner, 1787. On the floor are the tombs of Thomas Hynningham (son of George), 1512 (with a figure in brass of the deceased); Mr. John Bavine, 1740; Mr. Richard Morfse, 1751; Michael Massey, Esq. 1779; John Ardefoif, Esq. 1789; and Arthur Deane, Esq. 1789.

⁹⁶ Bridget Moyse's sister married Ashmole, the herald and antiquary. John Moyse was a confectioner. (Ashmole's Diary, annexed to Lilly's Life, p. 289.)

⁹⁷ Arms—Paly of six (A. & G.) over all a

chevron (O).

⁹⁸ Arms—G. a fesse between six billets O. a chief Ermine, impaling, O. a chief vairè.—Coppin.

In the south aisle is a monument to the memory of Richard Candler, Esq. ⁹⁸, 1602; Eliza, his wife, daughter and sole heir of Matthew Lock, second son of Sir William Lock, 1622; Sir Ferdinando Heyborne ⁹⁹, gentleman of the privy chamber to Queen Elizabeth and King James I., 1618; and Anne his wife, daughter and heir of Richard Candler, 1615. The monument is of veined marble, and has two arches, under which are the effigies of the deceased in kneeling attitudes. Candler is habited in a gown, Sir Ferdinando Heyborne is in armour. In the same aisle is another monument of veined marble, to the memory of Sir John Melton, Knt. ¹⁰⁰, keeper of the great seal for the north of England, who died in 1640. He was thrice married, first to Elizabeth, relict of Sir Ferdinando Heyborne, by whom he had four children (of which Francis and Elizabeth survived him); his second wife was Catherine, daughter of Alan Curran, Esq. by whom he had three sons and one daughter, all surviving at his death; his last wife and relict was Margaret, widow of Samuel Aldersey, Esq. In the south aisle are monuments also of Richard James, merchant, 1658; and the Rev. Daniel Chadwicke ¹⁰¹, 1697 (erected by his widow, Martha, daughter of Isaac King, of the county of Hertford, Gent.). On the floor are the tombs of Ralph Harwood, Esq. 1749; James Harwood, his brother, 1762; Mrs. Mary Harwood, 1768; Mrs. Timothy Walker, 1777, &c.

On the north wall of the nave is the monument of Mr. Thomas Rennoldson, 1789. On the floor are the tombs of Thomas Hynningham, 1499; William Hynningham (son of George), 1507;

⁹⁸ Arms—(A.) three pellets in bend cottised (S.) between two pellets, impaling, Per fesse (A. & O.) three falcons of the second.—Lock.

⁹⁹ Arms—On a chevron a cinquefoil between two lions pass. counterpassant, impaling Candler and Lock, quarterly.

¹⁰⁰ Arms—Az. a cross pance voided Arg.

in the centre a besant, impaling, Arg: on a fesse between three church-bells G. as many crosses crosslets of the field.

¹⁰¹ Arms—G. an inescutcheon within an orle of martlets Arg. impaling, Az. a chevron Arg. in chief a lion rampant, in base a branch of a tree proper.—King.

Umfray Povy (son of Walter), 1510 (with a figure in brass of the deceased); and Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Barkham, Lord Mayor of London, and wife of Sir Anthony Irby, of Boston in Lincolnshire, 1640.

In the christening-pew is the tomb of Anna, eldest daughter of Sir Edmund Jennings, Bart. of Rippon in Yorkshire, 1691.

The font is octagonal, richly ornamented with Gothic tracery, Font. and the devices of a mermaid, a pelican, &c.

Weever mentions ¹⁰² the tombs of Elizabeth, wife of Richard Turnant, 1457; Margaret, daughter of Sir William Compton, 1517; George Hynningham, Esq. "some time servant, and greatly favoured of King Henry the VIII. ¹⁰³, who founded here an hospitall, or "alms-house, for three poore widowes, and died anno 1536;" Thomas Billington (said in Lord Colerane's MSS. where the inscription is preserved at length, to have been a benefactor to the town), 1539; and a mutilated inscription to one of the Gedeney family. In 1742, there remained in the north aisle a brass plate, (with a figure of the deceased,) to the memory of Walter Hunt, vicar of Tottenham, who died in 1411 ¹⁰⁴.

Tombs mentioned by Weever.

e.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Helen, daughter of Richard Standley, of Derbyshire, and wife of Edmund Conold, 1681; Mary, wife of Benjamin Naylor, citizen of London, and daughter of William Tod, 1698; John Johnson, 1706; Henry Beale, Gent. 1715; Edward Tyson, Gent. 1723; Edward Tyson, Esq. 1784; Henry

Tombs in the church-yard.

¹⁰² Funeral Monuments, p. 535.

¹⁰³ This George Hynningham lived in a mansion called the Black House, opposite to White-Hart-lane. Bedwell, who published the history of Tottenham in 1631, says that he had read the following inscription in a chamber over the hall: "In this chamber King Henry the VIII. hath often lyen. It is now," says he, "part of the backer-housing of Mr. Ge-

rard Gore." Bedwell's History, edit. 1717, p. 113. This house, which was some time afterwards occupied by the Smithsons, was pulled down above fifty years ago. Northumberland-row now stands on or near the site. Oldfield and Dyson's History of Tottenham, p. 95, 96.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid. p. 59.

Mulcaster, Gent. 1725; Mr. Daniel Alavoine, 1727; Moses Delahaize, Esq. and Mary his wife, daughter of Daniel Alavoine; Philip Delahaize, Esq. 1769; Mr. Samuel Alavoine, 1746; Esther Deheulle, his daughter, 1739; Mr. Abraham Deheulle, 1763; Esther his daughter, wife of Richard Dalton, Esq. 1782; Mary Terron, daughter of Samuel Alavoine, 1767; John Terron, her husband, aged 91, 1776; Abraham Loeffs, 1731; Captain Thomas Hebert, 1734; Mr. William Clarke, citizen and merchant, 1736; Samuel Smith, citizen of London, 1737; Elizabeth his daughter, wife of the Rev. Capel Berrow, rector of Rossington in Nottinghamshire, 1766; Mr. Robert Smith, 1747; Mr. John Reynolds, merchant, 1758; Anne, wife of Francis Maxwell, M. A. 1759; Richard Cheslyn, Esq. of Doctors Commons, 1761; Thomas Rock, his grandfather (no date); Mr. Vincent Leggat, 1763 (his only daughter married Thomas Butterworth Bayley, Esq. of Lancashire); Anne, wife of James White, 1764; Samuel Bignell, Esq. 1764; Captain James Herbert, 1768; — Herbert, Esq. of Bermondsey, 1782; Mr. Richard Toll, 1767; Mr. John Stephens, 1770; Susanna, wife of John Champante, Gent. 1776; Mr. Randall Dyson, 1772; Thomas Danbuz, Esq. 1775; Josiah Cottin, Esq. 1776; Richard Kee, Esq. 1776; Byatt Walker, surgeon, of Castle Hedingham, 1783; Sarah, wife of John Brown, Esq. 1785; William Calvert, Esq. 1786; Mr. Thomas Huggon, master of the free school, 1790; and Thomas Cock, Esq. 1791. The church-yard was enlarged in 1792; in the north-east corner is a tablet against the wall, in memory of the Rev. Samuel Hardy, who died in 1793.

The rectorial
manor and
advowson.

The church of Tottenham was given by David, King of Scotland, in the 12th century, to the canons of the Holy Trinity in London^{cs},

^{cs} Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 80. Mr. Astle has an original charter, by which David Earl of Huntingdon (brother of King

Malcolm) grants the tithes of hay within all his lands at Tottenham to the said canons, with liberty to carry their tithe corn.

to whom it was appropriated till the dissolution of that monastery, when the rectorial manor of Tottenham, with the advowson of the vicarage, were granted in fee, anno 1538, to William Lord Howard, and his wife Margaret¹⁰⁶, who surrendered them again to the crown in 1541¹⁰⁷. In 1544, the King granted them to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's¹⁰⁸, in which body they are still vested.

The canons of the Holy Trinity having leased the demesne lands of the rectorial manor of Tottenham, with the great tithes, to Thomas Bentley, M. D. for 40 years commencing from 1525; the dean and chapter of St. Paul's granted a lease of them to Anthony Cole for 60 years, to commence after the expiration of Bentley's term. Before the restraining act, another reversionary lease of 40 years was granted to Robert Noel, Esq. of Gray's Inn, to commence in 1625¹⁰⁹. In 1622, the lease of the rectory was vested in Humphrey Westwood¹¹⁰, who died that year, when it was inherited by his son Humphrey, who was in possession when the parliamentary survey was taken in 1649¹¹¹. The manor and rectory were then sold by order of parliament. The purchaser was Stephen Beale, Esq.¹¹². After the Restoration, Mr. Beale became lessee¹¹³, having made, it is probable, some compensation to the Westwoods. The lease of the demesne lands and tithes (having been renewed from time to time) came by intermarriage from the Beales to the Hobbys, and from them to the Jermyns¹¹⁴. It is now vested in the committees of Stephen Jermyn, Esq.

Lessee of the rectory.

¹⁰⁶ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 753.

¹⁰⁷ Record in the Augmentation-office, 32 Hen. VIII.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid. 35 Hen. VIII.

¹⁰⁹ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

¹¹⁰ Sir Richard Goddard, who died in 1604, had lived at the parsonage; George Kempe, Esq. died there in 1606; and Mary Lady Woodhouse, his wife, in 1609 (Parish Register):

but whether they were in possession of the lease, or only under-tenants, I am not certain.

¹¹¹ Parliamentary Surveys.

¹¹² Stephen Beale was lord of the manor from 1651 to 1659, as appears by the court-rolls in the muniment-room at St. Paul's.

¹¹³ Mr. Joshua Beale was lessee in 1694. Rent-book at St. Paul's.

¹¹⁴ See p. 532, 533.

Valuations of the rectory. In the year 1327, the rectory of Tottenham was taxed at 21 marks¹¹⁴. According to the parliamentary survey in 1649, there were 110 acres of demesne lands belonging to the rectorial manor, then valued at 13s. 4d. per acre. The great tithes were valued at 173l. 6s. 8d. The reserved rent is 19l. 5s. Courts are held by the dean and chapter for this manor.

The vicarage. William Bishop of London (supposed to have been William de St. Maria) endowed a vicarage at this place, reserving to the vicar all the small tithes, oblations, &c. and a pension of 20s. per annum out of the treasury of the canons, the vicar rendering annually to the prior a pound of wax¹¹⁵. The vicarage is rated at 14l. per annum in the King's books. There are about 10 acres of glebe belonging to it¹¹⁶. The custody of the hospital of St. Laurence, Clayhanger, in Devonshire, was formerly annexed to the vicarage of Tottenham¹¹⁷.

Vicars. William Bedwell. William Bedwell, instituted to this vicarage in 1607, was chaplain to Sir Henry Wotton in his embassy to Venice, where he is said to have assisted Petro Soave Polano, in composing and writing the history of the council of Trent¹¹⁸. King James had such an opinion of his abilities, that he employed him in the translation of the Bible¹¹⁹. Mr. Bedwell published a history of this parish (to which was annexed an ancient poem called the Tournament of Tottenham¹²⁰), and the Traveller's Calendar, showing how the months in

various

¹¹⁴ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 60.

¹¹⁵ Newcourt, vol. i. p. 753.

¹¹⁶ Ibid. p. 754. and Bedwell's History of Tottenham.

¹¹⁷ See Tanner's Notit. Monast. and an ancient valuation of the diocese of Middlesex, among the records at the Chapter-house at St. Paul's.

¹¹⁸ Ashmole's Life of Lilly, p. 34.

¹¹⁹ See his epitaph, p. 532.

¹²⁰ "Or the wooing, winning, and wedding of Tibb, the Reeve's Daughter." "This poem" (says Warton, in his History of English Poetry) "is a burlesque on the parade and fopperies of chivalry. The author has introduced a parcel of clowns and rustics of Tottenham, Islington, Highgate, and Hackney (suitsors for Randall the Reeve's daughter),

various nations answer one another. He died in the month of May 1632, and was buried in the chancel at Tottenham. His successor, William Wimpew, was ejected in 1643; and having suffered great difficulties and distresses during a sequestration of 17 years, recovered his benefice, and lived till the year 1665¹²¹. In 1650, William Bates¹²², whom I suppose to have been the celebrated presbyterian divine of that name, was minister of Tottenham; upon his relinquishing the cure, Thomas Sympson was put in by the Lord Protector, in 1655¹²³. In 1662 (calling himself late preacher at Tottenham, High-Cross), he published a sermon, entitled “ a Protestant Picture of Jesus Christ.”

Edward Sparke, who succeeded Wimpew, was author of a book upon the fasts and feasts of the church, called *Scintilla Altaris*; a few religious tracts, and some single discourses¹²⁴. Edward Sparke.

Samuel Pratt, instituted in 1693, on the death of Mr. Sparke, was preceptor to the Duke of Gloucester. He published some single sermons. Samuel Pratt.

The present vicar of Tottenham is the Rev. Thomas Comyn, M. A. who succeeded William Dowding in 1771.

The evening lecturer, appointed by the vicar, is the Rev. John Turner.

John Drayton, by his will dated 1456, gave lands and tenements for the maintenance of a priest to say mass daily at the altar of the Chantries.

“ daughter), who imitate all the solemnities
 “ of the barriers. The whole is a mock pa-
 “ rody on the challenge, the various events
 “ of the encounter, the exhibition of the prize,
 “ the devices and escucheons, the display of
 “ arms, the triumphant procession of the con-
 “ queror, the oath before the combat, the
 “ splendid feast which followed, with every
 “ other ceremony and circumstance which
 “ constituted the regular tournament.” The
 language is obsolete; but Warton thinks not
 of an earlier period than the reign of Henry
 VII. Bishop Percy seems to think it more

ancient. Bedwell supposes it to have been
 written by one Gilbert Pilkington; and ascribes it (as Warton observes, with little sa-
 gacity) to the early part of the 14th century.

¹²¹ Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 400.

¹²² Called, in the Parliamentary Surveys, a pious, able minister, approved by Sir Edward Barkham and others who had the sequestration.

¹²³ Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. xxxii. p. 64.

¹²⁴ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. Fasti.

bleſſed Virgin Mary and St. Katherine in Tottenham church, and on Wedneſdays and Fridays in the chapel of St. Anne, near the highway called the Hermitage, for the ſouls of Roger Walden, Biſhop of London; John Walden, his brother; and Idonea, his wife; John Waltham, late Biſhop of Salisbury; his own ſoul; thoſe of his wives Agnes and Anne, and all Chriſtian ſouls ¹²⁵.

A flock of kine, 33 in number, valued at 66 s. are mentioned in the chantry-roll ¹²⁶, bearing date 1547, as given by various perſons for a prieſt to ſing in the church.

The hermitage or chapel of St. Anne.

The hermitage, mentioned in a court-roll of the manor anno 1430, ſtood, according to Bedwell, about 120 yards ſouth of the croſs, near the highway. It was, in his time, a little ſquare brick building, a pretty dwelling for a ſmall family ¹²⁷. In 1638, it was the property of Ferdinando Pulford, and Anne his mother ¹²⁸.

The Offertory of St. Loy.

On the weſt ſide of the road, near the bridge, ſtood a building, called the Offertory of St. Loy ¹²⁹. Bedwell ſays, that it was in his time “ a poor houſe.”

Meeting-houſes.

There is a conſiderable Quakers' meeting in this pariſh, and a chapel belonging to the Methodiſts.

Pariſh register.

The pariſh register begins in the year 1558, but there are chafms of a few years both in that and the laſt century. It is very imperfect about the time of the civil wars. The death of Queen Elizabeth, the acceſſion and death of James I., and the acceſſion of Charles I., are recorded in the register with great minutenefs. After

Proceſſion of James the Firſt through Tottenham.

mentioning the acceſſion of King James, it is remarked, that “ not long after he came from the kingdom of Skotland into the kingdom of England, firſt to Barwick, from thence to Durham, then to Yorke, and ſo came to Tibolls in Hertfordſhire, the 3d day of

¹²⁵ Newcourt, vol. i. p. 754.

¹²⁶ In the Augmentation-office.

¹²⁷ Edit. 1717, p. 122.

¹²⁸ Title-deeds of Ch. Snell Chauncy, Eſq. relating to an eſtate in Edmonton.

¹²⁹ Adjoining to the ancient chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, at Kingſton upon Thames, were two ſmaller chapels, dedicated to St. Anne and St. Loye. See vol. i. p. 254.

“ May 1603; the seaventh day of May he rid through the marshes
 “ to Stanford-Hill, where the Lord Maior of London and all his
 “ brethren met him, with a number of citizens in velvet coates and
 “ gold chaines, and so conducted him most royally to the charter-
 “ howse, accompanied with the most part of the nobilitie of England
 “ and Skotland.”

	Average of baptifms.		Average of burials.	
1580—1589	- 24	-	$31\frac{1}{10}$	Comparative state of po- pulation.
1630—1639	- $33\frac{2}{10}$	-	$37\frac{7}{10}$	
1680—1689	- $38\frac{1}{10}$	-	$47\frac{3}{5}$	
1730—1739	- $37\frac{3}{10}$	-	$70\frac{2}{10}$	
1780—1784	- $71\frac{3}{5}$	-	$88\frac{1}{5}$	
1784—1789	- $69\frac{3}{5}$	-	$74\frac{4}{5}$	
1790—1794	- $81\frac{1}{5}$	-	$83\frac{3}{5}$	

This parish is more populous than the above averages denote, a great proportion of the inhabitants consisting of Quakers, and other dissenters. The present number of houses is about 470.

In the year 1603, there were 79 burials at Tottenham, being about double the average of that period; 44 persons are said to have died of the plague. In 1625, there were 54 burials. There are no entries from 1660 to 1666. Plague year.

Extracts from the Register.

“ Edward, son of Edward Simpson, vicar of Tottenham, christened
 “ May 11, 1578.” Edward Simpson, whose baptism is here recorded, was author of a church history, published in 1634, and
 “ *Chronicon Catholicon, &c.*” being an universal Chronicle from the beginning of the world, published in 1652.

“ John, son of Edward Barkham, Esq. buried Nov. 16, 1597; Family of
Barkham.
 “ Margaret, his daughter, June 15, 1603; another Margaret ¹³⁰,
 “ christened Dec. 18, 1603; John, christened Dec. 7, 1604; Thomas,

¹³⁰ She married Sir Anthony Irby, of Boston in Lincolnshire.

“ June

“ June 2, 1606; buried Nov. 29; Edward Barkham, Esq. son of Edward
 “ Barkham, Lord Mayor of London, and Frances Barney, daughter of
 “ Thomas Barney, of Northfolk, Knt. married July 31, 1622; Frances,
 “ daughter of Sir Edward Barkham, junior, Knt. and Bart. and the
 “ Lady Frances, bap. Sep. 16, 1624; Joan, Sep. 8, 1630; William,
 “ Feb. 26, 1638--9; Luce, Feb. 20, 1639--40; Julian, Feb. 22,
 “ 1641--2; Robert Barkham, son of Sir Edward Barkham¹³, and
 “ Mary Wilcox, daughter of Richard Wilcox, deceased, married
 “ Nov. 24, 1625; Dorcas, daughter of Robert Barkham, Esq. and
 “ Mary, bap. Sep. 29, 1636; John, their son, buried Jan. 10, 1637--8;
 “ Robert, Ap. 3, 1641; Robert, bap. Sep. 10, 1643; Dame Mary
 “ Barkham, wife of Sir Robert, buried Dec. 16, 1644; Sufanna,
 “ daughter of Sir Robert, Sep. 20, 1649; Margaret, Jan. 20, 1652--3.”

An intention of marriage between Robert Cony, Esq. of Walpole, Norfolk, and Alice, daughter of Sir Robert Barkham, was published in Tottenham church, in the month of April 1655, between Edward, son and heir of Sir Robert Barkham, and Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Lee, Knt. in the month of September, 1656. “ Norton
 “ Curtife, of Gatton in Surrey, and Mrs. Mary, daughter of Sir
 “ Edward Barkham, were married June 24, 1656; Edward Bark-
 “ ham, of Great Walton, and Mary, daughter of — Heck, Esq.
 “ of Peterborough, married June 18, 1634; Edward, son of Edward
 “ Barkham, and Mary, bap. June 29, 1638; Mrs. Theodosia Bark-
 “ ham, buried June 5, 1710; Edward Barkham, Knt. Feb. 15,
 “ 1710--11; Madam Jane Barkham, Oct. 26, 1724.”

“ Gressell, daughter of Sir Thomas Barnardiston, christened
 “ April 1, 1593.”

“ Dorcas Marten, the Lady Marten, and wife of Sir Richard
 “ Marten, alderman of London, was buried in the south chancel of

¹³ Sir Edward Barkham died at his house at Tottenham, Aug. 1, 1667. Sloane MSS. Brit. Mus. N° 886.

“ Tottenham church, the second daye of Sep. 1599, *nocturno tempore*; Richard Martyn, son of Sir Richard, May 28, 1616; Sir Richard Martyn, July 30, 1617.”

Sir Richard Goddard's death is entered in 1604, though he neither died nor was buried at Tottenham, because he had lived some time in the parsonage, and had been a benefactor to the parish by giving the church clock.

“ Edward Terrill, a foole, or innocent, who was brought up in Mr. George Kempe's howse, Esq. at Tottenham parsonage, and at other places where the said Mr. Kempe dwelt, for many yeares, was buried upon Wednesday the 13th day of Januarie, 1607--8; the ground in the church-yard so hard frozen, that it cold hardlie be pearced with a mattock or pickaxe. Note, The Thames frozen over.” Mr. Bindley, of the Stamp-office, has a very rare pamphlet in the black letter relating to this frost, called “ The Great Frost ”¹³²,
 “ Cold

Hard frost in
1607-8.

¹³² This frost began the week before Christmas, and lasted till the latter end of January. The Thames was first frozen over near London bridge. It acquired such a firmness and consistency, that the greatest numbers flocked upon it without dread or danger; and it became (to use the expression of the pamphlet) the road-way between London and Westminster, and between Southwarke and London. Thirst you for beere, ale, usquibath, or for victuals? there you buy it, because you may tell another day how you dined upon the Thames. Are you cold with going over? you shall, ere you come to the midst of the river, spie some ready with pannes of coales to warm your fingers. If you want fruit after you have dined, there stand costermongers to serve you at your call. There were games of nine-holes and pidgeon-holes in great abundance. Among other things that will in times to follow look to be remembered, this is one: that there were two

“ barbers shops (in the fashion of boothes, with signes and other properties of that trade belonging to them) fixed on the yce; to which many numbers of people resorted, and (albeit they wanted no shaving) yet would they here be trimmed, because another day they might report that they lost their haire betweene the bankside and London. Both these shoppes were still so full that the workmen thought every day had been Saturday: never had they more barous doinges for the time: there was both olde polling and cold polling.” The following passage will remind the reader of the distress occasioned by the want of fuel during the late severe weather—a distress which, had it not been alleviated by unexampled benevolence, would have been attended with the most fatal consequences to the poor. Our ancestors seem not to have been wanting in charity, and to have surpassed us in providence. “ Had not the provident fathers of this citie (carefully,

“ Cold Doings in London, &c. a familiar Talke betwene a Coun-
 “ tryman and a Citizen.” A wooden cut is prefixed, representing
 booths, &c. upon the Thames.

“ Dame Marie Woodhouse ¹³³, of Tottenham rectory, buried
 “ May 27, 1609.”

“ Honor, daughter of Sir Walter Aston ¹³⁴, baptized July 17, 1610.”

Singular
 duel.

“ Memorandum, that upon Thursdaie, being the eight of November,
 “ there was a meting of the neyghbours, to warme Mr. John Syms
 “ his house, the feigne of the Swanne at High-crosse, among whom
 “ came John Nelham and John Whifton, whoe having some grudge
 “ or quarrell betwene them, diner being done, they two did use
 “ som private speches within themselves, taking leave of the com-
 “ panie, went to their houses, either of them taking his pickstaffe
 “ in their handes, mett in a felde behinde Mr. Edward Barkam’s
 “ house, comonly caulld or knowne by the name of Baldwin’s:
 “ there they two fought till John Nelham receyved a wound by
 “ John Whifton in his throtte, fell downe dead, and never spake
 “ word after; so the coroner, upon the Saturdaie next, fate upon
 “ him; was buried the same daie, being the 10 of Nov. 1610.”
 This singular duel will not fail to remind the reader of the tourna-
 ment of Tottenham ¹³⁵.

“ fully, charitably, and out of a good and
 “ godly zeale) disperfed a reliefe to the poore
 “ in severall partes and places about the outer
 “ bounds of the citie (where povertie most
 “ inhabiteth), by storing them beforehand
 “ with seacoale and other fiering at a reason-
 “ able rate, the unconscionable and unmerci-
 “ ful raising of the prices of fewell by chand-
 “ lers, woodmongers, &c. (who now meant
 “ to lay the poore on the racke) would have
 “ been the death of many a wretched crea-
 “ ture through the want of succour.” During

this frost there was a great lottery for plate in
 London, of which a very curious account is
 given in the same pamphlet.

¹³³ Daughter of John Corbett, Esq. and re-
 lict of Sir Robert Woodhouse, Knt. of Nor-
 folk. She married to her second husband
 George Kempe, Esq. of Tottenham par-
 sonage.

¹³⁴ Afterwards created Lord Aston of For-
 far in Scotland.

¹³⁵ See p. 538.

“ Hugh

“ Hugh Broughton, preacher, died the fifth day of August, out ^{Hugh} of Mr. William Bennet’s house, and was transported to London, ^{Broughton.} and buried in the parish church of St. Antholin, upon the
 “ of August 1612.” Hugh Broughton, the celebrated divine, whose death is here recorded, was born in 1549 at Oldbury in the county of Salop, and received his education at Christ’s College, Cambridge. He was afterwards professor of Hebrew in that University. So highly were his abilities rated, that the church of Rome offered him a Cardinal’s hat if he would change his religion ¹³⁶. His works (theological, controversial, and critical) were published after his death in four volumes folio. He is stiled in the title-page, “ the great Albionian divine, renowned in many nations for his rare skill in Salem’s and Athen’s tongues, and for his familiar acquaintance with all Rabbinical learning.”

“ Margaret Richardson, mother of Sir Ferdinando Heyborne, ^{Families of} buried Feb. 22, 1612--3; Anne, wife of Sir Ferdinando, July 11, ^{Heyborne} and Melton.
 “ 1615; Sir Ferdinando Heyborne, Knt. and Elizabeth, daughter
 “ of Francis More, Esq. of Suffex, married April 4, 1616; Ferdinando, son of Sir Ferdinando and Elizabeth, baptized Oct. 1,
 “ 1617; Sir Ferdinando Heyborne, buried July 2, 1618; John
 “ Melton, Esq. of Suffex, and Dame Elizabeth Heyborne, widow,
 “ married Jan. 20, 1623--4; Anne, daughter of Sir John Melton,
 “ and Lady Heyborne, baptized Mar. 21, 1625; John and Francis,
 “ sons of Sir John Melton and Dame Elizabeth, baptized Sep. 27,
 “ 1627; Lady Elizabeth Heyborne, buried the same day; John,
 “ son of Sir John Melton, buried Jan. 27, 1627--8; Christopher
 “ Heyborne, Esq. Sep. 20, 1630; Sir John Melton, Knt. keeper of
 “ the great seal for his Majesty in the northe partes, buried Dec. 19,
 “ 1640.”

¹³⁶ Biograph. Brit. new edit.

Family of
Aldrych.

“ Robert ——— servant to the Lord Digby, buried June 17, 1614.”
 “ Thomas Wollafton, of London, Esq. and Sabina, daughter of
 “ Sir George Aldrych, Knt. married Ap. 23, 1618; the Lady
 “ Mincea, wife of Sir George Aldrych, buried June 25, 1621; Sir
 “ George, June 26, 1626.”

Family of
Paget, or
Pagitt.

“ Bridget, wife of Thomas Pagett, Gent. buried Oct. 17, 1626;
 “ James Paget, one of the Barons of his Majesty's Exchequer,
 “ Sep. 10, 1638; Justinian Paget¹³⁷, and Dorcas Wilcox, married
 “ July 7, 1636; James, son of Justinian Paget, Esq. by Dorcas,
 “ bap. July 7, 1637; Mrs. Rachel Paget, of Hadley, buried Sep. 24,
 “ 1657.”

Family of
Cæsar.

“ Edward, son of Sir Charles Cæsar, Knt. and LL.D. by Dame
 “ Jane¹³⁸, bap. Oct. 10, 1634; Charles, Feb. 23, 1635--6; Hugh,
 “ Feb. 27, 1638--9.” Sir Charles Cæsar was Master of the Rolls,
 which high office had been enjoyed by his father, Sir Julius Cæsar,
 the celebrated civilian, who was born at or near Tottenham, where
 he resided in the year 1593. He was the son of Julius Cæsar, other-
 wise Cæsar Dalmare, a Venetian, who was physician to Queen Eli-
 zabeth¹³⁹.

Sir Charles
Cæsar.
Sir Julius
Cæsar.

Family of
Garrard.

“ Justinian Ifam¹⁴⁰, of Lamport in Northamptonshire, and Jane,
 “ daughter of Sir John Garret¹⁴¹ of Hertfordshire, Knt. and Bart.
 “ married Nov. 10, 1634; Margaret Garret, gentlewoman, daughter
 “ of Sir John, and grandchild of the Lady Barkham, buried Feb. 16,
 “ 1646--7.”
 “ Samuel Sandes¹⁴², of Worcesterfhire, and Mary, daughter of
 “ Mrs. Mary Barker, widow¹⁴³, married July 12, 1636.”

¹³⁷ Afterwards Sir Justinian Paget, of Had-
 ley. He was *custos breviarum* in the Court of
 King's Bench.

¹³⁸ Daughter of Sir Edward Barkham.

¹³⁹ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 1551.

¹⁴⁰ Sir Justinian Ifham, Bart.

¹⁴¹ Garrard of Lamer, now extinct.

¹⁴² Grandfather of the first Lord Sandys.

¹⁴³ Of Dr. Hugh Barker, Dean of the
 Arches.

“ Margaret,

“ Margaret, daughter of Sir Anthony Irbie ^{Family of Irby.}”, by Dame Marga-
 ret ¹⁴⁵, bap. Jan. 27, 1636--7; buried May 17, 1637; Jane, bap.
 “ May 4, 1638; buried Jan. 31, 1639--40; another Margaret, bu-
 “ ried July 16, 1640; Dame Margaret Irbie, Nov. 28, 1640.”

“ Henry Sacheverell, Esq. and Anne, daughter of Sir John Cooke,
 “ Knt. and principal Secretary of State ¹⁴⁶, married Nov. 20, 1638.”
 Sir John Coke lived at Tottenham, in the house which had been the
 residence of the Hynninghams, then the property of Mr. Gerard
 Gore ¹⁴⁷.

“ Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Walpole, Esq. ¹⁴⁸, of Houghton ^{Family of Walpole.}
 “ in Norfolk, buried June 23, 1642; Jeanne Walpole, Mar. 30,
 “ 1643.”

“ Abigail, daughter of Abraham Reynardson, late alderman of
 “ London, by Helen his wife, baptized March 23, 1649--50.” This ^{Sir Abraham Reynardson.}
 worthy citizen distinguished himself by many brave and loyal actions,
 during the troubles in the last century. It happened, that the list of
 his fellow-citizens who had voted against the treaty of 1648, between
 the King and the Parliament, fell into his hands: by destroying it,
 he saved the fortunes, if not the lives, of many ¹⁴⁹. In the autumn
 of 1648, he was chosen Lord Mayor. When a petition for bring-
 ing the King to trial was brought forwards in the Common Council,
 he opposed it in spite of tumults within and without doors; and at
 last, after a debate of 12 hours, took up the city sword, and with-
 drew at the hazard of his life, having entered the proceedings on
 the records of the court. After the King's death, being called upon to
 proclaim the abolition of Kingly power, he peremptorily refused, for

¹⁴⁴ Grandfather of the first Lord Boston.

¹⁴⁵ Daughter of Sir Edward Barkham.

¹⁴⁶ Appointed in 1632, and displaced in
 1639.

¹⁴⁷ See p. 535. note 103.

¹⁴⁸ Ancestor of the Earl of Orford. Eliza-
 beth Walpole died at the age of 27; her sister

Jane at the age of 26. They were buried in
 the vault belonging to the Barkham family.
 Their mother was Sufanna, daughter of Sir
 Edward Barkham, Lord Mayor of London.

¹⁴⁹ Sir Abraham Reynardson's Funeral Ser-
 mon.

which he was fined 2000*l.*, imprisoned for a short time in the Tower, and deprived both of his office of Lord Mayor and alderman ¹⁵⁰. After the Restoration, he had the honour of knighthood. Sir Abraham Reynardson resided at Tottenham, in a house upon the Green (now occupied as a school by Mr. William Foster), which he had purchased in the year 1639, of George Pryor, Esq. ¹⁵¹ It appears to have been repaired and fitted up in 1647, which date, with the arms of Reynardson ¹⁵², are over the chimney-piece of the hall. Sir Abraham Reynardson died at his house at Tottenham, Oct. 4, 1661 ¹⁵³, and was buried on the 17th in the church of St. Martin Outwich. "Richard Onflow ¹⁵⁴ and Abigail Reynardson, " married Aug. 18, 1670; Eleanor, daughter of Abraham Reynardson, " buried Sep. 1, 1651."

Swinnerton
Dyer, Bart.

" Lady Thomafine Swinnerton died Aug. 9, 1650, buried in Aldermanbury:"—Relict of the famous Sir John Swinnerton, Lord Mayor of London, whose grand-daughter, Thomafine, married William Dyer, Esq. of Tottenham, created a baronet in 1678, ancestor of the present Sir John Swinnerton Dyer.

" Richard, son of Sir Thomas Halton, Bart. and Elizabeth, his " Lady, buried July 19, 1686; Alexander, Sept. 11, 1689."

Family of
Smithson.

" Hester, daughter of Hugh Smithson and Madam Hester ¹⁵⁵, bap. " Mar. 9, 1692--3." Sir Hugh Smithson, grandfather of this Hugh, died at Tottenham High-Cross in 1670. His second son Anthony, who was of Armine in Yorkshire, and of Tottenham, married Suffanna, daughter of Sir Edward Barkham, Bart. by whom he had an only son, Hugh, here mentioned, representative for the county of

¹⁵⁰ Sir Abraham Reynardson's Funeral Sermon.

¹⁵¹ Pat. 15 Car. I. pt. 24. Nov. 20.

¹⁵² O, two chevrons engrailed G. on a canton of the second a macle of the field.

¹⁵³ Sloane MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 886.

¹⁵⁴ Third son of Sir Richard, ancestor of Lord Onflow. He had no issue by this marriage.

¹⁵⁵ Daughter of Michael Godfrey, Esq.

Middlesex in five parliaments. “ Anne Mary, buried Oct. 5, 1694; “ Susanna, baptized Jan. 7, 1694--5; Anthony, baptized Jan. 10, “ 1696--7, buried Ap. 4, 1722; Hester Anne, baptized Oct. 16, “ 1698; Hugh, buried July 20, 1704; Michael Godfrey Smithson, “ Esq. Ap. 18, 1717; the Hon. Constantia Smithson ¹⁵⁶, Ap. 28, “ 1726; Hugh Smithson, Esq. Sep. 12, 1740.” Mr. Smithson having survived all his children, bequeathed his estates to his cousin Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. afterwards Duke of Northumberland. The house belonging to the Smithsons at Tottenham was formerly the residence of the Hynninghams ¹⁵⁷.

“ Benjamin, son of Benjamin Whichcote ¹⁵⁸ and Anne, baptized “ May 12, 1696.

“ John, son of Mr. William Baxter, schoolmaster, and Sarah, ^{William Baxter.} “ baptized Dec. 23, 1697.” This eminent scholar and antiquary was nephew of the celebrated Richard Baxter. He was born in the county of Salop, anno 1650. His education had been so much neglected in his early years, that when he had arrived at the age of 18, he had not yet learned to read ¹⁵⁹. When put to school, at length, his rapid progress in literature showed what a valuable mind had been left uncultivated. Mr. Baxter was several years master of the free school at Tottenham, and afterwards of the Mercers' school in London. He published a Grammar, an edition of Anacreon, and an edition of Horace, both, particularly the latter, held in high esteem; a Glossary of British Antiquities; a Glossary of Roman Antiquities he left unfinished, a fragment of it was published after his death. Mr. Baxter was engaged also in the English translation of Plutarch, and wrote some papers in the Philosophical Transactions. Some of his letters are printed in the first volume of the Archæologia.

¹⁵⁶ Daughter of Lord Colerane.

¹⁵⁷ See p. 535. note 103. and p. 547.

¹⁵⁸ Qu.—Whether this is not the Benjamin

Whichcote said in Kimber's Baronetage, vol. ii.

p. 4. to have died unmarried.

¹⁵⁹ Biograph. Brit. new edit.

He left his own life in MS. a copy of which was in the library of Mr. Tutet. Mr. Baxter died in 1723¹⁶⁰.

Family of
Hare Lord
Colerane.

“ The R^t Hon. Lady Lucy Colerane¹⁶¹, buried Feb. 9, 1681--2;

“ Mr. Hugh Hare, brother to the Right Hon. Henry L^d Colerane,

“ buried June 19, 1683; Katherine¹⁶², widow of Hugh Hare, May 4,

“ 1704; Edward Hare, infant, Aug. 26, 1689; Madam Lydia¹⁶³,

Hugh Hare.

“ wife of Hugh Hare, Esq. May 22, 1704; Hugh Hare, Esq.

“ March 1, 1706--7.” Father of the last Lord Colerane. He pub-

lished a charge delivered at the quarter sessions for Surrey in 1693,

and a translation of the history of Count Fieske's conspiracy at

Henry Lord
Colerane.

Genoa. “ The Right Hon. Henry Lord Colerane, buried July 15,

“ 1708.” Lord Colerane published “ A Scale of Devotions, musi-

“ cal and gradual, or Descants on the 15 Psalms of Degrees;” he

wrote also a history of Tottenham¹⁶⁴, which he left behind him in

MS. It has been printed in the appendix to a history of this place,

published by H. G. Oldfield and R. R. Dyson, in 1790. “ The

“ Right Hon. Lady Dowager Colerane¹⁶⁵, aged 90 years, buried Jan.

“ 19, 1731--2; the Right Hon. Henry Lord Colerane died Aug. 10,

“ buried the 24th, 1749.” The last Lord Colerane of this family.

He was much connected with literary men: during three tours into

Italy, he made a very valuable collection of prints and drawings,

which he bequeathed to Corpus Christi College at Oxford. His nu-

merous prints and drawings relating to English antiquities, he left to

the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was a member. “ Hon^{ble}

¹⁶⁰ Biograph. Brit. new edit.

¹⁶¹ See p. 532.

¹⁶² Daughter of John Holt, Esq.

¹⁶³ Daughter of Matthew Carlton, Esq. of Edmonton.

¹⁶⁴ The MS. of this history was purchased by Dr. Rawlinson at the sale of Dr. Colerane's books; and was left by him, with other MSS.

to the Bodleian Library at Oxford. It is clear, from some passages in the history, that it was drawn up by Lord Colerane, who died in 1708. See Appendix to Oldfield and Dyson's History of Tottenham, p. 38.

¹⁶⁵ Daughter of Sir Henry Lucy, Bart. of Broxburne.

“ Hugh Hare, buried June 14, 1720; Hon. Madam Constantia,
“ Dec. 30, 1721.”

“ Oct. 22, 1711, Robert Smith was touched for the evil by her
“ gracious Majesty Queen Anne.”

“ Sir Thomas Ambrose died in this parish, carried to Aldgate to
“ be buried, Feb. 27, 1725--6; Lady Ambrose, carried away Dec. 22,
“ 1728.”

“ Sir George Rivers, Bart. ¹⁶⁶, buried Aug. 9, 1734.”

“ Mary Beauchamp Proctor, buried July 21, 1755; William, son ^{Family of}
“ of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. May 2, 1759; Jane ^{Beauchamp}
“ Lady Beauchamp Proctor, aged 37, buried May 20, 1761.” ^{Proctor,}
^{Bart.}

“ The Rev. Samuel Hardy, buried Dec. 17, 1793, aged 73 years.” ^{Samuel}
Mr. Hardy, who had been formerly of Emanuel College in Cam- ^{Hardy.}
bridge, resided many years at Enfield, where he was lecturer and
master of the free school, both which places he resigned about two
years before his death (his salary being continued out of a regard to
his merits and long service), and retired to a house at Tottenham
High-Cross. Mr. Hardy was author of an answer to Mr. Chubb’s
essay concerning redemption; the indispensable necessity of constantly
celebrating the Christian sacrifice; a sermon on the Eucharist; a
volume of discourses on the principal prophecies of the Old and
New Testament; a paraphrase on the Epistle to the Hebrews, and
a vindication of subscription to the 39 articles ¹⁶⁷.

Instances of Longevity.

“ Jane Gaffett, from Sanchez’s alms-houses, aged 94, buried
“ Jan. 16, 1772; Elizabeth Strangeways, aged 99, July 31, 1772;
“ Ruth Dennis, 91, May 22, 1774; Catherine Leach, 91, Dec. 19,
“ 1776; Stephen Petts, 98, Aug. 15, 1778; Amey Westcote, of
“ Hackney, 93, Dec. 9, 1779; Laurence Lomax, 91, Nov. 28,

¹⁶⁶ Great uncle of the present Sir Thomas Rivers. ¹⁶⁷ Gent. Mag. Dec. 1793, Obituary.

“ 1780;

“ 1780; Jane Binfield, 94, Dec. 19, 1780; Eve Shuttleworth, of
 “ Ch. Ch. Spitalfields, 92, Feb. 9, 1781; Thomas Hackett, 90,
 “ Nov. 13, 1785; Thomas Booth, 97, June 8, 1785; Randall
 “ Trunley, 99, Ap. 25, 1786; Sufanna Reynardfon, of Hoddefdon,
 “ 90, Ap. 5, 1787; Mary Collins, 91, Oct. 2, 1790; Nathaniel
 “ Magee, 90, Feb. 10, 1793.”

Ancient be-
 nefaction.

William Cowrteman, previously to the Reformation, gave to the parish of Tottenham two tenements and six acres of land (valued in 1547 at 46s. 8d. per annum), for a paschal light, and for the relief of the poor ¹⁶⁸. These lands and tenements having been forfeited to the crown in the reign of Edward VI. as having been appropriated in part to superstitious uses, were sold to Thomas Bocher and Henry Jenner ¹⁶⁹.

Spital-house. An ancient Spital-house in this parish is mentioned in the court rolls as early as the year 1416.

Alms-houses. Bedwell speaks of an alms-house for three poor people, built on the east side of the church-land by Mr. Phefaunt; but, as it appears, not endowed ¹⁷⁰, it is probable that it was built by Jasper Phefaunt, Esq. lord of the manor of Willoughby in this parish and Edmonton, pursuant to an intention of his father-in-law George Hynningham, Esq. who is said in his epitaph to have founded such an alms-house for three poor widows. Phefaunt's wife being one of the heirs of Hynningham ¹⁷¹, he obtained the above-mentioned manor and other estates by that marriage. These tenements, which had from time to time been inhabited by poor families placed in them by the parish, were taken down in the year 1744, and four others erected in their stead by the highway side, near the pound.

Balthasar (or as he wrote his own name Baltasar) Sanchez, “ a
 “ Spanyard, borne (but a free denyzen of the realme of England ¹⁷²)

¹⁶⁸ Chantry Roll in the Augmentation-office.

¹⁶⁹ Sale of chantry-lands. Ibid.

¹⁷⁰ Bedwell's History of Tottenham, p. 132.

¹⁷¹ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N^o 1551.

¹⁷² Parish Register.

“ the first confectioner, or comfit-maker, and grand master of all
 “ that professe that trade in this kingdom,” as Bedwell styles
 him ¹⁷⁴, founded in his life-time “ eight almes-houses for four poor
 “ men and four women ¹⁷⁵, which almes-houses being of bricke worke,
 “ all under one roofe in Tottenham-streete, were newe erected, fullie
 “ finished, and sett up on Monday the 25 day of August 1600,” when
 the pensioners were admitted, and the keys delivered to them by the
 founder ¹⁷⁶, who charged his farm, called Stone-lease or Stone-leys in
 Tottenham, with the payment of 16l. to the pensioners, besides a gown
 of frieze to each once in two years, and 20s. to the vicar, church-
 wardens, and four more, for an annual recreation when they should
 visit the alms-houses, to see that they were kept in good repair,
 which the proprietors of the said estate were bound also to do. This
 alms-house stands on the east side of Tottenham-street. In the front
 are the founder’s arms ¹⁷⁷.

Nicholas Reynardson, Esq. (son of Sir Abraham) by his will, bearing date 1685, bequeathed the sum of 2000l., with a part of which he directed that an alms-house for six poor aged men and six women, with a chapel, should be built; and that the residue should be laid out in lands ¹⁷⁸, to be charged with the repairs of the house, and the sum of 4l. to each pensioner, besides a gown of black frieze of 20s. value, once in two years. This alms-house stands on the east side of the road at Tottenham High-Cross. Over the chapel door are the arms of the founder, and an inscription, by which it appears that the alms-house was not built till 1736.

¹⁷⁴ P. 114.

¹⁷⁵ Aged widows and widowers, inhabitants of Tottenham.

¹⁷⁶ Parish Register.

¹⁷⁷ A cross patonce charged with five escallop shells, impaling, on a bend cotised two escallop-shells, a chief.....

¹⁷⁸ It was laid out, pursuant to a decree of the Court of Chancery, in the purchase of 1736l. 8s. 4d. Old S. S. Annuities; the dividends of which are applied according to the donor’s will. (From the information of Mr. Th. Smith, the vestry-clerk.)

Schools.

Mr. Reynardson directed also that a salary of 20*l.* per annum should be allowed out of the lands to be purchased as above-mentioned, to a schoolmaster for teaching 20 poor children to read and write, which master should officiate also as chaplain at the almshouse. The residue of the rents ¹⁷⁶ to be distributed among the poor, except 30*s.* allowed to the trustees (who are to be 12 in number, the vicar being always one) for a dinner.

Sarah Duchefs Dowager of Somersset, by her will, dated 1686 (being then the wife of Henry Lord Colerane), bequeathed the sum of 250*l.* to enlarge the school-house, and the farther sum of 1100*l.* for the purpose of extending its benefits to all children of such inhabitants of the parish of Tottenham as were not possessed of an estate either freehold or copyhold of 20*l.* per annum. This sum of 1100*l.* was laid out, pursuant to the Duchefs's will, in the purchase of lands; out of the profits of which the sum of 10*l.* per annum is allowed to the usher, the remainder being appropriated to the master, he keeping the school-house in repair, and paying the taxes. The Duchefs of Somersset gave also, by her will, some handsome temporary benefactions ¹⁷⁷, and some valuable ornaments for the church. Henry Sperling, Esq. bequeathed the sum of 150*l.* to the free school; Philip Delahaize, Esq. anno 1769, 100*l.* Edward Page, Esq. 50*l.*

A charity-school for girls was established in this parish about the year 1735, to which the following benefactions have been given: Mrs. Barbara Skinner, 100*l.*; Edward Page, Esq. 20*l.*; John March, Esq. 200*l.*; Owen Humphrey, 20*l.*; and Mrs. Mary Magdalen Alavoine, anno 1774, 20*l.* In this school, which is aided by vo-

¹⁷⁶ There is no residue.

¹⁷⁷ Sixty pounds to apprentice 10 poor boys; 40*l.* for 30 poor widows; 5*l.* to be distributed among the poor, at the discretion of ten of the

chief inhabitants; 65*l.* to purchase communion-plate; and 35*l.* for a velvet cloth, cushions, and carpet for the pulpit and communion-table.

luntary

luntary contributions and collections at an annual charity sermon, 30 girls are clothed and educated.

A Sunday-school for boys, and a school of industry for girls, was established at Tottenham in the year 1790. In the latter, which is supported by subscriptions, about 30 girls are educated and partly clothed. The school-house was built by voluntary contributions in 1792.

Balthazar Sanchez, before-mentioned, gave by will (1602) the sum of 100l. as a stock to buy bread for the poor; this money, with 30l. given by Lady Woodhouse, and 50l. by the Countess Dowager of Dorset, was laid out in the purchase of some lands and tenements near Marsh-lane, Tottenham, now let at 103l. 14s. per annum¹⁷⁸. Thomas Wheeler, Esq. by his will, 1611, gave 2l. 12s. per annum for bread. The table of benefactions in the church gives Sir Edward Barkham credit for a like donation¹⁷⁹; Mr. Richard Toll, who died in 1767, gave the interest of 100l. 3 per cents. for bread; Mrs. Barbara Skinner, 200l. (which produces 7l. per annum); Mr. William Wood (1769), 100l. 3 per cent.; and John Ardefoif, Esq. 1789, the same sum.

Benefactions
for bread.

¹⁷⁸ From the information of Mr. Thomas Smith, the vestry-clerk.

¹⁷⁹ Lord Colerane says that William Dalby, a fishmonger of London, who died in 1594, left certain barrels of herrings to be distributed to the poor in Lent; which gift, he says, in a tablet which he once saw in the vestry, was valued at 10l. per annum; but it was settled afterwards at 2l. 10s. per annum, which Sir Edward Barkham, having most of Dalby's lands in Tottenham and tenements in London charged with this legacy, engaged to pay; but that in consequence of these tenements having been destroyed by the great fire, on the motion of Sir

William Barkham, the rent-charge was lowered by the judges to 34s. 8d. which in Lord Colerane's time was paid. (See Appendix to the History of Tottenham by Oldfield and Dyson, p. 23.) Upon examining Dalby's and Sir Edward Barkham's wills in the Prerogative-office, it appears that no mention is made in either of any benefaction to Tottenham. In a survey of the parish of Tottenham, dated 1618, (in the possession of Mr. Smith, lord of the manor,) Sir Edward Barkham's lands are described as late Dalby's; any rent-charge made by either party must have been by deed in their lifetime.

Various benefactions to the poor.

Mary Lady Woodhouse, anno 1609, gave 30l. to the poors' stock; Anne Countess Dowager of Dorset, anno 1618, 50l. (both laid out in lands as before-mentioned); Mr. Humphrey Westwood, who died in 1622, gave, by his will, 40s. per annum to the poor, charged on the parsonage during his interest in the lease, which expired in the year 1665. Sir Abraham Reynardson, who died in 1661, gave the sum of 100l. to be laid out in lands for the benefit of the poor. His son's residuary bequest to the poor has been already mentioned. Lady Lucy Colerane, anno 1682, gave the sum of 100l. either to be laid out in land, or kept as a stock. Henry Lord Colerane, who died in 1708, left the sum of 100l. to be laid out in land for the repair of the vestry built by him, the overplus to be given to the poor. His widow, Elizabeth Lady Colerane, adding 40l., a piece of land called Drayner's Grove¹⁷⁹, was purchased. Mrs. Jane Barkham, who died in 1724, bequeathed three tenements (now let at 4l. per annum), the rent to be given to the poor. Philip Delahaize, Esq. who died in 1769, bequeathed the interest of 100l. to the poor. Edward Page, Esq. bequeathed 10l.

Proverbs.

Bedwell mentions a ternary¹⁸⁰ of proverbs, or three proverbs relating to this place :

1. "Tottenham is turned French," arising, as Fuller supposes, from the great number of French mechanics who came over to Eng-

¹⁷⁹ This piece of land, which contained four acres, was by consent of the parish exchanged (in the year 1791) with Edward Gray, Esq. of Haringhay-house, for six other acres of land in the parish of Hornsey, opposite Duckett's farm; which six acres are now on lease to Mr. Gray, at the rent of 16l. per annum. (From the information of Mr. Thomas Smith, vestry-clerk.)

¹⁸⁰ Bedwell divides the second part of his work into what he calls ternaries (from the number three); one chapter containing an account of the three proverbs; another, three benefactions; another, three wonders; another, three wells—one of which, called Bishop's Well, was formerly famed for "many strange cures unto the diseased and impotent."

land in the reign of Henry VIII. and fettled in London, and all the villages for four or five miles round.

2. “ When Tottenham wood is all on fire,
“ Then Tottenham street is nought but mire.”

Meaning, that the foggy mist hanging over the wood was a sign of rain ; and, as Tottenham-street lies, as Bedwell observes, very low, the natural consequence of rain is mire.

3. “ You shall as easily remove Tottenham wood,—spoken of
“ things impossible, or not likely to be effected ¹⁸¹.”

¹⁸¹ P. 124. Tottenham-wood, which contained 314 acres, has been converted into tillage.

T W I C K E N H A M.

- Name. **N**ORDEN says, that this place is so called, either for that the Thames seems to be divided into two rivers by reason of the islands there, or else of the two brooks which “neere the towne “ enter into the Thamis, for Twicknam is as much as Twynam, “ *quasi inter binos amnes situm*, a place scytuate between two rivers;” but in several very antient records, antecedent to the conquest, I find it written Twitham, or Twittanham, and in one Twiccanham ¹.
- Situation. This village is situated on the banks of the Thames, at the distance of about 10 miles from Hyde-park-corner. It lies in the hundred of Isleworth, which is the adjoining parish on the east and
- Boundaries. north. The parish of Twickenham is bounded on the west by Hanworth, Hampton, and Teddington, and on the south by the river.
- Extent. It is about three miles and a half in length, one and a half in breadth, and nine in circumference. It contains about 1850 acres, of which, according to a survey taken in 1635 ², about 630 were arable, 490 pasture, 40 wood, and 690 (extending a considerable way upon Hounslow-heath) common. The present proportion does not much vary, reckoning the fruit gardens ³, of which
there

¹ See p. 559.

² At the Duke of Northumberland's, at Sion-house.

³ Twickenham has been long celebrated for its gardens. Bishop Corbet's father is said to

have had a famous nursery there in Queen Elizabeth's time. (Archæolog. vol. vii. p. 121.) Richard Pointer, in the same reign, was “ a “ most curious planter and improver of all “ manner of rare trees.” (M. S. Oldys; in the

there are above 150 acres among the arable. The soil is for the most part a sandy loam.

The only manufactures in the parish of Twickenham are Mr. Hill's powder-mills, and some oil-mills belonging to Mr. Winslow, both of which are upon the small river Crane, which has been augmented by an artificial cut from the Coln ⁴.

There is no mention of Twickenham in the survey of Doomsday. Ticheham, in the hundred of Elthorné, was certainly Ickenham, which occurs by no other name. If it had meant Twickenham, it would have been placed in the hundred of *Honiſlarw*. Twickenham, no doubt, was included in Isleworth (*Gistelworde*), which manor is there said to contain 70 hides ⁵. In a record, bearing date 1301, Twykenham is mentioned as a hamlet appendant to the manor of Isleworth ⁶. Another record (anno 1390) states, that the manor and hundred of Isleworth had always been deemed of the same extent ⁷. This did not imply, nevertheless, any jurisdiction over the lands of religious houses, who exercised manerial rights upon their own estates. The brethren of the Holy Trinity at Hounslow had a small manor within the hundred, independent of that of Isleworth. The monks of Christ Church Canterbury had another in this parish, from very ancient times, as will appear by the following account. Offa, King of the Mercians, between the years 791 and 794, gave to Athelard Archbishop of Canterbury, among other benefactions, 30 tributaries of land on the north side of the river Thames, at a place called Twittanham, for the purpose of providing vestments for the priests who officiated in the church of St. Saviour in Canterbury ⁸. Warherdus, a priest, by his will, bearing date 830, gave to the

the possession of Craven Ord, Esq.) The fruit now raised there contributes very considerably to the supply of the London markets. One gardener (Mr. Well) has, in a good season, sent 4110 gallons of raspberries to a dis-

tiller in the course of fifteen days.

⁴ See p. 82.

⁵ See p. 93.

⁶ See p. 95.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Cartulary of Christ Church, Canterbury, in the Bodleian Library.

church

church of Canterbury eight hides of land, with the manor of Twit-
ham in Middlesex, which had been granted him by Ceolnothus dean
of Canterbury⁹ (the same, it is probable, who was a few years af-
terwards Archbishop). In 941, Edmund the King, and Eldred his
brother, and Edmund the son of Edmund, restored to the monks of
Christ Church in Canterbury all the lands which they had unjustly
taken away from them. Among these was the manor of Twittan-
ham¹⁰. This restitution seems not to have been very effectual, for
it appears, that King Eldred, by his charter, bearing date 948, gave
to the said monks, as a small offering, for the love of God and the
benefit of his soul, the manor of Twiccanham in the county of
Middlesex, situated upon the river Thames, with all its appurte-
nances, exempting it from all secular burdens, taxes, and tolls, ex-
cepting contributions towards the building of bridges and fortifi-
cations, and the King's expeditions: his charter concludes with the
following bitter anathema against any persons who should venture
to infringe it; "whatever be their sex, order, or rank, may their
"memory be blotted out of the book of life, may their strength
"continually waste away, and be there no restorative to repair it"¹¹.
I suppose this manor to have been the same which, being then vested
in the crown, was annexed by King Henry VIII. in 1539 to the
honour of Hampton-court¹², between 1539 and 1541, granted to
Edward Earl of Hertford, and in the latter year surrendered by him
to the King¹³. It remained in the immediate occupation of the
crown till the reign of Charles I., by whom it was settled with other
estates, as a jointure, on his Queen, Henrietta Maria. When the
crown lands were put up to sale during the usurpation, this manor
was purchased (anno 1650) by John Hemsdell, merchant, on behalf

⁹ Cartulary of Christ Church, Canterbury,
in the Bodleian Library.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² From the information of William Harri-

son, Esq. of the Land Revenue Office, to
whom I am indebted for most of the particulars
relating to this manor since the Reformation.

¹³ Record in the Augmentation-office.

of himself and other creditors of the state. In the survey taken by order of parliament previously to the sale, the rents payable by the copyholders were valued at 8l. 16s. 3d.; the quit-rents of the freeholders at 2l. 4s. 7d. the whole manor at 20l.¹⁴ After the Restoration, the Queen-mother resumed possession of her jointure, and held it till her death. In 1670, this manor was settled for life on Catherine, consort of Charles the Second. In 1675, the King granted a reversionary lease for 41 years, commencing after the Queen's death (or from the date of such leases as the Queen might have granted¹⁵) to John Earl of Rochester. William Genew, Esq. in 1688, had a lease of the manor for 12 years, to commence in 1707. Lord Rochester's lease, which commenced at the expiration of Genew's, becoming afterwards vested in Lord Bolingbroke, it was forfeited to the crown upon his attainder in 1715, and in 1723 was sold by trustees appointed for that purpose to Wendover Jay, Esq.¹⁶, Thomas Jay, and John Rutt. Thomas Jay, in 1727, assigned his share (two fourths) in the manor, manor-house, and 67 acres of demesne lands, to Robert Gapper, Gent. Mr. Rutt, in 1731, bequeathed his share (being a fourth) to his nephew John Sainsbury, Esq. The present lessees of the whole are Robert Gapper, Esq. (son of Robert above-mentioned), and John Sainsbury, Esq. The last lease, which is for 31 years, bears date 1775.

The manor-house stands opposite the church. Tradition reports it to have been the residence of one of Henry VIII.'s Queens; perhaps it was a part of Queen Katherine Parr's jointure, and she might have made some use of it during her residence at Hanworth, or Hampton-court. I do not find that it was leased before 1557, when William Ruffel had a grant of it for 21 years¹⁷. In 1569, a new lease was granted to Catherine and Barnard Hampton¹⁸ (which

Manor-house.

¹⁴ Parliamentary Surveys, Augment. Office.

¹⁷ Pat. 3 and 4 P. & M. pt. 2. Dec. 28.

¹⁵ Pat. 27 Car. II. pt. 5. N^o 12.

¹⁸ Particulars for leases, in the Augment-

¹⁶ From the information of Mr. Harrison. tion-office.

Barnard had been clerk of the council to Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth). In 1583, a lease for 21 years was granted to John Hall¹⁹, another lease to Richard Breame and Robert Holland, in 1603, for 50 years, commencing in 1625. This lease was assigned the next year to Edward Carey²⁰. In 1635, the manor-house was in the occupation of Lady Walter²¹, relict of Sir John Walter, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who, it is probable, resided there also. He died in 1630, and left a benefaction to the poor of Twickenham. In 1650, this house, with the adjoining park, (the lease being then vested in John Browne, Esq.) was sold to John Walker. The survey taken that year describes two round rooms in a brick turret, which still remain, and mentions a fair hall waincotted, in which was a screen of excellent workmanship²².

Ancient man-
sions, parcel
of the manor.
Sir George
Pocock's.

A messuage parcel of the manor of Twickenham was leased to Sir Thomas Newenham for 21 years in 1567²³; the same, with 51 acres of land, was leased in 1599 to Jane Harden²⁴. A lease for 30 years, to commence from 1622, was granted to Andrew Pitcarne, groom of the bed-chamber. When the parliamentary survey was taken in 1650, the lease was vested in his widow, Charity Pitcarne. It is described in that survey²⁵ as “ a pleasant and delightful tenement, “ about 20 poles from the river, built partly with brick, and partly “ with timber, and Flemish wall, with comely chambers; the gar- “ dens not only rare for pleasure, but exceedingly profitable, being “ planted with cabbages, turnips, carrots, and many other such like “ creatures.” There were 16 acres of cherry gardens. This estate was then sold to Richard Ell. Immediately after the Restoration, it was demised to Richard Webb and George Gosfreight for 21 years²⁶;

¹⁹ Particulars for leases, in the Augmentation-office.

²⁰ Parliamentary Surveys, *ibid.*

²¹ Glover's survey at the Duke of Northumberland's.

²² Parliamentary Surveys, Augmentation-office.

²³ Particulars for leases, Augmentation-office.

²⁴ *Id. ibid.*

²⁵ In the Augmentation-office.

²⁶ From papers obligingly communicated by Lady Anne Conolly, who holds some of the lands demised by these leases.

in 1671, to Mrs. Jane Davies; a reversionary lease was granted the same year to Sir Charles Cobb for 14 years, commencing in 1688²⁷; a second lease was afterwards granted to Mrs. Davies for eight years and a half, commencing in 1702²⁸. Mrs. Davies, who was sister of the first Lord Berkeley of Stratton, in the year 1694, lent her house at Twickenham²⁹ to Queen Anne (then Princess of Denmark), change of air being thought necessary for the Duke of Gloucester³⁰. The Duke brought with him his regiment of boys, which he used to exercise in the opposite ayte. Mrs. Davies refused a hundred guineas which the Princess offered her for the month she occupied the house. Lord Rochester's reversionary interest in this house having been purchased by Mrs. Davies, she made it over to James Johnstone, Esq.³¹ who, in 1702, obtained from the Queen Dowager a lease of 13 years from 1720³². Mr. Johnstone improved the house considerably, and added the octagon room which was built for the reception of Queen Caroline, when he gave an entertainment there to her Majesty. After Mr. Johnstone's death, it was purchased by George Morton Pitt, Esq. whose daughter and heir married Sir George Pocock, K. B. to whom the lease was renewed in 1765, for so long a term as should make up fifty years from that time. It is now the property of his son George Pocock, Esq.

A capital messuage, and an estate called Yorke's Farm, parcel of the manor of Twickenham, was demised, anno 1566, to John Jermyn and James Bafers; in 1582, for 21 years, to Lancelot

Queen Anne
at Twicken-
ham.

Mr. John-
stone.

Yorke farm
and house.

²⁷ From papers obligingly communicated by Lady Anne Conolly.

²⁸ Ibid. She had a third lease for nine years from 1711.

²⁹ As I find no trace of Sir Charles Cobb at Twickenham, it is probable that Mrs. Davies continued to occupy this house during the term of his lease.

³⁰ Life of the Duke of Gloucester, p. 25.

³¹ From the information of William Harrison, Esq.

³² The Earl of Rochester's term therefore in this house being for 41 years after the expiration of this lease, did not expire till 1774. See p. 560. Mr. Johnstone, in 1737, had another lease (from George II.) of 13 years, to commence in 1774.

Alford³³, and in 1590, for a farther term of 21 years, to George Watkins and William Forster³⁴. In 1635, it was granted in fee, subject to a rent of 20l., to William Scriven, Philip Eden, and their heirs³⁵. About the year 1661, this estate became the property of Lord Chancellor Clarendon, who made Yorke-house his summer residence for several years. After his death, it appears to have been the property of his second son Lawrence Earl of Rochester. It was purchased about the year 1740, by James Whitchurch, Esq. after whose death it was sold to Lieut. Col. James Webber, the present proprietor.

Twickenham
Park.

In the year 1547, Robert Bouchier was made keeper of Isleworth Park, *alias* the New Park of Richmond, now called Twickenham Park³⁶. In the year 1574, it was demised to Edward Bacon³⁷ (third son of the Lord Keeper by his first wife). In 1581, a lease was granted for 30 years to Edward Fitzgarret³⁸; in 1595, a farther lease for 21 years to Francis Bacon, Esq. and John Hibbard³⁹.

Sir Francis
Bacon.

Sir Francis Bacon, whom Voltaire calls the father of experimental philosophy, spent much of his time during the former part of his life in studious retirement at this place, which he thought particularly favourable to his philosophical pursuits. Among the MSS. in the British Museum⁴⁰ is a paper intitled, Instructions from the Lord Chancellor Bacon to his servant Thomas Bushell. It relates to a project he had in view of establishing a corporation for exploring deserted mineral works. On the supposition that such a project would meet with due encouragement, he says, "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 experi-

³³ Particulars for leases, in the Augmentation-office.

³⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁵ Fee-farm Rolls, *ibid.*

³⁶ Pat. 38 Hen. VIII. pt. 8. July 21.

³⁷ Pat. 16 Eliz. pt. 6. March 3.

³⁸ Particulars for leases, in the Augmentation-office.

³⁹ Pat. 38 Eliz. pt. 6. Nov. 17.

⁴⁰ Cart. Antiq. 111 D. 14.

"mentally

“ mentally 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.”

Sir Francis Bacon had the honour of entertaining Queen Elizabeth Queen Elizabeth at Twickenham park. at Twickenham Park, when he presented her with a sonnet in praise of the Earl of Essex⁴¹. In the year 1606, a lease of this house and estate (for 40 years from the date of the letters patent) was granted to John Wakeman and Joseph Earth, Esqrs.⁴², who, it is probable, had purchased Sir Francis Bacon's interest. The same year a reversionary lease for 41 years, after the expiration of Wakeman and Earth's, was granted to Sir Thomas Lake. In 1607, Sir Thomas Lake assigned his interest to Sir Henry Goodyear and Edward Woodward, and in 1608 both leases were made over to George Lord Carew and George Croke, in trust for Lucy, wife to Edward Earl of Bedford. This Countess, who was celebrated by Donne and other poets of that age, to whom she was a liberal patroness, resided at Twickenham Park till 1618, when she gave it to her relation Sir William Harrington, who sold it in 1621 to Mary Countess of Home (mother of the Dukes of Lauderdale). In 1640, Lady Home sold the remainder of the lease to Sir Thomas Nott, in whom also was vested the perpetuity which had been granted, anno 1632, to Sir William Ruffell, subject to a fee-farm rent of 8l. 18s. Sir Thomas Nott sold the estate in 1659 to Henry Murray, Esq. and Anne his wife, who, in 1668, aliened it to John Lord Berkeley of Stratton. The Berkeley family, of whom farther mention will be elsewhere made⁴³, resided at Twickenham Park several years; and in 1685

⁴¹ From the information of the Earl of Orford.

subsequent alienations were obtained.

⁴² Title-deeds obligingly communicated by Lord Frederick Cavendish, whence also the

⁴³ In the account of the church, and extracts from the parish register.

Singular provisions in Lady Mountrath's will.

fold it to Robert Earl of Cardigan, who, in 1698, aliened it to the Earl of Albemarle, by whom it was conveyed in 1702 to Thomas Vernon, Esq. who had been secretary to the Duke of Monmouth. In 1743, it was purchased of Mr. Vernon's heirs by Algernon Earl of Mountrath, whose widow (Diana, daughter of the Earl of Bradford), by her will, bearing date 1766, bequeathed it to the Duchefs of Montrose during the joint lives of the Duke and Duchefs of Newcastle; but if the Duchefs of Newcastle should survive the Duke, the Duchefs 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 Duchefs 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 hitherto every thing has happened which the Countefs thus singularly provided for: the Duchefs of Montrose took possession, quitted to the Duchefs of Newcastle, took possession again on her death, and was succeeded by Lord Frederick Cavendish, who is the present proprietor.

Portraits of Monk and Lambert.

Original site of Sion monastery.

At Twickenham Park are two fine portraits, said to be General Monk and General Lambert, which, with some other pictures⁴⁴, and all the furniture, were left as heir-looms by the Countefs of Mountrath. Part of the house is in the parish of Isleworth. In the meadows, between this house and the river, was the original site of Sion monastery⁴⁵.

Twickenham has so long been the favourite retreat of the scholar, the poet, and the statesman, that almost every house has its tale to be told; and it is difficult, while some might plead their antiquity,

⁴⁴ Edward Earl of Orford and two other admirals in a conversation-piece; a frame with sketches of six heads in Sir Peter Lely's

manner, with his initials; a Spanish bull-fight, &c.

⁴⁵ See p. 83. of this volume.

and

and others their present fame, to know where to begin, unless by following the course of the river.

On the western verge of the parish, towards Teddington, is an elegant cottage, now in the tenure of Miss Mary and Miss Agnes Berry, which was for many years the residence of that genuine representative of the comic muse, Mrs. Clive. The following inscription, written by the Earl of Orford, has been placed on an urn erected to her memory in the shrubbery : Mrs. Clive's.

“ 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 retir'd,
 “ And shed a tear when she expir'd.”

The Earl of Orford's well-known villa, standing on a piece of ground called in old writings, Strawberry-hill Shot, was originally a small tenement, built in 1698 by the Earl of Bradford's coachman, and let as a lodging-house. Colley Cibber was one of its first tenants, and wrote there his comedy, called the Refusal, or the Ladies Philosophy ⁴⁶. The beauties of its situation afterwards tempted persons, whose rank and establishments were such as seem to have demanded a larger mansion, to take it as a summer residence. Talbot Bishop of Durham lived in it eight years. After him Henry Marquis of Carnarvon. It was next hired by Mrs. Chevenix, the toy-woman, who let a part of it to the celebrated French divine Pere Courayer. Lord John Philip Sackville afterwards took the house of Mrs. Chevenix, and kept it about two years. In 1747, the Earl of Orford (then the Hon. Horace Walpole) bought the remainder of Mrs.

Strawberry-hill.
Its history.

Colley Cibber lives there.

Bishop Talbot.

Pere Courayer, &c.

⁴⁶ From the information of the Earl of Orford, by whom the other anecdotes relating to Strawberry Hill were obligingly communicated.

Chevenix's lease, and the next year purchased the fee-simple by act of parliament, it being then the property of three minors. Mr. Walpole having formed a design of enlarging his villa, and fitting it up in the Gothic style, after a tour through various parts of the kingdom, during which he collected models from the principal cathedrals in which that species of architecture prevails, began his improvements in 1753, when the library and great parlour were newly built: the gallery, round tower, great cloister and cabinet, were added in 1760 and 1761, the great north bed-chamber in 1770, and the Beauclerk tower and hexagon closet in 1776.

Date of the new buildings.

Description of the apartments.

The same style of architecture which was adopted in building the house prevails also in the internal decorations; each room having Gothic skreens, niches, or chimney-pieces, designed for the most part by Mr. Walpole himself, or Mr. Bentley, and adapted with much taste to their respective situations. Most of the windows are ornamented with stained glass⁴⁷, which adds a richness to the rooms, which, particularly on a bright day, has a very good effect. The ideas of ancient magnificence frequently occur to the recollection of the visitor, and put him in mind of the pleasing romance which owed its being to the Gothic scenes at Strawberry Hill.

To enter into a minute description of the valuable collection at this villa, which is particularly interesting to the virtuoso, and the lover of English history and antiquities, would much exceed the limits of this work. Some of the most valuable articles in each room I shall endeavour to point out.

Great parlour.

In the great parlour are several portraits, among which are Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, the present Earl, and a conversa-

⁴⁷ For the most part Flemish; some of the pieces are very fine; there are a great number also of coats of arms both English and foreign.

tion in small life, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, being one of his early productions. It represents Richard, the second Lord Edgcumbe, G. A. Selwyn, and G. J. Williams, Esq.

In the waiting-room is a bust of Colley Cibber, coloured after the life, esteemed extremely like him. It was formerly the property of Mrs. Clive, and given by her brother Mr. Raftor to Lord Orford. Waiting-room.

The chimney-piece in the little parlour is taken from the tomb of Thomas Ruthall, Bishop of Durham, in Westminster Abbey. In this room are Mrs. Damer's much admired model of two dogs in Terra Cotta; a scene from the Castle of Otranto, by Carter; a drawing in water-colours, by Miss Agnes Berry, from Mr. William Lock's death of Wolfey; and a landscape with gipsys, by Lady Diana Beauclerk. The chairs in this parlour are of ebony, as are several others in the house. Little parlour.

In the blue breakfasting room, among many things to engage the attention, the most remarkable are the very beautiful miniatures of the Digby family by Peter Oliver; Rose the gardener, presenting a pine-apple to Charles the Second; and the fine original portrait of Cowley, by Sir Peter Lely. In the closet, within this room, are several curious small pictures, among which is a portrait of the notorious Sarah Malcolm, painted by Hogarth the day before she was executed for the murder of Lydia Duncomb her mistress, and two servants. In this closet are two kittens, by Mrs. Damer, in white marble. Breakfasting-room.

On the staircase is the rich and valuable suit of armour which belonged to Francis the First, King of France; it is of steel, gilt. Staircase.

The chimney-piece in the library is taken from the tomb of John Earl of Cornwall, in Westminster Abbey, the stone-work from that of Thomas Duke of Clarence at Canterbury. The books, of which there is a very valuable collection, particularly of such as relate to English history and antiquities, are ranged within Gothic arches of Library.

pierced wood. Other objects most remarkable in this room, are an ancient painting representing the marriage of Henry VI.; a clock of silver, gilt, which was a present from Henry VIII. to Anne Bullen; a skreen of the first tapestry made in England, being a map of part of Surrey and Middlesex; a curfew, or cover-fire, and an osprey eagle in Terra Cotta, by Mrs. Damer.

Star-chamber.

In a small anti-room, called the Star-chamber⁴⁸, leading to the Holbein room and great gallery, stands the famous bust of Henry VII. done for his tomb by Torregiano.

Holbein chamber.

The chimney in the Holbein-chamber is taken chiefly from the tomb of Archbishop Warham, at Canterbury. This room exhibits some very valuable pictures by the celebrated artist from whom it takes its name, copies of his drawings at Buckingham-house by Vertue, the very valuable pictures of the triumph of poverty and the triumph of riches, after Holbein, by Zuccherro, and Holbein's design for a magnificent chimney-piece for one of Henry VIII's palaces. There is a curious picture in this room of the Duchefs of Suffolk, and her husband Adrian Stokes, by Lucas de Heere, and an original of Prince Arthur and Catherine of Arragon, from Colonel Myddelton's in Denbighshire.

Gallery.

The gallery is fifty-six feet long, seventeen high, and thirteen wide. As you enter it out of the gloomy passage which leads from the Holbein chamber, the effect, particularly upon a bright day, is very striking. The cieling of this room is copied from one of the side aisles of Henry VII's chapel, ornamented with fret-work, and gilt. In this room is the famous eagle found near Caracalla's bath at Rome, in 1742, one of the finest pieces of animal sculpture in the world, and a very fine bust of Vespasian in basaltes, out of Cardinal Ottoboni's collection. The most remarkable pictures are

⁴⁸ From the cieling being studded with stars in Mosaic.

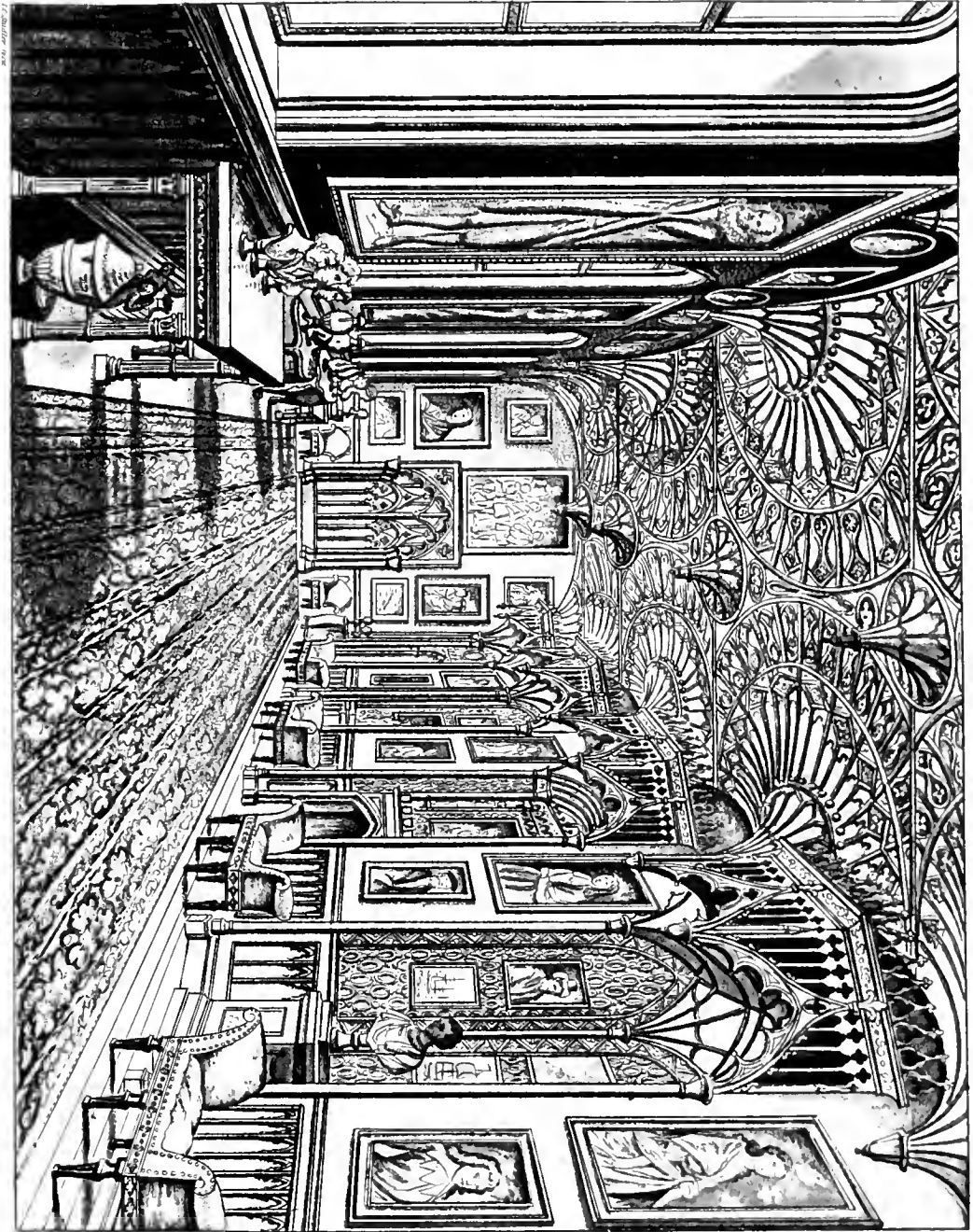
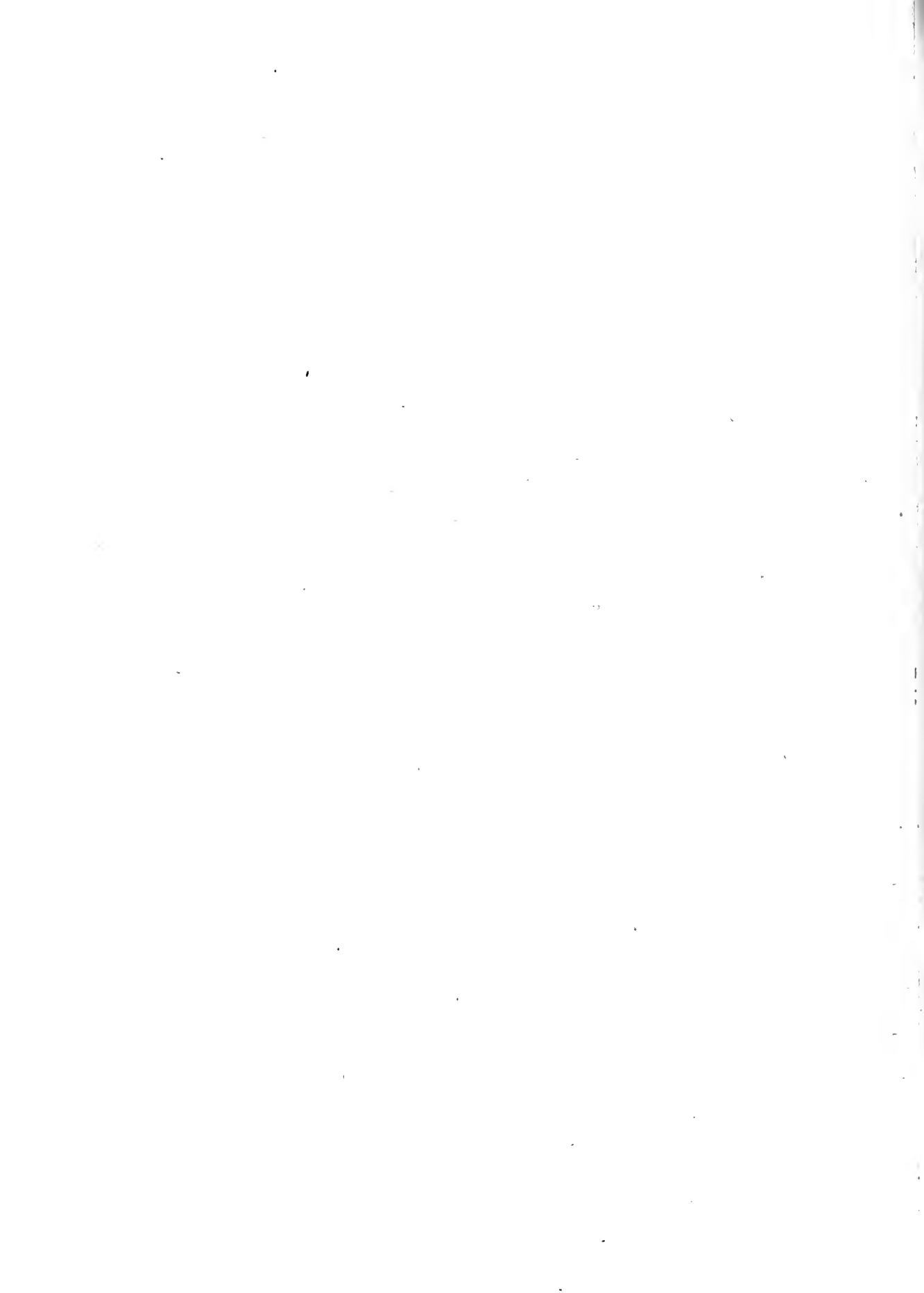


Illustration by...

The Gallery at St. Paul's, 1711



the marriage of Henry VII. by Mabuse, and the portraits of Sir Francis Walsingham, by Zucchero; Sir George Villiers, by Janfen; his son, the Duke of Buckingham, by Rubens; the Earl of Sandwich, by Sir Peter Lely; Frances Countess of Exeter, by Vandyke; Mr. Le Neve, by Janfen; and his son, an alderman of Norwich, an uncommonly fine picture, by Sir Peter Lely.

At the end of the gallery is a circular drawing-room, the chimney-piece of which was designed from the tomb of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey. In this room is the valuable antique bust, in basalt, of Jupiter Serapis, purchased out of the Dukes of Portland's collection; Vandyke's picture of the Countesses of Carlisle and Leicester; Mrs. Lemon, by the same artist; and a few good pictures of the old masters.

Round drawing-room.

The tribune or cabinet is a small square room, with a semicircular recess in the middle of each side. A star of yellow glass on the top throws a deceitful shade over the room, which makes every thing appear as if gilt. In this room is the cabinet of enamels and miniatures, containing a greater number of valuable portraits by Petitot, Zincke, and Oliver, than are to be found in any other collection. Among the most beautiful are Cowley, the poet, by Zincke; the Countess D'Olonne, by Petitot; and Isaac Oliver, by himself: Catherine Parr and Catherine of Arragon, by Holbein, are very valuable. In the glass cases on each side of the cabinet are some exquisite specimens of art; particularly a small bronze bust of Caligula, with silver eyes, found at Herculaneum, and given to Lord Orford by Sir Horace Mann; a magnificent missal with miniatures, by Raphael and his scholars; and the beautiful silver bell of Benvenuto Cellini, covered with antique masks, insects, &c. exquisitely wrought in alto relievo, so as to bear the minutest inspection with a glass. Among the pictures in this room may be noticed the Countess of Somerset,

Tribune, or cabinet.

by Isaac Oliver ; and a beautiful picture of Cornelius Polenburg, by himself.

North bed-
chamber.

The chimney-piece in the great north bedchamber was designed by Mr. Walpole, from the tomb of Bishop Dudley in Westminster Abbey ; it is of Portland stone, gilt. Over the chimney is a very curious picture of Henry VIII. and his children. The most remarkable portraits in this room are, the fine picture on board of Henry VII. ; the Duchefs de la Valiere ; Madam de Maintenon ; Ninon de l'Enclos ; Ogleby, the poet, by Fuller ; a fine whole length of Mrs. Margaret Smith, by Vandyke ; Philip Earl of Pembroke, by Mytens ; and the original portrait of Catherine of Braganza, sent to England previously to her marriage with Charles II. In this room also are Hogarth's sketch of the Beggars Opera, containing portraits of the original performers, and the rehearsal of an Italian opera (by Marco Ricci), with portraits of Nicolini, Mrs. Tofts, and Margarita del Espina, celebrated singers.

Beauclerk
closet.

In the Beauclerk closet are Lady Diana Beauclerk's beautiful drawings, from scenes in the tragedy of the *Mysterious Mother*. They are very happily designed from some of the most interesting scenes in that much admired drama, and are executed with equal correctness and expression.

Library of
prints.

In the library over the circular drawing-room is a profile of Mrs. Barry, the celebrated actress in the reign of George the First, by Sir Godfrey Kneller ; and Mrs. Clive, by Davison. This library contains a very valuable and extensive collection of prints ; among which are a series of engraved English portraits bound in volumes, the works of Faithorn, Hogarth, and others of the most eminent English artists.

The piers of the garden-gate are copied from the tomb of Bishop William de Luda, in Ely cathedral.

The front of the chapel was designed from Bishop Audley's tomb Chapel. at Salisbury. In this chapel are four pannels of wood from the Abbey of St. Edmondsbury, with the portraits of Cardinal Beaufort, Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and Archbishop Kemp; and a magnificent shrine in Mosaic, the work of Peter Cavalini, who made the tomb of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey; it was originally erected in 1256, over the bodies of the martyrs Simplicius, Faustina, and Beatrix, in the church of S^a Maria Maggiore at Rome; and was removed thence when the new pavement was laid in 1768. The window in the chapel was brought from Bexhill in Suffex. The principal figures are Henry III. and his Queen.

About the year 1757, Mr. Walpole fitted up a private press near his house at Strawberry Hill ^{Printing-press.}, at which most of his own works and some other books have been printed.

The cottage in the flower-garden was formerly the residence of Franklin, the printer of the Craftsman. ^{Cottage.}

The Earl of Orford permits his villa to be seen by any curious persons on applying to him for a ticket, and complying with certain rules which he has found it necessary, on account of its situation so near London, and in a populous neighbourhood, to prescribe. These rules, which are printed on the tickets, state, that the house at Strawberry Hill is shewn to parties of four persons only, from the first of May to the first of October, between the hours of twelve and

Rules for seeing Strawberry Hill.

⁴⁹ The principal works printed at this press are—Anecdotes of Painting, in 4 vols. quarto; Royal and Noble Authors, 2 vols. 8vo.; Fugitive Pieces, one vol. 8vo.; The Mysterious Mother, a Tragedy; and a Letter to the Editor of Chatterton's Miscellanies—all by the Earl of Orford: Two Odes by Gray, in quarto; Translation of a Part of Hentzner's Travels, in 8vo.; Whitworth's Account of Russia, in 8vo.; Spence's Parallel of Magliabechi and Hill, 8vo.; Bentley's Lucan, quarto; Lord Her-

bert's Life, quarto; Lady Temple's Poems, quarto; Cornelia, a Tragedy, by Henault; Hooyland's Poems, 8vo.; Memoirs de Grammont, small quarto; Letters of Edward VI. quarto; The Sleepwalker, a Comedy, by Lady Craven (now Margravine of Anspach); Mr. Jones's Ode on Lord Althorpe's Marriage; the Duc de Nivernois's Translation of the Essay on Gardening; and several loose sheets and smaller tracts.

three;

three; and, as only one party is admitted on each day, a ticket cannot be given for a day that has been already engaged.

Earl of Radnor's.

The house now in the occupation of the Lady Murrays was built by John the last Earl of Radnor (of the Robarts family), and was lately the property of Sir Francis Basset. The house, which is now in the possession of Mr. May, was built by Hudson, the painter, who resided there.

Hudson, the painter.

Pope's villa.

Lord Mendip's villa has acquired much celebrity as having been the residence of Pope, who purchased it about the year 1715. The latter end of that year he removed there with his father and mother. This he calls one of the grand æras of his life. The improvement of his house and gardens was for many years his favourite employment. He was particularly interested in the construction of a grotto, which he enriched with many curious spars and gems. Warburton observes, that "the beauty of his poetic genius appeared to as much advantage in the disposition of these romantic materials as in any of his best contrived poems"⁵⁰. The poet's own description of his grotto may be seen in one of his letters to Mr. Blount, dated June 2, 1725⁵¹. He continued improving it till his death. In the copy of Homer which Pope used for his translation (now in the Earl of Orford's library) is a sketch by the poet himself of the view from this grotto, including the church and part of the village of Twickenham. From the grotto was a subterraneous passage to the gardens on the other side of the road. At this villa Pope received visits from the most eminent of his literary contemporaries. Swift, Gay, and himself frequently made an illustrious triumvirate of genius. One of Lord Bolingbroke's letters is addressed to the three Yahoos of Twickenham,

⁵⁰ Warburton's edition of Pope's Works, vol. vi. p. 63.

⁵¹ Pope's Works, edit. 1754, vol. ix. p. 33.

Jonathan,

Jonathan, Alexander, and John⁵². After Pope's death, which happened at Twickenham, May 30, 1744, his house was sold to Sir William Stanhope, who added the wings and enlarged the gardens⁵³, by laying out a piece of ground on the opposite side of a lane, connected by a subterraneous passage, in which is placed the following inscription:

“ 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.”

From Sir William Stanhope, Pope's villa passed to the Right Hon. Wellbore Ellis, Esq. (now Lord Mendip) who married his daughter. Every memorial of the celebrated bard, by whom it was once inhabited, is preserved with singular care, particularly the fine willow in the front of the house, which was planted by his own hand. Lord Mendip has some good antique busts, &c.

The villa, which is now the Countess Dowager Pawlet's, was built by Dr. Batty, an eminent physician⁵⁴. It stands on the site of a house which was burnt to the ground on the 14th of June 1734, being then in the occupation of Mons. Chauvigny, the French ambassador⁵⁵. Lady Pawlet's.

Mrs. Duane's house was formerly the residence of the profligate eccentric and witty Duke of Wharton⁵⁶. Duke of Wharton.

⁵² Swift's Letters, 4to.

⁵³ A plan of Pope's gardens as they were left at his death, a view of the grotto, and a catalogue of the ores, spars, and gems which adorned it, with the names of those who had been benefactors* to it, was published in the form of a pamphlet by John Serle, his gar-

dener, in 1745. The Cave of Pope, a Prophecy †, by Doddsley, and some other verses were annexed.

⁵⁴ From the information of the Earl of Oxford. ⁵⁵ Gent. Mag.

⁵⁶ From the information of the Earl of Oxford.

* Among these are to be found the names of Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. Borlase, and Mr. Cambridge.

† The curiosity of posterity to visit the poet's grotto, and the pilfering of its gems and relics, has been amply verified.

Lady M. W. Montagu's. Lady Mary Wortley Mountagu lived several years in the house which is now Dr. Morton's ⁵⁸.

Richmonds. Richmonds-house was, in the last century, the property and residence of Francis Newport, Earl of Bradford, a distinguished character in the reigns of Charles and James II. and an active promoter of the Revolution. He had a fine collection of pictures at this place ⁵⁹. After his death, which happened at Twickenham in 1708, this house came to his second son Lord Torrington. It was purchased in 1740, of the executors of Lady Anne Torrington, by Anthony Viscount Montague; who, in 1744, sold it to Anthony Keck, Esq. ⁶⁰ In 1766 it was aliened by Mr. Keck to Mary Countess Dowager of Shelburne; who bequeathed it to her second son, the Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice. By him it was conveyed in 1791 to John Symmons, Esq. who sold it the next year to the present proprietor, Mrs. Allanson, of Studley Park, Yorkshire.

Lady Anne Conolly's. The late Earl of Strafford's house was, in 1661, the property of Dr. William Fuller, afterwards of Lady Ashe ⁶¹. It was purchased by Thomas Earl of Strafford in 1701, of Mr. Plumbtree; after the death of the late Earl, it became the property of his sister Lady Anne Conolly, who pulled it down, and has built a very handsome mansion on the site.

Ragman's Castle. The cottage, called Ragman's Castle, now the property of George Hardinge, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices for Wales, was formerly the residence of Mrs. Pritchard, the celebrated actresses.

Mrs. Pritchard. Marble Hill. Marble Hill was built by George II. for the Countess of Suffolk, mistress of the robes to Queen Caroline. Henry Earl of Pembroke

⁵⁸ From the information of the Earl of Orford.

⁵⁹ Vertue's MSS. in the Earl of Orford's collection.

⁶⁰ Title-deeds obligingly communicated by Mrs. Allanson.

⁶¹ Title-deeds obligingly communicated by Lady Anne Conolly.

was the architect; and the gardens were laid out by Pope. It was the property of the late Earl of Buckinghamshire, and is now in the tenure of Mrs. Fitzherbert.

Miss Hotham's beautiful villa, called Spencer Grove, was fitted up with great elegance by Lady Diana Beauclerk, who decorated several of the rooms with her own paintings. Spencer Grove.

In the meadows, opposite Richmond Hill, stands the seat of Richard Owen Cambridge, Esq. well known in the literary world, particularly by his poem of the Scribleriad. This house was built in the early part of the last century by Sir Humphrey Lynd⁶², celebrated for his writings against the Papists⁶³. After his death, it was in the occupation of Joyce Countess of Totness, who died there in 1636⁶⁴. It was not long afterwards the property of Joseph Ashe, Esq. who was created a baronet in 1660. The title became extinct on the death of his son. The house was enlarged, and the west front built by Windham Ashe, Esq. the representative of that family⁶⁵. It was purchased in 1751 by Mr. Cambridge, who has a good collection of pictures by the old masters, and some very valuable portraits, particularly a fine picture of Secretary Thurloe, by Dobson, Sir Paul Rycout, Mary Davis, a celebrated actress in the reign of Charles II.; Angelica Kauffinan, by herself; and a large groupe of the Nabob of Arcot and his family, by Kettle. The view from Richmond Hill, by Tillemans, is particularly interesting so near the spot whence it was taken. Mr. Cambridge.
Portraits.

At Whitton, a hamlet in this parish, is the seat of Samuel Prime, Esq. built about the year 1711 by Sir Godfrey Kneller, who resided Sir Godfrey Kneller's, at Whitton.

⁶² Glover's Survey of Sion-house, dated 1635.

⁶³ See more of him amongst the extracts from the parish register.

⁶⁴ Glover's Survey, and her funeral certificate at the Herald's College.

⁶⁵ From the information of Mr. Cambridge.

there during the latter part of his life. The staircase was painted by Sir Godfrey himself, assisted by Laguerre.

Whitton Place, the Duke of Argyle's, now Sir William Chambers's.

Whitton Place, the seat of Sir William Chambers, was built by Archibald Duke of Argyle, who planted a great number of exotics and forest trees, particularly a great number of cedars, which are now some of the finest in the kingdom. The present owner has much improved the house, and decorated the gardens with statues, temples, and other buildings. The pleasure grounds are not so extensive as in the Duke of Argyle's time, a considerable part of them having been reserved at the time of Sir William Chambers's purchase by the late Mr. Gostling, then proprietor of the whole, who built an elegant villa (now the property of George Gostling, Esq.) on the site of the great conservatory. Many of the cedars⁶⁷ are in his grounds, and the tower built by the Duke of Argyle, which commands a prospect of great extent.

Mr. Gostling's.

Various eminent inhabitants.

Many other eminent persons have resided in this parish, but their place of residence is not precisely ascertained. Some of them are noticed in the extracts from the parish register. Among others are Richard Corbet, Bishop of Norwich, whose father Vincent is said to have had a famous nursery at Twickenham⁶⁸; John Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons⁶⁹; Robert Boyle, the celebrated philosopher, and founder of the lectures which are known by his name (1651)⁷⁰; James Craggs, Secretary of State (1720)⁷¹; Lady Macclesfield (afterwards Mrs. Brett), Savage's mother⁷²; Lord

⁶⁷ The girth of some of the largest of these trees will be given in the Appendix.

⁶⁸ *Archæologia*, vol. vii. p. 121.

⁶⁹ *Journals of the House of Commons*, 1645.

⁷⁰ *MSS. Brit. Museum. Afcough's Catal.* N^o 4162-4.

⁷¹ "The foreign ministers dined at Mr. Secretary Craggs's, at his house at Twickenham, Aug. 6, 1720." *Reed's Weekly Journal*.

⁷² From the information of the Earl of Orford.

George Germaine, and the Earl of Bute, 1748⁷³, &c. and Paul Whitehead, who died at his house on the common⁷⁴.

The parish church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is situated near the water side. The tower⁷⁵ is of free stone, an ancient Gothic structure; the body, which is brick, with stone coins and cornices, was built after a design of James the architect. The old church fell down in the night of the 9th of April 1713⁷⁶. The present building was not completed till 1715.

On the south side of the altar, within the recess where the communion-table is placed, is the monument of Sir Joseph Ashe, Bart.⁷⁷, 1686; and on the south side that of Sir William Humble, Bart. of Stratford in Essex, 1686, and his son Sir William Humble of Twickenham, 1705⁷⁸. On the east wall of the chancel, to the south of this recess, is the monument of Francis Poulton, Esq. one of the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn (with busts of the deceased and his wife⁷⁹), 1642; on the same wall (north of the recess) are those of William Reeve⁸⁰, Gent. son of William Reeve, Esq. of Fair Lee, in the Isle of Wight, 1669; and Thomas Gilmore, Gent. 1691. In the north-east corner stands an urn of veined marble, on the pedestal of which is an epitaph written by Dryden in memory of Lady Frances Whitmore⁸¹, who died in 1690, being then the wife of Matthew Harvey,

Parish church.

Monuments of Sir Joseph Ashe and Sir William Humble.

Lady Frances Whitmore's epitaph, by Dryden.

⁷³ Parish Rates.

⁷⁴ See p. 514.

⁷⁵ The inscription on the oldest bell is, "Multis annis resonet Campana Joannis."

⁷⁶ Parish Books.

⁷⁷ Son of James Ashe, Esq. of Somersetshire; he married Mary, daughter of Robert Wilson, Esq. by whom he had two sons and seven daughters; one of whom, Catherine, married William Windham, Esq. of Norfolk; another, Mary, Horatio Lord Viscount Townshend. Arms—Arg. two chevrons Sable, impaling, Sable a wolf passant; Or in chief a shield of the second between two mullets Argent.—Wilson.

⁷⁸ Arms—Sable a buck trippant Or, a chief indented of the second. There is no impalement. Sir Wm. Humble (the father) married Elizabeth, daughter of John Allanson, Gent.

⁷⁹ Susanna, eldest daughter of John Foler.

⁸⁰ He married Timothea, daughter of Timothy Lowe, Gent. of Bromley in Kent.

⁸¹ "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,

Pope's two monuments.

vey, Esq. On the north wall of the chancel is the monument of Anne, wife of John Fish, Gent.⁸², 1693. Over the gallery, on the east wall, is the monument put up by Pope to the memory of his parents, on which also is a memorial for himself⁸³. Bishop Warburton, many years after, erected another monument for him in this church, with his bust in white marble placed over the gallery on the north wall⁸⁴.

Lord Berkeley.

On the east wall of the chancel is the monument of John Lord Berkeley, of Stratton⁸⁵, 1678. On the south wall, under the gallery, those

“ Come, virgins, ere in equal bands you
 “ joine,
 “ 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 with your vows, like hers, may
 “ be return'd,
 “ So lov'd when living, and when dead
 “ so mourn'd. J. D.”

Arms—On a chief indented three crescents.—Harvey, impaling, a chevron charged with a lion rampant crowned.

⁸² Arms—Az. a fesse Arg. over all a bend G. charged with five mullets Or, impaling, Arg. on a fesse G. three garbs O. between two chevrons Az. each charged with three escallops shells of the field.—Eden. John Fish married Anne, daughter of Thomas Eden, of Essex.

⁸³ Inscription—“ D. O. M. Alexandro Pope, viro innocuo, probo, pio, qui vixit annos 75 ; obiit an. 1717, et Edithæ conjugii inculpabili, pientissimæ quæ vix. annos 93, obiit 1733. Parentibus bene merentibus filius fecit et sibi qui obiit anno 1744, ætat. 57.”

⁸⁴ Inscription—“ Alexandro Pope, M. H. Gulielmus Episcopus Gloucestriensis amicitiaæ causâ fac. cur. 1761.

“ Poeta loquitur.

“ For one who would not be buried in West-
 “ minster 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.”

⁸⁵ Inscription—“ Under this marble lye the renowned ashes of the Right Honorable the Lord John Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, youngest of Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Bruton in Somersethire. In the civil warres in the dayes of Charles the First, (for his singular valour and conduct in recoveringe the city of Excester out of the hands of the rebels,) he was made Governor thereof, and one of his Majesty's Generals in the West. Those unhappy warres ended, he served many campaigns in Flanders, both in the French and Spanish armies, according as their alliances with England engaged him. After the happy restauration of Charles II. he was made Privy Counsellour, Governour of Connaught, and after Lord Lieutenant of Ireland ; sent twice extraordinary Embassador, first into France, secondly to the treaty of Nimeguen. His other felicities were crowned by his happy marriage of Christina, daughter of Sir Andrew Riccard ; a young lady of a large dowry, and yet larger graces and vertues ; who also enrich him with a most hopefull progeny. He deceased Aug. the 26, 1678, in the 72 year of his age.

“ Though

those of Bridget Lady Markham⁸⁶, 1609, and Pouncefoot Green⁸⁷, 1757. Over the gallery, on the same wall, is that of Nathaniel Pigott, Esq.⁸⁸ 1737. On the north wall of the church over the gallery is the monument of Sir Chaloner Ogle⁸⁹, 1750. On the wall of

Lady Markham.

Nathaniel Pigott.
Sir Chaloner Ogle.

“ Though sprung from Danish Kings of
“ brightest fame,
“ Whose blood and high exploits exalt
“ their name,
“ Berkeley’s own virtues most his tombe
“ do grace,
“ Adde glory to, not borrow from his
“ race.

“ N. B. The ancient name of the Berkeleys
“ was Fitzharding; they descending from
“ Fitzharding, a younger son of the King of
“ Denmark.”

Arms—Quarterly: 1. A chevron ermine between ten crosses patee.—Berkeley. 2. A saltier engrailed.—Botetourt. 3. Two lions passant.—Somery. 4. Ten roundles, 4, 3, 2, 1.—Zouch. On an escutcheon of pretence, a chevron.—Riccard.

⁸⁶ On which is this singular inscription:—
“ Brigidæ lectissimæ, piissimæ, innocetissimæ,
“ tamen hoc autem uno quo sexus dignior
“ sexum fassæ quod mater fuit, cætera viri;
“ quæ generi suo quo Jacob Harringtoni, Eq.
“ Aur. Jo. Baronis de Exton frat. filia fuit
“ itaque inclytæ Lucie Comitissæ de Bedford
“ sanguine (quod satis) sed et amiciticiâ pro-
“ pinquissima, quantum accepit, addidit splen-
“ doris; et serenissimæ Annæ, Mag. Brit.
“ Reg^a. Dan. Reg. F. cui ab interiori camera
“ acceptissimæ; quæque litigantibus in illâ de
“ superioritate singulis virtutibus ad summum
“ Dei tribunal ut lis dirimeretur, provocavit,
“ migravit, maturavit; ante in defuncto Ma-
“ rito Anto. Markham, Eq. Aur. semimortuæ
“ adhuc in ejus liberis Jo. Rob. Henr. Franc^a.
“ semisuperstitis, depositum hic servare voluere
“ amici ejus mœstiff. Secessit 4^o Maii a^o salu-
“ tis suæ 1609, ætatis 30.”

⁸⁷ Arms—G, three bucks trippant Argent,

impaling Sab. a chevron between three flags’
attires Argent.

⁸⁸ Epitaph, written by Pope—“ To the
“ memory of Nathaniel Pigott, Barrister at
“ Law; possessed of the highest character by
“ his learning, judgment, experience, inte-
“ grity; 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.” Arms—Sable,
three pickaxes Argent, impaling, Or three
arrows in pale Az. on a chief of the second
three mullets of the first.—Mr. Pigott published
a book on the subject of fines and recoveries,
and another on conveyancing.

⁸⁹ Inscription—“ H. S. E. Vir honorabilis
“ Chaloner Ogle, Eq. Aur. Regiarum Claf-
“ sium Præfectus primarius, qui generosam
“ inter Northumbrios stirpem nobilitate rerum
“ gestarum decoravit. Militiæ primordia,
“ solitariæ dux navis memorabili prælio insig-
“ nivit; Archipiratæ Indiæ per maria imma-
“ niter ferocientis debellator. Saevientibus
“ dein quæqua-versum armis in altiori imperio
“ collocatus superbos hostes oceani occidentalis
“ dominium affectantes fortitudine pari et con-
“ silio coercuit. Desagrans tandem bello,
“ redux opima spolia victoriarum monumenta
“ ad urbanas artes excolendas, vir elegans,
“ comis, magnificus, felici studio applicuit;
“ amabilique demum in secessu classiaris cha-
“ rus, civibusque gratiosus, vitam toties pro
“ patriâ periclitatam placidâ morte commuta-
“ vit. Ætat. anno 70^{mo} sal. 1750. Optimo
“ conjugii, Isabella vidua mœrens posuit.”—
Arms—Arg. a fesse between three crescents
Gules, impaling the same coat. Sir Chaloner
Ogle

of the south aisle that of Hamon L'Esfrange, Gent. descended from an ancient family in Norfolk, 1728. On the chancel floor are the tombs of Sir Thomas Lawley, Bart.⁹⁰ 1646; the Rev. Charles Williams, 1708; the Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Drogheda, daughter of Lord Viscount Falmouth, 1735; Dame Mary Jane, relict of Sir John Buckworth, 1775; and Mrs. Angelique Faiche Clermont, her sister, 1783. In the nave are those of Mr. Henry Wiatt, 1719; Mr. John Wiatt, 1734; Martha, wife of Lionel Spencer Berkeley, Esq. 1751; Mary Gardiner Spencer, 1771; and Robert Baker, Esq. (whose daughter Anne married Mr. Henry Cole), 1789. At the west end of the church are those of Charles Boehm, Esq. 1769; and Jane, wife of Charles Blicke, 1793. In the north aisle are those of Richard Burton, Esq.⁹¹, 1443; Thomas Westhrow, Esq. 1653; and Michael Holman, Esq. of Whitton, 1658. On the outer wall of the church are the monuments of Sarah, wife of Henry Pafmore, 1681; Mary Beach, Pope's nurse⁹², 1725; Mrs. Eliz. Butler⁹³; Mr. Thomas Twining, 1741; Mrs. Catherine Clive⁹⁴, 1785; Stephen Cole, Esq. 1790; and Miss Catherine

Ogle was a native of Kirkby, near Newcastle upon Tyne. His most remarkable exploit, which laid the foundation of his future fortune, was killing Roberts the famous pirate, and taking his three ships off the coast of Africa. For this service he was knighted, and rose afterwards to the highest stations in his profession, succeeding Sir John Norris as admiral and commander in chief of the fleet. (Wallis's History of Northumberland, p. 221.)

⁹⁰ Brother and heir of Richard Lawley, Esq. and son of Francis Lawley by Elizabeth, of the family of Bromley and Newport. He married Anne, daughter of John Manning; by whom he had Sir Francis (his successor), Thomas, and Elizabeth.

⁹¹ Inscription on a brass plate, in very perfect preservation—"Hic jacet Ricus Burton,

"Armig^r nup. Capitalis Maj^r Dni Regis et
"Agnes Ux^r ej^s qui obiit 20^o die Julii a^o Dni
"MCCCCXLIII q^r aiab^s propr De^s.

⁹² 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."

⁹³ There is no date; but, by an inscription over her tomb, it appears that she died in 1741, and that she was daughter of James Butler, Esq. of Amberley Castle in Suffex.

⁹⁴ Inscription written by Miss Pope, the actress, who was brought up by Mrs. Clive:—
"Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Catherine
"Clive, who died December the 7th, 1785,
"aged 75 years.

"Clive's

therine Cole, 1792. On the tower is that of Mr. Edward Smith, 1741.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Mr. Leonard West, 1691; Mr. Edward Cole, 1706; Elizabeth, his widow, 1707; Elizabeth, his mother, aged 91, 1709; Mr. Stephen Cole, 1740; Richard Holman, Gent. 1709; Richard Wright, Esq. 1727; Mary, his widow, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Glover, of Ickenham, aged 95, 1781; Mr. Daniel Heather, 1733; Mr. Thomas Gray, 1735; Daniel Huet, schoolmaster, 1738; Sarah, wife of Joseph Hickey, and daughter of William Boulton, 1740; William Rider, Esq. (whose daughter, Maria, married the Rev. Samuel Hemming), 1754; the Rev. Gustavus Hamilton, 1755; Sir Patrick Hamilton, Knt. and Alderman of Dublin, 1780; Lieut. Colonel John Willson, 1757; Edward Seymour (the portrait painter), 1757; Mr. Charles Seymour, 1773; the Right Hon. Selina Countess Dowager Ferrers, 1762; Mr. Daniel Twining, 1762; John Cook, Gent. 1765; Philip Rogers, surgeon, 1770; Lady Mary Tryon, daughter of Robert Earl Ferrers, and wife of Charles Tryon, Esq. 1771; Lieut. General William Tryon (son of Charles Tryon of Northamptonshire), Governor of the province of New York, and Colonel of the 29th regiment of foot, 1788; William Emans, Esq. 1773; John Green, of

Tombs in the church-yard.

“ Clive’s blameless life this tablet shall pro-
 “ claim,
 “ Her moral virtues and her well-earn’d
 “ fame.
 “ In comic scenes the stage she early
 “ trod,
 “ *Nor sought the critic’s praise, nor fear’d his*
 “ *rod.*
 “ In real life was equal praise her due,
 “ Open to pity, and to friendship true:
 “ In wit still pleasing, as in converse free
 “ From ought that could afflict huma-
 “ nity:

“ Her generous heart to all her friends was
 “ known,
 “ And e’en the stranger’s sorrows were her
 “ own.
 “ Content with fame, e’en affluence she
 “ wav’d,
 “ To share with others what by toil she sav’d;
 “ And nobly bounteous from her slender store,
 “ She bade two dear relations not be poor.
 “ Such deeds on life’s short scenes true
 “ glory shed,
 “ And heav’nly plaudits hail the glorious
 “ dead.”

Clement’s

Clement's Inn, 1773; George Green, of Clement's Inn, 1774; Mr. Peter Lewis Perrin, 1774; William Lister, Esq. 1774; Margaret, wife of the Rev. George Cowling, 1774; Lydia, wife of John Spackman, Esq. 1778; John Spackman, Esq. 1785; George Gostling, Esq. of Whitton Place, 1782; and Mr. Kerry Ware, 1784. The church-yard was enlarged in 1713 with the addition of 1589 superficial feet, granted by Charles Duke of Somers, and in 1754 with 389 feet, granted by the Earl and Countess of Northumberland.

In the burial-ground, near the London road, about a quarter of a mile from the church, are the tombs of Peter Christom, Gent. 1783; Mrs. Margaret Archambo, aged 92, 1784; Mr. Robert Gray, 1788; Richard Williams, M. D. of Falmouth, 1789; the Rev. Robert Burt, late vicar (who married the eldest daughter of the late Joseph Gascoyne, Esq.), 1791; Mrs. Catherine Durban, 1792; and Mrs. Mary, wife of John Dobson, 1794.

Rectory.

The church of Twickenham was given, with those of Isleworth and Heston, to the monks of St. Waleric, in Picardy, who granted them to the warden and fellows of Winchester College. They were all surrendered anno 1544 to King Henry VIIIth, who granted the two former to the dean and canons of Windfor⁹⁵, to whom they still belong. The lessees have been the same as those of Isleworth⁹⁶.

The church of Twickenham was taxed at 17 marks, in 1327⁹⁷. In 1650, the great tithes were valued at 106l. per annum. The reserved rent is 35l. 12s. 4½d.⁹⁸

Vicarage.

When the church was appropriated to the priory of St. Waleric, a vicarage was endowed, of which the prior and convent became patrons⁹⁹. During the wars with France, the possessions of the alien

⁹⁵ See p. 106.

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. N° 60.

⁹⁸ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

⁹⁹ Newcourt.

priorities being feized by the crown, King Edward III. and Richard II. presented several times to this vicarage ¹⁰⁰. The patronage came afterwards to the warden and fellows of Winchester College, and afterwards to the dean and chapter of Windfor. The vicarage is rated in the King's books at 11l. per annum.

Thomas Willis, who was appointed to the vicarage of Twickenham by parliament in 1646 ¹⁰¹, was, says Calamy, son of the famous schoolmaster of that place. The vicar wrote a pamphlet, called "A Warning to England, or a Prophecy of Perilous Times" ¹⁰². In 1651, an augmentation of 55l. (15l. of which was to be paid out of the impropriated tithes of Twickenham) was voted by the committees to Mr. Willis, his vicarage being only 55l. per annum ¹⁰³. In the return of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices, Mr. Willis is commended as being diligent in observing all the commands of the parliament. He was deprived in 1661.

Vicars.
Thomas
Willis.

Richard Meggot, Dean of Winchester, was vicar of Twickenham from 1668 to 1686 ¹⁰⁴. He was a celebrated preacher ¹⁰⁵, and author of a volume of sermons in 8vo. and several single discourses.

Richard
Meggot.

Samuel Pratt, Dean of Rochester, and Clerk of the Closet, who had been tutor to the Duke of Gloucester, had the vicarage of Twickenham, which he held till his death in 1723. He published some single sermons ¹⁰⁶.

Samuel
Pratt.

Daniel Waterland, D. D. instituted to this vicarage in 1730, was born at Wasely, in Lincolnshire, in 1683, and received his education at Magdalen College in Cambridge. He published some tracts in

Daniel Wa-
terland.

¹⁰⁰ Newcourt.

MS. Lib. vol. xi. p. 240.

¹⁰¹ Perfect Diurnal, Oct. 5, 1646.

¹⁰⁴ Newcourt.

¹⁰² Calamy's Silenced Ministers, vol. ii.

¹⁰⁵ Granger's Biographical History.

p. 189.

¹⁰⁶ See p. 539.

¹⁰³ Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb.

defence of Christ's divinity; a history of the Athanasian creed; a treatise on the importance of the doctrine of the Trinity; some charges on the Eucharist; and several sermons. After his death, which happened in December 1740, two volumes of his miscellanies (on subjects of religion and morality) were published. His funeral sermon, which is in print, was preached by Jeremiah Seed, M. A. author of four volumes of sermons and essays, who was his curate at Twickenham ¹⁰⁷.

Bishop Terrick.

Richard Terrick, afterwards Bishop of London, was instituted to this vicarage in 1749. He held it some years with the bishopric of Peterborough, but resigned it on being translated to London in

George Costard.

1764; when he was succeeded by George Costard, a learned divine, eminently skilled in Græcian and Oriental literature, and a man of very amiable manners. He was born about the year 1710, and received his education at Wadham College. This living, which he held till his death in 1782, was obtained for him through the interest of Lord Chancellor Northington ¹⁰⁸. Mr. Costard's favourite pursuit was astronomy: he published a treatise on that science, and another on its use in history; letters on its rise and progress among the ancients, and on the chronology and astronomy of the Chinese. His theological works consist of critical observations on some of the Psalms, and dissertations on various passages in scripture. He was author also of some strictures on Halhed's history of the Gentoo laws, and reflections on the language of tragedy. His library and instruments were sold by auction soon after his death ¹⁰⁹. The present vicar of Twickenham is Philip Duval, D. D. who succeeded the late Robert Burt, LL.D. in 1792.

Parish register.

The parish register commences in 1538.

¹⁰⁷ Biog. Brit.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid.

	Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.		Comparative state of po- pulation.
1539—1548	-	15 $\frac{4}{5}$	-	14 $\frac{4}{5}$	
1580—1589	-	16 $\frac{4}{5}$	-	10 $\frac{4}{5}$	
1683—1692	-	53 $\frac{1}{5}$	-	46 $\frac{1}{5}$	
1730—1739	-	72 $\frac{4}{5}$	-	76 $\frac{1}{5}$	
1763—1772	-	70	-	87	
1780—1784	-	81 $\frac{4}{5}$	-	81 $\frac{4}{5}$	
1784—1789	-	93 $\frac{4}{5}$	-	80 $\frac{4}{5}$	
1790—1794	-	98 $\frac{4}{5}$	-	79 $\frac{4}{5}$	

The population of this place seems to have increased in the proportion of about six to one during the last two centuries. The present number of houses is 611; of inhabitants, including lodgers¹¹⁰ (according to an account taken from house to house in the month of December 1794), 3355; which is in the proportion of $5\frac{1}{2}$ to a house.

The great plague in 1603 appears to have been very fatal at Twickenham, where, though the average yearly number at that period did not much exceed ten, yet 67 persons were buried from the beginning of August to the beginning of December. One person only is mentioned to have died of the plague in 1625; the number of burials that year was 37. In 1665, 21 persons died of the plague.

At the beginning of the most ancient of the register books are the following curious entries, which shew in what manner the good people of Twickenham settled their differences in the 16th century. I think they could not have adopted a better.

¹¹⁰ These were 408 in number; had the survey been made in the summer, they would no doubt have been much more numerous.

Singular way
of settling
differences.

“ The fourth day of Aprell, in 1568, in the presence of the
“ hole paryshe of Twycknam was agreement made betwyxt Mr.
“ Packer and hys wyffe, and Hewe Rytte and Sicylye Daye, of a
“ slander brought up by the fayde Rytte and Sicylye Daye upon the
“ aforefayde Mr. Packer.

“ The 10 daye of Aprell, 1568, was agreement made between
“ Thomas Whytt and James Herne, and have consented that who-
“ soever geveth occasion of the breaking of Christen love and cha-
“ rity betwyxt them to forget to the poor of the parysh 3s. & 4d.
“ being dewlye proved.”

Extracts from the Parish Register.

“ Robert, son of Sir John Tracie, baptized Jan. 21, 1592--3.”

“ Oct. 30, was buried Mr. Knyght, the hearolde of armes¹¹¹,—
“ 1593.”

“ Katherine, wife of Mr. Rowland White¹¹², buried Mar. 23,
“ 1603--4.”

“ Sir John Fitz of Fitzford, in the county of Devon, buried
“ Aug. 10, 1605.”

Sir John
Suckling.

“ John, son of Mr. John Suckling, baptized Feb. 10, 1608--9.”
I suppose this to be Sir John Suckling, the poet and dramatic writer,
son of Sir John Suckling, comptroller of the household, who resided
at Whitton in this parish. His biographers fix the time of his
birth in 1612, but his name does not occur in that year; his sister
Elizabeth was baptized in 1612; Lionel, his brother, in 1610. Sir
John Suckling, who succeeded his father in the house at Whitton,
and resided there, was esteemed one of the most accomplished per-
sons of the age. He made a campaign under the great Gustavus

¹¹¹ Edmund Knight, Norroy King at Arms.

¹¹² The Earl of Strafford's amusing Corre-
spondent. See the Strafford Papers.

Adolphus at Sweden, and raised a regiment at a considerable expence for the service of Charles I. ; but distinguished himself more by his poetry than his valour. He died of a fever May 7, 1641. His works consist of poems, letters, and plays, which have been collected into an octavo volume.

“ The Ladie Bridget Markham¹¹³, who dyed in the Ladie of Bedford’s house in the Parke, was interred May 19, 1609.”

“ Mary, daughter of Sir Harry Baker, baptized Sep. 9, 1615.”

“ Charles¹¹⁴, son of Sir Philip Stanhope, baptized at the Countess of Bedford’s, in the Park, by a special dispensation, procured from the Lord Bishop of London, the 11th of November, 1615.”

“ Mr. Edward Walgrave¹¹⁵, and Mrs. Elizabeth Hardret, married Feb. 6. 1615--6.”

“ Anna, daughter of Sir Humphrey Lyne, baptized Mar. 25, 1617; Margaret, Nov. 15, 1618; Jane, May 31, 1620; Katherine, Sep. 24, 1621; Humphrey, July 26, 1626.” Sir Humphrey Lynd, says Anthony Wood, was a most learned knight, and a zealous puritan. He is commended by that biographer as having written ably against the church of Rome. Among other tracts, he published one called *Via Tuta*, answered by Jenison, a Jesuit, in a pamphlet entitled, “ A Pair of Spectacles for Sir Humphrey Lynd;” to which the knight replied in another tract called, “ A Case for Sir Humphrey Lynd’s Spectacles¹¹⁶.” He died in 1636. Featly preached

Sir Humphrey Lynd.

¹¹³ Sir Anthony Markham, father of Sir Robert, the first baronet of the family, and ancestor of Sir James Markham, married Bridget, daughter of Sir James Harrington, Bart. and first cousin of the Countess of Bedford. See her curious epitaph, p. 581.

¹¹⁴ Third son of Philip, the first Earl of Chesterfield, by his wife Catherine, daughter

of Lord Hastings; (of which Countess of Chesterfield there is a portrait in the Star-chamber at Strawberry-hill.) Charles Stanhope died without issue in 1645.

¹¹⁵ A son of Sir Edward Waldgrave, who died about 1650.

¹¹⁶ Ant. Wood’s Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

his funeral sermon. Sir Humphrey resided several years at Twickenham, in the house which is now Mr. Cambridge's.

Sir Benjamin
Rudyard.

“ Elizabeth, Ladie, the wife of Sir Benjamin Rudyard, buried
“ Sep. 22, 1625.” Sir Benjamin Rudyard was a frequent speaker
in the parliaments of James I. and Charles I. Several of his speeches
are in print. Anthony Wood speaks highly also of his poetical
talents.

Sir John
Fenett.

“ Fenetta, daughter of Sir John and Ladie Jane Fenett, bap-
“ tized July 23, 1626.” Sir John Fenett, or Finett, who resided
at Twickenham, was appointed Master of the Ceremonies to
Charles I. in 1626; and died July 12, 1641. He was the author
of “ *Philoxenes*,” being observations on the reception and enter-
tainment of ambassadors in England, published in 1656; and
translated a book from the French, entitled, “ *The Beginning, Con-
“ tinuance, and Decay of Estates*”¹⁷.”

“ Anne, Ladie, the wife of Sir William Foster, buried Nov. 3,
“ 1629.”

“ John, the son of Sir Thomas and Lady Elizabeth Richesonne,
“ buried Feb. 6, 1629--30.”

“ Lady Charity Poole, wife to Sir Nevell Poole, departed Oct. 10,
“ buried Oct. 20, 1653.”

Earl of Man-
chester.

“ Lady Lucy, daughter of Edward Earl of Manchester, born
“ May 3, baptized May 15, 1655. The Lady Essex, wife to
“ Edward Earl of Manchester and Countis of Manchester, died on
“ the 28th of October, in the year 1658.” The Earl of Man-
chester was a very distinguished character, both during the civil wars
and Cromwell's protectorate. He had been Speaker of the House
of Lords whilst the parliament were at war with the King, was a

¹⁷ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

member of the assembly of divines, and one of Cromwell's upper house. But there was little cordiality between him and the Earl, who concurred heartily with the restoration of Charles II. Effex, daughter of Sir Thomas Cheek, and relict of Sir Robert Bevil, was his third wife. The Earl of Manchester's great house at Twickenham was assessed to a parish rate in 1661.

“ Martha, daughter of Sir Joseph and Mary Ashe, baptized
 “ May 14, 1658; Grace, daughter of Sir Joseph Ashe, Bart.
 “ buried June 12, 1665; Diana, baptized July 17, 1666; Eliza-
 “ beth, buried March 9, 1668--9; James, baptized July 24,
 “ 1674; Sir Joseph Ashe, Knt. and Bart. buried Ap. 21, 1686;
 “ Dame Mary Ashe, relict of Sir Joseph, Dec. 6, 1705; Joseph,
 “ son of Sir James Ashe, Jan. 10, 1702--3; Catherine, his daugh-
 “ ter, Feb. 15, 1704--5; Mary, July 3, 1706; Frances, Aug. 26,
 “ 1707; Martha, Aug. 11, 1714.”

Family of
 Ashe, Bart.

Several entries occur also relating to the Windham family connected with the Ashes.

“ Christopher Mitchel and Anne Colcot, married June 4, 1665,
 “ by permission of Sir Richard Chaworth¹¹⁸, it being within the
 “ octaves of Pentecost.”

Licence to
 marry in the
 octaves of
 Pentecost.

“ Sir William Berkeley, buried July 13, 1677.” Younger son
 of Sir Maurice Berkeley, and brother of John Lord Berkeley of
 Stratton. He was of Merton College in Oxford, and afterwards
 gentleman of the privy chamber to Charles I. In the year 1646 he
 went on public business to Virginia, of which province he had after-
 wards the government. He invited many of the Royalists to retire
 thither as a place of security, and hinted in a letter to the King that
 it would not be an unfit place as a retreat for his Majesty; depend-
 ing, I suppose, more upon the improbability of its being attacked,

Sir William
 Berkeley.

¹¹⁸ Vicar-general to Archbishop Sheldon.

than on its means of defence. Virginia was not long however a place of safety; the parliament sent some ships with a small force, who took possession of the province without difficulty, and removed Sir William Berkeley from the government, but suffered him to remain unmolested upon his private estate¹²⁰. He resumed the government upon the restoration of Charles II., and continued in Virginia till 1676, when he returned to England, after an absence of thirty years. Sir William Berkeley published a history of Virginia, and is supposed to have drawn up the laws of that province, published by Francis Moryson in 1662. He was author also of a tragi-comedy, called the *Lost Lady*¹²¹. “The R^t Hon^{ble} John Lord Berkeley, “buried Sep. 5, 1678.” This nobleman, who resided during the latter part of his life at his seat at Twickenham Park, had distinguished himself by his conduct and valour on the King’s side in the civil war. He was one of the generals in the west, where, in concert with Sir Ralph Hopton, he gained several victories, particularly an important one at Stratton; from which circumstance, when he was created a peer by Charles II. at Brussels in 1658, he had the title of Lord Berkeley of Stratton. During the time that he was governor of Exeter, which city he had taken from the parliament, the Queen resided there, and was brought to bed of her daughter Henrietta Maria. He was afterwards obliged to surrender this city to General Fairfax, after a siege of three months, for want of provisions. Lord Berkeley was much in the confidence of his Royal master, who employed him in many treaties and negotiations. During the usurpation he retired to France¹²². His public services after the Restoration are recorded in his epitaph¹²³. “Lady Christiana Barkley, Baroness¹²⁴,

John Lord
Berkeley, of
Stratton.

¹²⁰ Clarendon’s History of the Rebellion, vol. iii. p. 466, 467. 8vo. edit.

¹²¹ Wood’s Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

¹²² Collins’s Peerage, edit. 1768, vol. vii. p. 62, 63.

¹²³ See p. 580.

¹²⁴ Ibid.

“buried

“ buried Sep. 1, 1698 ; Charles L^d Berkley¹²⁵, Sep. 21, 1682 ; James
 “ L^d Berkley¹²⁶, Mar. 5, 1696--7 ; Mary, daughter of John Lord
 “ Berkley, Mar. 23, 1696--7 ; the Right Honourable Lady Berk-
 “ ley¹²⁷, July 21, 1707.”

“ Edward, son of Laurence L^d Hyde¹²⁸, buried Jan. 7, 1680--1.”

“ Thomas Howard, Esq.¹²⁹ and Diana Newport¹³⁰, married Sep. 4,
 “ 1682.”

“ Sir Richard Myddelton and Mrs. Frances Whitmore, widow ”,
 “ married Ap. 19, 1685.”

In 1686 there are several entries of persons buried from the camp
 on Hounslow-heath.

“ James, son of the Lord Francis Brudenell¹³¹ and Frances, bap-
 “ tized Nov. 20, 1687.”

“ Alice, daughter of Sir Charles Tufton and Alice, baptized
 “ June 11, 1690 ; Diana, Ap. 12, 1692 ; Charlotte, Jan. 1. 1693--4 ;
 “ Mary, Mar. 4, 1694--5 (buried July 14, 1710) ; Katherine, bap-
 “ tized Ap. 14, 1697 (buried May 9) ; Christian, baptized June 16,
 “ 1698 ; Thomas, Dec. 26, 1699 ; Mary Tufton, buried May 5,
 “ 1765.” Sir Charles Tufton, who was grandson of Nicholas the
 first Earl of Thanet, died at Twickenham in 1708.

¹²⁵ Eldest son of the first Lord Berkley.— He died at the age of 20, being at the time of his death commander of his Majesty's ship the Tyger.

¹²⁶ Next brother of Charles. He was gentleman of the bedchamber to Prince George of Denmark, and an admiral of the fleet.

¹²⁷ Frances, daughter of Sir John Temple, of East Sheen.

¹²⁸ Afterwards Earl of Rochester.

¹²⁹ Son of Sir Robert Howard, of Ahted.

¹³⁰ Daughter of Thomas Newport, Lord

Torrington, second son of the Earl of Bradford.

¹³¹ I suppose this to be the lady who was buried in 1690, being then called Lady Frances Whitmore. If so, she lived but a short time with her second husband.

¹³² Francis Lord Brudenell, ancestor of the Earl of Cardigan. James, his third son, died in 1746, being then gentleman of the horse to his Majesty, and member of parliament for Chichester. Robert Earl of Cardigan was in 1637 the proprietor of Twickenham Park.

“ Frances, Lady of Sir William Humble¹³¹, buried Sep. 5, 1693;
“ Sir William Humble, Aug. 18, 1705.”

“ Batty, son of Daniel Langley and Elizabeth his wife, baptized
“ Sep. 14, 1696.” Batty Langley was an architect. He published
an useful treatise on the prices of work and materials for building, and
a book on Gothic architecture.

Earl of Mar. “ John Earl of Marr¹³³ and Mrs. Margaret Hay¹³⁵, married Ap. 6,
“ 1703. Sir Hugh Paterson, Bart. of Bannockburn, and the R^t
“ Hon. Lady Jane Erskine, daughter of the R^t Hon. the Earl of
“ Marr, married Feb. 21, 1711--2.”

“ Gilbert, son of Sir Gilbert Kate¹³⁶, buried Ap. 23, 1703.”

“ Catherine¹³⁷, daughter of Sir Thomas Pope Blount¹³⁸, baptized
“ Ap. 13, 1704; James his son, Nov. 10, 1705.”

“ Mr. James Rooke and Mary Countess of Dorentwater, were
“ married Aug. 26, 1707.”

“ Erick¹³⁹, son of the R^t Hon. L^d Duffis, baptized Aug. 29, 1710.”

“ Echlin, son of the Hon. Capt. Jeremiah Gibbons and Elizabeth,
“ baptized July 19, 1711.”

“ The R^t Hon. Lady Bellis¹⁴⁰, buried March 13, 1712--3.”

James John-
stone, Secre-
tary of State
for Scotland.

“ Lucy, daughter of James Johnson, Esq. and Lucy, baptized
“ July 7, 1717; James Johnson, Esq. buried May 11, 1737.”

¹³³ See p. 579.

¹³⁴ The Earl of Mar had been secretary of
State under Queen Anne. In 1715 he declared
for the Pretender, and commanded the rebel
troops at the battle of Sheriff-moor; in con-
sequence of which his title and estates became
forfeited.

¹³⁵ Daughter of the Earl of Errol.

¹³⁶ Sir Gilbert Keate, Bart. The title is
now extinct.

¹³⁷ She married William Freeman, Esq. of
Aspeden-hall in Herts.

¹³⁸ Son of Sir T. B. Blount, the writer,

who was created a baronet in 1673. Sir T. B.
Blount, jun. resided at Twickenham.

¹³⁹ Only son of Kenneth Lord Duffus by
Christiana, daughter of Erick de Siobaldhe,
Governor and Admiral of Gottenburgh.—
Lord Duffus was attainted by act of parliament
in 1715, and afterwards imprisoned in the
Tower. On procuring his release he went to
Russia, and served in the fleet of that country.

¹⁴⁰ Qu. Bellafys. Lord Bellafys had a house
for several years previously to this time at
Whitton.

Son of Sir Archibald Johnstone, Lord Warriston (Lord of Sessions in Scotland), who was beheaded in 1663, and cousin of Bishop Burnet. In 1689 he was sent with the order of the garter to the Elector of Brandenburg, in company with Gregory King, Lancaster herald¹⁴¹. He was afterwards, anno 1690, Secretary of State for Scotland, and in 1704 was made Lord Register. At the time of his death he was more than 90 years of age. Mr. Johnstone resided many years at Twickenham, in the house which was lately Sir George Pocock's. "The R^t Hon. Lady Charlotte Johnston, buried May 4, 1762."

"John¹⁴², son of the Hon. John Wallop¹⁴³ and Bridget¹⁴⁴ his wife, baptized Aug. 30, 1718."

"Sufanna, daughter of the Hon. Capt. Cooke and Anne, baptized "Dec. 21, 1719."

"Frances, daughter of Peter Vandeput, Esq.¹⁴⁵ and Frances, baptized Jan. 6, 1719--20.

"Joseph, son of Sir Clement Cottrell, baptized July 21, 1723."

"Sir Godfrey Kneller, Bart. buried Nov. 7, 1723." This eminent artist was a native of Lubec. He was born in the year 1648. He was originally designed for the army, and was sent to Leyden to study mathematics and fortification; but nature had designed him for a painter, and he followed the bent of his genius. He came over to England in 1674, whilst Lely was at the height of reputation. By the Duke of Monmouth's desire the King sat to Kneller, at the same time that Lely was painting it for the Duke of York. The young artist's success upon this occasion fixed his character¹⁴⁶; and he afterwards became portrait-painter to the King, and continued to

Sir Godfrey
Kneller.

¹⁴¹ Life of Gregory King, annexed to Dalway's Inquiries into the Origin and Progress of Heraldry, Appendix, p. 36.

¹⁴² Afterwards Viscount Lymington, and father of the present Earl of Portsmouth.

¹⁴³ The first Earl of Portsmouth, then Lord

of the Treasury.

¹⁴⁴ Daughter of Charles Earl of Tankerville.

¹⁴⁵ Created a baronet in 1723. The title is extinct.

¹⁴⁶ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii.

enjoy that situation under his successors, James II., William and Mary, Queen Anne, and George I. Sir Godfrey Kneller was knighted by King William, and created a Baronet by King George I., in 1715. Among his most noted works, are the Beauties at Hampton-court, the Admirals, at the same place, and the Kit-Kat Club.

There is a monument to the memory of this celebrated artist in Westminster Abbey¹⁴⁷, which has occasioned it to be supposed that he was buried there. Dame Susanna Kneller, his widow, was buried at Twickenham, Dec. 11, 1729. Sir Godfrey's residence was at Whitton, now the seat of Samuel Prime, Esq.

“ William Lord Manners¹⁴⁸, son to their Graces John and Bridget, Duke and Duchefs of Rutland, born the 29th day of July, and baptized the 30th, 1724.”

“ George Frederick, son of Charles Gustavus Baron Sparre, Envoy extraordinary from the King of Sweden, and Elizabeth Countefs of Gyllenburgh, his wife, baptized Aug. 8, 1724.”

“ William, son of the Hon. Col. Townshend¹⁴⁹, buried Oct. 15, 1727; Charles¹⁵⁰, son of Colonel Townshend and Henrietta¹⁵¹, baptized Sep. 6, 1728; Frederick, buried Mar. 8, 1733-4.”

¹⁴⁷ Inscription—“ M. S. Godefredi Kneller, equitis Rom. Imp. et Angliæ Baronetti pictoris Regibus Carolo II. Jacobo II. Gulielmo III. Annæ Reginæ; Georgio I., qui obiit xxvi. Oct. anno 1723, æt. 77.”

“ Kneller, by heaven and not a master taught,

“ Whose art was nature, and whose pictures thought;

“ When now two ages he had snatch'd from fate

“ Whate'er was beauteous, and whate'er was great,

“ Rests crown'd with princes' honours, poets' bays,

“ Due to his merit and brave thirst of praise.

“ Living, great Nature fear'd he might outvye

“ Her works; and dying, fears herself may dye.

“ A. POPE.”

The extravagant compliment in the two last lines is taken from a similar one paid to Raphael in his epitaph. Over the inscription are busts of Sir Godfrey Kneller and his lady, in white marble.

¹⁴⁸ He died in his infancy.

¹⁴⁹ Third son of Charles-Viscount Townshend.

¹⁵⁰ He was secretary of embassy to Spain.

¹⁵¹ Only daughter and heir of Lord William Pawlet.

“ The R^t Hon^{ble} Lady Anne Hollis, buried Feb. 19, 1726--7.

“ Thomas, son of the R^t Hon. Philip Howard¹⁵² and the Hon.

“ Winifred his lady¹⁵³, baptized Feb. 4, 1727--8.”

“ The Hon^{ble} Major Gen. Wheeler, buried Jan. 7, 1729--30.”

“ The Hon. Col. Gilbert Talbot¹⁵⁴, buried Sep. 28, 1731.”

“ Dame Ifabella, relict of Sir William Wentworth¹⁵⁵, buried
“ Aug. 10, 1733.”

“ Richard Grenville¹⁵⁶ and Anna Chambers¹⁵⁷, married at the
“ Countess of Suffolk's, May 9, 1737.”

“ The Hon^{ble} Mrs. Anne Cox, buried Feb. 9, 1738--9.”

“ Mr. Nicholas Amhurst, buried May 2, 1742.” A native of Nicholas Amhurst. Kent, and a member of St. John's College in Oxford, author of a well-known work, called *Terra Filius*, and editor of the *Craftsman*, in which he wrote most of the political papers himself, being assisted by Lord Bolingbroke and Mr. Pulteney. This paper had a very extensive sale, 10 or 12,000 copies being circulated weekly. Mr. Amhurst wrote also “ The British General,” the Convocation, and other political poems. He is said to have died of a broken heart, in consequence of his friends neglecting to provide for him when they came into power: but it has been well observed, that if so, he must have had little patience or strong passions, since his death happened within a few months after the change of ministry. He died poor, and was buried at the expence of Franklin the printer¹⁵⁸.

“ Alexander Pope, Esq. buried June 5, 1744¹⁵⁹.”

Alexander
Pope.

¹⁵² Son of Lord Thomas Howard, and brother of Thomas and Edward, successively Dukes of Norfolk.

¹⁵³ Daughter of Thomas Stonor, Esq.

¹⁵⁴ If this was Gilbert, fourth son of John the tenth Earl of Shrewsbury, and father of George the fourteenth Earl, he must have died at an advanced age.

¹⁵⁵ Daughter of Sir Allen Apsley. She

was 86 years of age at her death.

¹⁵⁶ Afterwards Earl Temple.

¹⁵⁷ Daughter of Thomas Chambers, Esq. of Hanworth, by Lady Mary, daughter of the Earl of Berkeley. This was the Countess Temple, whose poems were printed at Strawberry-hill.

¹⁵⁸ Biograph. Brit.

¹⁵⁹ See p. 574, 575. and p. 580.

“ William,

“ William, son of Henry Fielding, Esq. and Mary, baptized
 “ Feb. 25, 1747--8.” Fielding, the celebrated novelist and dramatic
 writer, rented at this time a house in the Back-lane at Twickenham ¹⁶⁰.

Edward Sey-
 mour.

“ Mr. Seymour, buried Feb. 3, 1757.” Edward Seymour, a painter.
 “ John Earl of Radnor ¹⁶¹, buried July 23, 1757.”

Byron fa-
 mily.

“ Lady Byron ¹⁶², buried Sep. 21, 1757; the Hon. William
 “ Byron, June 29, 1776; the Hon. Caroline Byron, Nov. 20,
 “ 1784; Admiral John Byron, April 10, 1786.” An officer of
 distinguished merit. He first became known by the interesting nar-
 rative of his escape when cast away with Lord Anson in the Wager.
 He afterwards made a voyage round the world, and discovered the
 Patagonians. The account of this voyage is published in Hawkf-
 worth's collection. His bravery was evinced in an action with a
 French ship, greatly superior in force, off the Island of Grenada, in
 1778. He was made a Rear Admiral in 1776, and a Vice Ad-
 miral in 1778. “ The Hon. Henry George Byron, buried May 10,
 “ 1789.”

Admiral
 Byron.

“ Vere ¹⁶³, son of Vere Powlet ¹⁶⁴ and Mary ¹⁶⁵, baptized June 12,
 “ 1761.”

“ The Right Hon. George Lord Edgcumbe, bachelor, and
 “ Emma Gilbert, the natural and lawful daughter of the most
 “ reverend his Grace John Gilbert, Lord Archbishop of York, a
 “ spinster, were married in the house of the said Lord Archbishop,
 “ her father, at Twickenham, in the county of Middlesex, by
 “ special license of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on Thursday

¹⁶⁰ From the information of the Earl of Or-
 ford.

¹⁶¹ See vol. ii. p. 129. where the date of
 this Earl's death, who was the last of the Ro-
 barts family, is erroneously printed 1758.

¹⁶² Frances Lady Byron, daughter of Lord

Berkeley of Stratton. She married, first, Wil-
 liam Lord Byron, afterwards Sir T. Hay, Bart.

¹⁶³ The present Earl Poulett.

¹⁶⁴ Afterwards Earl.

¹⁶⁵ Daughter of Richard Butt, of Arling-
 ham (Glouc.).

“ Aug.

“ Aug. 6, 1761.” Archbishop Gilbert died at Twickenham about three days after the marriage of his daughter.

“ The R^t Hon. the Countess Dowager of Ferrers¹⁶⁶, buried
 “ Mar. 25, 1762.” Mother of Lady Fanny Shirley, on whom the well-known ballad of “ Fanny, blooming fair¹⁶⁷,” was written. The Countess resided many years in a house (now pulled down) which was built by her husband the first Earl Ferrers. It stood on the opposite side of the lane, not far from Pope’s.

Countess
 Ferrers.
 Lady Fanny
 Shirley.

“ Lady Mary Tryon¹⁶⁸, buried May 23, 1771.”

“ Lady Pocock¹⁶⁹, buried Jan. 7; 1768; the Hon^{ble} Sir George
 “ Pocock, K. B. aged 86, buried Ap. 12, 1792.” This brave veteran was well deserving of the rank and honours to which he attained. He commanded the British fleet in the East Indies from 1757 to 1760, during which time he defeated the enemy in three engagements, each time with an inferior force. For these services he was made Knight of the Bath in 1761. The next year he commanded a fleet in the West Indies; and was commander in chief at the taking the Havannah¹⁷⁰. About the year 1765, he came into possession of the house at Twickenham which had been Mr. Johnstone’s, and made it his principal residence during the latter part of his life.

Sir George
 Pocock.

“ John¹⁷¹, son of John and Caroline, Earl and Countess of Buckinghamshire, baptized Sep. 20, 1773; John Henry Frazer and
 “ Maria Hobart, married May 9, 1785.”

¹⁶⁶ Daughter of George Finch, Esq. and relict of Robert the first Earl Ferrers.

¹⁶⁷ This celebrated song has been usually ascribed to Lord Chesterfield; but there are very strong reasons for supposing that it was written by Mr. Thomas Philips, a dramatic writer: it was attributed to him as early as the year 1733, in the Daily Post. On the 26th of May 1736, a play was acted at the Haymarket Theatre, for the benefit of the author of “ Fanny, blooming fair;” and in the account of Philips’s death in the Daily

Post, March 12, 1738-9, he is again positively called the author of this song; nor does it appear that his claim to it was ever contradicted; yet Lord Chesterfield seems to have permitted it to be inserted in Dodley’s collection, with other pieces written by him. (This note was communicated by Isaac Reed, Esq.)

¹⁶⁸ Daughter of the Earl of Ferrers, and wife of Charles Tryon, Esq.

¹⁶⁹ Daughter of Governor Pitt.

¹⁷⁰ Beatson’s Political Index, vol. i.

¹⁷¹ He died in his infancy.

“ Catherine

Mrs. Clive. "Catherine Clive, buried Dec. 14, 1785." This celebrated actress was the daughter of Mr. William Raftor, an Irish gentleman, who had suffered in his fortunes from his attachment to James II. She was born in the year 1711. Her first appearance on the stage was in 1728, when she was introduced in the character of a page to sing a song. The same season she got great applause by acting the character of Phillida. Her performance of Nell in the Devil to Pay, in 1731, fully established her character for comic excellence. For thirty years and upwards, during which time, with the intermission of a few seasons, she was engaged at Drury-lane, she continued in full possession of the public favour, playing a great variety of characters in comedy and ballad farces. She shone particularly in chambermaids, romps, superannuated beauties, viragoes, and all whimsical and affected characters. In 1769, having acquired a handsome competence, she resolved, though still retaining her comic powers, to bid adieu to the stage, and after her benefit that year, spoke a farewell address, written upon the occasion by the present Earl of Orford, in whose neighbourhood at Strawberry-hill she resided. The remainder of her life was spent in an honourable independence; but she nobly retrenched from the luxuries which it might have afforded her, to administer to the comforts of a brother and sister whose means of subsistence were but slender. Mrs. Clive was married in the year 1732 to George Clive, Esq. and though this match did not turn out happily, her character always stood unimpeached. Mrs. Clive is recorded in the *Biographia Dramatica* as the writer of some small dramatic pieces, which were performed at her own benefits.

"The Hon. Frederick St. John¹⁷² and the R^t Hon. Lady Mary Kerr¹⁷³ (of Poyle Court in Surrey), married Dec. 9, 1788."

"Henrietta Taylor, aged 90, buried Ap. 4, 1790."

Instances of
longevity.

¹⁷² Brother of Lord Viscount Bolingbroke.

¹⁷³ Daughter of the Marquis of Lothian.

"John

“ John Nutt, aged 100 years, buried Nov. 24, 1791.”

In the parish chest, among other records, is a deed of the abbess and convent of Sion, by which a tribute of 20l. per annum, formerly paid by the tenants of Isleworth manor (in the parishes of Isleworth, Heston, and Twickenham), is remitted. The initial letter is richly illuminated. It bears date 22 Henry VI. Curious deed in the parish chest.

The parish have about seven acres of land, given by benefactors now unknown (let at about 10l. per annum), and some land in Moor-mead (purchased with various sums of money left to the poor¹⁷⁴), which produces about 30l. per annum¹⁷⁵. Some small rent-charges have been given to the parish, in consideration of inclosing parcels of the waste, and stopping footpaths. Parish land.

Two acres of land at Whitton are chargeable with finding a bull for the use of the parish. In 1705, there was an order of vestry, that, unless Edward Adams found an able and sufficient bull, the land should be disposed of to some other person who *would* find a bull. In 1748, the rent of the parish lands was 6l. 19s. 2d.; of which 14s. is said to arise from the bull land, perhaps a commutation in money. About twenty years ago the tenant of this land provided a bull for the parish use; but at present, I understand, they have neither the bull nor the money. Parish bull.

In the year 1704, six alms-houses were built on the common; towards which Matthew Harvey, Esq. who died in 1694, gave the sum of 100l. Six other alms-houses were built in 1721, with the sum of 200l. given to the poor by the Hon. Sarah Greville. Alms-houses.

¹⁷⁴ The principal benefactors were—the Countess of Mountrath, 200l.; Abraham Prado, Esq. 50l.; Sir John Suckling, 50l.; Mrs. Leverage, 50l.; James Whitchurch, Esq. 50l.; and John Spackman, Esq. 50l. 175 From the information of Mr. Bird, the vestry-clerk.

Benefactions
for maintain-
ing children
in Christ's
Hospital, and
for blind per-
sons.

In the year 1720, John and Frances West gave, by indenture, certain lands, then 241l. 8s. per annum, to support as many children in Christ's Hospital as the rent would admit of, at the rate of 10l. per annum each, to be put out apprentice in the same manner as other children in the hospital; 20l. being paid with every boy, and 5l. with every girl. One fifth of the children to be of the parish of Twickenham, and chosen by the inhabitants in vestry. There are generally two boys and one girl upon this foundation. The said John and Frances West, by indenture 1718, gave some houses, then let at 33l. 5s. per annum, to blind kindred; in default of which, to blind persons of certain parishes, of which Twickenham was one. Afterwards Frances West, by her will (bearing date 1723), gave other houses, then let at 250l. per annum, and the sum of 2650l. to be laid out in lands, the rents to be appropriated to certain charitable uses there specified; which being fulfilled, the residue to be divided into three parts; one of which to be given to blind men or women, 50 years of age or upwards, in sums of 5l.; a fourth of which pensioners to be of the parish of Twickenham. Only one person of Twickenham now receives the benefit of this charity.

Charity-
school.

Mr. Robert Moore gave a cottage and a piece of land on the common for the use of the charity-school. Mrs. Elizabeth Cole, who died in 1707, bequeathed the sum of 100l. to be laid out to the best advantage for the benefit of the charity-school at this place, so long as the subscriptions for its support should amount to 30l. per annum, otherwise to be given to the charity-school of some neighbouring parish ¹⁷⁶.

¹⁷⁶ This bequest appears to have lain dormant for a considerable time; for I find that a few years ago Mr. Stephen Cole, representative of the testatrix, made over to the parish

the sum of 439l. which was laid out in the purchase of 500l. 3 per cents. and is now appropriated to the support of the Sunday-school.

The present state of the schools is as follows: A school for boys, in which 30 are at present clothed and taught. It has no other endowment than two small pieces of land on the common, let at 7l. 10s. per annum (one of which, perhaps, was the benefaction of Robert Moore aforementioned), and a small sum in the 3 per cents.¹⁷⁷. For the rest, it depends upon subscriptions and an annual charity sermon.—A girl's school, in which 20 children are clothed and taught, depending solely upon subscriptions, except a small stock, the produce of savings;—and two Sunday-schools¹⁷⁸, the one for boys and the other for girls, to which Mrs. Cole's benefaction above-mentioned is appropriated.

There was an ancient custom at Twickenham of dividing two great cakes in the church upon Easter-day among the young people; but it being looked upon as a superstitious relick, it was ordered by parliament¹⁷⁹ (1645), that the parishioners should forbear that custom, and instead thereof buy loaves of bread for the poor of the parish with the money that should have bought the cakes¹⁸⁰. It is probable that these cakes were bought at the vicar's expence; for it appears, that the sum of 1l. per annum is still charged upon the vicarage for the purpose of buying penny loaves for poor children on the Thursday after Easter. Within the memory of man they were thrown from the church steeple to be scrambled for, a custom which prevailed also some time ago at Paddington, and is not yet totally abolished. George Perriman, in 1604, gave 1l. 4s. per annum for bread; Lewis Owen, Esq. (1623), 5l. 4s. and his

Singular ancient custom.

Benefactions for bread.

¹⁷⁷ From the information of Samuel Prime, Esq. treasurer.

¹⁷⁸ These schools were instituted by Mr. Prime, and supported at his expence, till the present fund was appropriated for that purpose.

¹⁷⁹ The original order *was* in the parish chest, as appears by the schedule of records; but I could not find it there.

¹⁸⁰ Perfect Diurnal, March 31, 1645.

house adjoining to Garrat's land for poor people to live in. Mr. Henry Beckett gave the interest of 40l. for bread; Francis Poulton, Esq. in 1640, 5l. 4s. per annum. The warren, called Duck's Lodge, is charged with 2l. 12s. per annum for bread. Mr. Robert Moore gave the interest of 20l. Mrs. Sarah L'Esfrange gave her pew to Robert Baker, charged with a payment of 1l. 5s. per annum, for the same use. Mrs. Elizabeth Boucher 20s. per annum, part of the interest of 100l. for bread; the remainder for coals. Mrs. Elizabeth Cole, anno 1707, gave the sum of 100l. to be laid out to the best advantage for the purpose of distributing coals to the poor.

Coals.

WEST TWYFORD.

THIS parish takes its name from two brooks (of which the Name. Brent is one) which run near or through it. It is called *West Twyford*, to distinguish it from a hamlet of the same name in the parish of Wilfdon. This parish lies in the hundred of Ossulston, and is bounded by Ealing, Harrow, Wilfdon, Acton, and Hanwell. Situation, boundaries, extent, &c. It contains about 280 acres of land, of which, in 1762¹, about 100 were arable, the remainder meadow. Since that time almost the whole of the arable has been laid down to grass. The soil is clay.

The quota of the land-tax is included in that of Wilfdon.

The new canal, about to be made from the Colne at Uxbridge to Paddington canal. Paddington, will go through this parish.

“In Tveverde,” says the record of Doomſday, “Gueri, a canon The manor. of St. Paul’s, holds two hides. The land is one carucate and a half, two thirds of which are cultivated. There are two villans, who have one virgate each; one bordar, who has six acres, three cottars, and wood for 50 hogs.” The manor was then valued at 30s., in King Edward’s time at 20s. only. It is described as parcel of the ancient demefnes of the canons of St. Paul’s. The manor of Tui-ferde was leased, in 1114, to Walter de Cranford and his wife Athelais, with all the tithes of corn, sheep, and goats, they paying 5s. per annum to the dean and chapter, and 20s. upon the death of either of them². I find afterwards that Pain, the son of Henry and his wife

¹ From a map bearing that date.

² Records belonging to the Dean and Chapter, Lib. L. f. 34. b.

Aveline, daughter of Morell (who had been joint lessee with his wife Athelais), had a grant of this manor in fee². About the year 1200, Ralph de Diceto, Dean of St. Paul's, confirmed it to Ralph, son of Morell, and his heirs for ever, to be held of the Dean and Chapter by a quit-rent of 10s., and not to be aliened without their consent³. Bartholomew de Capella was lord of this manor in 1251⁴. Sir William Paynell swore fealty for it in 1281⁵. John de Kirkeby, Bishop of Ely, died seised of it anno 1290⁶; Sir William de Kirkeby, anno 1302⁷. It appears that it was vested in Joan, wife of John de Bohim, in 1313⁸. John Pecche, citizen of London, who died in 1380, was seised of the reversion of the manor of West Twyford, which he had granted for life to Sir Robert de Aston. It appears by that record, that Pecche's right was derived from an enfeoffment made by Thomas Blondell, rector of St. Stephen, Walbrook, to him and his heirs by his wife Helen; in default of which, to his right heirs. Sir William Pecche inherited⁹. John Philpot, citizen of London, died seised of this manor in 1485, leaving John his son and heir, 31

² See Records of the Dean and Chapter, Lib. B. f. 26. and Lib. Pilof. f. 25.

³ Ibid. Lib. Pil. f. 17.

⁴ Ibid. Lib. L. f. 137.

⁵ Ibid. Lib. Pil. f. 17.

⁶ The inquisition after his death describes the estate as consisting of a messuage, valued at 3s.; 100 acres of arable, at 2½d. an acre; three of meadow at 2s.; five of wood, at 6d.—all held under the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, by a quit rent of 10s.—20 acres of arable, at 3d. held by a quit-rent of 5s. of the treasurer of St. Paul's; 42½ acres of arable, valued at 2d. an acre, held under the Archbishop of Canterbury; two freeholders paid 4s. per annum, and owed suit of court; one other freeholder, 8d.; seven copyholders paid rents amounting to 15s. 8½d.; besides which, they

were bound to mow one day for the lord of the manor, eating at his cost, which work was valued a 10½d.; to carry hay one day in like manner, valued at 3½d.; to mow three other days, valued at 21d.; William Spileman to mow two other days living at his own cost, valued at 4d. Esch. 18 Edw. I. N^o 37.

⁷ Esch. 30 Edw. I. N^o 31.

⁸ Inq. ad q. d. 6 Edw. II. N^o 6.

⁹ Esch. 3 Rich. II. N^o 54. The value of the manor was then 10l. per annum. This record speaks of it as held of the Dean and Chapter by the render of a red rose on St. John Baptist's Day: forty acres in a place called Woodfield were then held of the Archbishop of Canterbury, as of his manor of Southbery or Sudbury (now Sir John Rushout's).

years of age¹⁰. It appears to have continued a considerable time in that family¹¹; for a rent-book at St. Paul's mentions John Henflowe, Esq. anno 1694, as proprietor of the manor of Twyford, *late* Sir John Philpot's. In 1698 it was the property of Sir Joseph Herne¹², whose grand-daughter Penelope (daughter and heir of his eldest son Joseph) married John Cholmeley, Esq. of Lincolnshire; whose son and daughter, Mountague Cholmeley, Esq. and Mrs. Penelope Cholmeley, are now joint proprietors. Their estate comprises the whole of the parish, except about twelve acres which belong to Mr. Brett.

The manor-house, which is the only house in the parish, stands Manor-house. near the church, and is surrounded with a moat. It has long been in the occupation of tenants.

A survey or visitation of the church of Twyford, anno 1251, Parish church. mentions an ancient tower with two bells; two altars without the choir with palls, which appeared not to have been consecrated¹³.

The present church is a brick structure, of very small dimensions, consisting of a nave and chancel. On the east wall are the monuments of Robert Moyle, Esq.¹⁴, of the Inner Temple, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, anno 1638 (with his bust in a black round cap, ruff, and black gown); and Walter Moyle, Esq.¹⁵ (with Monuments of the Moyle. his

¹⁰ Esch. 2 Ric. III. N^o 26.

¹¹ Norden calls the manor-house at Twyford the seat of John Lyon, Gent. In 1650 it was in the occupation of Mr. Christopher Clapham (Parliamentary Surveys). In 1660, Walter Moyle is described of Twyford. (See his epitaph.) Perhaps all these might be tenants.

¹² From the information of William Welby, Esq.

¹³ Records at St. Paul's, Lib. L. f. 137.

¹⁴ Arms—G. a mule passant Argent, impaling O. on a pile V. three garbs of the field.—Oldfield.

¹⁵ Inscription—" M. S. Gualteri Moyle de
" West Twiford in agro Medio Saxoanum ar-
" migeri, qui flore ætatis sue marcescens (Ro-
" berto filio suo charissimo extincto) spe ben-
" tudinis æternæ et immarcescibilis inter ceteros
" fidelitatis suæ erga suam regem, et homin-
" um."

his bust), 1660. Within the rails of the communion-table are the tombs of Arthur Moyle (son of Walter), 1681; Susan, wife of Mr. John Millet (daughter of Henry Lott), 1780; and Mr. Henry Lott, 1784. On the north wall are the monuments of William Gifford¹⁶, 1601; and Henry Bold, the poet¹⁷, who died in 1683. On the south wall, Fabian, son of Fabian Philipps¹⁸, 1658; and Andrew Philipps, Esq.

Henry Bold,
the poet.
Fabian
Philipps.

“ minis et animationis, fato et mortalitati succubuit 24^o die Maii, anno salutis humanæ 1660, cum annos 31 numerasset, duos filios Gualterum et Arthurum et Margarettam. filiam unicam ex Mariâ filiâ Roberti Stapleton de Wihill, in comitatu Eborum armigeri, superstites relinquens quæ fletibus et lacrymis velata, omnique mundano gaudio viduata marmoreum hoc flebile marito suo amantissimo poni curavit.” Arms—G. a mule passant Argent, impaling Arg. a lion ramp. Sab.—Stapleton; who quarters, 1. G. fretty Or.—Bella-aqua. 2. Arg. a saltier and a chief Gules.—Bruce. 3. Checky O. & Az. a border G. and a canton Ermine.—Earls of Brittany and Richmond. 4. Ermine, a crescent Or. 5. Barry of eight O. & G.—Fitzalan, of Bedall. 6. Arg. three bends Azure.—St. Philibert. 7. Arg. on a fesse Az. three fl. de lis Or.—Ufflete. 8. Arg. a bend between six martlets Gules.—Furnival. 9. Arg. a chevron Vert between three buglehorns Sable.—Forster. 10. G. on a bend O. three martlets Sable (it should be Arg. on a bend cottised S. three martlets Or), —another coat of Forster.

¹⁶ Arms—Arg. ten torteaux, 4, 3, 2, 1.—Gifford, impaling, Az. on a fesse O. between three plates, each charged with a griffin's head erased Sab. a lion passant between two cinquefoils Gules.—Lyon. He married a daughter of Richard Lyon.

¹⁷ Arms—G. two chevrons Or, impaling

Lyon. The inscription is gone. Henry Bold was fourth son of William Bold, of Newstead in Hampshire, born about the year 1627. He published a volume of poems; consisting of *Scarronides*, or Virgil Travestie, and other poems, lyric, macaronic, and heroic. After his death, a second volume (in which were translations into Latin verse of Chevy Chase and other ballads) was published by his brother Captain Bold.

¹⁸ Arms—Quarterly of eight: 1. Az. a fesse between three falcons Argent—granted to Fabian Philipps. 2. O. on a chevron G. three falcons' heads erased Argent.—Philipps, of Chelmick, Salop. 3. Erm. on a bend G. three eagles displayed Or.—Bagehot, *alias* Badger. 4. Or, a fesse between two chevrons G.—Fitzwalter. 5. Az. three eagles displayed O. a canton Ermine.—Fitzsimon. 6. O. two bars indented between six pellets, and in chief three flintstones Sable. 7. Az. two bars G. on each three besants—Martin. 8. Philipps as in 1. Fabian Philipps, the father, who died Nov. 7, 1690, and lies buried at Twyford, was born at Prestbury, in Gloucestershire, in 1601. He attached himself very zealously to the King's party during the civil war. Two days before the execution of the unfortunate monarch he wrote a protest against it, which he caused to be printed, and stuck up in every part of London. He was well versed in the history and antiquities of England, as appears by his writings, and remarkably tenacious

Esq.¹⁹ (son of Fabian), 1696. On the floor is the tomb of John Sampson, 1723.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Mr. John Bradshaw, 1742; Mrs. Abigail Hutchins, 1772; Mr. Henry Lott, 1785; Mr. John Marsh, 1786; and Mr. Benjamin Dowdefwell, 1787.

The church of this place, in a visitation anno 1181, is called a *Benefice*. chapel, but said not to be dependent on any church²⁰. There was at that time no cemetery. Children were baptized in the chapel by permission of the dean and chapter. Persons who died in the parish were buried at any of the neighbouring churches belonging to the dean and chapter, but not at those which were under the Bishop's jurisdiction²¹. It was provided that this should not operate to the prejudice of the chapel of Twyford, if it should ever have a cemetery of its own. About the time that the manor of Twyford was granted in fee to Pain, son of Henry and Aveline his wife, they presented Gilbert de Cranford to the chapel, who was instituted by the dean and chapter to the benefice, with all tithes and other profits²². The survey or visitation of 1251 states, that the chaplain had 10 acres of arable land, a dwelling-house, and three cottages; that the lord of the manor presented him as a perpetual rector to the dean and chapter, but that the benefice was not sufficient for his support²³. In the inquisition taken after Bishop Kirkeby's death the chapel is valued at 13s. 4d. per annum²⁴. In the next inquisition,

cious of old usages. He published a work on the necessity of preserving ancient tenures. Speaker Lenthall returned him thanks for his writing against taking away the Court of Chancery during the commonwealth. He was author of some other professional works, and several political tracts in defence of the Royal prerogative. Wood says, that he wrote his own epitaph in Latin. There is no memorial to him at Twyford.

¹⁹ Arms—Philipps, impaling Oldfield, as before.

²⁰ Records at St. Paul's, Lib. B. f. 26.

²¹ Ibid. and Cart Antiq.

²² See Newcourt; who has confounded this parish with the hamlet of East Twyford; all the records he has quoted belong to West Twyford. Repertorium, vol. i. p. 759.

²³ Records at St. Paul's, Lib. L. f. 137.

²⁴ See p. 606.

the advowson is said to be of no value, except the service of the chaplain²⁵. The commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices reported, that there was in the parish of Wilfdon, or reputed in that parish, a chapel, a mile and an half from the church; but that Mr. Christopher Clapham, owner of the adjoining house, maintained that it was a parish of itself, there being no other congregation but his house to repair thither. The incumbent was then — Taylor, put out for scandal at Hempsted in Hertfordshire²⁶. He had for his salary at Twyford 10l. The salary now paid by the lord of the manor is 6l. per annum. The present incumbent is the Rev. George Nicholas, LL.D. who succeeded Richard Shury in 1785. There is only monthly duty.

Decrease of
population to
one house
only.

In the year 1251 there were ten inhabited houses in this parish besides the manor-house. When it became depopulated I do not know; but in the reign of Queen Elizabeth there remained only the manor-house (then the seat of John Lyon, Gent.), which has continued to be equally solitary ever since²⁷. The farmer who occupies it is, of course, perpetual churchwarden. Overseer of the poor is an office not necessary; for, by submitting to the inconvenience of hiring his servants for a term short of twelve months, the tenant escapes that of being burdened by paupers. Twyford-house has at present ten inhabitants.

Parish re-
gister.

There is no parish register extant of more ancient date than 1722. From that time to the present there have been 13 baptisms and 25 burials; of which four only have been parishioners.

²⁵ See note 7. p. 606.

²⁶ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

²⁷ See note 22.

W H I T C H U R C H:

See STANMORE PARVA.

W I L S D O N.

THIS place, which in Saxon records is called Willefdune, or Name.
 Wellefdune¹, lies in the hundred of Offulfton: the church is Situation,
 boundaries,
 extent, &c. nearly five miles diftant from Tybourn turnpike. The parifh is bounded by Kingsbury, Hendon, Hampstead, a detached part of Chelfea, Paddington, and Harrow. It is computed that it contains about 3400 acres of land; the quantity of arable and pasture is always varying, but the proportion of grafs land is by much the greater. The foil is for the moft part clay in the low lands, and in the high lands gravel. The quota paid by the parifhes of Wilfdon and Weft Twyford jointly to the land-tax, is 728l. which is at the rate of about 2s. in the pound.

The principal hamlets in this parifh are Neafdon, Harlefton, or Hamlets.
 Holdfdon Green, and Church End.

King Athelftan either gave or confirmed to the church of St. Manors.
 Paul's ten manfes at Neofdune, with the manor of Willefdune². This manor is defcribed in the furvey of Doomsday, as parcel of the ancient property of that church, and is faid to contain 15 hides³. It was appropriated to the purpofe of furnifhing provifions for the

¹ Dune is well known to fignify a hill or down. I fuppofe the former part of the word to be the name of a perfon.

² Records at St. Paul's, Lib. L. f. 3.

³ The land, fays the furvey, is 15 carucates.

The villans have eight ploughs, and might employ feven more. There are 25 villans, and five bordars; wood for 50 hogs. In the whole valued at 6l. 6s. 6d.; in King Edward's time at 12l.

refectory, and was all demised to tenants, the canons reserving no part of it in demesne. This manor I suppose was afterwards subdivided, and became the corps of several prebends belonging to the cathedral, since there are now no less than five distinct manors in this parish, which are held either by prebendaries of St. Paul's, or their lessees.

Prebendal
manor of
Wilfdon, or
Bounds.

The prebendal manor of Wilfdon or Bounds was leased in the year 1560 to Robert Weston, Dean of the Arches⁴. Some time previously to the civil war a lease was granted for three lives to John Awborne⁵. When the church lands were put up to sale, in 1649, this manor was purchased by Ezekiel Tanner⁶. The first lease I have any account of after the Restoration is in 1697, for the lives of Francis Heath, of Greenford, his wife Anne, and Leonard Henchman⁷. Ann Heath, in the year 1720, conveyed her interest in the lease to Thomas Wood, Esq. of Littleton⁸, and Mr. Wood, in 1721, to Mr. John Miles, of Hampstead, who, in 1737, conveyed the reversion, after his own life, to Sir John Lade, Bart. The lease was renewed in 1761 and 1778⁹. In 1784 it was assigned by the present Sir John Lade to Mr. Foster, coach-maker in Long-acre, and in 1788 was purchased of trustees acting under his will, by Dame Sarah, relict of Sir Thomas Salusbury. A court-leet and a court-baron are held for this manor, which extends over a considerable part of the parish. The demesne lands are about 160 acres¹⁰; the manor-house is near Kilbourn turnpike. The estate was valued in 1649 at 156l. 7s. 5d. per annum. The reserved rent is 12l.

⁴ Regist. Lond. Grindal, f. 14. b.

⁵ Parliamentary Surveys at St. Paul's.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ From the information of the Rev. Mr. Sturges, the present prebendary.

⁸ From the information of Messrs. Graham,

of Lincoln's Inn.

⁹ The lease, by which it is now held, was for the lives of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Peter Holford, Esq. and Sir John Lade, Bart.

¹⁰ Parliamentary Survey.

The most eminent divines who have held this prebend are Henry Maſon (author of various devotional and theological works), who reſigned in 1637¹¹, and his ſucceſſor Samuel Hoard, author of ſeveral ſermons, and a tract called “God’s Love to Mankind manifeſted “ by diſproving his abſolute Decree for their Damnation ¹².” The preſent prebendary is the Rev. Charles Sturges, M. A. who was collated by Biſhop Terrick in 1768.

Prebendaries
of Wilſdon.

The prebendal manor of Neaſdon was on leaſe to the Roberts family for ſome time previouſly to the civil war, and was purchaſed upon the ſale of church-lands by Sir William Roberts, the leſſee¹³. There are no demefnes now belonging to it.

Prebendal
manor of
Neaſdon.

The preſent prebendary of Neaſdon is Thomas Jackſon, D. D. one of the canons reſidentiary, who was collated to it in 1792.

The prebendal manor of Broomſbury, or Brandſbury, was leaſed in the year 1638 to Edward Roberts, Eſq. for three lives¹⁴. In 1649 it was purchaſed by Ralph Davies and others¹⁵. At the Reſtoration the former leſſees were reſtated. This manor was for a conſiderable time held on leaſe by the Maſh family. Mr. Ralph Maſh aſſigned his intereſt in two thirds of it, anno 1749, to John Stace, Eſq.¹⁶ by whom this ſhare was made over to Joſeph Gibſon, Eſq. in 1765. In 1777 Mr. Gibſon conveyed it to William Cowley, Eſq. Mr. Cowley to Mrs. Elizabeth Craſwell in 1779, and the latter in 1782 to Mr. John Millet, who being declared a bankrupt in 1784, it was purchaſed of his aſſignees by Lady Saluſbury in 1788. The remaining third part was conveyed by Ralph Maſh, in the year 1708, to Lydia, wife of Richard James, and Eliz. Baker her ſiſter; after the death of Richard James, his widow Lydia married Denington Bradley; ſhe had iſſue a daughter, by each of her huſbands; but Lydia, her daughter by James, died unmarried, and left her intereſt in the eſtate to Mar-

Prebendal
manor of
Broomſbury,
or Brandſ-
bury.

¹¹ Newcourt and Ant. Wood.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Parliamentary Surveys.

¹⁴ Parliamentary Surveys. ¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ From the information of Meſſrs. Graham, of Lincoln’s Inn.

garet Bradley, who married Edward Wife. Elizabeth Baker married Thomas Marsh, and after his death Philip Oyles. Mr. Oyles, by will (1748), left his interest in the lease to John Marsh, his son-in-law, who, in 1758, conveyed it to Edward Wife. The whole of this third part being vested in the Wives, was purchased of that family by Lady Salusbury in 1790. This manor was valued at 111l. 5s. 11d. per annum in 1649. The demesne lands are about 210 acres; the reserved rent 11l. 3s. 4d.

Prebendaries
of Brandf-
bury.

Matthew Hutton (afterwards Archbishop of York) was collated to this prebend anno 1562; Richard Bancroft (afterwards Bishop of London) 1589¹⁸. The present prebendary is N. R. Baldwin, M. A. collated in 1792, on the resignation of East Apthorpe, D. D. author of Letters on the prevalence of Christianity, &c. &c.

Prebendal
manor of
Mapesbury.

The prebendal manor of Mapesbury¹⁹ was demised, anno 1628, to Richard Bancroft, for three lives. In 1649 it was sold to James Noell, citizen of London²⁰. The lease of this manor was vested, for many years, in the Marsh family. It was purchased by Charles White, Esq. who bequeathed it to Captain Hyatt for his life²¹; and after his decease, to his nephew, John White, Esq. who is the present lessee.

The demesne lands of this manor are about 310 acres²². The reserved rent is 20l. The manor-house is near Kilbourn.

Prebendaries
of Mapes-
bury.

William Packington, prebendary of Mapesbury, is supposed to have been the same person who was secretary to Edward the Black Prince, and wrote his life, and the History of the Kings of England from the reign of King Richard I.²³ John Arundel (afterwards Bishop of Chichester) was collated to this prebend in 1456; John

¹⁸ Newcourt.

¹⁹ It is probable that it takes its name from Walter Mape, a canon of the church, who held this prebend anno 1150. Newcourt.

²⁰ Parliamentary Surveys.

²¹ From the information of Mr. White.

²² Survey obligingly communicated by the Bishop of Gloucester.

²³ Newcourt.

Bothe (afterwards Bishop of Exeter) in 1463; Samuel Harfnett (afterwards Archbishop of York) in 1598²⁴. The present prebendary is Richard Beadon, D.D. Lord Bishop of Gloucester, who was collated by Bishop Terrick in 1775.

The prebendal manor of Chambers, or Chamberlain Wood, was leased in 1627 to Francis Roberts, Esq. for three lives, and in 1649 was purchased by Sir William Roberts, Knt. in whom the lease was then vested²⁵. It is now held by William Godfrey, Esq. whose father purchased the lease of Mr. Robert Steele in 1761²⁶.

Prebendal manor of Chambers, or Chamberlain-wood.

The demesne lands of this manor are 42 acres, according to the survey taken by order of parliament in 1649. The reserved rent is 7l.

William Bothe (afterwards Archbishop of York) was collated to this prebend in 1443; William Knight (afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells) in 1517; Cuthbert Scott (afterwards Bishop of Chester) in 1554; and Nicholas Felton (afterwards Bishop of Ely) in 1616²⁷. The present prebendary is the Rev. William Gibson, M.A. collated by Bishop Lowth in 1781.

Prebendaries of Chamberlain-wood.

The manor of Herulvestone (now Harleston), in Wilton, is described in the survey of Doomfday²⁸ as containing 5 hides, parcel of the ancient demesnes of the canons of St. Paul's. This manor, the demesnes of which are very small, is now annexed to the prebend of Harleston in St. Paul's cathedral. In 1593 it was leased to Francis Roberts, Esq. for three lives. In 1649, when the church lands were put up to sale, it was purchased by Sir William Roberts, the

Prebendal Manor of Harleston.

²⁴ Newcourt.

²⁵ Parliamentary Surveys.

²⁶ From the information of the present proprietor.

²⁷ Ant. Wood.

²⁸ The land, says that survey, is of four ca-

rucates. On the demesne lands are two ploughs. A fourth only of the villans' land is cultivated. There are 12 villans who have each a virgate, and 10 villans who have each half a virgate. There is wood for 100 hogs. In the whole valued at 35s.; in King Edward's time at 4l.

only

only survivor in the lease²⁹. This manor has been held for a considerable time by the family of Tayler. The lease is now vested in Mrs. Tayler, relict of the late Robert Tayler, Esq. of Charlton-house, near Sunbury. The reserved rent paid to the prebendary is 2l.

Prebendaries. Adam Merimouth, a writer of English history, had this prebend in the 14th century; Nicholas Harpesfield, an eminent divine and miscellaneous writer, was collated to it in 1554; Antonio Corano, author of a Spanish grammar, and various critical and theological works, in 1582³⁰; Dr. Jortin, an eminent writer of the present century, in 1762. The present prebendary is Joseph Warton, D. D. (author of an Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope, a translation of part of Virgil, &c.) collated by Bishop Lowth in 1782.

Prebend of
Oxgate.

The corps of the prebend of Oxgate is in this parish. It was purchased by Sir William Roberts in 1649; but I cannot find from the parliamentary surveys of that date, or by other inquiries, what it consists of, or that there is any reserved rent paid to the prebendaries.

Prebendaries. William de Wykham (afterwards Bishop of Winchester) was instituted to this prebend in 1361. Polydore Virgil, the historian, was collated to it in 1513; William Sancroft (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) in 1664; John Tillotson (who succeeded Archbishop Sancroft in the see of Canterbury), in 1674³¹. The present prebendary is the Rev. Henry Greene, collated by Bishop Terrick in 1772.

Manor of
East Twy-
ford.

Durandus, a canon of St. Paul's, who was also prebendary of East Twyford, held a manor in that hamlet of the king, which is described in the survey of Doomsday as containing two hides³². In the year

²⁹ Parliamentary Surveys.

³⁰ Newcourt and Ant. Wood.

³¹ These collations are all taken from Newcourt.

³² The land, says the survey, is one caru-

cate and a half. There are three villans who hold half a hide and half a virgate. Pasture for the cattle of the manor; wood for 100 hogs. The whole valued at 30s.; in King Edward's time at 20s.

1640, Robert Lee, Esq. aliened the manor of East Twyford, consisting of three houses, 100 acres of arable land, 80 of meadow, 200 of pasture, 50 of wood, with free fishery in the river Brent, to John Hooker and his heirs³⁴. It is now the property of Charles Brett, Esq. who married an heiress of the Hooker family.

The corps of the prebend of East Twyford is said by Newcourt to have been in this parish; but there is no estate now belonging to it. Prebend of East Twyford.

Thomas Cartwright (afterwards Bishop of Chester) was collated to this prebend in 1665. The present prebendary is the Rev. Henry Waring, who succeeded John Mangey, M. A. in 1782.

In the year 1354, William Northwell released the manor of Malorees or Malurees (in the parishes of Wilfdon, Paddington, Chelsea, and Fulham) to Bartholomew Lord Burghershe, who the same year granted it to John Pecche, citizen and clothier³⁵, who died seised of it in 1379, leaving Sir William Pecche, his son and heir³⁶. In the year 1412, John Pecche, grandson, it is probable, of John above-mentioned, granted the reversion, after the death of William Constantyn and his wife (to whom he had before made a grant for the term of their lives), to Elias Davy³⁷. After various deeds of trust and mortgage, it was conveyed by William Crowmere and others to Thomas Chichele and others, who surrendered it to Henry the Sixth. The King granted it immediately to the warden and fellows of All Souls college in Oxford, to which society it still belongs. Manor of Malorees, or Malurees.

The manor or farm of Malorees is described in the records just quoted, as consisting of some houses and about 120 acres of land:

³⁴ Pat. 16 Car. I. pt. 15. April 1.

³⁶ Esch. 3 Ric. II. N^o 54.

³⁵ Title-deeds obligingly communicated by the Hon. T. F. Wenman, LL.D.

³⁷ Title-deeds, belonging to All Souls college.

certain fields bearing that name are now held under All Souls college by William Godfrey, Esq.

In the year 1344, Robert de Woodhouse held a messuage, 200 acres of arable land, 2 of meadow, and 10 of wood, in Wilfdon, of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's³⁹.

Parish church.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient gothic structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and south aisle, with circular pillars and pointed arches. On the south wall of the chancel is the monument of Richard Franklyn, Esq.⁴⁰ 1615; on the east wall, that of Sir John Franklyn, Knt.⁴¹ 1647; and on the north wall, those of John Barne⁴², Esq. 1615, and Francis Roberts⁴³, Esq. 1631. On the floor are the tombs of William Lichefeld, LL.D. residentiary of St. Paul's, and vicar of Wilfdon, 1517; Edmund Roberts, Esq.⁴⁴ 1585; Jeane, daughter of Richard Langton, Gent. and wife of John Barne, Esq. (with a figure in brass of the deceased) 1609; and

Sir John Franklyn.

³⁹ Esch. 18 Edw. III. N^o 94. 2d Numb.

⁴⁰ Arms—Arg. on a bend Az. three dolphins embowed of the field.

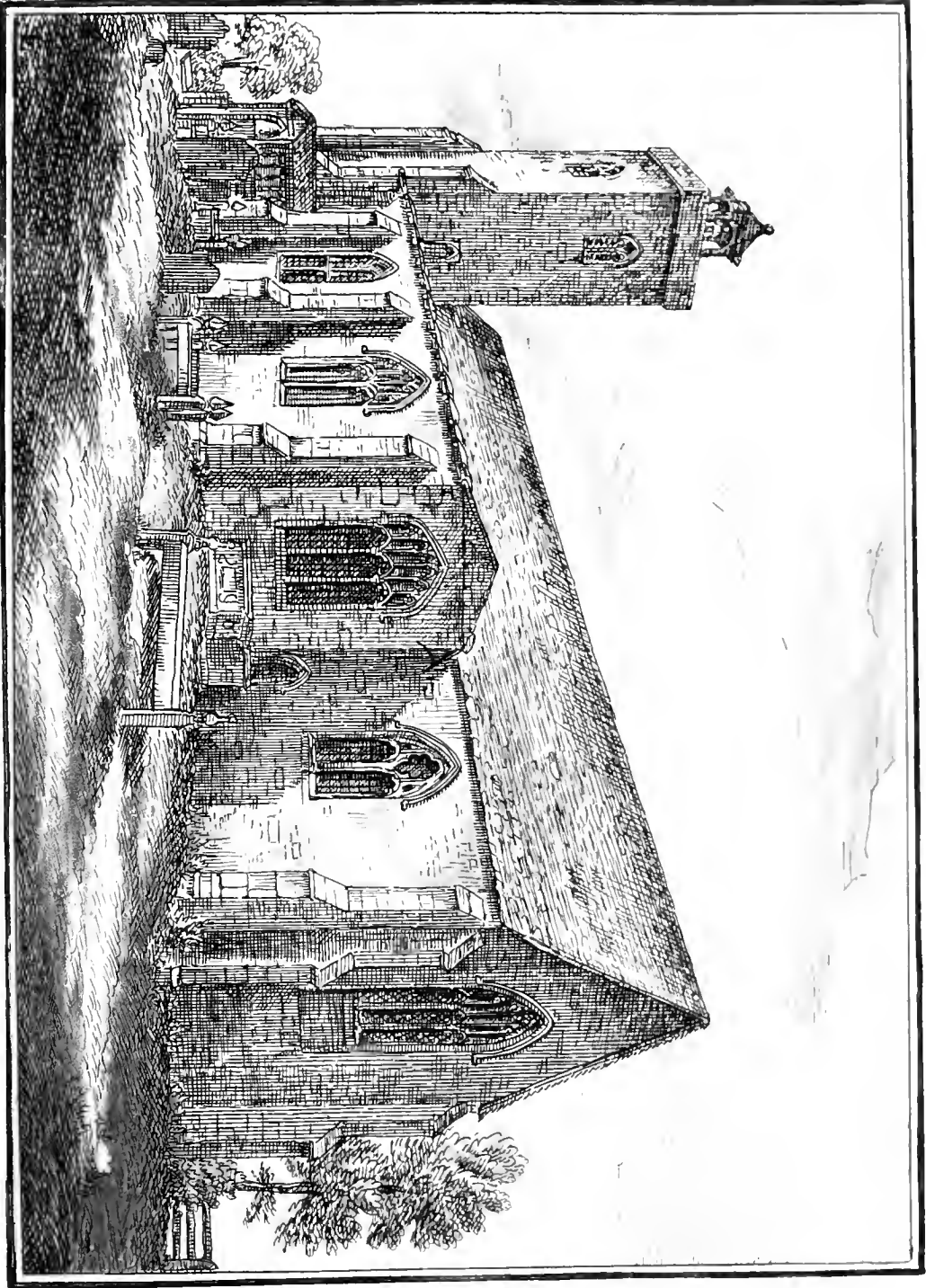
⁴¹ Inscription—"Here lyeth y^e body of Sir John Francklyn, late of Wilfdon in the countie of Middlesex, Knt, who had to wife Elizabeth, y^e eldest daughter of George Purefoy, of Wadley in the county of Berks, Esq. It was her happiness to make him the joyful father of 10 sons and 7 daughters; and it is her piete to dedicate this monument to y^e preservation of his memory. He died in y^e 48 yeare of his age, March y^e 24, 1647. In fower several parliaments he sat as member of y^e House of Commons; three whereof as Knt of the shire for this countie. He was never heard to swear an oath; never to speak ill of any man. He was wiser in y^e opinion of others, than his own. To publike services no man brought more of integrity, of zeal, lesse of himselfe. To the publike sins and calamities of the state, no man lesse of fewell, more of sorrow. To his wife a

"man could not be more loving, more faithful. To his children and servants more fatherly; to his friends more free, more firm. He was truly eminently pious, humble, sober, just, hospitable, and charitable. These things, reader, it concerned thee to know of him. For that by these he still lives; and being dead, yet speaketh.—Farewell." Arms—Franklyn impaling three pair of gauntlets joined—Purefoy.

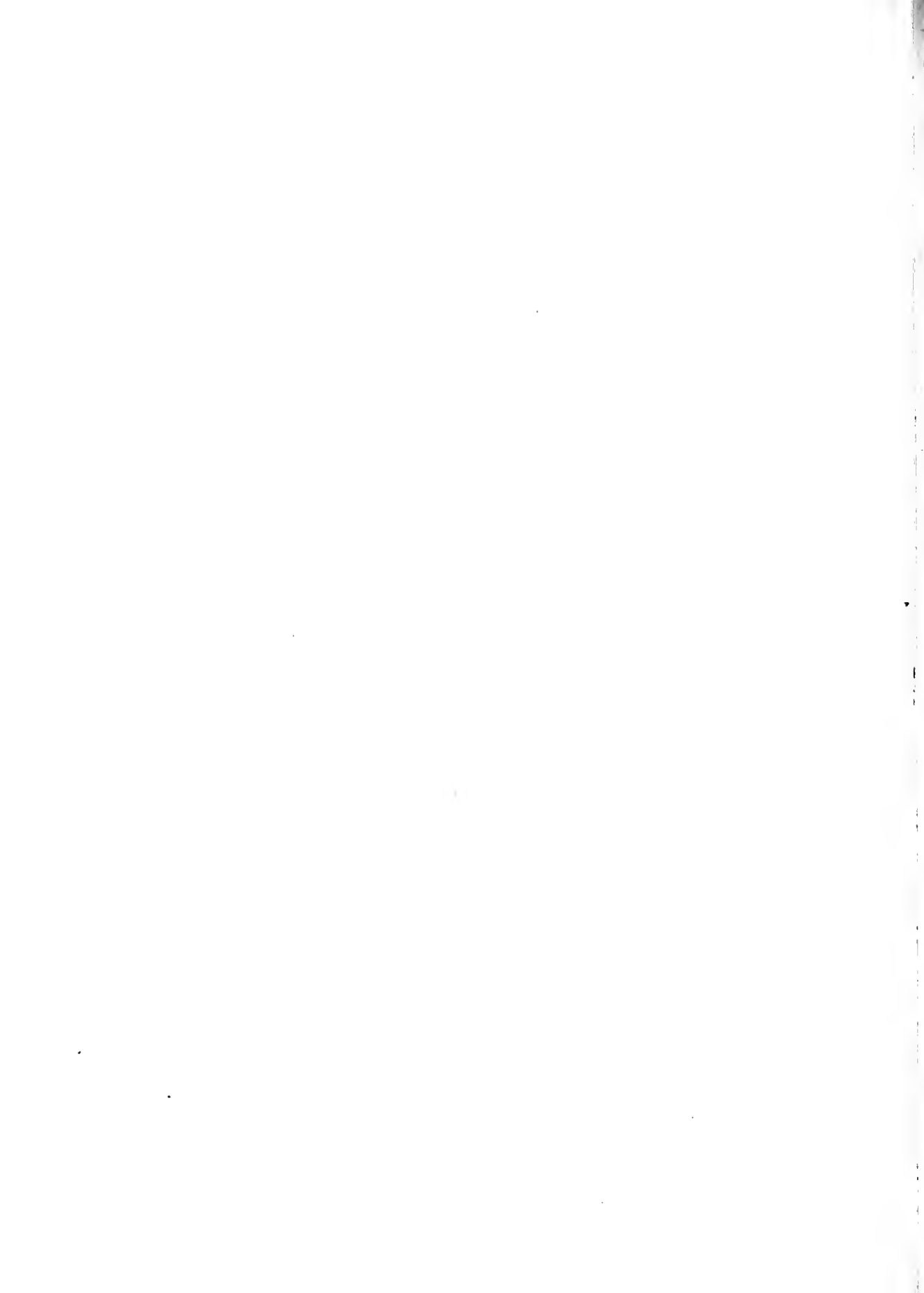
⁴² "He had by two daughters 58 grandchildren and great-grand-children." Arms—Az. three leopards' heads Argent, quartering Arg. a chevron Az. between three Cornish choughs.—Langton.

⁴³ Arms—Arg. three pheons Sab. on a chief of the second a greyhound current of the first, quartering, 1. Per fesse Argent and Gul. a pale counterchanged; three demi-lions rampant Sable.—Welles. 2. Langton.

⁴⁴ He married Frances, daughter and heir of Richard Welles, of Hertfordshire.



Wilsdon Church,



General Otway⁴⁵, 1764. In the nave are the tombs of Anne, wife of Thomas Benning, Gent. 1658; Elizabeth, wife of Frances Brende of West Moulsey, and daughter of John Pawlett, 1667; Mary, wife of William Hawkins, and daughter of Thomas Roberts, Esq. 1726; and Charles Eatton, Captain in the horse-guards, 1735. In the window of a chapel at the east end of the south aisle, are the arms and quartering of Roberts, in stained glass⁴⁶. On the east wall is the monument of Richard Paine, Esq.⁴⁷ aged 95, who had been gentleman pensioner to five princes, ob. 1606. On the floor are the tombs of Sir William Roberts, Bart, æt. 50, 1687; Sir William Roberts, Bart. æt. 39, 1698; and William Roberts, Esq. (the date concealed by a pew.)

⁴⁵ Inscription—" Beneath this marble is interred the body of General Charles Otway. He was appointed General of Horse and Foot by his present Majesty King George; and had served upwards of sixty years in the army; and on every occasion distinguished himself in the service of his King and country. He was at the siege of Vigo, the relieving Barcelona, the taking Gibraltar and Minorca, and served all the Spanish war during the reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne. He purchased every commission except his Majority; to which he was advanced by the Earl of Stanhope (then commander of her late Majesty Queen Anne's forces in Spain) for saving his and General Carpenter's lives in battle there, by which means the victory was obtained. At the accession of his Majesty King George the First, the army being reduced, the Earl of Stanhope procured the General the Majority in General Echlin's Dragoons, in the year 1715; and, on General Echlin's going over to the Pretender, the regiment was given to the Earl of Stair; but he being then Ambassador in France, and Lieutenant-Colonel Upton blind, the command of the regiment devolved on the General; which gave him an opportunity of performing that celebrated

piece of service at the battle of Sherrif-Moor, near Dumblain, by which they gained a complete victory over all the rebel army; and for which distinguished action the Duke of Argyle, then General in Chief in Scotland, returned him thanks at the head of the regiment; and being introduced to his Majesty King George the First, by Lord Cadogan, in consequence of his eminent service, the King gave him leave to purchase a regiment. The General served all the remainder of the rebellion under Lord Cadogan, who succeeded the Duke of Argyle in that command. In his private character he was pious, sincere, friendly, and benevolent. He departed this life August the sixth, 1764, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was descended by his father from the Otways of Cheshire; and by the mother from the James's of Rumden, in Kent."

⁴⁶ On an escutcheon of pretence is, Az. a bend between two lions rampant Or.—Abye. Sir William Roberts married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Robert Abye, Esq.

⁴⁷ Arms—On a fesse engrailed between three martlets, as many cinquefoils, quartering Or, three hurts, on a chief murelly Az. three bezants—another coat of Payne.

Church-
yard.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Mr. Ralph Marsh, of Brands, 1709; Mary his daughter, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Vallentine, 1733; Mr. John Sawcer, 1729; Charles White, Esq. of Mapes (no date); Elizabeth, wife of William Richardson, Esq. of the East India-house, 1788; and Ann, daughter of Michael Terry, Esq. of Dummer, 1790.

Rectory.

The rectory of this place has been from time immemorial appropriated to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, who are patrons of the vicarage. In 1217, the dean and chapter granted the rectory for life to the archdeacon, he paying 10 marks per annum⁴⁸. The Pawlet family were lessees during the greater part of the last century⁴⁹. Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Pawlet, Esq. married Francis Brende, Esq. who was lessee in 1694⁵⁰. The lease was purchased about the beginning of the present century by Charles Eatton, Esq.⁵¹ whose daughter and heir Maria married General Otway. It is now vested in Miss Mary Caroline Wynyard, daughter of General Wynyard, by Sophia, daughter of General Otway. The reserved rent is 18l. it was formerly 14l. and a boar valued at 4l.⁵² In 1327, the rectory was taxed at 18 marks⁵³. In 1650 it was valued at 300l. per annum⁵⁴.

Vicarage.

The vicarage is endowed with the small tithes, a house and garden, a virgate and 12 acres of land, as is particularly described in an ancient terrier among the records in the chapter-house at St. Paul's⁵⁵. The vicarage is rated in the King's books at 14l.; in 1650 it was valued at 40l.⁵⁶ In 1652, 50l. per annum was voted as an

⁴⁸ Cart. Ant. St. Paul's, N^o 331.

⁴⁹ Rent-books at St. Paul's.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ From information obligingly communicated by Miss Wynyard.

⁵² Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb.

MS. Lib. vol. xxxviii. p. 119; vol. lvi. p. 73, &c.

⁵³ Harl. MSS. N^o 60.

⁵⁴ Parliamentary Surveys.

⁵⁵ Lib. L. f. 136. b.

⁵⁶ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

augmentation for Edward Perkins, then vicar⁵⁷. The present vicar is William Clarke, M. A. who was collated on the death of Moses Wight, M. A. in 1795.

The earliest date of the parish register is 1569; it is imperfect during the latter part of the 16th century, and in some years of a later date.

	Average of Baptisms.	Average of Burials.	Comparative state of population.
1630—1639	- 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 15 $\frac{1}{4}$	
1680—1689	- 15 $\frac{2}{3}$	- 21 $\frac{3}{10}$	
1730—1739	- 14 $\frac{1}{10}$	- —	
1780—1784	- 23 $\frac{4}{5}$	- 31 $\frac{2}{3}$	
1785—1789	- 26	- 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1790—1794	- 29 $\frac{4}{5}$	- 25 $\frac{2}{3}$	

The present number of houses is about 130.

In 1603 there were 13 burials; in 1625, 14; in 1665, 35.

Extracts from the Parish Register.

“ Thomas Glover, Knt. and Jane, daughter of Mr. Francis Roberts, married Oct. 9, 1605; Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Glover, baptized Aug. 4, 1608; Frances, Oct. 2, 1609 (buried Ap. 12, 1610); William, baptized Dec. 17, 1610; Thomas, Ap. 23, 1612 (buried May 30); Mary, baptized Aug. 4, 1614; Elizabeth, Oct. 5, 1615; Frances, daughter of Lady Glover (buried Dec. 23, 1616.”

Family of Glover.

“ Sir James Stonehouse⁵⁸ and Ann Barnsdall, married Oct. 23, 1606.”

⁵⁷ Proceedings of the Committees, *ibid.* vol. xi. p. 241. was created a Baronet in 1641. He died without issue, when the title in that branch of the family became extinct.

⁵⁸ Qu. the same Sir James Stonehouse who

“ Sir

Family of
Franklyn.

“ Sir John Smyth, Kn^t and Mary Franklyn, married Mar. 3,
“ 1616--7; Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Franklyn, baptized
“ Jan. 29, 1628; Richard his son, July 20, 1630; John, Nov. 30,
“ 1631; Elizabeth, buried Aug. 28, 1632; George, baptized
“ March 10, 1633; Mary, Ap. 15, 1634; Edward, Mar. 22,
“ 1635 (buried Jan. 7, 1638); James, baptized Mar. 27, 1636
“ (buried Dec. 16, 1656); Frances, baptized Mar. 27, 1638; Wil-
“ liam, Feb. 21, 1639 (buried May 2, 1640); Edward, baptized
“ July 26, 1640; Jane, Sep. 12, 1641; another William, buried
“ Jan. 7, 1643; Henry, buried Oct. 19, 1660; Lady Elizabeth
“ Franklyn, buried Nov. 21, 1660; Sir Richard Franklyn, Sep. 16,
“ 1685.”

“ Laureola, daughter of Sir Thomas Panton, baptized Jan. 2,
“ 1618.”

“ The Lady Elizabeth Sanders, wife of Sir John, buried Dec. 6,
“ 1628.” Daughter of Francis Roberts, Esq.

Family of
Roberts.

“ Edmund, son of Sir William Roberts, baptized July 23,
“ 1625; William, June 9, 1628 (buried June 14); Mary, baptized
“ Sep. 27, 1629; John, baptized May 19, 1631 (buried Aug. 6.);
“ Anne, baptized Sep. 21, 1632; Jane, Ap. 7, 1634; Frances,
“ Mar. 8, 1635; William, May 4, 1637; William, June 24,
“ 1638; Elizabeth, Sep. 22, 1639; Eleanor, Aug. 8, 1641;
“ Thomas, July 6, 1645; Francis, Nov. 29, 1646; Richard,
“ Ap. 9, 1648:—Thomas Harrifon, Esq. and Mrs. Mary Ro-
“ berts, married June 27, 1649; Samuel Gibbs, Esq. and Jane
“ Roberts, married Feb. 11, 1651; John Nelthorpe, Esq.” and
“ Mrs. Anne Roberts, married Mar. 15, 1653; William, son of
“ John Nelthorpe, Esq. and Anne, baptized June 10, 1654; John,

⁵⁹ Next brother, it is probable, of Sir God- issue. See Kimber's Baronetage, edit. 1771,
dard Nelthorpe, the second baronet of that fa- vol. ii. p. 331.
mily; who is said to have married, and had

“ born

“ born Sep. 12, 1655; Eleanor, born Nov. 2, 1656; another John, “ Mar. 2, 1658 (buried July 21, 1659); a third John, baptized “ Aug. 19, 1666; Sir William Roberts, buried Sep. 27, 1662.” He Sir William Roberts. was one of the commissioners to try Charles I. and was one of the representatives of the county of Middlesex in the parliament which gave Cromwell the title of Protector. He was afterwards called by him to the Upper House ⁶⁰. Sir William Roberts lived in a mansion-house at Neafdon, which, according to a tradition (for which there is no other ground, it is most probable, than some occasional visit) was the residence of Oliver Cromwell. “ Luke Cordwell, Esq. and Eleanor Roberts, married Nov. 17, 1664; Sir William Roberts, Bart.” “ buried Mar. 18, 1688; Sir William Roberts, Bart. May 18, 1698.” “ Anthony Crafts, Esq. and the Lady Mary Smith, married “ July 16, 1633.”

“ Basil Vise^t Fielding ⁶², and the Lady Elizabeth Bouchier, “ daughter to the Earle of Bathe ⁶³, married July 8, 1641.”

“ The Lady Pleydell, buried March 21, 1654.” Wife of Sir Charles Pleydell, Knt. daughter of Sir John St. John, and relict of Robert Atye, Esq.

“ William, son of L^d Vise^t Howard, buried May 19, 1659.”

“ William Franklyn, aged 107 years, buried March 10, 1627--8.” Influences of longevity.

“ Esther Wright, aged 92, buried Feb. 5, 1777; Hughes Dunstan, aged 96, Sep. 2, 1781; Anne Cutler, aged 90, Nov. 6, “ 1791.”

John de la Dune, son of William de Hulm, of Harleston, gave Ancient benefactions. a piece of land, six perches in length and one in breadth, to the church of St. Mary, Wilfdon ⁶⁴. Thomas de Blic, of Neafdon, gave

⁶⁰ Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells, vol. i. p. 624.

⁶¹ Created a baronet in his father's lifetime, anno 1661. The title is now extinct.

⁶² Afterwards Earl of Denbigh.

⁶³ Edward Earl of Bath.

⁶⁴ Cart. Ant. St. Paul's, N^o 384.

half an acre⁶⁵. I suppose these lands to be the parish close, now let at 2l. 10s. per annum.

Sir Thomas Pollet, before the reformation, gave a house and garden to this parish, for the purpose of finding a sheep or wether and a calf, and as much bread and drink as convenient to eat the same with, to be eaten and distributed among the poorest of the parish at his *obit*⁶⁶. This benefaction was lost at the reformation, as connected with a superstitious custom. William Barber had given also before the reformation, a rent-charge of 6s. 8d. for a light in the church and masses. The parish had a house in the church-yard anno 1547, valued at 16s. 8d. per annum⁶⁷.

Benefaction still enjoyed.

Francis Roberts, Esq. in 1624, gave a rent charge of 40s. (on lands in Wilfdon), to the poor⁶⁸; this was confirmed, in 1661, by Sir William Roberts, who, having in his hands the sum of 160l. given through his interest to this parish by the Council of State out of the duties on coals, settled in lieu thereof a rent-charge of 8l. on lands at Wilfdon-green, to purchase coals for the poor; the owner of his capital mansion at Neasdon⁶⁹, for the time being, is to nominate the proper objects⁷⁰. The parish enjoys also a rent-charge of 1l. per annum, issuing from a house at Kensington; but I could not procure the name of the benefactor.

Rent-charge in consideration of a sum of money given by the Council of State.

Inventory of goods and ornaments of the church.

An inventory of the goods and ornaments belonging to Wilfdon church, anno 1251, mentions, among others, a scarlet banner, with a figure of the Virgin Mary of cloth of gold, the gift of J. the vicar, and two large images of the Virgin. In an inventory of later date, about 1547, mention is made of "two *masers* that were appointed to remayne in the church for to drynk yn at brideales."

Two masers for brideales.

⁶⁵ Records at the Chapter-house, Lib. L. f. 136.

⁶⁶ Chantry Roll at the Augmentation-office.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

⁶⁸ Parish Register.

⁶⁹ This house is now the joint property of Lady Anne Eliza Brydges and John Nicoll, Esq.

⁷⁰ Parish Register.

A P P E N D I X.

ADDITIONS to the *MIDDLESEX PARISHES*;
and CORRECTIONS.

V O L. II.

A C T O N.

P. 1. **T**HE water of Acton Wells is cathartic, and more powerful Acton Wells. than any other in the kingdom of the same quality, excepting that of Cheltenham, which is considerably stronger; the quantity of salts in a pound weight (avoirdupois) of the Cheltenham water being, according to Dr. Hales's experiments, 60 grains; in a pound of Acton water, 44¹.

B A R N E T F R I A R N.

P. 25. Thomas Roberts, M. A. was collated to the rectory of this place in the month of February 1795, *vice* Samuel Brooke, deceased.

¹ MSS. in the Author's possession.

BETHNAL - GREEN.

Correct line 16. of page 37. by volume iii. p. 476, note 209.

C H E L S E A.

P. 92. Addison appears to have had a country house near Chelsea in 1710².

P. 120. The Countess of Nottingham, mentioned in this page, is the lady who is said to have concealed the ring sent by the Earl of Essex to Queen Elizabeth, just before his execution.

P. 133. Chamberlayne's present State of Great Britain was, for many years, printed annually like the Court Calendar.

P. 106. Rigep Dandulo, the Turk, of whose conversion a narrative was published in 1657, having made an acquaintance with Mr. Lawrence, the Turkey merchant at Smyrna, was upon his first coming to England introduced by him to his mother, Lady Lawrence, who gave him a hospitable reception at her house in Chelsea, which he made for some time his principal residence³. There he met with Dr. Warmstry, author of the narrative⁴, who resided also at Chelsea, and was principally instrumental in his conversion. It appears that a brief was circulated for the benefit of this Dandulo, whose baptismal name was Philip, in the year 1662. It seems to have been very productive; the sum of 11. 3s. 9d. was collected in the small parish of Finchley⁵.

² Swift's Letters, 4to. vol. iii. p. 6, 7.

³ P. 18, 19. 23. of the narrative.

⁴ A portrait of the convert is prefixed to this book.

⁵ Parish Register.

P. 135. Francis Marquis of Hertford, died at the feat of his daughter the Countess Dowager of Lincoln at Putney, in the month of June 1794. He had filled several distinguished political situations; was ambassador extraordinary to the court of France in 1763, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1765. Marquis of Hertford.

P. 137. "Abel Bowyer, buried Nov. 19, 1729." *Abel Boyer*, Abel Boyer. whose name is misspelt in the register, was a native of Upper Languedoc. He left France on account of the persecutions of the protestants in 1685, and fled to Holland, whence, a few years afterwards, he came to this country. In 1692 he became tutor to Sir Benjamin Bathurst's son, afterwards Allen Lord Bathurst. Mr. Boyer had for many years the principal management of a newspaper called the *Postboy*, and published another periodical work, which came out monthly, called the *Political State of Great Britain*. He wrote a life of Queen Anne in folio, and compiled a grammar and dictionary of the French language, which are still esteemed the best of their kind. He translated Racine's tragedy of *Iphigenia*, which was brought on the stage under the name of *Achilles in Aulis*. Mr. Boyer, at the time of his death, resided in a house which he had built in the Five Fields, Chelsea⁶.

P. 138. Edward Townshend was Dean of Norwich. Henry Aston, mentioned in l. 19. was uncle to the Earl of Bristol.

P. 155. Tobias Rustat gave 1000*l.* towards building Chelsea hospital.

P. 157, note 241. Captain George Acklom has been appointed adjutant of Chelsea hospital, in the room of Col. Dawson, deceased.

P. 160. William Hifeland was in the battle of Edghill.

P. 161. Philip Francis, the translator of Horace and Demosthenes, and author of two tragedies, was chaplain of Chelsea hospital. Philip Francis.

⁶ Biograph. Dramatica.

P. 162. John Berkeley, Esq. was father of the late Lord Botetourt, and of the Duchefs Dowager of Beaufort, now Baroness Botetourt in her own right.

Ibid. l. 17. for Sir *John*, read Sir *Joseph* Danvers.

P. 175. For some time previously to 1750, a kind of masquerade, called a Jubilee Ball, was much in fashion at Ranelagh, and frequently repeated. They were suppressed on account of the earthquakes in 1750.

P. 176. Madame D'Eon's public fencing at Ranelagh has been since repeated more than once.

Earl of
Shaftsbury's,
at Little
Chelfea.

P. 177. A house at Little Chelfea, being then known by the name of Sir James Smith's house, was sold in 1699 by the Boveys, as heirs of Dame Anne Smith, to Anthony Earl of Shaftsbury, who, in 1710, sold the site, with all the newly erected buildings, to Narcissus Luttrell, Esq.⁷ It does not appear that Lord Shaftsbury pulled down Sir James Smith's house, but altered it, and made considerable additions, by a building, 50 feet in length, which projected into the garden. It was secured with an iron door, the window-shutters were of the same metal, and there were iron plates between it and the house to prevent all communication of fire, of which this learned and noble Peer seems to have entertained great apprehensions. The whole of the new building, though divided into a gallery and two small rooms (one of which was his Lordship's bedchamber), was fitted up as a library. The Earl was very fond of the culture of fruit trees, and his gardens were planted with the choicest sorts, particularly every kind of vine, which would bear the open air of this climate. It appears by Lord Shaftsbury's letters to Sir John Copley, that he dreaded the smoke of London as so prejudicial to his health, that whenever the wind was easterly he quitted Little Chelfea. It is said,

⁷ From the information of Luttrell Wynne, LL. D. to whom I am indebted for the ensuing particulars relating to Lord Shaftsbury's house.

that

that after his return from the continent, whither he was obliged to retire on account of his health, he was very desirous of re-purchasing this house of Mr. Luttrell.

P. 183. The stream which supplies the Serpentine River passes by Baywater, but it rises near West-end, in the parish of Hampstead.

P. 184. A camp was formed in Hyde Park during the riots in 1780. The barracks, built in the park, near Knightsbridge, in the year 1793, are intended for the reception of one of the regiments of life-guards.

C H I S W I C K.

P. 210. The Duchess of Cleveland's funeral was attended by the Dukes of Ormond and Hamilton, the Earls of Essex, Grantham, and Lifford, and Lord Berkeley of Stratton. She was buried in the church^s.

E A L I N G.

P. 230. In this church are vaults belonging to the families of Gulston, Fisher, Ironside, &c. In the church-yard is the tomb of John Crofts, Esq. 1793, and vaults belonging to Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. John Baillie, Esq. Percival Hart, Esq. &c.

E D G W A R E.

P. 242. The seal of Ela Countess of Salisbury, described in note 6, is engraved in Sandford's genealogical history of the Kings of England.

^s Tatler, new edition, vol. ii. p. 171.

E D M O N T O N.

P. 259. Wyer Hall is called by that name, *alias* Goldesters, in a survey of the manor of Edmonton², bearing date 1604.

P. 260. Mrs. Catherine Mellish died in the month of October 1794. The house and park at Bush-hill are now the property of her son.

P. 265. A quarto pamphlet was published in 1621, intituled, "the wonderfull discoverie of Elizabeth Sawyer, a witch, late of Edmonton; her conviction, and condemnation, and death; together with the relation of the Divil's acesse to her, and their conference together. Written by Henry Goodcole, minister of the word of God, and her continual visitor in the goale of Newgate." Prefixed to this pamphlet is a rare print, re-published in Caulfield's account of remarkable persons.

E N F I E L D.

P. 306. Upon a closer inspection, the date on the tower at Hadley, of which a *fac simile* is given in page 519, was found to be 1494; the conjecture therefore, as far as it is guided by the date there given, is erroneous.

P. 327, note. Among the prints of Elizabeth Canning and Mary Squire should have been mentioned an etching by Lord Edgcumbe, esteemed very like.

² In the office of James West, Esq. Auditor of the Land Revenue, Palace-yard.

F I N C H L E Y.

P. 336. Dr. De Salis's mother was Lord Vane's sister.

P. 338, note 15. The impalement of Pujolas is Hill. Mr. Pujolas married Mary Hill.

P. 340. Three volumes of sermons, by Dr. Carr, have been published since his death.

F U L H A M.

P. 355. The continuator of Godwin is wrong in saying that Bishop Robinson died at Fulham. See the account of Hampstead, p. 550.

P. 363. John Meyrick, Esq. agreed for the purchase of Peterborough-house in the year 1790; but some doubts arising with regard to the validity of the title, a Chancery suit ensued, which was determined in March 1795. Mr. Meyrick's purchase being confirmed by the Lord Chancellor's decree, the house is now in his possession.—Swift, in one of his letters, says, that Lord Peterborough's gardens at Parson's-green were the finest he had ever seen about London¹⁰.

P. 365. Mrs. Pendarves, afterwards Mrs. Delany (well known for her beautiful imitations of flowers in paper mosaic), in writing to Dr. Swift, anno 1736, says, that her employment that summer had been making a grotto for her grandfather, Sir John Stanley, at Northend¹¹.

P. 366. Mrs. Elizabeth Wright died in the month of August 1794. Holcrofts is now the property of her niece, Lady Guise,

¹⁰ Swift's Letters, 4to. vol. iii. p. 205.

¹¹ Ibid. vol. ii. p. 149.

relict of Sir John Guife, Bart. of Highnam near Gloucester.—
Elborowe Woodcock, Esq. died in the month of November 1794.

P. 385. Sir Francis Child, the elder, was Lord Mayor of London in 1699.

P. 399, note 204, l. 18, for *chaplain* read *secretary*.

P. 405. Michael Impey, Esq. died in the month of June 1794. Butterwick-house is now the property of his son.

P. 406. Lord Keeper Guildford resided at Hammersmith about the year 1677.

P. 419. Talbot was Bishop of *Birtba*. He is said to have been raised to that dignity by the Pope, as a compensation for having waved his claim to the Earldom of Shrewsbury, to which he was entitled by descent.

H A C K N E Y.

Manor of
Wyke.

P. 457. Sir Alan Buxhull, son of Maud Countess of Salisbury, by his deed, bearing date 1436, conveyed the manor of Wyke to Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury (husband of his half-brother's daughter)¹². Isabel, grand-daughter of Richard Earl of Salisbury, married George Duke of Clarence.

P. 471. Thomas Trench, Esq. who is mentioned in this page, was son of Edmund Trench, M. D. of Hackney, and younger brother of the Rev. Edmund Trench, a non-conformist divine, of whom there was a life published, with his portrait prefixed, in 1693. He was brought up at Hackney, and I suppose was a native of that place.

P. 479. Dr. Price died at Hackney in April 1791.

¹² Cart. Antiq. Augmentation office, L. 23.

P. 480. The following communication relating to the Dissenters' college at Hackney (obligingly transmitted at the author's request by Dr. Kippis), did not come to hand till after the account of that parish was printed off. It corrects some errors in the short account there given. The college was opened in the month of September 1786, when Dr. Price, Dr. Kippis, Dr. Rees, Mr. Worthington, and Mr. Morgan, were appointed tutors. It was intended that Dr. Price should read lectures on morality and the higher species of mathematics; but in consequence of his natural timidity, and his never having been previously engaged in the business of instruction, he found himself unable to acquire that facility of speaking and illustration which is so desirable in a professor, and therefore took a very small share in the department which was allotted him; the remainder was discharged by Mr. Morgan, who was employed also in some other branches of literature. The general course of lectures in Pneumatology, Ethics, and Divinity, in Jewish Antiquities, and Church History, was assigned to Dr. Rees, who had some concern likewise in the mathematical and philosophical department. The subjects undertaken by Dr. Kippis were, Universal Grammar, Rhetoric, Chronology, and History, to which were occasionally added other subjects connected with the Belles Lettres. Mr. Worthington was the classical tutor, in which employment he continued only one year. He was succeeded by Mr. Morgan; Mr. Morgan by Mr. Gilbert Wakefield; Mr. Wakefield by Mr. John Pope; and Mr. Pope by Mr. Currie. In 1790 a considerable alteration in the arrangement took place by the election of Mr. Belsham, who became theological tutor, Dr. Rees taking upon himself the whole series of mathematical, philosophical, and astronomical science. At Christmas 1791, Dr. Kippis resigned his department in the college, and entirely quitted the business of education, in which he had been engaged near 30 years. The present tutors are Dr. Rees, Mr.

Dissenters' college.

Belfham, and Mr. Currie. Dr. Priestley never had any department in the college, but whilst he resided at Hackney gave gratuitously two lectures in a week, one in civil history, the other in chemistry. The general management of the college is in a large committee, out of which several gentlemen are selected, who, with the tutors, form a superintending committee.

P. 488. In the notes to the new edition of the Tatler is an account of the artillery company marching to an exercise of arms in the fields leading to Baumes in 1706. Baumes March is there called a favourite exercise at arms¹³.

P. 496. Robert Lord Brooke, who was killed at Litchfield, wrote on the nature of Episcopacy, and an Essay on Truth.

P. 506. Trevor, Viscount Hillsborough, father of the present Marquis of Downshire, married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Anthony Rowe, Esq. and relict of Sir Edmund Denton, Bart.

P. 508. Lady Forrester was buried in the vault of the Rowe family, being daughter of George Lord Forrester by Charlotte, daughter and co-heir of Anthony Rowe, Esq.

P. 510. Lady Margaret Lenox, who is said to have died at Hackney in 1577, was Margaret Countess of Lenox, daughter of Archibald Earl of Angus (by Margaret Queen of Scots), and wife of Matthew Stewart, Earl of Lenox. She was buried in Westminster Abbey. There is a print of her tomb in Sandford's Genealogical History of the Kings of England¹⁴.

H A M P S T E A D.

P. 528. Concerts at Hampstead Wells were advertized from 1701 to 1710¹⁵.

¹³ Vol. v. p. 370, 371.

¹⁴ P. 498.

¹⁵ Tatler, new edition, vol. v. p. 395, 396.

P. 528. Thomas Johnson, anno 1629, published an account of the plants growing on Hampstead-heath.

P. 531. In the grant of Kilbourn priory to the Earl of Warwick, it is described as lately in the tenure of Robert Earl of Suffex.

P. 532. l. 2. for *grandson* read *son*.

Ibid. The wells at Kilbourn very nearly resemble those at Acton, there being only one grain of salt less in a pound, avoirdupois weight, of the water¹⁶.

Ibid. note 32. Mr. Marsh has since informed me that the estate at Hendon was a late purchase; and that he does not know of any connection between his family and that at Hendon.

P. 533. Charles Povey was the first institutor of the Sunfire-office, in 1740.

P. 536. The late Earl of Mansfield in his younger days, before he purchased Ken-wood, in conjunction with some of his law friends, hired the Chicken-house, as an occasional retirement.

P. 544. Sir William Jones was Solicitor General.

HARROW ON THE HILL.

P. 566. In confirmation of the conjecture in this page, as to the alliance between the Goodlacks and Bellamies, it appears that Sir John Boys married Thomafine, daughter and heir of Thomas Goodlack, Esq. Sir John Boys's grandson left an only child, Mabel, married to Richard Bellamy, Esq. whose son William had issue Richard, Thomas, Bartholomew, Robert, and Jeromy¹⁷ who was executed, as mentioned in p. 566.

¹⁶ Dr. Hales's MSS. in the Author's possession.

¹⁷ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 1551.

P. 570. The coins mentioned in this page were found near the park-pale on the common. They were principally gold, and of the lower empire: Constantine Junior, Constantius, Valentinian, Valens, Gratian, Magnus Maximus, Theodosius, Arcadius and Honorius. A few other antiques, a bracelet, two rings, &c. were found with them¹⁸.

 H A Y E S.

Manor of
Yedding.

P. 591. The manor of Yedding, which has a court Baron, is held by a quit-rent of 6s. of the manor of Hayes. In 1439 it was the property of Thomas Bullock and Alice his wife; in 1491, of Thomasine, relict of John Bullock¹⁹; in 1559, of Thomas Hughes, Esq. who sold it, anno 1585, to William Hewett, or Hewytt, Esq. afterwards Sir William Hewytt, Knt.²⁰ In 1691 it was the property of Dame Arabella Wiseman, wife of Sir Edw. Wiseman, and coheir and sole executrix of George Viscount Hewytt. In 1707 it was sold by Edmund Wiseman, Esq. son and heir of Sir Edmund, to Robert Foot. After the death of Anne Foot, widow, this estate came between Samuel Lambert, Esq. great nephew of Richard Foot, and Sarah Morfe, niece of the widow. The whole was afterwards vested in Lambert, who died a bachelor; his sister Margaret married Joseph Bagnall, Esq. whose daughter (and eventually heir) Sarah married German Pole, Esq. In 1742 this manor was bought by the executors of Christopher Lethieullier, Esq. in trust for his son Benjamin (then an infant), who is the present proprietor. It is erroneously stated in

¹⁸ Gough's Camden, vol. ii. p. 30, 31, where there is a particular description of the coins, with their legends.

¹⁹ Court rolls of the manor, obligingly

communicated by Mr. Dawson of Bedford-street, with permission of the present proprietor.

²⁰ Title-deeds, from the same source.

Vol. II. p. 4. that the Acton estate was purchased by the same parties; but it appears, on farther inquiry, that the purchase took place before Christopher Lethieullier's death.

P. 596. Patrick Young, instituted to this rectory in 1623, was ^{Patrick Young.} esteemed one of the most eminent Greek scholars of his time, and was librarian to James I. and Charles I. He published a translation (with notes) of Clement's epistle to the Romans, and was editor of some other learned works.

P. 598. Thomas Triplett, mentioned in this page, kept a school ^{Thomas Triplett.} at Hayes. He was afterwards prebendary of Westminster, where in the abbey there is a monument to his memory. Anthony Wood calls him a great wit, a good Grecian and poet; he adds, that several specimens of his poetry were extant in various books, and that he left many more in MS. Dr. Triplett published an edition of Lord Falkland's treatise on the infallibility of the church of Rome.

ADDITIONS to the *MIDDLESEX PARISHES*;
and CORRECTIONS.

V O L. III.

H E S T O N.

P. 32. **T**HOMAS HORTON was vicar of Heston from 1733 to 1751.

P. 34. Sir John Heydon was Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance to Charles I.

P. 34. l. 8. and p. 38. l. 9. In one of these places there is a mistake. I believe it is in the latter page; and that instead of "only daughter," should be read "daughter and (eventually) sole heir." Robert Fenne, Esq. (afterwards Sir Robert), was married to Mrs. Frances Crompton, of Hounslow, anno 1619, in Kensington church. It is probable that she died without issue, as the peerages call Lady Lyttelton *sole heir* of Sir Thomas Crompton.

I S L E W O R T H.

P. 110. Sir Jeffrey Fenton, mentioned in this page, was a privy counsellor to Queen Elizabeth and James I. in Ireland, and published a translation of Guicciardini's History of Italy. (Lloyd's State Worthies.)

P. 92. note 44. and p. 121. After the account of this parish was printed, I was informed¹ that the site of the alms-houses, formerly

¹ By Mr. Bell, of Brentford-End.

belonging

belonging to the chapel of All Angels, was given to the parish by the will of Sir Richard Wynne, who died in 1649; and was not included in the benefaction of Thomas Stainford, as had always been understood by the parish.

 K E N S I N G T O N .

P. 181. Mr. Bayne, of Earl's Court, died in the month of April 1795.

 K I N G S B U R Y .

P. 231. According to an actual survey lately taken by Mr. Black, this parish contains 1515 acres 3 roods of land, of which 93 are arable; 1378 acres 3 roods, meadow; 12 acres, pasture; and 32 woodland.

 M A R Y B O N E .

P. 256. The following is an exact statement of the mortality in this parish during the months of January, February, and March last: Mortality in the winter of 1795.

In January, there were 172 burials,

February, - 214

March, - 208

 594

Of this number 122 were paupers, buried at the expence of the parish. The average monthly number during the years 1793 and

1794

P A N C R A S.

1794 was 123; the average quarterly number, 369, which the quarter abovementioned exceeds by 225. In the months of January, February, and March, 1793, there were 447 burials; being 147 less than in the same months in 1795. In January, February, and March, 1794, there were only 341 burials; being 253 less than in those months in 1795.

 P A N C R A S.

P. 342, note 1. The concert of ancient music is now held in the great room at the Opera-house.

P. 374, note 111. The Duke of Wharton's second wife, who was buried at Pancras, was Mademoiselle Obern, one of the maids of honour to the Queen of Spain. Miss Holmes was his first wife.

 S T A N M O R E M A G N A.

P. 392. The obelisk (mentioned in note 1. of this page) stands in the parish of Stanmore Parva, or Whitchurch.

 S T A N M O R E P A R V A.

P. 415. Supply the date of Mrs. Annabella Brydges's death—
Aug. 24, 1763.

T O T T E N H A M.

P. 526. Ifabell, heir of Mortheyne, and wife of Edmund Avenell, died anno 1377, seized of an estate called, in the evidences of the family, the Manor of Totingham, in Middlesex; and that Sir Richard Chamberlaine, cousin and heir of Sir Edmund Mortheyne, took possession at her decease, paying Avenell seven marks rent during his life². This certainly was not either of the manors described in the account of that parish. It appears by the court-rolls, that the said Ifabell held a house and lands, which had formerly been Ralph Du Kay's, of the manor of Brusfes.

Lands in the manors of Brusfes, Pembrokes, Daubeneys, and Mockings descend to the youngest son: in default of male issue, the daughters are coheirs.

T W I C K E N H A M.

P. 558. The quota paid to the land-tax in this parish is 569l. 1s. 10d.; which is at the rate of about 1s. in the pound.

P. 578. The cedars mentioned in this page were planted about the year 1724. The girth of the largest is 10 feet 6 inches; there is another 9 feet 6 inches.

P. 579. The arms on Gilmoore's monument are—V. a gauntlet in fesse holding a sword erect, the hilt Or, impaling Az. a fesse ermineois between two lions passant Or.

² Harl. MSS. N^o 6148. f. 109.

PRESENT STATE *of* POPULATION *in the*
PARISHES *treated of in the Second and Third*
Volumes.

THE inhabitants have been numbered in the parishes of Hayes, Heston, Isleworth, Teddington, Twickenham, and Twyford. A person was employed to number those of Hackney, but met with such difficulties that he gave up the task when it was too late to procure any other to undertake it. The result of his inquiry, as far as it was carried into execution, shewed that in 475 houses, being the whole of Church-street and part of Mare-street, there were 2521 inhabitants. The whole number of houses (including the 475 at Hackney) is 2339, the inhabitants 12995. The proportion is not so high as appeared by the survey made of some parishes in Surrey, being little more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ to a house; allowing for empty houses, I think $5\frac{1}{2}$ will be a fair calculation. In the following table they are estimated in that proportion, excepting in those parishes in which the actual number is given:

	Number of Houses.				Number of Inhabitants.	
Acton	—	240	—	—	—	1320
Barnet Friarn	—	78	—	—	—	275
Bethnal Green	—	3500	—	—	—	19,250
Brentford	—	270	—	—	—	1485
Bromley St. Leonards	—	200	—	—	—	1100
						Chelsea

	Number of Houses.		Number of Inhabitants.	
Chelsea	—	1350	—	7425
Chiswick	—	426	—	2343
Ealing	—	700	—	3850
Edgware	—	76	—	418
Edmonton	—	810	—	4455
Enfield	—	920	—	5060
Finchley	—	250	—	1375
Fulham (and Hammer- smith)	—	1492	—	8206
St. George in the East	—	3700	—	20,350
Greenford Magna	—	69	—	380
Greenford Parva	—	5	—	33
Hackney	—	1600	—	8800
Hadley	—	94	—	517
Hampstead	—	686	—	3773
Hanwell	—	107	—	588
Harrow on the Hill	—	400	—	2200
Hayes	—	141	—	707
Hendon	—	240	—	1320
Heston	—	281	—	1632
Hornsey	—	420	—	2310
Isleworth	—	712	—	4190
Iffington	—	1200	—	6600
Kenfington	—	1240	—	6820
Kingsbury	—	52	—	286
Limehouse	—	910	—	5005
Marybone	—	6200	—	34100
Newington	—	200	—	1100
Northall	—	60	—	330
		4 N 2		Norwood

	Number of Houses.		Number of Inhabitants.	
Norwood	—	129	—	710
Paddington	—	340	—	1870
Pancras	—	4000	—	22,000
Shadwell	—	1300	—	7150
Stanmore Magna		140	—	770
Stanmore Parva		94	—	517
Stepney	—	3100	—	17,050
Stratford-Bow		330	—	1815
Teddington	—	118	—	580
Tottenham	—	468	—	2574
Twickenham	—	610	—	3355
Twyford	—	1	—	10
Wilfdon	—	130	—	715
		<u>39,389</u>		<u>216,829</u>

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