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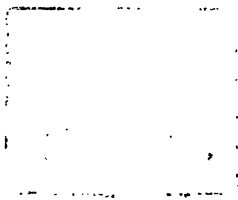
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Che **H**istory

and Antiquities

of **H**ambeth.

BY JOHN TANSWELL,

OF THE INNER TEMPLE; MEMBER OF THE SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
CAMDEN SOCIETY, ETC.

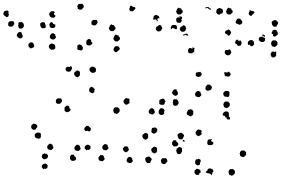


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PRIMATE OF ALL ENGLAND, AND METROPOLITAN,

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CONTENTS.



	PAGE
PREFACE	ix—xvi
GENERAL SURVEY OF THE PARISH. —Boundaries—Its early Orthography and variations—Extent in Domesday Survey—Divided into eight Districts—List of Streets, Lanes, &c., in 1718—Bounds—Origin of Perambulations—Common Lands—Soil—Population in different years—Poor-rates—Land-tax—Parish Officers—Vestry—Borough of Lambeth—Members of Parliament—Police Court—County Court—Ecclesiastical Districts—Roman Station in St. George's-fields—Lambeth Marsh—Roman Remains found—Roman Road—Manufactures—Celebrated for Game—Rare Plants	1—16
MANORIAL HISTORY. —Descents of the Manors of Lambeth, Kennington, Vauxhall, Stockwell, and Levehurst, from the time of King Edward the Confessor—Customs of the Manors—Extract from Saxon Charter of King Edward the Confessor—Extracts (facsimiles) from the Domesday Survey relating to these Manors—Pedigree of Leigh Family—Manors of Boddeleys, Upgrove, Scarletts, and Lambeth Wyke, <i>alias</i> Wyke Court—Acts of Parliament relative to the Enfranchisement of Copyholds, &c.	17—48

LAMBETH PALACE. —Its Origin, and of the subsequent erections and improvements to the present time, including Accounts of the Gateway, Court, Great Hall and Manuscript Room—Library—Description of the Books and Manuscripts—the Guard Room—Vestry—Chapel—Crypt—Lollards' Tower and Prison, with facsimiles of the Inscriptions on the Walls made by the Prisoners—Presence Chamber—Old Drawing Room—Cloisters—Steward's Parlour—Servants' Hall—Gardens and Park	49—70
THE ARCHBISHOPS. —List of the Archbishops from St. Augustine, consecrated A.D. 598, to the present time, with short Biographical Notices of each, their Armorial Bearings, and several facsimile Autographs—Dispute between Archbishop Warham and Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop of York, with illustration of Limington Church, Wolsey's first living—Arms of the See of Canterbury, &c.	71—96
THE CHURCHES. —Account of the Rebuilding of St. Mary's in 1851, with notices of its former state—Account of Memorial Windows, with the Inscriptions thereon—Leigh and Howard Chapels—the Pedlar and his Dog—the Tower and Bells, with an account of their origin and the ceremonies used in ancient times at their baptism, and Inscriptions on those at Lambeth—the High Altar—Extracts from the Churchwardens' Books respecting the Seats, Pulpit, &c.—the Hour-glass—Rood-loft—Organ—Parish Registers, &c.—St. John's, Waterloo-road—St. Matthew's, Brixton—St. Luke's, Norwood—St. Mark's, Kennington—Church of the Holy Trinity—St. Mary the Less—St. Michael's, Stockwell—All Saints—Holland Chapel, <i>otherwise</i> Christ Church—St. Andrew's, Stamford-street—St. Thomas's, Westminster-road—St. Matthew's, Denmark-hill—Stockwell Episcopal Chapel—St. Paul's, Vauxhall—Verulam Chapel—St. James's Chapel—St. John's, Angell Town—St. Barnabas—Tulse Hill—Notices of the Schools attached to each church—Names of the respective Incumbents, &c.	97—130

	PAGE
RECTORS OF ST. MARY'S, LAMBETH. —List of the Rectors, commencing with Bishop Gilbert de Glanville in 1197—Short Biographical Notices of each	131—141
MONUMENTS AND EPITAPHS. —Selection of the most interesting Monuments in St. Mary's Church, including those of Archbishops Parker, Sancroft, Tenison, Secker, Cornwallis, &c.—the Howard Family—Remarkable Account of a branch of the noble house of Beaufort.— <i>In the Churchyard: inter alia</i> , Tradescant's Tomb, with Biographical Account of that great Naturalist—Monuments in St. Matthew's Church, Brixton; St. John's, Waterloo-road; Norwood Cemetery, &c.	143—170
ANTIQUÉ AND OTHER BUILDINGS. —Account of Bonner's House—Carlisle House—Norfolk House—Copt Hall—Vauxhall—Caron House—Cuper's Gardens—Spring Gardens—Vauxhall Gardens—Astley's Amphitheatre—Victoria Theatre—Parochial Schools—Tenison's School—Major Lawrence's Almshouses—St. John's School—Eldon School—Licensed Victuallers' School—Ragged Schools—Asylum for Female Orphans—Caron's Almshouses—General Lying-in Hospital—Royal Infirmary—St. Patrick's Society—Clayland's—Westminster Bridge—Waterloo Bridge—Charing Cross Bridge—Lambeth Water Works—South London Water Works, &c.	171—196
REMARKABLE EVENTS. —Commencing with the year 1016, when Cnut laid siege to London, and “sank a deep ditch on the south side, and dragged his ships to the west side, of the bridge,” and embracing all events of importance connected with Lambeth to the present time—Account of the great Chartist Meeting at Kennington Common in 1848, &c.—Account of the Gipsies at Norwood—Remarkable Instances of Longevity, &c.	197—224

	PAGE
APPENDIX A.—Extracts from the Subsidy Rolls from 1331 to 1642, containing interesting information respecting the early Inhabitants of the Parish	225—237
APPENDIX B.—Copy of the Award made pursuant to the Metropolitan Local Management Act, dividing Lambeth into eight Wards	238—240
APPENDIX C.—Statement of all the Charities in Lambeth	241—245
ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA	247

PREFACE.

THE Parish of Lambeth—from its having been from the earliest times the principal residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the clerical head of the Established Church, and from its historical associations generally—is interesting not only to its inhabitants, but to the public at large.

In thirty years no “History of Lambeth” has appeared. Since that time, important changes have occurred in the parish, many new churches have been built, the mother church has been re-edified, and the parish has given its name to one of the new boroughs created by the Reform Act. Moreover, previous histories, from their very expensive character, were beyond the reach of the many; it therefore appeared to the Editor, that if the more interesting facts of those histories, a notice of subsequent changes and events, together with original matter from the public records, and other sources, were published in a moderate and inexpensive form, it would prove acceptable to the inhabitants of the parish, and to the public generally.

The taste for archæological pursuits has been steadily progressing for some years past: yet there are still many who, entirely engrossed in the all-important present, spare not a moment, from their unceasing pursuit of mammon, to make themselves acquainted with, and reflect upon, the condition of their country and its rulers in past ages, and the characters, avocations, and actions of their progenitors.

To these I would say, in the words of the Rev. John Jessopp,¹ that archæology may “mix and blend with the affairs of every-day life, with our hours of business, and our moments of leisure—not only without interfering with our occupations, but also diminishing the monotony of our toil. Which, think you,” he adds, “will pursue his avocations with the more elastic spirit—he who passes through the streets of Southwark with no other emotions than those of gain; or he who, as he glances at the stately tower and crumbling glories of the neighbouring church, can recall the legend of the Ferryman Overs and his daughter Mary, who founded a house of Sisters in the place where the last part of that very Church of St. Mary Overy now stands; who, as he hastens through the defilement of Kent-street, can call to mind the fact that he is treading upon the very Roman road itself whereby, eighteen hundred years ago, Cæsar’s legions marched into the metropolis; who, as he passes the Talbot Inn, about midway between these two extremes, can recollect that this is the very identical “Tabard,” that hostelrie where Chaucer tells us, in verses still fresh after near 500 years have past, he lay

‘ Redy to wenden on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury with devout courage;’

¹ In a paper read by him before the Surrey Archæological Society, at the Bridge House Hotel, Southwark, May 10, 1854, and, with his permission, here inserted.

who, if required to extend his walk a few yards further still, can forget the squalor of the notorious Lock's-fields, and the degeneracy of Walworth, in the memory of those merry days when the stalwart youth of London, the sturdy bowmen of those romantic times, met together on those then verdant and shady spots, to test their skill and prowess at the Butts of Newington!" "While, however, the altar which archæology has reared has received many worshippers, there have likewise sprung up around this new religion many sceptics. These latter, who seek in all things for the positive and the useful, will coldly ask of what importance is a moss-covered stone, a shattered column, or a headless statue? In their estimation, a bale of merchandize is preferable to a flowered capital; and all the obelisks that lie scattered on the sands of Egypt are, in their eyes, less valuable than the marble chimney-pieces which adorn their rooms.

"This preference is excusable in those indeed who make industry their sole religion, but it will not hinder the ardent worshippers of art from preserving the purity of their faith. In the midst of those despised ruins—the imposing memorials of a bygone age—there is more than one lesson to be gathered. The philosopher submits his reason to the teaching of the past; the poet nourishes his imagination by his recollections; the artist studies the models which its earlier and purer traditions had created; the historian verifies the speculations he conceives by the records it has left; and the religionist derives from its silent and impressive teaching an ever-recurring testimony to the vanity of all earthly things, which leads him to look up alone to Him by Whom all things 'were and are created.'

"Let no one, then, exclaim against the inutility and folly of that which tends so greatly to elevate man's heart and

soul! No; the sacred dust, the venerable ruin, the shattered urn, are not dumb to those who know how to inspire them with feeling and with speech. An eloquent voice speaks to them from those ruins; and upon walls blackened by time they recognize in living characters the history of those who now repose beneath their shelter; through the dark shadow of the night, that imparts a deeper blackness to the shattered heap, or roofless abbey, they can recognize the hero or the priest haunting the spots where his deeds of valour were performed, or his crown of martyrdom endured."

The credulity of antiquaries has been a prolific subject for wit and satire, from the time when Scott produced the *Antiquary* to the present day; and many are the jokes and *bons mots* to which it has given rise. Among others may be instanced the following as the production of two ladies, one giving the puzzling inscription, and the other the solution of it:—

"ROMAN INSCRIPTION FOUND NEAR LADLAND'S
HILL, IN THE PARISH OF DULWICH.

"The stone which bears the following inscription was found in the old Roman road leading from Sydenham-common to the bottom of Forest-hill. The inscription appears to have some reference to the Emperor Claudian, but whether it be an epitaph or part of a triumphal inscription is not ascertained. Antiquarians have suspected that some words prior to the word *Bene* have been lost, together with the upper part of the stone. The letters in the original are very much worn, and the HI in the fourth line from the bottom has been thought to be the numeral III."

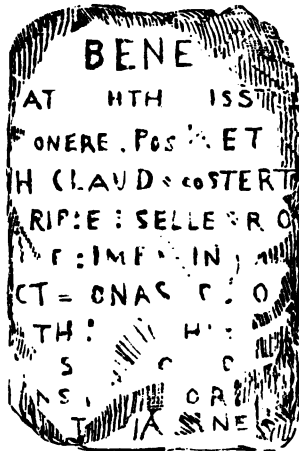
THE LADY'S ANSWER.

"Andd idy outh ink, de arma dam, top erp, lex mew

ithaneng lishpre ten dedins cript ion? Iha vebeen con vers
antwith puz zlesan dridd lesfr ommy outh. Ican notm istak
eitfora nanc ientepi taph didt heem perorc laudi uscon cer
nhim sel fwit htrip e sell ers? Wa simp ingt one ver aro
manc olony? Apla ineng lishm anw ould ha vew rit ten—

(EXPLANATION.)

BENEATH THIS STONE
• REPOSETH CLAUD. COSTER,
TRIPESSELLER OF IMPINGTON;
AS DOTH HIS CONSORT
JANE.”



Copy of the stone above referred to.

The above is extracted from Mr. Douglas Allport's *History of Camberwell*. In 1845, this gentleman delivered a lecture on Archæology at the Walworth Literary Institute, which was printed the same year. At page 7, he says:—"An interesting relic, tending further to establish the antiquity of this watercourse¹, has been kindly furnished by a young friend,

¹ Canute's Trench.

who found it at the depth of about twenty feet below the surface in a boring for water, very near the spot where it crosses the Camberwell-road. Its figure, as represented here,



will preclude the necessity for any lengthened description, though a few peculiarities may be mentioned. It is an encaustic tile, probably of about the fourteenth century. Though much broken by the boring-rod, its original dimensions appear to have been six inches square: its thickness is exactly one inch. The pattern on its upper surface, though differing from any I have elsewhere met with, has the usual characteristics of such works. Four trefoils, each emblematic of the Trinity, spring from a pierced centre at right angles with each other; and between these are four others bearing leaflets on each side of the foot-stalk, which, falling back gracefully, enclose those first mentioned, and thus form a series of eight 'trinal triplicities,' indicative at once of the triune and tripartite nature of the Godhead. To the adept in symbolism, it will at once occur that *four* is the number of the cherubic emblems; and this circumstance taken in connection with the double circle studded with lozenges, which surrounds the trefoils, will readily suggest a reference to the mystic wheels of Ezekiel, the rings of which were 'full of eyes round about

them four' (Ezek. i. 18). The pattern of this tile is not complete in itself, but forms part of a larger design. The under surface is crossed by flat raised ridges intersecting each other at right angles, and leaving a clear interspace of about the third of an inch: in one of these is the Lombardic **h** (H or N) in yellow glaze. It is also drilled with holes, three quarters of an inch apart, in the under side, and about half an inch in depth, slightly inclined towards the side, which, receiving the concrete in which it was intended to be bedded, would hold the tile firmly down, whilst the square partitions would as effectually prevent any lateral derangement of its position. The traces of mortar upon its lower general surface are so questionable, that were it not for more evident vestiges of it in the pegholes and other places, I should incline to the opinion that it had never been laid down, but formed part of the waste of some ancient pottery, originally standing near the place of its discovery. There are, however, a few flakes of fine white composition on the sides, which determine the point, and lead me to conclude that it formed part of the floor of some wayside chapel, probably dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, and built by one of the archbishops on the skirts of his own manor of Waleorde. The well-known 'Watering of St. Thomas,' above mentioned, was fed by the very stream on the banks of which this relic was exhumed."

After the above had appeared in print, Mr. Allport's "young friend"—a medical student—communicated to him the interesting fact that the tile, of which so much had been said, formed part of those used for paving St. Giles's Church, Camberwell, erected a few years since, and that the story of its discovery in a boring for water was a pure fiction!

The Editor begs to acknowledge the courtesy and kind

assistance received from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the ready access afforded to the library at Lambeth Palace; from the Bishop of Winchester; Felix Knyvett, Esq.; the parochial clergy; parish officers, and others.

A debt of thanks is also due to the Subscribers for their kind support. The publication has been delayed in consequence of the inadequacy of the funds to meet the expenses; and the Editor regrets to say, there is still a considerable deficiency, arising, not from a paucity of subscribers, but from the very low price at which the work is published.

In the compilation of the following pages, recourse has been had to the works hereafter mentioned, in addition to the public records and private information.

The Natural History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey. By John Aubrey, F.R.S. 5 vols. 8vo. 1719.

The History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey. By the late Rev. Owen Manning, S.T.B., and William Bray, of Shere, Esq., F.S.A. 3 vols. folio. 1804.

The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Lambeth. By John Nichols. 4to. 1786.

Historical Particulars of Lambeth Parish and Lambeth Palace. By the Rev. Samuel Denne, M.A., F.S.A. 4to. 1795.

The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Lambeth. By Thomas Allen. 8vo. 1828.

The History of Surrey. By Brayley and Mantell. 1840.
Lambeth and the Vatican, &c.

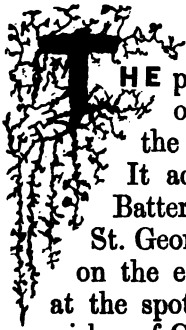
TEMPLE, May, 1858.

The History and Antiquities

OF

LAMBETH.

General Survey of the Parish.



THE parish of Lambeth is situated on the south side of the river Thames, in the eastern division of the half-hundred of Brixton,¹ and county of Surrey.

It adjoins to the river Thames on the north; to Battersea on the west and south; to Christ Church, St. George's Southwark, Newington, and Camberwell, on the east; and extends to Norwood, where it meets at the spot where, till 1678, stood the Vicar's Oak,² the parishes of Camberwell, Streatham, and Battersea.

¹ So denominated from a stone or pillar erected by BRIXI, a Saxon proprietor of these parts, and was memorable in his time as one of the boundary marks of a manor in Lambeth, belonging to the Abbey of Waltham, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, 1062.

² In the *Magna Britannia*, is the following respecting the Vicar's Oak:—

“Here was a great wood, called Norwood, belonging to the archbishop, wherein was anciently a tree, called the Vicar's Oak, where four parishes meet, as it were, in one point. It is said to have consisted wholly of oaks, and among them was one that bore miseltoe, which some were so hardy as to cut for the gain of selling it to the apothecaries of London, leaving a branch to sprout out. But they proved unfortunate after it; for one of them fell lame, another lost an eye; at length, in the year 1678, a certain man, notwithstanding he was warned against it, upon account of what others had suffered, adventured to cut the tree down, and he soon after broke his leg.”

In the parish books are the following curious items:—

1588.—When we went our perambulation at Vicar's Oke,	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
in Rogation week	2	6
1704.—Paid for 100lb. of cheese, spent at Vicar's Oke	8	0

1

The name of this place has been variously written at different periods. The earliest record extant in which it is mentioned, is a charter of King Edward the Confessor, dated 1062, confirming the several grants of the founder and others, to the Abbey of Waltham, Essex; and among others, "*LAMBE-HITHE, cum omnibus ad se pertinentibus campis, pascuis, pratis, silvis et aquis.*" In Domesday Book it is written *Lanchei*, which is most probably a mistake; ancient historians have spelt it *Lambhyth, Lambhyde, Lambhetz, Lamedh, Lamhee, Lamheth, Lambyth, Lamtithe*, with several other variations, probably occasioned partly by the errors of transcribers, and partly through the unsettled state of orthography in those days. Most etymologists derive the name from *Lam, dirt*, and *Hyðe, a haven*. Dr. Ducarel differs with this explanation of the name, and considers that it is derived from *Lamb, a lamb*, and *Hyð, a haven*; but that eminent antiquary, Dr. Gale, derives it from the circumstance of its contiguity to a Roman road, or *leman*, which is generally supposed to have terminated at the river at Stan-gate, from whence was a passage over the Thames.

Lambeth parish is nearly eighteen miles in circumference; in length, from north to south, about six miles and a half; and in breadth about two miles. In the Domesday Survey it is said to contain about twenty plough-lands and a half. By a land scot, levied in 16—,¹ it appears to have contained 1261 acres of arable land, 1026 of pasture, 125 of meadow, 13 of ozier, 37 of garden-ground, and 150 of wood: total, 2612 acres.

Mr. Lysons, in 1792, estimated that the arable exceeded the grass land in the proportion of six to four, and the meadow about the fourth part of the latter.

Under a local act of 50th Geo. III., cap. 19, sec. 11, the parish was divided into eight districts, viz. :—I. and II. The Marsh and Wall Liberty, in two parts, First and Second Liberties.—III. The Bishop's Liberty.—IV. The Prince's.—V. The Vauxhall, Stockwell, and Deane and Chapter Liberty, in four parts: v. First Liberty; VI. Second Liberty; VII. Third Liberty; VIII. Fourth Liberty.

In October, 1855, under the Metropolitan Local Management Act, it was redivided into eight wards,² namely:—I. or North Marsh Ward; II. or South Marsh Ward; III. or Bishop's

¹ Churchwardens' Book of Accounts.

² See Appendix.

Ward; iv. or Prince's Ward; v. or Vauxhall Ward; vi. or Stockwell Ward; vii. or Brixton Ward; viii. or Norwood Ward.

The following is a List of Streets, Lanes, Courts, Alleys, &c. in the year 1718:—

Bishop's Liberty.—Church-street, and therein Nevil's-yard; Brook's-yard; Black Boy-alley; Maid-lane; Red Lion-yard; Fore-street, and therein Bell-yard; Harper's-alley, King's Head-yard; Howard's-yard; Dog and Bear-alley, and therein Cocket's-alley; Back-lane,¹ and therein Lion-in-the-wood-lane, or Paradise-row; 'Three Coney-walk';² Gray's-walk.

Prince's Liberty.—Part of Fore-street, and therein Charing Cross-yard; Black Boy-alley; Angel-alley, vulgarly called Frying-pan-alley; Three Mariners'-alley; Bull-alley; Sansom's-yard; New-street; Laurence-lane; Lambeth-butts; Kennington; Soho-yard; Kettleby's-rents.

Fox-hall Liberty.—Fox-hall, or Vauxhall; South Lambeth.

Kennington Liberty.—Kennington; Kennington-common.

Marsh Liberty.—The narrow wall from Cuper's-bridge to Standgate, and therein Standgate; Limetree-court; Crown-court; College-street; Vine-street; Lambeth-marsh.

Wall Liberty.—The narrow wall from King's Old Barge-house to Cuper's-gardens; St. George's-fields.

Stockwell Liberty.—Stockwell-town; Brixton-causeway.

Deane's Liberty.—Part of Camberwell-town; all the rest consists of land, as also the rest of Stockwell Liberty.

According to the survey of the parish taken by Mr. Genway in the beginning of the last century, its boundaries are as follows:—

From the landing-place at Lambeth Palace, northward and eastward, along the water-side to the Old Barge-house, and thence on to the corner of St. George's-fields, and so on the westerly side of the ditch, southward to the Lord Mayor's Stone, near the Dog and Duck; and then across the fields southwestward (leaving the ditch on the left hand) to Newington; and thence southward to Kennington-common, where it meets with Newington parish, to the cross digged there in the ground;

¹ Now High-street.

² Now Lambeth-walk.

and then south-west on the common into Smith's-field, to a cross dug there; and thence south-westward three fields' length into Watch-house-fields; and so eastward to the east side of that field; and so on the south side to a lane there; thence south-westward across the fields to the back of Loughborough-gardens, where the parish mark is cut in an oak-tree; and from thence pass southward thirty rods, and thence eastward to Camberwell-town, going through that which is or was Mr. Smith's house; and thence along a lane near Dulwich, and so westward to Delver; also Woodman's Farm, and thence near two miles southerly to Vicar's Oak, at which oak meet the parishes of Lambeth northward, Camberwell eastward, Streatham south-westward, and Battersea south-west by west; and from this oak they go west by northward to Norwood-gate; and thence south-westward to Streatham-common (to avoid a wood); and thence north-westward to the Windmill House; and thence through a wood west and by southward to Cole's Farm, which leaving to the north-eastward, they pass about south-south-west to the road leading from London to Croydon; and crossing the road they go west by north to Bleak Hall, and thence on the same point to Broom Hill, and so eastward about forty rods to the road; and thence turning due west they go to the road that leads to Kennington, and easterly along that road to Nine Elms, and thence south-westward about thirty rods towards Battersea; and thence backward into the road, and through Vauxhall to the Thames, and so along the water-side to the plying-place near the Church at Lambeth.

The perambulating of the boundaries of parishes in Rogation week, is of very ancient origin, and is one of those old usages still retained by the Reformed Church. Previous to the Reformation, the parochial perambulations were attended with great abuses, and therefore, when processions were forbidden, the useful part only of them was retained. We appear to have derived this custom from the French; for we find that perambulations were first ordered to be observed about the middle of the fifth century, by Mamertus, Bishop of Vienne, upon the prospect of some particular calamity that threatened his diocese.¹

¹ *Le Cointe Annal. Eccles. Franc. tom. i. p. 285.*

In Gibson's *Codex of Ecclesiastical Law*, it appears that, by an injunction of Queen Elizabeth, it was ordered,—

That the people shall, once a year, at the time accustomed, with the curate and substantial men of the parish, walk about the parishes as they were accustomed, and at their return to church, make their common prayers; provided that the curate in the said common perambulation, as heretofore, in the days of Rogations, at certain convenient places, shall admonish the people to give God thanks in the beholding of God's benefits, for the increase and abundance of his fruits upon the face of the earth, with the saying of the 104th Psalm, &c.; at which time also the said minister shall inculcate this and such-like sentences, "Cursed be he which translateth the bounds and doles of his neighbour"; or such other order of prayer as shall be hereafter appointed.

There does not, however, appear to be any law by which the observance of this custom can be enforced, nor can the ecclesiastical judges oblige the churchwardens to go their rounds.

The last time this parish was perambulated was in 1851; it is usual to go round the bounds every seven years.

In the beginning of the last century, the land lying waste in the several commons within this parish, was estimated as follows:—

	<i>Acres.</i>
Kennington Common, much esteemed for the quality of its grass	24
Norwood	163
Norwood Common	200
Hall Lane	7
Knight's Hill Green	10
Half-Moon Green	9
Rush Common	62
Stockwell South Common	5
South Lambeth and Stockwell North Common	10
	<hr/>
	490
Total of other lands	2612
	<hr/>
Sum	3102

The soil of this parish is various: about Stockwell, Dulwich-hill, and North Brixton, it is a strong dark clay upon gravel and sand, and a brick earth; near Norwood, and thence to Brixton-hill, a sandy loam intermixed with clay; the remainder of the parish is composed of a pale clay, which varies but little. At the extremity, towards Croydon, a well was sunk, 300 feet deep, through an unvaried stratum of argillaceous blue earth into a subsoil of sand, from which the water rose to the top and overflowed within twelve hours, and continued to do so for some years, but is now about thirty feet below the surface. Lambeth was once celebrated for several mineral

springs, but they have now fallen into disuse. The water at the "Dog and Duck," in St. George's-fields, was a weak cathartic, containing portions of Epsom and sea salts, with one-twelfth of the residuum of insoluble matter. At Balham-hill and Brixton-causeway, wells have been dug 200 feet deep, running almost the whole way through a bed of oyster-shells cemented by clay. At the side of the Wandsworth-road is a spring, which has never been known to freeze, even in the hardest winters.

From the official returns made to Parliament of the population of Lambeth parish, we are enabled to present to our readers the following table:—

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.
Males	12,400	17,935	25,792	39,545	52,912	63,392
Females	15,585	23,709	31,846	48,311	63,160	75,848
Total	27,985	41,644	57,638	87,856	116,072	139,240
Inhabited Houses	4,790	7,204	9,294	13,983	17,791	20,520
Number of Families occupying same	8,813	10,171	13,047	21,191	—	—
Houses Building	—	210	248	336	351	214
Do. Uninhabited	220	293	377	1,353	544	1,094
Families chiefly employed in Agriculture	—	338	447	532	—	—
Do. in Trades, Manufactures, or Handicrafts	—	4,491	6,969	9,311	—	—
All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes	—	5,344	5,631	11,348	—	—

In the parish chest is a very curious book, which shows the manner in which money was collected for the relief of the poor after the dissolution of the religious houses, and when their tables no longer supplied the necessities of the indigent. It may be considered as the introduction of those rates so well known by the name of "poor-rates." It is on parchment, and entitled:—

A.D. Lambhith, 1522, in com. Surr.	A Register Booke of the Benevolence of the Parishioners for the releife of the Poore made in a° vi Regis Edwardi v ^{ti} et in.	Anno D'ni dez. Ambrose Willowes M. Cv. LII.
--	--	--

A Register Booke gevnye by Master Ambrose Wylles, gentylman, unto the church of Lambethe, wherein it is declared the benevolence of the paryshoners of Lambethe afforsaid towards the releiffe of the poore inhabitants there; which be not of poore able to lyve wythoute the cheritye of the towne, as hereafter in this booke doothe appere, particularlye every man's name, and what his devosyon is to geve weklye towards the sustentacion of yher poore neygbours, according to the King's highness prosedyngs. And alsoe in another place of this boke, the distrebutynge wekelye of the same cherite by the collectors appointed for the tyme beyng.

MY LORDE OF CANTERBURY'S LORDSHIP (*i. e. Manor*).

MY LORDE OF CANTERBURY'S GRACE.

MY LORDE OF WYNCHESTER.

MY LORDE OF SUFFRECANE (*some Sufragan Bishop*).

MASTER PARSON, for half a year, 10s.

MY LORDE OF CARLYLL.

MY LADY BRIDGEWATER, for a yere, 6s. 8d.

On Sundaye, October 30, there was nothing distributed, bycause that Master Wylls did extend his cheritye among the poore householders.

On Sundaye, the 6th day of Auguste, Master Parsonse did give his cheretye to the poor people.

The sums collected in general were very small, and payable by the week or by the quarter, and different sums were given in different years by the same persons. In Mr. Denne's *Addenda* (p. 393) are numerous extracts relative to the poor; some of the most curious are printed below.

1614. Collected at several communions for the poor . . . 2s. 9d.—£1 2 9

In the poor's box £1 11 0

1627. Received at the general fast, for the poor £2 18 3

1655, June 5. It is resolved, by the parishioners and inhabitants of the parish, that the assesment for the poor shall be made according to the ancient custom, and not by a pound rate.—*Vestry Minutes*.

1693, Feb. 19. Rec^d. of the Chamber of London, for the use of the poor, £10.

1699, April 3. Rec^d. the King's gift, from the Chamber of London, £30.

1700. The same, £60.

The amount collected for the poor has gradually increased, as follows:—

In 1749, the rates were raised by a tax of sixpence in the pound.

In 1774, on a tax of two shillings, produced £2362.

In 1783, on a tax of two shillings and sixpence, produced £5702.

Of the immense increase of late years the following statement will show:—

Year. Easter.	Numbers in the Workhouse.	No. of Weekly Payments to Outdoor Poor.	Total Amount of Rates in each Year ending at Easter.	
			£	s. d.
1800 . .	413	347	11,691	3 6
1806 . .	502	433	14,976	15 0
1812 . .	758	399	22,237	13 0
1818 . .	1,250	1,867	47,870	3 6
1824 . .	—	—	32,896	13 0
1830 . .	—	—	44,359	18 2
1836 . .	—	Amount of Weekly Payments. £ s. d.	40,007	3 10
1842 . .	1,310	194 1 5	57,762	5 4
1848 . .	1,366	332 17 10	73,571	5 2
1854 . .	1,393	298 7 7	76,954	10 8
1857 . .	1,419	327 9 11	77,246	6 1

LAND TAX.

This parish is divided into six divisions, and was, in 1791, assessed as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	—	rated at	s.	d.	in the pound.
Bishop's Liberty . . .	580	2	4	—	1	4		
Prince's Liberty . . .	481	4	2		1	1		„
Vauxhall Liberty . . .	309	1	6		2	2		„
Marsh and Wall Liberty . . .	929	9	6		1	6		„
Lambeth Dean . . .	475	6	0		2	0		„
Stockwell Liberty . . .	188	12	6		1	6		„

Annual amount of Land Tax for the whole parish £2963. 13s.

1823.

	Quota.			—	Redeemed.			—	Net Charge.		
Bishop's Liberty . . .	£473	18	6	—	£86	2	4	—	£387	10	2
Marsh and Wall Liberty . . .	971	12	6	—	515	16	2	—	455	0	0
Prince's Liberty . . .	367	5	6	—	70	8	0	—	296	17	6
Stockwell Liberty . . .	202	12	0	—	81	13	11	—	120	18	1
Vauxhall Liberty . . .	260	13	9	—	77	6	7	—	183	7	2
Lambeth Dean . . .	428	11	0	—	284	9	6	—	144	1	6

PARISH OFFICERS.—There are four churchwardens and four sidesmen. The duty of the latter is to assist the churchwardens in presenting to the ordinary such offenders as are punishable in the Court Christian. There are eight overseers of the poor, in the choice of which there is a very good direction in an act passed in 1810, for better Assessing and Collecting the Poor and other Rates, viz., four are to be chosen at Easter, and four at Michaelmas, by which means there are always four in office who have had an opportunity of seeing how the business is conducted. A paid surveyor and assistant are engaged by the vestry. There are twelve collectors of the parish rates, who receive $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ in the pound. There are ten parish surgeons; a master and matron of the workhouse, to which a surgeon is attached, and also of the House of Industry, Norwood; thirteen church beadles, and two aleconners, for the manor of Kennington.

The Vestry is elected under the Metropolitan Improvement Act of 18th and 19th Vic., c. 120. It was, before, an open vestry. In 1654, there was an attempt to make it select, and it was so for that year, when it was discontinued.

1

By an act of Parliament entitled "An Act to amend the Representation of the People of England and Wales," passed the 7th of June, 1832, 2 Will. IV., c. 45, fifty-six boroughs therein enumerated were disfranchised, and in lieu thereof forty-two new boroughs were created. The preamble of the act recites that it was expedient to take effectual measures for correcting divers abuses that had long prevailed in the choice of members to serve in the Commons "House of Parliament;" to deprive many inconsiderable places of the right of returning members; to grant such privilege to large, populous, and wealthy towns; to increase the number of knights of the shire; to extend the election franchise to many of his Majesty's subjects who had not hitherto enjoyed the same, and to diminish the expense of elections. Under this act certain boroughs which, previous to its passing, returned two members, were thereafter to return one only; and many large towns in the country, which had grown into great importance from the amount of trade and number of their population, were constituted boroughs. The large metropolitan population inhabiting the parishes and places named in the schedule of the act, including the Tower Hamlets, Finsbury, Marylebone, and LAMBETH, were constituted boroughs, each of which had the right of returning two members. In the same session of Parliament, another act was passed to settle and describe the divisions of counties, and the limits of cities and boroughs, in England and Wales, by which Lambeth is placed in the eastern division of Surrey.

Members of Parliament from 1832 to the present time:— 1832 to 1847, Charles Tennyson, Esq. (who subsequently assumed the name of D'Eyncourt), and Benjamin Hawes, Esq. (now Sir Benjamin); 1848 to 1850, Charles Pearson, Esq., and the Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt; 1851-52, the Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, and William Williams, Esq.; 1853 to 1856, William A. Wilkinson, Esq., and William Williams, Esq.; 1857, William Roupell, Esq., and William Williams, Esq.

At the last election, Mr. Roupell was returned by the unprecedented majority of 6000 over his opponent, Mr. W. A. Wilkinson; notwithstanding which, a petition was afterwards lodged against his return, by Messrs. Pattison Nickalls and Robert Henry Bristowe. This was duly referred to a com-

mittee of the House of Commons; and, after a lengthened investigation of the charges made, the Chairman of the Committee announced to the House of Commons, on the 15th of July, 1857, that they (the committee) had agreed to the following resolutions, namely, "That William Roupell, Esq., was duly elected a Burgess to serve in the present Parliament for the borough of Lambeth;" and "That the petition of Pattison Nickalls and Robert Henry Bristowe was frivolous and vexatious."

This announcement was followed by loud and continued cheering for Mr. Roupell.

The Chairman then said, that it was the opinion of the committee that the section of the 17th and 18th Vic., c. 102, with reference to the employment of canvassers, did not apply to this case.

The POLICE COURT of Lambeth is situated in Kennington-lane; and its boundaries comprise the south-west side of Waterloo-bridge, the London-road, the New and Old Kent Roads, to Greenwich boundary, westward to Wandsworth boundary, and thence to the Thames at Waterloo-bridge. The presiding magistrates are, the Hon. George C. Norton, and George Percy Elliott, Esq.

In 1846, a very important act was passed, termed the County Court Act, being the 9th and 10th Vic., c. 95, for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in England. This act abolished all courts of requests, with their various forms of procedure, and substituted in their stead, County Courts, in which one uniform practice is directed to be followed, so as to ensure a general plan of action for the recovery of debts and settlement of actions within their jurisdictions.

The above act has since been amended by several subsequent ones, namely, the 12th and 13th Vic., cap. 101; 13th and 14th Vic., cap. 61; 15th and 16th Vic., cap. 54; and, lastly, by the 20th Vic., cap. 108.

The COUNTY COURT for Surrey is divided into two jurisdictions: that for Southwark is presided over, as judge, by Charles S. Whitmore, Esq., and lately, by Geo. Clive, Esq., and

is situated in Swan-street, Trinity-street, Newington ; and that for Lambeth, by John Pitt Taylor, Esq., and is in the New-road, Camberwell.

The jurisdictions of these courts, with their boundaries, are as follows :—

The district of the Southwark County Court includes the Superintendent Registrars' districts of Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, St. George (Southwark), St. Olave, and St. Saviour, and so much of the Superintendent Registrars' districts of Newington and Lambeth as lies north of the line drawn from the river Thames at Lambeth-stairs, along the middle of Church-street, Lambeth, to the Westminster-road; thence along the middle of Brook-street, Lambeth, and Garden-place, to Newington-butts; thence along the middle of Newington-butts to Cross-street; thence along the middle of Cross-street to Walworth-road; thence along the middle of the Walworth-road to East-street; thence along the middle of East-street, Richmond-terrace, Apollo-buildings, Prior-place, Sion-place, and East-lane, until it is cut by the boundary of St. George, Southwark

The district of the Lambeth County Court includes the Superintendent Registrar's district of Camberwell, and so much of the Superintendent Registrar's district of Greenwich as lies west of the Croydon Railway.

This parish being within the bills of mortality, the act for building fifty new churches extended to it; and in 1711, the inhabitants of Stockwell and Lambeth Deane were desirous of having a church in that part of the parish, and formed a subscription to defray the expense of making the necessary application. The commissioners under the act sent an order for a map of the parish, and in a vestry it was directed to be made; but it was not effected, and nothing more was done. From the great increase of the houses and population of the parish, it became apparent that some alteration was necessary. Accordingly the parish was divided into five ecclesiastical districts, viz.: Waterloo, or St. John's district; Lambeth Church, or St. Mary's district; Kennington, or St. Mark's district; Brixton, or St. Matthew's district; and Norwood, or St. Luke's

district. The boundaries are set forth in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, March 29, 1825.

Some antiquaries have supposed that the Romans settled in Lambeth before they occupied the northern side of the river ; but the grounds for their conclusion are so slight as to be scarcely worthy of mention. Historians generally agree, that the space between Camberwell hills and the rising grounds at Deptford and Clapham, and as high up as Lambeth, was originally a vast bay or lake, overflowed by the tide, and at low water a sandy plain ; and that, when the Romans fixed themselves in England, they improved it by banking against the Thames and by draining. That they had a station in some part of St. George's-fields is generally admitted, though the particular spot is not ascertained. In digging the sewer by Bethlehem Hospital, great quantities of their utensils were found ; and Dr. Gale, Dugdale, and others, mention similar discoveries. Dr. Whitaker says :—" These are decisive evidences that the wonderful work of embanking the river was projected and executed by the Romans. It was the natural operation of that magnificent spirit which intersected the earth with so many raised ramparts for roads." They probably began the embankments in St. George's-fields, continued them along the adjoining and equally shallow marshes of the river, and finally consummated them in constructing the grand sea-wall along the deep fen of Essex.

There are several records existing respecting these banks. In the 22nd Henry VI. (1443), Sir John Burcestre, Knight, Richard Bamme, Richard Combe, William Osburne, Adam Lynelord, John Martyn, John Malton, and William Kyrton, were assigned to view all the banks on the side of the Thames, from Vauxhall to Deptford, as also to make laws and ordinances for the safeguard and repair of them, according to the laws of Romney Marsh ; and, moreover, to impress so many diggers and labourers, at competent salaries, as should be necessary. Commissions were also issued for the same purpose, in the 25th, 31st, and 33rd of Henry VI., and in the 5th and 14th of Edward IV.

There is one part of this parish called "Lambeth Marsh," now a considerable thoroughfare from the east to the west end of the town. Fifty years ago, Lambeth Marsh was considered a rural retreat; leading from it were numberless pretty walks, with pollard willows on each side. Hither the citizens would repair for an evening stroll; a windmill or two made up the rustic scene, in many places worthy the pencil of some of the best Dutch masters. Numerous tea-gardens, with their sundry accommodations, attracted the notice of the loungeur, even so late as the year 1812, when Mr. Bray compiled his *History of Surrey*.

At Kennington, numerous Roman remains have been turned up. It has been a matter of doubt where Plautius defeated the Britons, and where he rested his army whilst he waited for the Emperor Claudius bringing reinforcements. The learned Gale thought that this defeat took place on the banks of the Severn; but it does not appear that Plautius, in his first campaign, had advanced further than Kent and Surrey. Mr. Bray considered, that from the situation of the marshes here, overflowed by every tide, and that of the very strong camp at Keston, in Kent, it appears that this was the place where the Romans got entangled and lost so many men, and that Keston was the place where Plautius fortified himself. Some have considered that Keston is too great a work to have been made by the Romans in their situation, and that it is at too great a distance from the river. However this might be, certain it is, that this people had a considerable station in the neighbourhood, though the particular spot is not ascertained. Gale says, that in St. George's-fields, many Roman coins, tessellated works, and bricks, have been found. Mr. Bray had a large urn full of bones, which he bought of the men who were digging there, and who had dug many others not far from the Borough, on the south side. The most probable idea is, that they had here a summer camp, as it would have been almost impossible to have made a regular camp anywhere in this neighbourhood.

A Roman road passed at or near Brixton-causeway.

It has been surmised by many eminent antiquaries that the

Britons had public roads, from one end of the island to the other, long before the arrival of the Romans. This opinion is adopted by Mr. Leman, a gentleman who, with Dr. Bennett, late Bishop of Cloyne, paid particular attention to the ancient roads in this kingdom, and who considers the Watling-street as a British road, adopted by the Romans. That these people made, or improved at least, four principal roads, is beyond a doubt, and their names are recognized in the laws of Edward the Confessor, which speak of the Watling-street, the Fosse, the Iceneld-street, and Erminage-street.¹ Which of these is the most ancient has been made a question; but it seems natural to suppose it should be the Watling, as taking its rise from the part of the coast which was first resorted to by that people. Stukeley considers the Erminage-street as entitled to precedence. An argument against this may perhaps be drawn (says Mr. Bray) from the nature of the country through which a considerable part of it passes, which was undoubtedly at that time an impervious wood, covering in some parts a deep and stubborn soil of clay; and which would, therefore, probably be made when, the country being subdued, they had more leisure to undertake so difficult a work. Respecting its course, antiquaries differ considerably; Higden describes it as commencing at St. David's and ending at Southampton;² Gale, that it went from the last place by Henley (Gale's *Callea*) to London.³ Stukeley makes it begin at Newhaven, Sussex, by Shornbridge to East Grinstead, thence by Stanstead, Croydon, Streatham, by Lambeth Ferry to London. Later discoveries have proved that this eminent antiquary was right in supposing that there was a road from Newhaven by or near East Grinstead, but he was wrong in making it enter Surrey at Stanstead: it came by Godstone, and joined the Stane-street about Woodcote or Croydon; from thence it continued by Streatham, which Mr. Manning conceives obtained its name from its contiguity to the Stane-street, until it entered this parish about Brixton-hill, and continuing its route almost in a direct line northward, crossing Kennington-common to Newington, and there was joined by the Watling-street; the two roads, thus united, divided: one branch going to Southwark,

¹ Horsley's *Brit. Romana*.

² *Polychronicon*, Gale's xv. *Script*.

³ *Lel. Itin.* vi. 106.

where the river was crossed to Dowgate, and not Belingate, as Mr. Bray represents; the other went over St. George's-fields, crossing the river at Stangate, in Lambeth.

The principal MANUFACTURES of this parish are soap, white-lead, shot, pottery-ware, glass, and some others; but none have been so celebrated as the Vauxhall plate-glass. In the thirteenth century the Venetians were the only people who had the secret of making looking-glasses; but about the year 1670, a number of Venetian artists arrived in England, the principal of whom was Rosetti; and, under the patronage of the Duke of Buckingham, a manufactory was established at Foxhall, and carried on with such amazing success, by the firm of Dawson, Bowles, and Co., as to excel the Venetians, or any other nation, in blown plate-glass. The emoluments acquired by the proprietors were prodigious, but in the year 1780, from a difference between them and the workmen, a total stop was put to this great acquisition and valuable manufactory, and a descendant of Rosetti ungratefully left in extreme poverty. The site of this celebrated factory is Vauxhall-square.

Formerly, Lambeth was celebrated for GAME of all sorts, but principally in the neighbourhood of Brixton. In the 5th of Elizabeth a license was granted to Andrew Perne, D.D., Dean of Ely (who resided at Stockwell), "to appoint one of his servants, by special name, to shoot with any cross-bow, hand-gonne, hacquebut, or demy-hack, at all manner of dead-marks, at all manner of crows, rooks, cormorants, kytes, put-tocks, and such-like, bustards, wyld swans, barnacles, and all manner of sea-fowls and fen-fowls, wild doves, small birds, teals, coots, ducks, and all manner of deare, red, fallow, and roo."

In the reign of James I., Alexander Glover received, as "Keeper of the game about Lambeth and Clapham, 12*d.* per diem, and 26*s.* 8*d.* per annum for his livery;" in all £36. 10*s.*¹

The following is a list of the principal rare PLANTS formerly, but not all now, found wild within the parish of Lambeth:— at or near Vauxhall, *Anchusa sempervirens*, evergreen alkanet.

¹ *Narrative Hist. of King James, for the first Fourteen Years.* 1651, 4to.

About Stockwell hedges: *Convallaria multiflora*, common Solomon's seal. About Lambeth Marsh: *Epilobium roseum*, pale smooth-leaved willow-herb. About Norwood: *Rhamnus Frangula*, berry-bearing alder; *Chenopodium hybridum*, maple-leaved goose-foot; *Bunium flexuosum*, earth-nut, or pig-nut; *Convallaria majalis*, lily of the valley; *Sedum telephium*, orpine, or, live-long; *Aquilegia vulgaris*, Columbine; *Digitalis purpurea*, purple fox-glove; *Orobanche major*, great broom-rape; *Hieracium murorum*, wall hawkweed, or golden lungwort; *Hieracium sabaudum*, shrubby broad-leaved hawkweed; *Orchis bifolia*, butterfly orchis; *Quercus sessiliflora*, sessile-fruited oak; *Ruscus aculeatus*, butcher's broom; *Blechnum boreale*, rough spleen-wort; *Polypodium vulgare*, common polypody; and *Trichostomum fontinalioides*, river fringe-moss, at the side of the Thames at Lambeth.





Manorial History.



THE parish of Lambeth contains five manors, viz., those of *Lambeth*, *Kennington*, *Vauxhall*, *Stockwell*, and *Levehurst*, not now known, but probably sunk in the manor of Stockwell.

There are three Courts Leet held, once or twice a year, in this parish: one for the manor of Lambeth, one for the manor of Kennington, and a third for the manor of Vauxhall, with each from twenty to thirty jurors, for the choice, formerly, of eight constables, nine headboroughs, and two aleconners, to fine every person that is the cause of any public nuisance, and to present those officers that neglected their duty the preceding year. The constables and headboroughs are now merged in the police. At the same times and places are held three Courts Baron, with each their homage jury of from two to ten, for the conveyance of copyhold estates within their respective manors, in which last courts all conveyances of freehold estates formerly used to be registered—a custom which has been discontinued for many years.

Lambeth Manor.

In 1062, King Edward the Confessor granted (as we have seen at page 2), by his charter to the Abbey of Waltham, in Essex, amongst other possessions, *Lambethithe cum omnibus ad se pertinentibus campis, pascuis, pratis, silvis, et aquis.*

The boundaries are thus expressed at the end of this charter:—

Dirrynb þa lanb gemæpe into Lambehyðe. ærest æt Brixgentane. 7 ƿpaƿonð þyrz he pane zƿaf topam Mæreþice. 7 ƿpa to bulce tneo. 7 fram bulce tneo to ƿyge. 7 fram ƿyge to Ælfyzer læcce 7 ƿpa eft to ƿape tƿate. 7 ƿpa anblanz tƿete eft to Brixertan.

Hi sunt teræ termini apud *Lambehytham*. Imprimis apud Brixii lapidem, et sic prorsum per lucum ad Merceduam,¹ et sic ad arborem verrucosam,² et ab arbore verrucosa at Hysam, et ab Hysa ad *Elsii clausam*, et sic iterum ad viam, et sic per tractum viæ ad *Briuii* lapidem.

In the Domesday Survey (tab. viii. fol. 34) is the following entry:—

S TERRA ECCLIE DE LANCHEI. In Brixistan hundred.
 .xiiij. ca. ^{comissa} Goda tenent for. R.E.
 Tc se defu ꝑc. hnd. m. p. u. bid 7 dūm' ƿa ē xii car'.
 In dmo hunc. u. car'. 7 xii. uilli 7 xxi. bov. cu. uu. car'.
 12 gacela 7 xxi. burgenset' queredat. xxi. u. sot. 7 12. m.
 ƿru. 7 xvi. ƿ. ƿa. Silva de. u. porc.
 12. f. 7 post. ucl. x. lb. Mado. xi. lb.
 De isto cō hē ep' bawctf una cultura tpe que ante
 7 post morte bode. acult in ista p. clā.

Terra Ecclesie de Lanchei.

In Brixistan Hundred.

St. Mary's manor is that which is called Lanchei. The Countess Goda held it, the sister of King Edward (the Confessor). It was taxed for 10 hides;³ now for two hides and a half. The arable land consists of twelve carrucates.⁴ In

¹ *Fossam Limitarem.*

² There being no such word in the *Saxon Dictionary* as *bulce*, the translator was probably led by the word *byl*—*carbunculus*, *bullā*—a *boil*, to translate it *verrucosus*—a *warty* or *knotty* tree.

³ A *hide* of land was, in the time of Edward the Confessor, 120 acres; but land was not measured in England till about the year 1008, when the realm became tributary to the Danes; and for the more equal laying on of the tax, the country was measured, and the money levied per hide, and all paid *dane-geld* accordingly.

⁴ A carrucate (from the Latin *carruca*, a little cart) was as much land as could be tilled with one plough, and the beasts belonging thereto, in one year, having meadow, pasture, and houses for householders and cattle, belonging.

demesne are two carrucates and twelve villans,¹ and twenty-seven bordars,² with four carrucates. There is a church and nineteen burgesses in London,³ who pay thirty-six shillings,⁴ and there are three villans in gross, and sixteen acres of meadow. There is wood for three hogs. In the time of King Edward, and after, it was worth 10l.,⁵ now 11l. Of this manor the Bishop of Baieux has one culture of arable land, which before and after the death of Goda,⁶ lay in the church.

Goda married, first, Walter de Maigne; and, secondly, Eustace Earl of Boulogne (whence she had the title of "Countess"). She and the earl gave this manor to the Bishop and Convent of Rochester, reserving the church. In the wars between the Saxons and Danes, it was taken from the convent by Harold, who kept possession of it till his death, when it was seized by William the Conqueror, who gave part of it to

¹ *Villans* (from the Latin *vilis*, or, as Lord Coke has it, from *villa*) or *ceorls*, were the lowest order of menials, unable to depart from the land, and transferable with it. The life of an *eorl*, or earl, was equal to that of six of these poor creatures, and so for other matters in proportion. When a horse was valued at £1. 15s. 2d., a villan was estimated at £2. 16s. 3d. They could acquire no property either in land or goods. They held, indeed, small portions of land by way of sustaining themselves and families; but it was at the mere will of the *lord*, who might dispose of them whenever he pleased. They belonged principally to lords of manors, and were either villans *regardant*, that is, annexed to the manor or land; or else they were in *gross*, that is, annexed to the person of the lord, and transferable by deed from one owner to another.

² The *Bordars* were a grade above the villans, and were much the same, if not absolutely so, as the *cotaris*, or cotters, the terms being sometimes used interchangeably. Bishop Kennett says, "They had each a bord or cottage, with a small parcel of land allowed to them, on condition they should supply their lord with poultry and eggs, and other small provisions, for his board and entertainment; they also performed vile services and domestic works, as grinding, thrashing, drawing water, cutting wood, &c.

³ Several houses at the north-east corner of Carey-street, and other houses which form the whole of Star-court in Bread-street, are now held of this manor. There were others in Watling-street, not now known.

⁴ The shilling consisted of twelve pence, and was equal in weight to something more than three of our shillings.

⁵ The pound here mentioned is of the weight of a pound of silver, consisting of twelve ounces.

⁶ In a list of benefactions to the church of Rochester, printed in Thorpe's *Registrum Roffense*, p. 119, are particularized some ornaments belonging to this countess, which were found at Lambeth by Ralph, the first keeper of the manor there, and brought by him to Rochester. They are thus described:—"Feretrum (*a pia*) partim de auro, partim de argento; *Textus Evangeliorum argento et lapidibus preciosis* ornatus; scampna ferrea plicantia et argentata; et pallia quatuor; et baculos cantoriales; et cruces argenteas et candelabra de cupro de aurata."

Odo, Bishop of Baieux, his half-brother. But William Rufus restored it to the convent, "*ita libere sicut Comitissa Goda prius habuit*," and added the patronage of the church. The original deed, signed with a cross in the body of the instrument by King William Rufus himself, is still preserved among the charters in the British Museum (L. F. c. vii. 1). This was confirmed by Henry I. in 1103, Stephen, Henry II., and Edward I. But what he so restored does not seem to have included the land granted to Odo; for in the Survey he is said to hold here *unam culturam terræ*. The record says, "De isto maneris habet Episcopus Baiocensis unam culturam terræ quæ ante et post mortem Godæ jacuit in ista æcclesia." According to Spelman, a culture is the same as *quarentene*, *i.e.*, a rood, or one-fourth part of an acre; but it seems hardly probable that so small a piece of land should have been worthy of that great bishop's acceptance. Gundulph (Bishop of Rochester from 1077 to 1105) ordered half a thousand lamprays to be furnished from this manor annually to himself and his successors, towards enabling them to keep hospitality.¹ Earnulph (bishop from 1115 to 1125) ordered it, moreover, to supply the monks with one salmon on the anniversary of their founder and benefactor, Bishop Gundulph.² In the reign of King Stephen (1141 to 1147), Bishop Ascelin attempted to deprive the monks of this manor, as not having been given to their separate use; but Imar, the Pope's legate, and Archbishop Theobald, determined the dispute in their favour.³ The bishops, however, had right to a lodging in the mansion-house when business carried them to London, with forage, straw, fuel, &c., whilst they stayed.⁴

In the second year of Richard I. (1190), the whole halletot⁵ of Lambeth was amerced two marcs for a false judgment, as was Osbert, the priest of Lambeth, half a marc for false judgment in the court, at the suit of Hugh Bardul and his associates.⁶

¹ *Bibl. Cotton. Domit.* A.X. 9, fol. 98.

² *Reg. Roff.* 7. Salmon are sometimes, but very rarely, taken in the Thames off Lambeth.

³ *Reg. Roff.* 41.

⁴ *Ibid.* 141.

⁵ The *halletot*, according to Spelman, was either the manorial court, or court baron of the ecclesiastical court.—*Reg. Roff.* p. 11.

⁶ *Hospitia*.

In 1197, Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, gave to the Priory of Rochester the manor of Darente (Dartford), in Kent, with the church and chapel of Helles; and a sheep-walk, called Estmerse-in-Cliff, with 220 sheep, and a certain piece of land in Cliff belonging to the said marsh, and ten tenements in the town of Cliff, in exchange for the manor of Lambeth, with the church of the manor, and all liberties and free customs, and all other appurtenances both in the said manor and in Southwark, and in the soken of London; saving to the said bishop half the said soken. But the mill which the said monks had out of Southwark on the Thames, to the east over against the Tower of London, and the marsh in Gren, which Archbishop Baldwyn gave them for the site of the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, and the surrounding area of Lambeth, were not included in this exchange, but remained to the monks, though the Prior of Lambeth used to receive the profits thereof before this exchange.

The archbishop, being thus seized of the manor, obtained from King John a weekly market, and fair for fifteen days, on condition that it would not be prejudicial to the city of London. In the Manuscript Library at Lambeth is a charter from the city of London, signifying their consent, but stipulating that the fair should begin on the morrow of St. Peter *ad Vincula*; accordingly a fair was annually held, continuing for a fortnight, but, having for many years been attended with much riot, it was abolished by the magistrates at the desire of Archbishop Herring, prior to 1757.

The manor has remained with the archbishop ever since, except during the usurpation of Cromwell, when it was sold to Thomas Scott and Matthew Hardyng¹ for £7072; but on the Restoration it came to the see again.

By the customs of this manor, a year's quitrent is paid for a relief on the death of the freeholder, by the heir to whom it descendeth, but not on alienation; and no heriot is paid for the same land. When a new freeholder does his fealty, he is to pay one penny to the steward, and no more. When a freeholder is sworn the lord's tenant, coming to it either by de-

¹ These persons were amongst those excepted in the Act of Oblivion, not extending to life.

scent or purchase, he is to pay a penny to the steward. As to the copyholds, the best live beast is due for a heriot on death; but if there be no such, 3s. 6d. is paid for a dead heriot. If a copyholder surrender a heritable copyhold to the use of another for term of his life, after the death of the then copyholder, 3s. 6d. is to be paid for a heriot; but at the death of the tenant to whom the estate for life was surrendered, none is due. If one who is a copyholder purchase other copyholds within the manor, he is to pay a year's quitrent of the new copyhold for a fine. If one who is not already a copyholder, purchase a copyhold, the fine is at the will of the lord, but no relief is due. On death of a copyholder, if the estate descend to the heir by custom, the fine is a year's quitrent, and no more. The youngest son is heir; daughters take equally. Surrenders must be made to the steward, either in open court, or, if he be steward by patent, out of court, or else to two copyholders. *All surrenders delivered out of court* into tenants' hands, must be presented by those tenants to the steward at the next court, on pain of forfeiting their own copyholds. All copyholders may strip and waste on their own copyholds. No copyholder may lease his estate for more than three years without the lord's license, on pain of forfeiture.

The waste lands were enclosed under an act passed in 1806, in which it is stated that the archbishop is lord, and entitled to 200 acres and upwards of woods and wood-grounds in the manor, and to the soil, and the timber and woods thereon; and that the waste (chiefly lying about Brixton and Norwood) contained about 450 acres. One-sixteenth of the commons, amounting to 161 acres, was allotted to the lord of the manor, and the residue amongst the tenants.

One piece of land near Stockwell, and another at Norwood, were allotted for the purpose of burial-grounds, and of having parochial churches or chapels built thereon. Another piece was set apart for the erection of a free school.

Manor of Kennington.

In Domesday Book is the following entry with reference to this manor:—

Baron of the Exchequer, to survey the defects of this manor, and which was reconveyed by him to the earl;¹ but in the same year the latter again conveyed it to the King,² who, two years after, 1318, granted it to ANTHONY PESSAIGNE DE JANUA, and his heirs, in exchange for premises in London.³ But by some means it presently reverted to the Crown; for in the next year, 1319, the King granted it, with *Faukeshall*, and the manors of Sandall, county of York, and Halghton, county of Oxon, to Roger D'Amorie⁴ and Elizabeth his wife (sister and coheir of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and niece to the King), and the heirs of the body of the said Roger;⁵ and in the next year he had a confirmation of it from the Parliament then held at York. From the 11th to the 14th of that King inclusive (20th Nov. 1317, to 15th May, 1321), he had summons to Parliament as a baron. In the Parliament held in the 14th year of the King, 1321, he took part with the Lords in the conspiracy against the Spencers, and, enrolling himself under the banner of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, marched on Burton-on-Trent, and thence to Tutbury Castle, county of Stafford, where he died in 1322, and was buried in the Priory at Ware, in Hertfordshire. Upon his decease, orders were given to seize all his lands, as an enemy and rebel, and to make livery of them to Elizabeth de Burgh,⁶ his widow.⁷

The manors of Kennington and Faukeshall were given to the Spencers on their regaining power; but on their death in 1327, it appears that Elizabeth de Burgh recovered them; for, 11th Edward III., 1338, she conveyed them to the King for the term of her life, in exchange for the manors of Skleshall and Clopton, in Suffolk, and 20*s.* rent, which John de Seckford paid yearly for his life for the manor of Clopton, and 40*s.* rent for

¹ *Pat.* 9th Edw. II. p. 2, m. 7.

² *Claus.* 9th Edw. II. m. 24 verso.

³ *Pat.* 11th Edw. II. p. 1, m. 19.

⁴ From his brother, Sir Richard D'Amorie, sprang the family of *Damer*, *Earls of Portarlington*, now represented by the Earl of Portarlington and his brothers. Mr. Lysons observes, that by the parish register it appears that some of this name (D'Amorie) remained at *Lambeth*, but in a state of poverty, till about 1750.

⁵ *Pat.* 12th Edw. II. p. 1, m. 11.

⁶ Previous to her marriage with Lord D'Amorie, she had been twice a widow, first of *John de Burgh*, Earl of Ulster; and 2ndly, of Theobald de Verdon.

⁷ *Pat.* 1st Hen. IV. p. 7, m. 22; by *Inspecimus ad Claus.* 16th Edw. II. m. 23.

Waltham Abbey. And John Lord Bordolph and Elizabeth his wife (eldest daughter and coheir of the said Roger Lord D'Amorie and Elizabeth de Burgh) released to the King their rights in this manor.¹ In 1370, the King granted the custody of the manor and park to Helminge Legette, for life.²

Edward the Black Prince resided here; and it is supposed that Edward III. granted this manor to him, many of his acts being dated from Kennington. In 1377, Richard Prince of Wales (afterwards Richard II.) and his mother resided here, at the time of the death of King Edward III., and ascended the throne June 22, 1377, in which year John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, came to them for shelter from the fury of the Londoners, who threatened his life in consequence of an insult he had offered to the bishop, at a meeting in St. Paul's Church, at which John Wycliffe the Reformer was summoned to attend, and was protected by the duke and Sir Henry Percy (for whom the duke had procured the marshal's staff).

Henry IV., in his 10th year, gave the manor and palace of Kennington, with the appurtenances, to Sir John Stanley, but probably for life only.

By a document in the Record Office, it appears that in the 6th of Henry V., Thomas Burcester was the keeper (*custos*) of the manor of Kennington, and of the garden and *rabbit-warren* there, and received for his wages from the Prince *4d. per diem*; and in 1420, that King granted to Adam de Egeley the office of keeper of the Palace of Kennington, which office is still kept up by the name of the steward of the manor. When the palace was destroyed is not known; but Camden, who wrote in 1607, says there was not the smallest remains of it, and the very name of a palace was unknown.

King James I., in his 8th year (1610), settled the manors of Kennington and Vauxhall (*i.e.*, as to Vauxhall, the capital messuage afterwards mentioned under that title), with a messuage in Lambeth and Newton (Newington), on Henry Prince of Wales, and on his death in 1612, on Prince Charles; and they have ever since been part of the estate of the Princes of Wales as Dukes of Cornwall.

By a survey of this manor made in 1615, it then contained 122 acres, eight thereof being a rabbit-warren, let at £7. 5s. 4d.

¹ *Claus.* 1st Edw. III. p. 2, m. 20.

² *Pat.* 43rd Edw. III. p. 1, m. 33.

a year; and the Prince's Meadow, $29\frac{1}{2}$ acres, at £6. 13s. 4d. a year.

In 1624, Prince Charles granted to Francis Lord Cottington, his secretary, a lease of his manor-house and demesne lands within the manor of Kennington, for eighteen years, to commence from 1637, when that of Sir Noel Caron would expire; and afterwards a further lease for three years. In 1649, it was sold by order of Parliament, Richard Graves, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq., being the purchaser.

In 1626, another survey was made, and about the same time the gardens and site of the palace were let for the first time. It was then a stone building, 231 feet long, and 156 feet deep.

In 1649, when a commission was issued for the sale of the late King's and Prince's lands, the demesnes were stated at 115 acres 2 roods 8 perches, valued at £307. 7s. 6d. a year; and the Prince's Meadow, stated at $25\frac{3}{4}$ acres, £113. 12s. 6d. a year. It was sold in 1650, as crown property, to William Scott, of Little Marlow.

The following is a copy of the survey made by order of the Parliament in 1649:—

SURREY Ss'.

Manerium de Kennington cum Juribus Membris et p'tinen'.

A Survey of the Mano' of Kennington, wth the rights, members, and appurten'ces thereof, lying and being in the county of Surry, late p'cell of the poss'ons of Charles Stuart, eldest sonn of Charles Stuart, late King of England, as p'te of his Duchy of Cornwall, made and taken by us, whose names are heereunto subscribed, in the month of October, 1649, by virtue of a commission grounded upon an act of the Commo' assembled in Parliament, for the sale of the honors, mano's, and landes, heeretofore belonging to the s'd late King, Queene, and Prince, under the handes and seales of five or more of the trustees in the s'd act named and appoynted.

Kennington Manor-house, Mr. Richard Dobson undert'.—
All that capitall messuage, mansion, or manno'-house, wth the scite thereof, commonly called Kennington Manor-house, scituate, lying, and being in the towne or towneshipp of Kenning-

ton, in the parish of Lambeth, in the county of Surry, being built of bricks and covered wth tiles, consisting of a hall, a parlor, a buttery, a kitchen, and two shedds, y^t will serve for necessary uses ; three chambers above stayres, and one garrett or loft over them, unfloared ; one little court beefore the doore, planted with small trees, and paled wth oaken boardes ; one greate barne covered with tiles, consisting of twelve bayes of building, and walled wth stone on the east side thereof, and wth clay and boardes on the west side thereof, conteining in length 52 yards, and in bredth 8 yards ; on the west side whereof is one greate shedd for cowes ; and unto the north end of which barne adioynes one tenem^t of brick cont. two litle roomes below stayres and two litle roomes above stayres, wth one litle garden therewth, occupied, lying between the seyde litle tenem^{ta} and the common pinfould of the s^d manor ; one greate garden adioyning to the south and west sides of the s^d capital messuage or mansion-house, planted wth young trees and gardiner's fruite ; one other garden adioyning to the north side of the s^d capital messuage, mansion, or mano'-house, planted allsoe wth young trees, and wherein stands one pompe ; which seyde capital mess' or mano'-house, wth the scite thereof, and the seyde greate barne, are bounded wth the highway y^t leades betwixt Newington and Kingeston-upon-Thames upon the east p^{te} thereof, and doe containe by estimac^{on} two acres and one rood of land more or less, and all wayes, passages, lights, easem^{ta}, waters, water-courses, commodities, advantages, and appurten^{ces}, whatsoever to the sayd capital messuage, mansion, or mano'-house and scite thereof, or any p^{te} or p^{cell} thereof, any wayes belonging or apperteyning, p['] ann. 2a. l^r.—14*l*. 10*s*. 0*d*.

Memorandum.—The sayd mano' or mansion-house is in good tenantable repayre, and is valued in the materialls at 150*l*.

On the Restoration, however, the King took possession ; and on the 26th of January, 1661, demised to Henry Lord Moore, afterwards Earl of Drogheda, the capital messuage of this manor, and lands parcel thereof, and of the duchy of Cornwall, and the capital messuage called Fauxhall, for thirty-one years, at the rent of £150 per annum ; but with power to

resume Fauxhall, making a proportional allowance of rent. The King did resume Fauxhall, and granted a new lease of the residue at a rent of £100.¹

On the 18th of July, 1747, a lease was granted for thirty-one years to William Clayton, Esq., of Harleyford, Bucks (brother of Sir Kenrick Clayton, of Marden, in the county of Surrey, second baronet of that name), of the capital messuage of the manor of Kennington, the great barn, and eight acres adjoining; the brick-field, four acres; other land, fourteen acres; other land, twenty acres; six cottages of the butts; forty acres near Kennington-common, under the rent of £16.10s. 9d. The capital messuage called Vauxhall was excepted. On the 21st of September, 1765, a lease was granted to Mr. Clayton, for eighteen years from the expiration of the former, making the term then to come thirty-one years.

In 1776, an act of Parliament was passed, in which the above-mentioned leases are recited; and that, in order to enable Mr. Clayton to let the ground on building leases, he had applied to the Lords of the Treasury to accept a surrender of his then subsisting leases, and to grant him a new one for ninety-nine years, determinable on three lives, which they had agreed to do. The act then enables Mr. Clayton, during his life, and the guardian of his infant children after his decease, to make building and improved leases of these lands, and to raise money for the payment of fines and fees, and defraying expenses.

On the faith of this lease and act, buildings have been erected, producing a very large annual amount in ground-rents.

The lease subsequently became the property of Mr. Clayton's son William (by his second wife, Caroline Mary, daughter of Rice Lloyd, Esq., of Alte Cadres, Carmarthen), who succeeded on the death of his cousin Sir Robert, as fourth baronet. Sir William married, 16th of July, 1785, Mary, only daughter of Sir William East, Bart., of Hall Place, Berks; and dying 26th of January, 1834, was succeeded by his son, the present Sir William Robert Clayton, of Marden Park, Surrey, major-general in the army, and late M.P. for Marlow.

¹ Entry of Warrants and Grants of Crown Lands, by the Earl of Southampton, Treasurer: among the papers of the late Thomas Astle, Esq.

Customs of the Manor.

Imprimis. There is a court baron kept at some known place within the said manor, at the will of the lord thereof, and also a court leet, kept once in every year.

Item. The freeholders hold their land by doing their suit and service at the lord's court leet, and by paying their ancient rent; and for want of appearance to be amerced.

Item. The freeholders which do hold the said manor do usually pay to the lord thereof, by way of relief.

Item. The copyholders of the said manor hold their lands by doing their suit and service at their lord's court baron, and by paying their ancient and accustomed rents; and for want of appearance to be amerced.

Item. That the copyholders of the said manor pay upon descent or alienation, when they take up their several lands and tenements, fines merely arbitrable at the will of the lord. N.B. Usually one year's improved rent.

Item. That if a copyholder die, leaving two or more sons in life, the youngest son is heir to his father as to the copyhold.

Item. That if a copyholder die without sons, having daughters, the land descends to all his daughters as coheirs; and if he die without sons and daughters, having brothers, the land descends to the youngest brother; and if he die without sons, daughters, or brothers, having brother's children living, the land descends to the youngest son of the youngest brother.

Item. That a copyholder may, out of court, before the steward or two tenants, surrender his lands to the use of his will, and then by this will may devise his land to whom he pleases.

Item. That a copyholder may let and set his land from three years to three years, but no longer without license from the lord, which license being desired, the lord, upon a small fine arbitrable, must grant the same for one-and-twenty years, and no longer. N.B. There are licenses granted by the present steward for ninety-nine years.

Item. That a woman, being married, cannot pass her estate, unless safely and secretly examined by the steward.

Item. That a copyholder may at any time, out of court,

before two copyholders and customary tenants, surrender his lands and tenements to whose use he pleases.

Item. That the freeholders and copyholders of the said manor, and their under-tenants, have a right to put on their horses, cows, and other cattle, in and upon the commons belonging to the said manor, without number, stint, or license; but they are to be marked with a commonable and known mark.

Nov. 28th, 1728. *Matthew Lant*, Esq., lord chief baron of that part of Great Britain called Scotland, the present steward.

Edward Whitaker, Jun., Esq., chancellor-at-law, deputy steward.

John Summersell, bailiff.

Manor of Fauxhall.

This manor was the property of Baldwin, son of William de Redvers, or Ripariis, sixth Earl of Devon; and to whom the Isle of Wight had been given by Henry I.,¹ whence he was also called *de Insula*.

Baldwin married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Warine Fitzgerald, and settled this manor on her as part of her dower. He died 1st September, 1216, in the lifetime of his father, William, leaving by this Margaret an only son, Baldwin, who, on the death of his grandfather, succeeded him, and became seventh Earl of Devon.

In 1240, the second Baldwin was made Earl of the Isle of Wight, having previously married Amicia, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford; but died quite young, five years after, leaving Baldwin his son and heir, who became the eighth Earl of Devon. He was committed to the tuition of Peter de Savoy, uncle of Queen Eleanor, and a person of great note at that period; and having, in 1257, had livery of his lands, the same year married Avis, daughter of the Earl of Surrey, by whom he had an only son, John, who died in infancy. The earl died in the 46th of Henry III., 1262, having been poisoned, with the Earl of Gloucester and others, at the table of Peter de Savoy, whether by design or accident, is not certain. Margaret, who had married his grand-

¹ *Mon. Angl.* ii. p. 179.

father, was still living, and held this estate, so settled on her as above stated.

Isabel de Fortibus, sister of Baldwin, eighth earl, became his heir. She had one daughter, Aveline, who became her heir, and who married Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, but died without issue.

King Edward had flattered himself that this marriage would bring back the Isle of Wight into the royal family; but, his wish being frustrated by the death of Aveline without issue, the King entered into a treaty with Isabella for the purchase of it, with the manors of Lambeth (which, Mr. Lysons and Mr. Denne conceive, was the manor of Stockwell, anciently called South Lambeth, and comprehended Vauxhall, South Lambeth, and Stockwell) and Faukeshall; and a conveyance was executed for 20,000 marcs; to which 6000 marcs of silver were added, for a further deed to rectify a mistake in the first. By the last-mentioned deed, in 1293, she conveyed to the King the Isle of Wight, together with other estates in Hampshire, the manor of Lambyth (Stockwell), and a manor in Lambyth called La Saule Faukes.

There is an entry in the Register of Ford Abbey, county of Devon, which asserts, that this deed was fraudulently obtained, the countess having constantly refused to part with her ancient inheritance; and that this deed had been forged by — de Stratton, her confessor, and her seal affixed by him thereto after her death. This story, like many others, was probably exaggerated; but the transaction was not free from suspicion. The conveyance was executed when Isabella was on her death-bed; and Hugh Courtenay, Baron of Okehampton, who was heir-at-law, claimed the Isle of Wight, and petitioned King Edward II. that it might be restored to him. The King hereupon directed an inquiry by what means these lands came into the hands of his father.¹ To this writ a return was made in Parliament in the 8th and 9th of Edward II., certifying a charter at Stockwell, near Lambeth, dated on Monday next after the feast of St. Martin, 1293, whereby the said Isabella had, in consideration of 6000 marcs, granted to the King the whole Isle of Wight, the manor of Christ Church (Hampshire), the manor of Lambeth (Stockwell), Surrey, and the manor of

¹ *Rot. Parl.* 8th and 9th Edw. II.

Faukeshall, situate within the before-mentioned manor of Lambeth. This charter was witnessed by Anthony, Bishop of Durham; Sir Richard de Aston, steward to the countess; and many others. To this were annexed the depositions of several persons who were, as they alleged, present, not only at the execution of the deed, but when the countess gave instructions for its being prepared. The statement of this extraordinary transaction was communicated by Sir Joseph Ayloffé to the Society of Antiquaries, and printed in the 2nd volume of the *Vetusta Monumenta*.

Sir Hugh Courtenay did not succeed in his suit for the Isle of Wight, and the King appears to have retained the manor of Faukeshall as well as Kennington.

In his twelfth year, an extent was taken of this manor, when it was found to consist of a capital messuage, seventy-four acres of arable land, thirty-two of meadow; a water-mill in Micham, Stretham, and South Lambeth; seventeen free tenants, twenty-eight customary tenants; five coterelli, who paid £10. 16s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per annum; also six fowls at 2d. apiece, seven cocks at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each; the customary tenants to gather and carry the hay from the meadows, and to mow two days in harvest; but this was of no value, for they were to have a meal (*prandium*) twice a day, even though they did not work. There was also view of frankpledge at Michaelmas, when a common fine of 5s. 6d. was paid; and the amerçiements were worth 2s., the pleas and perquisites of court 2s.:—the sum total, £18. 10s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.¹

In the same year this manor was granted, with Kennington, as we have seen, to Roger Damorie and Elizabeth his wife, and the heirs of the body of Roger,² which grant was confirmed in the following year.³

On the attainder of this Roger, the King seized his estates, but ordered them to be delivered to Elizabeth, his widow. This order does not seem to have extended to Kennington or Vauxhall, as the former was granted to Spencer, who, in his 17th year, 1324, had a part of Vauxhall.⁴ The Spencers died in 20th Edward II., 1327, after which she probably

¹ *Inq. ad quod Damnum*, 12th Edw. II. n. 51.

² *Pat.* 12th Edw. II. p. 1, m. 11.

³ *Pat.* 13th Edw. II. p. 2, m. 37.

⁴ *Cart.* 15th Edw. II. m. 15; *Dugd. Bar.* vol. i. p. 391.

recovered some of her estates. In an Inquisition taken on the death of Roese de Burford, in 3rd of Edw. III. (1330), it was found she held land of Elizabeth de Burgh, lady of the manor of Faukeshall.¹

The following curious record, as connected with the manor, is here introduced: the lady mentioned is Elizabeth de Burgh :²—

The Account of Alan Martyn, Reeve of Faukeshall, from the 6th day of October until the 8th day of November, in the first year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest.

Receipts of Rents of Assize.*—The same Alan answers for 54s. 3½*d.* received for rent of assize, at the term of St. Michael. Also the tenement heretofore of John de Meldon, now in the hands of the lady, used to render 11*d.* The sum, besides the aforesaid 11*d.*, 54s. 3½*d.*

Expenses.—The same (reeve) accounts in payment to Henry Husbonde for the debt of the lady, by warrant of Robert de Penckrick, constable of Clare, 43s. 4*d.* Also for deliverance of a boat attached at Queenhithe for the aforesaid debt, 2s. 2*d.* Also for wharfage, 1*d.* Also in clouts and cart-nails, 3*d.* Also in expenses of two men, with three horses and a cart, fetching three quarters of wheat at Houneslowe, 2½*d.* Also in horse-shoes, 8*d.* Also in the expenses of John Bullock going to Farnham with a sack to fetch corn, 3*d.* Also in one new sack bought, 6½*d.* In cart-grease bought, 1½*d.* Also in 6 lb. of iron bought for the plough, 4*d.*; in manufacturing the same iron, 4*d.* Also in the expenses of two labourers fetching three quarters of corn at Houneslowe, on the feast of St. Edmund the Archbishop, with the toll, 2*d.*; at Kingston-bridge, 6*d.* Also in great nails bought for the cart, 1*d.* Also in one seed-cod bought, 2*d.* Also in one bushel of wheat bought for seed, 6½*d.* The sum, 49s. 7*d.*

Wheat received.—Also he accounts for six quarters of wheat received of the Reeve of Farnham for seed, by tally. Also two quarters of wheat received of John de Gouw, Reeve of Kenyngton Grange, for seed, and one quarter of wheat for the livery of the servants.

¹ *Esc.* 3rd Ed. III. rot. 3.

² The original is in the Public Record Office.

Seed.—Whereof in seed on twenty-six acres of land in Clayfeld, eight quarters and one bushel, every acre two bushels and an half.

Liveries to Servants.—Also in liveries of servants, viz., of two boatmen carrying dung for two weeks, four bushels each of them, taking by the week one bushel; also in the liveries of drivers and holders, two bushels; also in the livery of the mower and carter, two bushels. Also for 3*d.* paid for winnowing, to Thomas Blunting and Hamecote Bishshopes, by order of John Gouw, the Grange reeve.

Stipend.—Also paid to Dawe le Drivere, for his stipend at the term of St. Michael, 2*s.* 6*d.* Also to William le Mann, carter, 18*d.* Also to John Gardiner, for his wages, 2*s.*—Sum, 6*s.* Sum total, 55*s.* 7*d.*; and so the lady is bound to the said Martyn in 15½*d.*

Elizabeth de Burgh prosecuted her claim so successfully as to obtain, in the 11th Edw. III., 1338, a grant of the manors of Ilkelesshall and Clopton, in Suffolk, by way of exchange: she releasing to the King her right for her life in Kennington and Vauxhall; John Bardolph and Elizabeth his wife, who was daughter and heir of Elizabeth de Burgh, releasing their right also.¹

In the same year the King granted the manor to his son Edward the Black Prince;² and a few years after, viz., in 1354,³ the Prince granted it to the Monks of Canterbury, with a tenement in Lambeth,⁴ which grant was confirmed by the King, and further confirmed in 1361.⁵

Out of this grant the monks were to allow forty marcs a year for the maintenance of two priests, who were to officiate in a chantry chapel called after his name. This chapel is under the upper south cross aisle of the choir of the Cathedral of Canterbury. The chantry being suppressed by the act of 37th Henry VIII., the chapel grew out of use, and is walled up from the rest of the undercroft.⁶

¹ *Cart.* 11th Edw. III. p. 2, m. 20.

² *Ibid.* m. 14.

³ It seems that Sir James de Burford (husband of Roese, before mentioned) held it under the Prince; for in 1351, he had license to have an oratory in his manor here.

⁴ Somner's *Canterbury*, Appendix No. 36.

⁵ *Pat.* 36th Edw. III. p. 2, m. 23.

⁶ Hasted's *Kent*, iv. p. 522.

On the suppression of the monastery, 33rd Henry VIII., 1542, he gave this manor, with that of Walworth, to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, to whom it still belongs.

Among the Patent Rolls of 1st Henry IV., 1399 (p. 7, m. 22), there is a record which expressly states that the manor of Faukeshall, which had been granted to Richard Gereseye for life, and which was afterwards granted to Roger Damorie, was confirmed to Thomas Bardolph, heir of the said Roger (in right of Agnes his mother), and his heirs for ever, by that King.

This appears to be inconsistent, unless, as Mr. Lysons supposed, there were two manors of Faukeshall, both of which belonged to Roger Damorie.¹

Thomas Hardress was steward of this manor from 1649 to 1681, under the successive descriptions of esquire, sergeant-at-law, and knight.

The copyholders, of which, in 1787, there were not more than sixty, pay a fine certain of double the yearly quitrent, and are subject to heriots. The tenure descends to the youngest son, according to the custom of Borough English.

Manor of Stockwell.

The etymology of this place is probably derived from the Saxon *stoc*, a *wood*, and *well*, from some spring in the neighbourhood. In Domesday Book, tab. viii., is the following:—

The Earl of Moriton holds LANCHEI. The canons of Waltham held it of Harold; then it was taxed for six hides and a half (650 acres); now it is not taxed. The arable land consists of six carrucates. In demesne there is one carrucate and five villans, and twelve bordars, with three carrucates (300 acres). There is one villan in gross, and six acres of meadow. In the time of King Edward it was worth 100s. (£300), and afterwards and now £4 (£240). The same earl has in Bermondsey, of the King's land, one hide, where stands his house. There is one bordar: it is worth 8s. (£24).

The Confessor, by his charter dated 1020, confirmed to the Abbey of Waltham the several grants made to them by their founder, Harold; and, amongst them, "Lambehithe, with all fields," &c. In the Confessor's charter, the Stone of Brixius is mentioned as a boundary; and Brixton-causeway (which Mr. Bray considers to have derived its name from this stone) is now one of the boundaries of Stockwell.

¹ Lysons's *Env.* i. p. 517.

The monks appear, by the extract from Domesday above given, to have subsequently lost this manor; which Mr. Lysons, with great probability, presumes to have been afterwards called Stockwell or South Lambeth.

Robert Earl of Moreton was one of the Norman barons leagued with Odo, Bishop of Baieux, in the unsuccessful attempt to dethrone King William Rufus. It is probable that the King seized his estates; but if he restored them, William, his son, having raised the standard of revolt in Normandy, in consequence of the refusal of Henry I. to grant his demand of the earldom of Kent as heir to his uncle Odo, was certainly deprived of the Isle of Wight, and all his lands in England. That King gave the Isle to Richard de Redvers, Earl of Devon, and, it is likely, gave him this manor also.

Baldwin, son of William de Redvers, sixth Earl of Devon, married Margaret, daughter and heir of Warine Fitz-Gerald, and died in his father's lifetime, 1st September, 1216, leaving by this Margaret, an only son, Baldwin, afterwards seventh Earl of Devon.

In the 52nd of Henry III. (1268), this Margaret (then the widow of Fulk de Breant, a man described by Matthew Paris as "impious, ignoble, and low-conditioned," whom she had been compelled to marry against her inclinations by King John) sued Isabella de Fortibus, her grand-daughter, for that during the troubles in the kingdom she had taken goods and chattels of Margaret at Christ Church, to the value of 1000 marcs, and at *Lambeth* to the value of 100 marcs. Isabella acknowledged to the value of 834 marcs, and gave security for it.

She (Margaret) afterwards married Robert de Aguilon, lord of Addington, in this county; and in 7th Edward I., 1279, they, in right of this manor of Stockwell, claimed the hundred of Lambeth, and suit of the vill of Streatham, and view of frankpledge in their court of Michesham (Mitcham), and suit of the men who ought to go to the hundred of Brixistan; which suits Guy de Rochfort withdrew from the King whilst he had the custody of Baldwin (her son).

In the 8th Edward I. a pardon was granted to this Robert, and Margaret de Riparius, Countess of Devon, his wife, for all transgressions done by her in the King's forest while she was

a widow. She survived this husband also, and lived till the 20th Edward I., 1292, when she died at her house at Stockwell. Two inquisitions were taken on her death: one at Croydon, as to *Adyngton*, which was held in dower from Aguilon; the other at *South Lambeth*, as to the manor of Faukeshall, which it is said she held in dower from Baldwin de Insula, formerly her husband, and which was of the inheritance of Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle, sister and next heir of the said Baldwin, which Isabella was then of the age of fifty-four.

Having now brought the history of Margaret to a close, we must return to the fortunes of her son, to whom this manor belonged, subject to his mother's dower. He was an infant at the time of his father's death, and his wardship was given to Breant on his marrying his mother; but on Breant being subsequently banished, the Earl of Gloucester, in 1227, paid the King 2000 marcs for the wardship of this young nobleman, and married him to his daughter Amicia, whereupon all his demesne lands, which were then valued at £200 per annum, were placed under the guardianship of the Earl of Gloucester, until he should obtain maturity. After the young earl's marriage, he was made Earl of the Isle of Wight by King Henry III., whilst keeping his Christmas at Winchester in 1240. He died five years after, leaving (with two daughters, Margaret, a nun at Lacock, and Isabel, successor to her brother) a son, Baldwin, an infant. The wardship of this latter was given, in 1252, to Peter de Savoy, uncle to Queen Eleanor, to the end that he might be married to a kinswoman of hers, which was done in 41st Henry III., when he espoused Avis, daughter of the Earl of Surrey; but in 1262, he, with Richard Earl of Gloucester, and others, died by poison at the table of this Peter, whether by design or accident is not said. He had no issue, except a son, John, who died in infancy; whereupon his sister Isabel, wife of William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, became his heir.

On the death of Margaret, this Isabel, as sister and heir of the last Baldwin, had livery of this and other estates which had been held by Margaret in dower.

Isabel married William Earl of Albemarle, who died in the 44th Henry III., 1260, and had by him three sons, who died

in infancy, and two daughters, Anne, who died unmarried, and Aveline, who became heir to her brothers and heir apparent to her mother, which rendered her the greatest heiress in the kingdom. She married, first, Ingram de Percy, and secondly, Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, second son of King Henry III., the King and Queen and whole Court being present at the ceremony. She had no issue, and died at this place in the 20th of Edward I., 1292, in the lifetime of her mother. The Earl of Lancaster died in 1296. It has been said that Aveline gave him this estate; if so, on his death it would come to the King as his brother and heir.

To whom it was granted it does not appear. The next owner that we find was Juliana, wife of Thomas Romaine; and in the 3rd Edward II., 1310, they had a grant of free warren here. He, by the description of Thomas Romaine, citizen of London, founded a chantry in the church of St. Mary, Lambeth, to pray for the souls of himself and Juliana his wife, and endowed it with six marcs a year. His widow died in the 19th Edward II., 1326, seized of this manor, described as a tenement in Stockwell, a capital messuage, two gardens, one dove-house, 287 acres of land, $19\frac{1}{4}$ of meadow; rents of assize of free and customary tenants, £5. 0s. $8\frac{3}{4}d.$; 19 villans (*nativi*) who held $84\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land; rents called *cherret*, viz., nine cocks and nine hens; rents of capital tenants; common fine at the view of frankpledge of *Vauxhall*, 13*d.* Total, £17. 0s. $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ She had also the manor of Clapham, and certain tenements in Southwark. Roese, wife of John Burford, aged forty, and Margery, wife of William de Weston, aged thirty-six, were her daughters and heirs.¹ Partition was made between them of their mother's estate, and this was allotted to Roese.

Roese died in the 3rd Edward III., 1330, seized of this manor, a capital messuage, two gardens, a dove-house; 148 acres of arable land, held of Elizabeth de Burgh, lady of the manor of Faukeshall, by the service of 1*d.*; 38 acres held of the Archbishop of Canterbury by the service of 5s. 1*d.* per annum, and suit of court to the manor of Wyke, belonging to the archbishop; $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres of meadow held of the lady of Faukeshall by 1*d.* per annum; seven acres of meadow held of the archbishop

Inquis. Post Mort. 19th Edw. II.

by 2*s.* per annum; three cottages held of Roger de Waltham by 1*s.* 6*d.* a year; ten cottages in Southwark-barre, held in socage of the Prior of Bermondsey by 3*s.* a year; also sixty acres of wood in Stockwell, held of the Earl of Hatford; pleas and perquisites of courts, 12*d.* per annum; and rents of assize in Stockwell, 13*s.* 4*d.* James Burford was her son and heir, aged nine.¹

In 1351, Sir James de Boreford had license for an oratory in his manor-house at Stockwell;² and eight years after, had a grant of free warren.³

This manor afterwards belonged to John Harold, burgess of Calais, who conveyed it to John Dovet and Sir Thomas Swinford; and it was settled on Catherine, the wife of Sir Thomas,⁴ who afterwards became the third wife of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

Several acts of John de Stratford, Bishop of Winchester and Lord Chancellor, are dated from Stockwell.

It subsequently became the property of John Wynter, who founded a chantry in the church of Lambeth. He sold it to Nicholas Molyneux, Esq., to whom and his trustees, in the 27th Henry VI., 1449, Roger Wynter, of the county of Worcester, and others, released their right.⁵ Whether the King set up any claim under John of Gaunt, does not ~~appear~~; but in his 31st year, Molyneux obtained from him a grant of this, with Knolles and Levehurst.⁶

Ralph Leigh had purchased this estate in or before 1461, as he described himself as lord of Stockwell in that year, in presenting to the chantry founded by Wynter, and refounded by this Ralph.⁷ In the 11th Edward IV., a further release to Ralph Leigh, William Bishop of Winchester, and Laurence (Booth) Bishop of Durham, the two last being undoubtedly trustees for Leigh, was executed by one Copeland;⁸ and in

¹ *Inquis. P. Mort.* 3rd Edw. III. ² *Reg. Winton. Edyngton*, p. 2, fo. 25 a.

³ *Cart.* 32nd Edw. III., m. 12.

⁴ So in Manning and Bray's *Surrey*; but in Burke's *Extinct Peerage*, the marriage of John of Ghent, or Gaunt, is thus stated:—"The Duke married, thirdly, Catherine, daughter of Sir Payn Roet, *alias* Guen, king-at-arms, and widow of Sir Otho de Swynford, Knt."

⁵ *Claus.* 27th Henry VI.

⁶ *Pat.* 31st Henry VI., p. 2, m. 31.

⁷ *Bp. of Winchester's Reg. Wainflete*, i. 109 a.

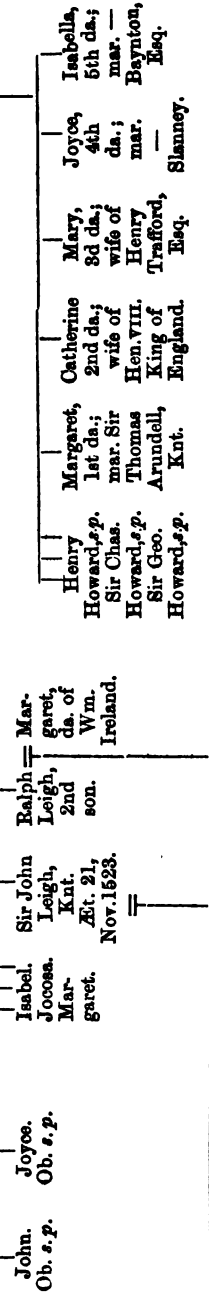
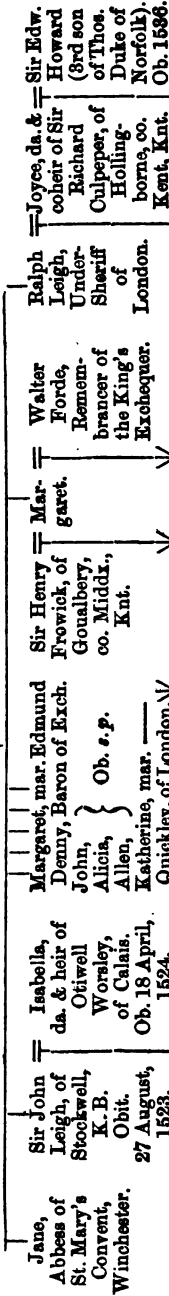
⁸ *Claus.* 11 Edw. IV.

PEDIGREE OF LEIGH, OF STOCKWELL.

Arms.—Gules, a cross within a bordure engrailed, Argent. *Crest.*—A cockatrice, Azure, crested Gules, winged Or.

JOHN LEIGH, third son of John Leigh, of Ridge, in the co. of Chester.

Ralph Leigh, of Stockwell, co. Surrey, Esq. = Elizabeth, da. and heir of Henry Langley, of Rieling, co. Essex: living, a widow, 1471.



John Leigh = Margery, da. of Tho. Saunders, Frances, wife of Edward Morgan. relict of Robert Woolman.

Sir John Leigh, = Elizabeth, da. and heir of Sir Thomas of co. Southampton. v West, of Westwood, co. Southampton.

the same year, William Molyneux, son and heir of Nicholas Molyneux, Esq., late deceased, gave them a further release of his right in this manor, and Levehurst, and all other lands in Lambeth, Camerwell, and Streatham.¹ Ralph Leigh died about this time; for in 1471, we find Elizabeth Leigh, his widow, presenting to this chantry.²

Sir John Leigh, son and heir of Ralph, was made a Knight of the Bath at the marriage of Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII.

By inquisition on the death of Sir John Leigh, taken 5th November, 15th Henry VIII., 1523, it appears that he died on the 27th of August preceding, seized of a very considerable estate in this county; of the manor of Stockwell, 400 acres of land, nine of meadow, 58 of pasture, and 40 of wood in Stockwell; of the manor of Levehurst, one messuage, 100 acres of land, eight of meadow, 56 of pasture, and 30 of wood; in Lambeth Deane, in the parish of Lambeth, twenty acres of land, four of meadow, 16 of pasture, six of wood; and of one messuage, 30 acres of land, three of meadow, 12 of pasture, and three of wood in Lambeth; lands in Walworth and Newington; the manors of Padyngton and Westland, and lands in Abinger; lands in Oklegh, Cranlegh, Alberye, Wonersh, Shyre, Shalford, Hascomb, Dunsfold, Bramlegh, Ewherst, Oxsted, Chalvedon, and West Clandon; a messuage and garden in —; messuages in Bermondsey and Micham; lands in Effingham, Legh, Merstham, and Guldeford; the manor of Sam——, in Ashted; Leigh-place, in Wolkensted, and Tanrigge; the manor of Wights, in West Cheyam; messuages and lands in Great Bookham, Little Bookham, and Estwick; lands in Lethered, Horne, Stretham, Nutfyld, Waldingham, and Horley; and a messuage in —, Dulvyche, Camberwell, Southwerk, Kersalton, Maldon, and Chesynton.

He made several conveyances to trustees to the uses of his will; and by it, dated at Stockwell, 12th of June, in the 15th year of the reign of Henry VIII., 1523, he appointed Isabel, his wife; Sir Richard Brooke, Knt., the King's Attorney; John Spylman, sergeant-at-law; John Leigh, his nephew, son of Ralph Leigh, his brother; and Roger Leigh, Gent., his cousin, executors of his will. He willed that lands of the annual value of £200 should be to the use of an indenture then produced,

¹ *Claus.* 11th Edw. IV.

² *Reg. Epis. Winton. ut supra*, ii. 9 b.

between him and John Wynham, Knt., deceased; that said Dame Isabella should have for life his manor of Stockwell, and if she [should die before his nephew John should attain ¹] twenty-four years, then the said manor should remain in possession of his executors till the said John should attain his age of twenty-four.

After the death of Isabel, the estate of £200 a year, which she held in dower, should go to his said nephew at twenty-four; but if he died before, the executors should hold the same to fulfil his will; but if he lived longer, the £200 a year should go to him, except the manor, lands, and tenements of the jointure belonging to the wife of the said John, the nephew; if he attained the age of twenty-four, he should have the manor of Stockwell to him and the heirs of his body, with remainder to Ralph Leigh, brother of John the nephew; remainder to Isabel Leigh, Jocosa Leigh, and Margaret Leigh (sisters of John and Ralph), in succession, and the heirs of their bodies; remainder to Erasmus Forde, Dorothy Morton, Elizabeth Spelman, and Joan Ilyngworth, in succession, and the heirs of their bodies; remainder to Roger Leigh, cousin of the testator, George and William Leigh, brothers of Roger, in succession, and the heirs of their bodies; remainder to Francis Langley, his cousin, and his heirs for ever.²

It was found that John Leigh was his nephew, aged twenty-one. By his will he directed his body to be buried in the chapel by him lately built, and the chapel to be repaired by the owners of Stockwell and Levehurst.

In 1547, this John Leigh the nephew (or a son of his of the same name) conveyed Stockwell to King Henry VIII.³ On the 18th of August, in the first year of her reign, Queen Mary granted it to Anthony Brown, first Viscount Montagu, reserving a fee-farm rent of £8. 12s. 11d.⁴ In the 22nd Eliz., the viscount granted to one Store, the manor-house of Stockwell, and certain lands adjoining, for one thousand years, at a rent of £6. 13s. 4d. But he died siezed of the manor in the 34th Eliz., 19th October, 1592, and the reversion of the pre-

¹ There is an obliteration at this place, but the sense requires these words.

² *Esch.* 15th Henry VIII., 5th November, m. 12.

³ Grants, late in the Augmentation Office.

⁴ *Pat.* 18th August, 1 and 2. P. & M.

mises so granted for the said term, leaving Anthony (son of Anthony, by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir William Dormer, Knt., of Ethorp, county of Bucks) his grandson and heir.

It does not appear that the manor ever reverted to the crown; but it is mentioned among the King's manor-houses, in a household book of King James I., and deposited in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxon. It is, however, likely that it was so described on account of the fee-farm rent which had been reserved out of it. In the time of that King, it belonged to Sir George Chute.

By a monument in the Leigh Chapel, in Lambeth Church, it appears that Sir Francis Goffton, of Stockwell, and his lady, and John Goffton, Esq., their youngest son (Francis, the eldest, having died in France) were buried in a vault there belonging to the manor-house of Stockwell. John Goffton died 9th May, 1686, aged seventy-one.

In the reign of King William III., it belonged to the family of Thornicroft. Sir John Thornicroft died possessed of it about the year 1760; and was succeeded by his sister, the wife of General Handyside. She died about 1790, and devised it to a relative of the name of Thornicroft, of Cheshire, who sold the manor, mansion-house, and about fourteen acres of land, to William Lambert.

Mr. Lambert (who was an oilman of Ludgate-hill) died in June, 1810, at Wellfield-house, Brixton, and devised this estate to his wife Elizabeth for her life, and then to his nephew, James Lambert, of Fowlers-Hawkhurst, Kent, Esq. Lydia, relict of this James Lambert, and wife of Captain Sir Richard Grant, Knt., R.N., is the present lady of the manor.

Whilst the Viscount Montagu was in possession, he granted a lease for one thousand years of the manor-house, and some land, reserving a rent of £6. 13s. 4d. This lease was in the possession of Thomas Colwall, Esq., and remained in that family (of whom John became a knight, and seems to have taken the name of Shadwell) till 1770, when Mr. Isaac Barrett, an eminent wax-chandler, purchased the same; but the original mansion is stated to have been pulled down a little before the year 1756, and another house built. From Mr. Isaac Barrett it came to his son, Bryant Barrett, who purchased the freehold of Mr. Lambert, and dying February 15th, 1808, devised the

same to his sons, George Rogers Barrett, Esq., and the Rev. Jonathan Tyers Barrett, D.D. Mr. G. R. Barrett is still living, but his brother died some years since.

At Stockwell is a house and land, which were the property of John Scaldwell, of Brixton-causeway, whose daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married Justinian Angell, fifth son of John Angell, and grandfather of the late John Angell, whose will gave occasion to so many suits by parties who endeavoured to establish claims under it. By this will, dated 26th September, 1775, it appears that he intended to found a college at Stockwell, and to endow it with £800 per annum, for seven decayed or unprovided-for gentlemen, that should be such by three descents; two clergymen, an organist, six singing men, twelve choristers, a verger or chapel clerk, a butler, baker, and groom: to be called the Gentlemen of St. John's College, Stockwell. The gentlemen and two clergymen were to eat together, the charges of their board and liquor each to come to about £26; their clothing to be of light-coloured cloth, all of one colour, for which, and a hat with a narrow goldlace, was to be allowed about £5. He allotted £4500 for building the college, and £1500 for the chapel. It was to be erected in a freehold field in Stockwell called Burden Bush. He died in 1784, and the Statute of Mortmain prevented this foundation from being carried into effect. The first devise of the testator was in these words:—"Item. I give and bequeath to the heirs male, if any such there be, of William Angell, the first purchaser of Crowhurst, and father of my great-grandfather, John Angell, Esq., and their heirs male for ever, all my lands and estates, both real and personal, in Surrey, Kent, and Sussex; nevertheless subject," &c.

William Brown, Esq., succeeded as devisee, in default of there being any person capable of taking under this extraordinary devise of the testator, which devise has ever since continued to be the subject of constant litigation; several ejectments were brought, besides five or six suits in Chancery and the Exchequer. Mr. Brown was the grandson of Benedict Brown, Esq., by Frances, the daughter of William Angell, of Crowhurst, Esq., who was great-uncle of the testator, John Angell. Mr. Brown took the name of Angell; and on his death, the house and freehold land descended to his eldest

son, Benedict John Angell, Esq., and the copyhold, which was about ten acres, to his youngest son, William Brown Angell, Esq. The extraordinary will of John Angell is printed *in extenso* at page 430 of Mr. Denne's Addenda to the *History of Lambeth*.

Manor of Levehurst.

There appears to be no trace of this manor as now *in esse*; but it seems to have been in Stockwell or Lambeth Deane.

In the 18th Edward I., 1290, Pinus Bernadini, citizen of London, had a grant of free warren in his manor of Lefhurst, in the parish of Lambeth.¹

On the 20th of June, 1326, John de Castleacre had license for a chapel in this manor for two years.²

In the 12th of Henry VI., 1434, John Browe, Esq., son of Robert Browe, Esq., of the county of Roteland, released to John Wynter and Nicholas Molyneux, all his right in the lands and tenements which were formerly of Robert Knolles, Knt., and afterwards of David Bukeley, in the parishes of Camerwell, Lambhithe, and Strateham.³

In the 27th Henry VI., 1449, John Audley, Esq., William Venour, Esq., and others, released to John Stanley, Esq., and his heirs, all their right in the manor of Knolles, and in lands in the vills of Dylewysse, Lambeth, and Camerwell.⁴

In the same year, Roger Winter, of the county of Worcester, and others, released to John Stanley, Nicholas Molyneux, and others, all his right in the manor of Levehurst, and in lands and tenements in Lambhithe, Camerwell, and Dylwyche.⁵

In the 31st Henry VI., 1453, the King granted to Nicholas Molineux, Esq., with other lands, the manors of Stockwell, Knolls, and Levehurst, in the parishes of Camerwell and Lambhith.⁶

Sir John Leigh died seized hereof 27th August, 1523, consisting of the manor, one messuage, 100 acres of land, eight of meadow, 56 of pasture, and 30 of wood, in Lambeth Deane, and by his will devised it to his nephew John.

¹ *Cart.* 13th Edw. I., n. 8.

² *Rot. Claus.* 12th Hen. VI. m. 19.

³ *Claus.* 27th Hen. VI. m. 9.

⁴ *Reg. Epis. Winton. Stratford*, 16 a.

⁵ *Claus.* 26th Hen. IV. m. 3.

⁶ *Pat.* 31st Hen. VI. p. 2, m. 81.

Sir Richard Sackville (father of Thomas Earl of Dorset) died 21st April, 1566, seized of the manor of Levehurst, in Lambeth Deane, held of the Queen as of her manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only, in free socage.¹

Soon after, it came into the possession of Robert Forth, Esq., LL.D., who died 3rd of October, 1595, seized thereof, leaving Thomas, his son and heir, aged twenty-five. It was then valued at £5 per annum.²

Nothing further has been found relating to this manor.

Besides the manors previously described, there were formerly others in Lambeth, which I shall now proceed to mention; and, first, the

Manor of Boddileys, Bodiles, or Bodley; Approbe, and Scarletts.

By deed, without date, William, son of Edward de Budele, granted to Thomas de Veteri Ponte,³ a messuage and 130 acres of land at Budele, and 7s. 1d. rent in the same village, in the parish of Lambeth, of the fee of the Archbishop of Canterbury.⁴

John Pelham and Thomas Mottyng, clerks, granted to Nicholas Carrew, and Henry, bayliff of Southwark, all the lands and tenements which they purchased of Stephen Scarlett, in Lambeth.⁵

In 1381, Nicholas Carrew gave to the Hospital of St. Thomas, Southwark, his estate in Southwark, Lambeth, and Bermondsey, in exchange for their property in Beddington, called the manor of Freeres, a water-mill, and two gardens.⁶

In the Muniment Book of St. Thomas's Hospital, is a memorandum, that an acquittance for the purchase of the lands of Scarlett-juxta-Bodley is written before the Deeds of London.⁷

On the 23rd of April, 34th Henry VIII., 1543, the King, by patent under the seal of the Court of Augmentation, granted to Sir Richard Longe for life (*inter alia*) the manor of Bodley, formerly belonging to the late House or Hospital of Thomas à Becket, in Southwark, and all manors, &c., in Southwark,

¹ *Inquis. Post Mort. apud Southwerk*, 12^o Maii, 9^o Eliz.

² *Inquis. P. M.* 37th Eliz.

³ *Vipont.*

⁴ *Munim.* 208.

⁵ *Munim.* 222. E

⁶ *Pat.* 2nd Ric. II. p. 2, m. 19.

⁷ *Munim.*

Bermondsey, Newington, and Lambeth, to the said hospital belonging.

On the 15th September, 37th Henry VIII., a grant of the reversion in fee of the manors of Upgrove, Scarletts, and Bodley, and other messuages, was made out for Richard Andrews and William Grose, after the death of Richard Longe.¹ The next day they conveyed it to Sir Thos. Pope;² and he conveyed it to John Leigh, Esq., who devised the manors to Richard Blunt and Margaret his wife, for ninety years, 18th September, 15th Eliz., 1573; and on the 13th of October in the same year, made a conveyance to John Glascock, Esq., and Edward Welsh; but this was, perhaps, only a mortgage: for on an inquisition taken at Guldeford, the 20th of August, 7th Eliz., 1565, on the death of John Leigh, then a knight, it was found he died seized of the manor of Boddiles and Upgrove, of the annual value of £20, held of the King *in capite* by knight's service, and also of a messuage called the Lion, in Guildford.

On the 24th January, 9th Eliz., 1567, the said John Glascock and Edward Welsh joined with Edward Fitzgarrett, Esq., and Agnes his wife, and John Leigh, nephew of the purchaser, in conveying the manors of Upgrove and Scarletts to John Moore and Richard Bostock, Esq.³

Richard Blunt, Esq., died 17th November, 18th Eliz., 1576, seized of the manors of Boddiles, Upgrove, and Scarletts, and a capital messuage near Pawles-wharf, in London, called Chertsey-place, leaving Elizabeth his daughter and heir.⁴

On the 2nd Sept., 34th of Eliz., 1582, Nicholas Saunder, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife (probably daughter of Blunt), conveyed the manors, 100 acres of land, 30 of meadow, 100 of pasture, 100 of wood, and 40*s.* rent in Lambeth and Camerwell, to Thomas Jones and others. Jones suffered a recovery in Hilary Term, 35th Eliz.⁵

Nothing further is known respecting these manors, nor is there any land known by these names.

The Manor of Lambeth Wyke, *alias* Wyke Court.

This estate, adjoining to Brixton-causeway, belongs to the

¹ *Pat.* 37th Hen. VIII. p. 3.

² *Idem.* p. 8.

³ *Inquis. P. M. apud Southwark*, 26th Jan., 8th Eliz.

⁴ *Addit. MSS.* Brit. Mus. 4705.

⁵ *Addit. MSS.* Brit. Mus. 4705.

archbishop, having been included in the exchange with the church of Rochester, before mentioned, and is granted out on a lease for lives, for a term of years. In the Taxation of 1291, it is called the Grange, or Farm of Le Wyke.

During the Civil Wars, it was the property of Captain John Blackwell; and by an order of the House of Lords, he was accepted out of the Act of Oblivion on payment of £1580.10s.7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for this manor and the manors of Ascham and Stone, and several parcels of ground called Buckhall Lands, in Kent.¹

The estate consists of the large mansion called Loughborough House, a garden (formerly called Rush-croft), and about 234 acres of land. The house took its name from Hastings Lord Loughborough, who resided there about the time of James I., and it is not unlikely to have been built by that nobleman. It was so called in 1681, when it was advertised in the *London Mercury* to be let, and described as fit for two families, with a barn, coach-house, &c., two gardens walled in, banqueting-room, and a large orchard: in all, about ten acres; at which time the lease was the property of Henry Fox, Lord Holland. It is now an academy.

Great alterations were made with respect to manorial rights and privileges, by an act passed in the 4th and 5th Vic., intituled "An Act for the Commutation of certain Manorial Rights, and for facilitating Enfranchisements," &c., which was amended and explained by acts passed in the 6th & 7th and 7th & 8th of her reign. By a very important act passed 30th June, 1852 (15th and 16th Vic., c. 51), intituled "An Act to extend the Provisions of the Acts for the Commutation of Manorial Rights," &c., it was enacted that "at any time after the next admittance to any lands which should take place on or after the 1st of July, 1853, it should be lawful for *the tenant* so admitted or for *the lord* to require and *compel enfranchisement* by either of them giving notice to the other of his desire to that effect; and the consideration to be paid to the lord for such enfranchisement, unless the parties agree, is to be ascertained under the direction of the Copyhold Commissioners by two valuers, one to be appointed by the lord and the other by the tenant."

All lands, however, held under the Duchy of Cornwall, are not affected by this act.

¹ MSS. Lambeth Library, No. 451, entitled *Lambeth Papers*, No. 11.



Lambeth Palace.

IN the eleventh century, the manor of Lambeth was, as we have seen, given by Goda to the see of Rochester. After the Conquest, William seized the manor, and gave part of its lands to his half-brother, Odo, Bishop of Baieux; but afterwards restored the whole to its former owners, the see of Rochester; one of whose bishops, Gilbert de Glanville, finding the buildings of his see greatly dilapidated, erected at Lambeth, in 1197, a mansion for himself and successors, which, being afterwards exchanged for other lands, with Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, became the archiepiscopal residence. The foundation of the present palace was laid by Archbishop Boniface, as an expiation for his outrageous behaviour to the Prior of St. Bartholomew the Great, in Smithfield,¹ *circa* 1262, upon obtaining, from Pope

¹ "Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury," says Matthew Paris, "in his visitation, came to this Priory of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield, where, being received with procession in the most solemn wise, he said that he passed not upon the honour, but came to visit them. To whom the canons answered, that they, having a learned bishop, ought not, in contempt of him, to be visited by any other. Which answer so much offended the archbishop, that he forthwith fell on the sub-prior, and smote him on the face, saying, 'Indeed, indeed! doth it become you English traitors so to answer me?' Thus raging, with

Urban IV., the grant of a fourth part of the offerings at the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket, and permission to build his house at Lambeth. The edifice was, at various times, enlarged and improved by his successors.

From the *computus ballivorum*, or steward's accounts, in the time of Archbishop Reynolds (15th Edw. II., 1321), the palace must at that time have been an extensive and magnificent building, since the following departments are mentioned in that document:—"The great chapel, almonry, my lord's chamber, chamber near the *hall*, wardrobe near the chapel, another wardrobe, kitchen, bakehouse, great gate at entrance; as also the poultry-room, the wharf-mill near the postern, *wallam super tamisiam*," &c.

In the years 1424, 1425, 1429, 1431, 1434, and 1435, large sums of money, as appears by the steward's accounts, were expended by Archbishop Chicheley, in building and repairing here. He built the Lollard's Tower, and either repaired or rebuilt the Great Hall, besides making numerous other alterations and improvements. The increased extent of the building, in his time, appears from the following enumeration of places:—"The great chamber, the little chamber,

oaths not to be recited, he rent in pieces the rich cope of the sub-prior, and trod it under his feet, and thrust him against a pillar of the chancel with such violence that he had almost killed him. But the canons, seeing their sub-prior thus almost slain, came and plucked off the archbishop with such force that they overthrew him backwards, whereby they might see *he was armed and prepared to fight*. The archbishop's men, seeing their master down, being all strangers, and their master's countrymen, born at Provence, fell upon the canons, beat them, tore them, and trod them under foot. At length the canons, getting away as well as they could, ran, bloody and miry, rent and torn, to the Bishop of London, to complain; who bade them go to the King, at Westminster, and tell him thereof. Whereupon four of them went thither; the rest were not able, they were so sore hurt. But when they came to Westminster, the King would neither hear nor see them; so they returned without redress. In the mean season, the whole city was in an uproar, and ready to have rung the common bell, and to have hewed the archbishop into small pieces; who secretly crept to Lambeth, where they sought him, and, not knowing him by sight, said to themselves, 'Where is that ruffian—that cruel smiter? He is no winner of souls, but an exacter of money, whom neither God, nor any lawful or free election, did bring him to this promotion; but the King did unlawfully intrude him; being unlearned, a stranger born, and having a wife,' &c. But the archbishop conveyed himself over (to Westminster), and went to the King with a great complaint against the canons, whereas himself was guilty."—Stow, b. iii. p. 235.

study, parlour or *prolocutorium*, great hall or porch, steward's chamber, steward of the household's chamber, auditor's chamber, registry, register's chamber, guard-chamber (*camera armigerorum*), the archbishop's oratory, the great oratory (this could not be the chapel which is mentioned lower down), clerk of the kitchen's apartment, cook's room, chandry, ewry (adjoining to the chapel), storehouse, pantry, larder, fountain or aqueduct in the kitchen, great cloister, little ditto;" besides other meaner apartments, a rabbit-garden is also mentioned.

Archbishop Stafford, who succeeded Chicheley in 1443, is thought to have built the stables which adjoin the palace, from the great resemblance in the brickwork to the east and west sides of Croydon Palace, known to have been founded by that prelate.

About 1490, Cardinal Archbishop Morton erected the present magnificent gateway, on the site of the ancient one, which was decayed.

Archbishop Cranmer founded the large apartment called the steward's parlour;¹ and the gallery was built by Pole, who is supposed likewise to have erected the remainder of the long pile of brick buildings adjoining to it.

The Palace is a large irregular pile of buildings, divided into a great variety of parts, and of which it is difficult to convey a distinct idea. It is situated on the southern bank of the river Thames, and is of various styles of architecture. The principal entrance is through an arched gateway, flanked by two square embattled towers of brick, leading into the outer court. The arch of the gateway is pointed, and the roof beautifully groined. Above is a noble room called the Record Room, wherein the archives of the see of Canterbury were, until lately, deposited. The towers are ascended by spiral stone staircases, which lead to the apartments on the different stories, now principally used as lumber rooms. The exterior roof is quite flat, and covered with lead. From this position an admirable view of the palace and grounds may be obtained.

Passing through the gateway, we enter the outer court. On the left is a fine old wall, covered with ivy, dividing the palace demesnes from the Thames and the favourite promenade known as the Bishop's-walk. In front is the Water Tower

¹ The steward's parlour was pulled down during the late alterations.

(beyond which is the Lollard's Tower); and on the right, the Great Hall and Manuscript Room. This hall was probably built originally by Boniface, in the thirteenth century. In the steward's account of the 15th Edw. II., before quoted (which is the oldest extant), the Great Hall is mentioned. It was re-edified by Archbishop Chicheley; and, in the years 1570-1, the roofing was "covered with shingles" by Archbishop Parker. During the Commonwealth, after the grant of Lambeth to Colonel Scot and Matthew Hardyng, they are said to have pulled down the hall, and sold the materials. The present magnificent fabric was erected after the Restoration, by Archbishop Juxon, precisely on the site of the old one, and as nearly as possible after the ancient model, at the cost of £10,500, and was not finished at his death; but so anxious was he in the matter, that he left the following direction in his will:—"If I happen to die before the hall at Lambeth be finished, my executors to be at the charge of finishing it, according to the model made of it, if my successor shall give leave."

The Hall is a lofty structure of brick, strengthened with buttresses, and ornamented with cornices and quoins of stone. From the centre of the roof rises a lofty and elegant lantern, at the top of which are the arms of the see of Canterbury, impaling those of Juxon, and surmounted by the archiepiscopal mitre. The interior is lighted, in addition to the lantern just mentioned, by ranges of high windows, in which are some heraldic devices in stained glass, including the arms of Juxon. The dimensions of the hall are, in length, ninety-three feet, breadth thirty-eight feet, and height above fifty feet. The roof is composed principally of oak, with some chestnut and other woods, elaborately carved with the arms of Juxon and the see of Canterbury. Over the hall-door are the same arms and the date M. D. C. L. X. M.; and at the lower end is a screen of the Ionic order, surmounted by the founder's crest—a negroe's head crowned. The whole hall is wainscotted to a considerable height, and the floor is handsomely paved.

The reason why such large halls were built in the seats and houses of our ancient nobility and gentry was, that there might be room to exercise the generous hospitality which prevailed amongst our ancestors, and which was undoubtedly duly

exercised by the greater number of the possessors of this mansion; but most eminently by Archbishops Winchelsey, Cranmer, and Parker.

Of the hospitality of Archbishop Parker, Strype gives us the following account:—"In the daily eating, this was the custom:—The steward, with the servants that were gentlemen of the better rank, sat down at the tables in the hall at the right hand; and the almoner, with the clergy and the other servants, sat on the other side: where there was plenty of all sorts of provision, both for eating and drinking. The daily fragments thereof did suffice to fill the bellies of a great number of poor hungry people that waited at the gate; and so constant and unfailling was this provision at my lord's table, that whosoever came in, either at dinner or supper, being not above the degree of a knight, might there be entertained worthy of his quality, either at the steward's or at the almoner's table. And, moreover, it was the archbishop's command to his servants, that all strangers should be received and treated with all manner of civility and respect, and that places at the table should be assigned them according to their dignity and quality, which redounded much to the praise and commendation of the archbishop. The discourse and conversation at meals was void of all brawls and loud talking, and for the most part consisted in framing men's manners to religion, or to some other honest and besecming subject. There was a monitor of the hall; and if it happened that any spoke too loud, or concerning things less decent, it was presently hushed by one that cried, 'Silence.' The archbishop loved hospitality, and no man showed it so much or with better order, though he himself was very abstemious."

The hall is now used as the Library. Ranged on each side along the walls, are projecting bookcases, containing from 25,000 to 30,000 volumes, chiefly valuable for works on controversial divinity, though not deficient of those belonging to general literature. This library was founded by Archbishop Bancroft, who, dying in 1610, left unto his successors, the Archbishops of Canterbury, for ever, "a greate and famous library of bookes of divinity, and of many other sorts of learning." Security was to be given for its preservation to the see, by his successors; in failure of which, the whole was to be

given to Chelsea College, if erected within the next six years after his death (which it was not), and otherwise to the University of Cambridge.¹ On the execution of Laud, in 1644, Selden, fearing for the preservation of the books in such troubled times (already they were in process of dispersion, having been just granted for the use of Dr. Wincocke, then given to Sion College, and many lent to private individuals), wisely suggested to the University to claim them, and they were delivered, pursuant to an ordinance of Parliament, dated February, 1649, into their possession. On the Restoration, Juxon demanded their return; which requisition was repeated by his successor Sheldon, when it was acceded to. An ordinance of Parliament was, at the same time, obtained to enforce the restoration of the books in private hands, among others, in the possession of John Thurloe and Hugh Peters.

Bancroft's original gift was increased by donations, bequests, or purchases of the books of Abbot, Laud, Sheldon, Tenison, Secker, and Cornwallis, which are respectively known by their arms on the covers. There is only one volume in the collection known to have belonged to Archbishop Parker, which is a book of Calvin's writing. His arms are on the outside, and within is written, in red lead, "*J. Parker*," which was the archbishop's son. An English Psalter, printed by Daye, but without date, has likewise the following memorandum, written by Dr. Parker's wife:—"To the right vertuouse and honourable ladye the Countesse of Shrewesburye, from your lovinge frende, Margaret Parker."

The first complete catalogue of printed books, which was

¹ Bancroft did not require a *bond* from his successors, that none of the books should be embezzled, as the condition of his bequest (which has been stated in some accounts), but only that they "should yield to such assurances as should be devised by learned men." Respecting these assurances, the succeeding archbishop (Abbot) consulted Sir Francis Bacon, by the command of James I., who recommended an accurate catalogue to be made, and laid up amongst the archives of the cathedral church of Canterbury, and a duplicate to be kept in the Lambeth Library; but stated it as his opinion, that the archbishops should not be required to enter into any particular engagement, by which some thousands of pounds might perhaps be forfeited for the accidental loss of a single book, of comparatively very small value. Abbot, in his will, only lays a solemn injunction on his successors to preserve the books carefully, as he has done, but makes no mention of any other security.

formed on the plan of the Bodleian Catalogue, was drawn up by Bishop Gibson, the learned editor of Camden, when librarian here, and is deposited in the Manuscript Library. In 1718, it was fairly copied by Dr. Wilkins, in three folio volumes, and has been continued by his successors to the present time. Other catalogues of separate parts have been made by Dr. Ducarel.

The Library also contains an original impression of the large scarce plan of London, by Ralph Aggas; a valuable set of prints of all the Archbishops of Canterbury from 1504, collected by Archbishop Cornwallis; and a series of the most eminent Reformers and Fathers of the Protestant Church; with a set of proofs from the work called *Biographica Evangelica*, presented by the author, Mr. Middleton.

Besides the printed books, there is a very valuable collection of MSS., which probably owes its origin to Juxon.

On the 31st of October, 1856, a meeting of the Surrey Archæological Society was held in Lambeth Palace—the Bishop of Winchester in the chair—at which Mr. W. H. Black (honorary member) read a brief account of the MSS. and records in the Library, with a sketch of the title of the palace, manor, and the church. In speaking of the MSS., he said:—

“The want of a catalogue of them in the great general *Catalogue of MSS. in England and Ireland*, published in 1697, prevents such a comparison with a later description of them as, in other old libraries, enables the bibliographical student to trace the history and growth of the collection. The only printed catalogue of the Lambeth MSS. is that which was compiled by Dr. Todd, and privately printed at the expense of Archbishop Manners Sutton, in 1812, folio. From that work (which is of unusual rarity), and personal acquaintance with the collection, it is proposed to lay before this Society a very brief statement of their nature and contents. Dr. Todd has wisely distinguished the collection into portions, which clearly point out their later history; for while most compilers of such works have been content with describing the MSS. in one continuous series of numbers, he has judiciously divided it into portions, which distinguished the several collections of which it consists. They are as follows:—1. What he calls

Codices Manuscripta Lambethani, inaccurately for Lambethenses: Nos. 1 to 567. These are the Lambeth MSS. properly so called.—2. The Wharton MSS.: Nos. 577 to 595.—3. The Carew MSS.: Nos. 596 to 638.—4. The Tenison MSS.: Nos. 639 to 928, including many articles more properly records than MSS.—5. The Gibson MSS.: Nos. 929 to 949.—6. The Miscellaneous MSS.: Nos. 943 to 1174, the last article of which should have constituted a distinct class.—And, lastly, 7. The Manners Sutton MSS.: Nos. 1175 to 1221. These several divisions show, by their names, that only two Archbishops of Canterbury—Drs. Tenison and Manners Sutton—were benefactors to the Library; but, in fact, the MSS. of Henry Wharton and Edmund Gibson (afterwards Bishop of London), two former librarians at Lambeth, and those of George Carew, Earl of Totness, were either bought and given by Archbishop Tenison, or deposited here (as in the case of Bishop Gibson's), because they had formerly belonged in part to that archbishop. It is not to be supposed, however, that other archbishops have not been collectors of MSS.; for Archbishop Parker left the whole of his invaluable collection to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and Archbishop Laud was one of the first and greatest benefactors to the Bodleian Library, where his Biblical, Oriental, and other manuscripts form one principal constituent part of that mighty store of MSS. with which the University of Oxford is enriched. Archbishop Winchelsea had, long before, bequeathed his MSS. to the Church of Canterbury; Archbishop Cranmer's were scattered at his martyrdom, and some of them are in the Royal Library, and one or two are here as if by accident; and Archbishop Wake bequeathed his printed books and MSS. to Christ Church College, Oxon.

“The first part of the Lambeth Collection, however, contains not a few MSS. that belonged in all probability to various archbishops, several centuries prior to Archbishop Tenison. One fine MS. (a Salisbury Missal, No. 328) belonged to Archbishop Chicheley, in the fifteenth century; and there are several chronicles and chartularies, and perhaps rituals, which appear to have been ancient heirlooms of the archbishopric. The 57 volumes of which it consists, comprise all the usual variety of

medieval literature. They are chiefly in Latin, but some in Anglo-Saxon, Old English, Norman-French, Greek, and Arabic. There are valuable copies of the works of the ancient classic authors, fathers, commentators, canonists, and schoolmen. Biblical MSS. are in considerable numbers. History, poetry, genealogy, and law, may be found here in great variety. Some of the rituals, as missals and breviaries, are both ancient and beautifully embellished with illuminations. The oldest manuscript in this collection appears to be a copy of the Latin work of Adhelm, Bishop of Sherburn, *De Virginitate*, written in the eighth century, and celebrated for the interesting pictures or delineations which it contains, and which have several times been engraved. It represents the Bishop sitting on a grotesque chair or stool, presenting his book to the abbess and nuns to whom it was addressed, viz., Hildelitha, the mistress of their discipline; Justina, Cuthburga, Osburga, Aldgytha Scolastica, Hydburga, Byrnytha, Eulalia, and Teela. The original of this singular piece of curiosity of the Anglo-Saxon times, yet not written in the Anglo-Saxon characters, but in a foreign hand, which is conjectured and believed to be that of Alcuin, the preceptor of Charlemagne, is presented for inspection on the table, together with several other ancient MSS., &c.

“The *Wharton MSS.* consist of the *Collectanea* of the learned and lamented Henry Wharton, that early prodigy of learning, the compiler of the *Anglia Sacra*, and of the Appendix to Cave’s *Historia Literaria*. The *Carew MSS.* consist of a prodigious variety of state papers and historical documents, chiefly Irish, of the time of Queen Elizabeth and James I., in forty-two volumes, including some few ancient MSS.

“The *Tenison MSS.* exhibit a wonderful insight into the state of religion in Europe, especially among Protestants of all descriptions throughout the world, in the times of the Commonwealth, the two Stuarts, the Revolution, and the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne, in the shape of original correspondence. The celebrated *Bacon Papers* and the *Shrewsbury Papers* are here also. Here, too, may be found a mass of historical, topographical, genealogical, legal, and polemical writings, as various as the modern MSS. in the Harleian Collection. Among the ancient MSS. is a curious little volume of

English religious poetry of the fifteenth century (No. 353). The *Gibson MSS.* consist of fourteen volumes of folio, serving as a supplement to the foregoing collection.

“What are called the *Miscellaneous MSS.* are equally diversified in their contents. There are many historical and ecclesiastical MSS. of great importance, including numerous original documents on evidence; rituals and books of canons and articles, with notes and descriptions thereto; and a remarkable collection of the formularies of the coronations of the Kings and Queens of England; Dr. Ducarel’s correspondence relative to the *History of Lambeth and Croydon Palace*, 1756-1763. Archbishop Secker’s bequest, though a large treasure in itself, stands but as a single article at the end of these *Miscellaneous MSS.* Its peculiar value at the present time is such as especially to interest those who, with that learned and admirable personage, long for a scientific correction of the original text of the Hebrew Scriptures, and for a thorough revision of the authorized version of the Scriptures.

“No place in the world contains a nobler monument of biblical scholarship, or more precious contributions to sacred literature, than the private closet, where (in his grace’s special custody) are deposited Secker’s interlarded Hebrew and English Bibles, and voluminous notes and disquisitions on passages of Scripture. When it is considered that Secker projected and promoted Kennicott’s great collations, and anticipated, by his sound critical judgment, many of the results of examinations of Hebrew MSS. that he had never seen; and when we find under what vast obligations Bishop Louth, Archbishop Newcome, and others, have been to his unpublished MSS., it must be admitted that the single article, No. 1174, deserves more notice than if it applied to a single volume. It is a library in itself, destined, some happy day, to enlighten and astonish the world. Another biblical treasure is in the *Manners Sutton MSS.*, which collection contains twenty-two Greek MSS. of the Christian Scriptures, mostly, I believe, yet uncollated, or the collation unpublished; besides other Biblical MSS. in Greek, Syriac, Arabic, and Armenian, and some collections on heraldry and local antiquities. The superb Arabic Koran, which now lies before me, belongs, also, to this part of the library, presented by the Governor-General of India. This

the celebrated Claudius Buchanan, whose characteristic and autograph note, dated November 10th, 1805, attests that it was written for one of the Sultans four hundred years ago, preserved by his successors, and captured by the British from Tippoo at Seringapatam. He calls it the most valuable Koran of Asia."

Mr. Black then proceeded to describe the Records:—

"These," he said, "are now properly distinguished and separated from the MSS. (among which some of them were formerly reported and placed), and are of the utmost importance to the ecclesiastical, the local, and even the public history of this country. The Archiepiscopal Registers begin with that of Archbishop Peckham, in 1278, and come down to the present time. It is certain that Archbishop Kilwarby, when he left this country for Italy, and was made Cardinal in the reign of Edward I., took with him his own and his predecessors' registers. His successor applied for them, and other valuables of this see, in vain; and they have not since been heard of. Some years ago, when I had the direction of foreign researches for the late Record Commissioners, I caused diligent inquiries to be made at Rome and elsewhere, without discovering any trace of their existence. However, those which remain are a magnificent and voluminous series of records, written on vellum, and massively bound. They are rendered accessible by means of a voluminous series of indices, compiled by the indefatigable Dr. Ducarel. The original Papal Bulls are both ancient and important, and relate to affairs, both public and private, from the twelfth or thirteenth century to the Reformation; they are 122 in number, and are bound in two volumes.

"It must not be forgotten, in conclusion, that the Archiepiscopal Registers contain entries of many ancient wills, proved before the archbishop, which are nowhere else to be found; among these is the will of John Gower, the poet, which was published by Dr. Todd, from Archbishop Arundel's Register, in his *Illustrations of Gower and Chaucer*, and afterwards, more accurately, in the *Excerpta Historica a Collectanea Topographica*."

Among the manuscripts, in addition to those previously mentioned, the following are particularly worthy of notice:—

"The Notable Wise Dictes and Sayings of Philosophers,"

translated out of French into English, by Anthony Woodville, Earl Rivers; finished December 24, *anno* 16th Edw. IV. This is written in a fair, regular, and even a Roman hand, as if it were printed; and has prefixed a fine illumination of the Earl presenting Caxton, the printer, to King Edward IV., in the presence of the Queen, the Duke of York, his infant son, afterwards Edward V., and many others of the nobility. The colours in this little picture are beautifully vivid, and the drawing of considerable merit for the age. The "Dictes and Sayings" was published by Caxton, with a preface, in which he mentions a curious liberty he had taken with it, and which displays some covert humour. "I find," says he, "that my said lord hath left out certain and divers conclusions touching women; whereof I marvelled that my said lord hath not writ on them, nor what hath moved him so to do, nor what cause he had at that time. But I suppose that some fair lady hath desired him to leave it out of his book; or else he was amorous on some noble lady, for whose love he would not set it in his book; or else, for the very affection, love, and good will that he hath unto *all* ladies and gentlewomen, he thought that Socrates spared the sooth, and wrote of women more than truth; which I cannot think that so true a man and so noble a philosopher as Socrates was, should. * * *

But I perceive that my said lord knoweth verily that such defaults be not had nor found in the women born and dwelling in *these* parts nor regions of the world. * * *

I wot well, of whatsoever condition women be in Greece, the women of this country be right good, wise, pleasant, humble, discrete, sober, chaste, obedient to their husbands, true, secret, steadfast, ever busy and never idle, temperate in speaking, and virtuous in all their works; *or, at least, should be so.*" Caxton gathered up all the missing fragments, and published them at the end of the book.

The Chronicle of St. Alban's, on vellum, folio, finely illustrated, *temp.* Hen. VI.

The Apocalypse of St. John, a beautiful folio MS. on vellum, supposed to be of the thirteenth century; with a short Latin exposition, in seventy-eight matchless illuminations, whose colours are in fine preservation. To this is added another curiosity, containing several figures of our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, some saints, two ancient Archbishops of Canterbury, the

death of William Rufus, &c., curiously drawn, and in a good state of preservation.

The Daunce of Machabee (commonly called Death's Dance). A most uncommon book, in vellum, 4to, without date, printed at Paris, with very ancient Gothic types, containing thirty-five beautiful illuminations, with French explanatory verses. It is supposed to have been printed from a French MS., translated by Lydgate the Monk of Bury, who flourished in the time of Henry VI., and which is noticed by Dugdale in his *History of St. Paul's*, as being painted round the cloister of that church.

An ancient MS. *Virgil* on vellum, but imperfect.

The Household-book of Archbishop Cranmer.

Archbishop Parker's Antiquities, a complete copy, printed by Daye, in 1572. It contains the very uncommon portrait by Berg of the archbishop, taken just before his death, and has likewise many MS. additions, and curious original notices. Only two complete copies of this work are known to be extant.

It may also be mentioned, that there is still remaining in the Manuscript Library, the habit of a priest, consisting of a stole, manuple, chasuble, cord, two bands marked with the letter P, and the corporal, together with a crucifix of base metal, with a string of beads, and a box of relics, sealed with this inscription:—

“*Bartholomæi*

“*In capsula sunt contentæ reliquiæ Sanctorum apostoli
pars cruris S. Matthæi sacrum cranium, et etiam pars
cranii Stæ. Appolloniæ virg. et mart. . . . S. Eloræ virg. . . . et
Storum. Francisci Assisiensis revisa et approbata à. . . .*”

Over the fireplace, at each end of the Library, are, richly emblazoned, the arms of Archbishop Bancroft, the founder, and Archbishop Secker, by whom it was augmented.

Between the little porch and great hall is a kind of vestibule, with a staircase leading to the *Gallery*, which is well lighted by square lanterns in the ceiling, occurring at intervals along its course. Its erection is traditionally ascribed to Cardinal Pole, and probably with truth, as the style of architecture is evidently of that period. This room claims particular notice for the fine collection of portraits (chiefly of bishops) with which it is decorated.

Among them we observe that of *Cardinal Pole*, which is of

great spirit and beauty, though said to be only a copy from that in the Barbarini Palace. It is the size of life, and represents him seated in the splendid habit of his order, the scarlet of which is peculiarly bright and glowing.

Archbishop Arundel (t. Henry IV.)—A copy from a valuable antique portrait of that prelate preserved in the Penshurst collection, among the pictures of the Constables of Queenborough Castle, of which the archbishop was, it seems, one. The two upper corners of the picture are filled by his arms impaling Canterbury, and a red rose, the badge of the house of Lancaster. Between them is the following :—

THOMAS FITZALLENVS FILIVS
COMITIS ARVNDELLIE ARC
HEIPISCOPVS CANTVARIENSIS
CONSTAVLARIVS CASTRE DE
QVEENSBOVRGH, 27 APRILIS
ANNO DECIMO REGNI
HENRICI QVARTO.

William Warham, a very fine original by Holbein, and presented by him to that prelate, together with a head of his friend Erasmus. These two pictures passed by the wills of Archbishop Warham and his successors, until they came to Archbishop Laud; after whose decapitation they were missing till the time of Sancroft, who recovered the present portrait by the interference of Sir William Dugdale; that of Erasmus was irrecoverably lost.

Matthew Parker, an original, painted in 1572, probably by Richard Lyne, an artist of great merit, retained by the archbishop on his establishment, and under whom he jointly practised the arts of painting and engraving. This portrait was presented to Archbishop Potter by James West, Esq., President of the Royal Society.

Archbishop Chicheley, painted on panel. He is represented standing within a rich Gothic niche, in the attitude of giving the benediction. On the picture is inscribed :—

HENRICVS CHICHELEY, ARCHIEP. CANTVAR.
FVNDATOR COLLEGII ANIMA O'IVEM FID' OXON.

Among the modern Bishops, are—*Gilbert Burnet*, Bishop of Sarum. The picture is dated 1689.

1776



Рязьцьё

St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle

L. A. 11m

Bishop Hough, of Oxford, and afterwards of Worcester, date 1690. Celebrated for the determined manner in which he upheld the rights of his college of the University against the arbitrary mandate of James II. He died at the age of 93; and was buried in Worcester Cathedral.

There are also portraits of *Lloyd* (the predecessor of Hough in the sees of Lichfield and Worcester, and one of the seven prelates committed to the Tower by James II.); of *Patrick*, Bishop of Ely, 1691; of Bishop *Thomas* of Winchester, 1761, and *Terrick* of London, both by Dance; and several other prelates.

We must not omit to notice a portrait of *Prince Henry*, the accomplished son of James I.; another of *Catherine Parr*, and a picture of *Luther* and his wife.

The windows of this apartment are enriched with beautiful stained glass, containing the arms of many of the primates, particularly the bow-window, in which are the arms of all the Protestant bishops from Cranmer to Cornwallis.

From the gallery a door leads us into one of the most interesting parts of the palace, the GUARD ROOM,—which has been rebuilt. Its antiquity is attested by the steward's accounts of the time of Henry VI., in which it is mentioned as a restoration of a former Guard Room. The arms kept here passed by purchase from one bishop to another. Round the walls are an unbroken series of the archbishops from the time of Warham downwards, painted by the most esteemed artist of their days, with portraits of one or two of a still earlier date.

From the Guard Room we pass into the VESTRY,—containing several pictures; and a splendid old chest, covered inside and out with figures and landscapes in relief, wonderfully elaborate. It is of foreign manufacture, and said to be Chinese.

From the Vestry we enter the CHAPEL,—by far the most ancient part of the building, being probably of Boniface's original erection. It is in the earliest style of English architecture, lighted on the sides by triple lancet-shaped windows, and on the east by a window of five lights, set between massive and deep masonry. Its dimensions are seventy-two feet in length, twenty-five in breadth, and thirty in height.

Previous to the Civil Wars, the windows were adorned with

very fine painted glass, put up by Archbishop Morton, as appeared by his device in those windows, representing the whole history of man, from the creation to the day of judgment. The windows being divided into three parts, the two side lights contained the types in the Old Testament, and the middle light the antitype and verity in the New. Laud, at his coming to Lambeth, found these windows "shameful to look on, all diversly patched, like a poor beggar's coat," and repaired them. This circumstance was produced against him at his trial, his accusers alleging "that he did repair the story of those windows by their like in the Mass Book;" but this he utterly denied, and affirmed that he and his secretary made out the story as well as they could by the remains that were unbroken. These beautiful windows were shortly afterwards all defaced by the Puritans. The roof, which is flat, and divided into compartments, is embellished with the arms of that prelate.

That part of the Chapel which is fitted up for divine service, is separated from the remainder (of the western extremity) by a massive and richly carved oak screen—which, somewhat strangely, is *painted*. Archbishop Parker, at his death, in 1575, aged 72, desired to be buried here. His body, by his request, was interred at the upper end of the chapel, against the communion-table, on the south side, under a monument of his own erecting, and placed by his direction against that part of the chapel where he used to pray, with a Latin inscription, composed by his old friend Dr. Walter Haddon, as follows:—

Sobrius et prudens, studiis excultus et usu,
 Integer, et veræ religionis amans,
 Matthæus vixit Parkerus, foverat illum
 Aula virum juvenem, fovit et aula senem.
 Ordine res gessit, recti defensor et æqui:
 Vixérat ille Deo, mortuus ille Deo est.¹

During the troubles of 1648, the chapel was turned into a hall, or dancing-room, by Colonel Scott, who, at the same time, demolished Parker's monument. Nor was that all. His

¹ When Dr. Haddon showed this inscription to Parker, he replied, very happily, "He could not assume the description of such a character to himself, but he would so make use of it as to attain, as far as possible, the good qualities and virtues it specified."

body, by order of Matthew Harding, a Puritan, was dug up, stripped of its leaden covering (which was sold), and buried in a dunghill, where it remained till after the Restoration, when Sir William Dugdale, hearing of the matter accidentally, immediately repaired to Archbishop Sancroft, by whose diligence, aided by the House of Lords, the bones were found, and again buried in the chapel, where a stone, with the following inscription, now marks the place:—

CORPUS
MATTHÆI
ARCHIEPISCOPI
TANDEM HIC
QVIESCIT.

There is also a monument, with a long inscription to his memory, in the western extremity of the chapel, erected by Archbishop Sancroft.

The interior is handsomely fitted up with a range of pews or stalls on each side for the officers of the archbishop's household, with seats beneath for the inferior domestics; a screen elaborately carved, as well as the archbishop's seat; a stall which adjoins the inner side of it; an altar-piece of the Corinthian order. A gallery beneath the west window contains a sort of reading-desk in front, a plain movable pulpit, and some other decorations.

There was an organ here in Archbishop Parker's time, for he bequeaths *organa mea chorialia in sacello Lambithi sita*, to his successors; and Archbishop Laud makes a similar bequest.

Besides the present, there appears to have been anciently more chapels or places of prayer within the Palace, mention being made in the *Computus Ballivorum*, 15 Edw. II., as well as in other places, and also in the time of Chicheley, when William Tailour was brought before him, *in capella majori infra manerium suum de Lamethith pro tribunali sedente*; which would imply that there was a lesser one. Mention is likewise made of *magnum oritorium domini et oritorium domini*, which were distinct from the chapel.

The present chapel was repaired in 1280, as appears by an entry in Archbishop Peckham's register; and in that of Arch-

bishop Arundell mention is made of a new altar being consecrated in 1407.

Underneath the chapel is a spacious CRYPT, which is probably as old as the time of Boniface, 1262. It consists of a series of strong stone arches, supported in the centre by a short massive column, and is thirty-six feet long by twenty-four wide. The roof, which is about ten feet from the ground, is finely groined.

To the left is the LOLLARD'S TOWER—a lofty square embattled structure of stone, similar to that of the chapel, from which there is an entrance through an ancient gateway into its lower story, called the Post Room,¹ from a stout pillar in the centre, probably placed there for the purpose of securing the unfortunate heretics confined in the room above, whilst undergoing the degrading punishment of the lash.

This tower was erected by Archbishop Chicheley, at a cost of £278. 2s. 11½d. In the *Computus Ballivorum*, or steward's accounts for the year, each item is set down. By these it appears, every foot in height of this building, including the whole circumference, cost 13s. 4d. for the work. The ironwork used about the windows and doors weighed 1322½ lb., which, at 1½d. per pound, would amount to £10. 14s. 11½d.; and three thousand bricks were used for stopping the windows between the chapel and the tower. On the west side was a niche, in which was placed the image of St. Thomas, which image cost 13s. 4d. A bricklayer's and tiler's wages were then by the day: with victuals 4d., without victuals 6d. or 6½d.; a labourer's, with victuals 3d., without victuals 3½d.

To make way for the erection of this tower, some other buildings on the same site appear to have been taken down, but whether prisons or not is unknown. That the Archbishops of Canterbury had prisons here before this tower was built, is certain; for we have an account of a married chaplain brought before Archbishop Arundell in 1402, *out of his prisons* within his manor of Lambeth. In the registers of this see are several of the proceedings against the Lollards in the time of Arundell

¹ It is on record, that the builder of the tower, Chicheley, found during his time the impossibility of punishing all heretics with death, therefore whipping and other severe and degrading punishments were consequently resorted to. No doubt the post-room was expressly set apart for this purpose. A low door in one corner originally led to the crypt beneath.



LOLLARDS' TOWER.

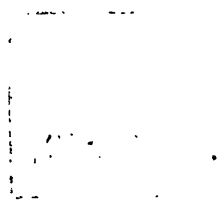


LOLLARDS' PRISON.





THE CRYPT, LAMBETH PALACE.



and Chicheley. William Tailour, in particular, was brought to Lambeth by Chicheley; but he was not confined there, being in the custody of the Bishop of Worcester.¹

A low door in one corner led, by a stone staircase now ruinous, to the gallery of the chapel, and across that into the staircase² to the LOLLARD'S PRISON, the dimensions of which are very small, being about thirteen feet by twelve feet, and about eight feet high. The door within the stone walls is set in an immense framework of timber; the room is entirely boarded over, floor, ceilings, and walls; whether this was done for the comfort or safety of the prisoners, is uncertain. It contains two windows, the principal one looking into the river and across to Westminster, and the other into the palace garden. There are eight iron rings in the wainscot, and a small chimney on the north part; and upon the sides are various scratches, half-sentences, and letters, cut with a knife in black letter by the prisoners who are supposed to have been confined here. The letters are in general made so rudely as not to be decipherable. Dr. Ducarel has endeavoured to put together the following sentences:—

Deo fit gratiarum (gratoru') actio—petit Jouganham
 The and John Fyocke Barbur and scandelar
 The cyppe me out of all el compene amen
 Thomas Bacar—the esto mortuus
 Nic abit—Austin—John Worth
 Chessam Doctor—Nosce te ips'm
 Farley—the—John (Johan) Fyocke
 Pierre Amackki (John York).

Deo fit gratiarum amo
 the hon xpm the
 chessom doctor the
 the esto mortuus
 nosce te ipm
 farley the

Could we but know all the separate histories of the men whose handwriting lies on the wall of this strange-looking

¹ The principal tenets deemed heretical in Tailour were—that prayer ought to be addressed to God only; that praying to any created being is idolatrous; and that the worship due to God was not due to Christ in his *human*, but in his *divine* nature.—Wilkins's *Councils*, iii. pp.407-413.

² The original wooden staircase is now remaining.

room, what glorious revelations into the dim but holy recesses of the human heart might be given to us!

The unfortunate Earl of Essex was confined here previous to his being sent to the Tower, and also Bishop Shirley, who died here.

In addition to the apartments already mentioned, there are the PRESENCE CHAMBER—a fine ancient room, thirty feet by nineteen, so called in imitation of the like apartments in royal palaces. The precise date of its erection is not known. Archbishop Parker describes it in his will, *In cubiculo illo quod ministri regii vocant presentia*; and earlier, 10th March, 1559, the same prelate, “in an inner chamber within the manor of the archbishop at Lambeth, called *the Chamber of Presence*, committed to Nicholas Bishop of Lincoln the ordination of such as were approved by his examiners. There were ordained 120 deacons and 37 priests, and seven took deacons’ and priests’ orders together.” It is principally remarkable for the stained glass in the windows. Two of these contain portraits of St. Jerome¹ and St. Gregory, with the following verses:—

ST. HIERONIMUS.

Devout his life, his volumes learned be,
The Sacred Writt’s interpreter was he;
And none y^e Doctors of the church among
Is found his equal in the Hebrew tongue.

On the other window:—

GREGORIUS.

More holy or more learned since his tyme
Was none that wore the triple diadem;
And by his paynefull studies he is one
Among the cheefest Latin fathers knowne.

The painted glass was probably placed here by Sancroft.

The OLD DRAWING ROOM was formerly called *le Velvet Room*, from its being hung with purple and red velvet. In the register of Archbishop Wake it is described *In camera quadam vocata “le velvet room,” infra ædes Lambethanas*. Its dimensions are 18 feet 10 inches by 19 feet 10 inches. The new drawing and dressing rooms were built in 1769 by Archbishop Cornwallis, and are very noble apartments.

¹ St. Jerome lived in the time of Pope Damasus, A.D. 376; St. Gregory about A.D. 594.

CLOISTERS.—In the steward's accounts for the years 1224 and 1443, *Magnum Claustrum* and *Parvum Claustrum* are mentioned. The Little or Inner Cloisters were remaining until the time of Archbishop Herring, by whose order they were taken down. They extended from east to west parallel to the north side of the chapel, and were nearly as long as the chapel. Their site is called the Burying Ground, possibly from its having been used anciently for interments, though no bones were found when Archbishop Herring had them removed, and the ground dug and cleared of weeds.



The Cloisters.

The present cloisters are on the south side of the chapel, abutting on the Great Hall on the north, and on the Guard Chamber and Lollard's Tower on the east and west.

There is a Steward's Parlour, supposed to have been built in the time of Cranmer, and the Servants' Hall, built in the time of Boniface.

The Gardens and Park (through the latter of which there is a pleasant carriage road to the palace) are tastefully laid out; for much of their beauty they are indebted to Archbishop Moore, who, besides enlarging them, made many improvements. Before the additions made to them by him, they were estimated at nearly thirteen acres; they now contain at least

eighteen. The small garden next the Thames was walled in and embanked by Archbishop Cornwallis.

At a short distance from the palace stood formerly a curious summer-house (*solarium*), built in the time of Cranmer, after an ingenious design of his chaplain, Dr. John Ponet (or Poynet), who had great skill and taste in works of this kind. It was repaired by Archbishop Parker; but, falling very much into decay, was removed some time since, and its site is not now exactly known.

The present unity and stateliness of appearance which the palace presents, is due to the late Archbishop Howley (advanced to the see in 1828), who erected some splendid new buildings, including the principal palace front on the south, and restored the old. The works were under the superintendence of Mr. Blore, who exercised much taste and skill in their erection. They were several years in progress, and the entire expense was little short of £60,000.

In the principal court or quadrangle, between the buttresses on the side of the great hall, are growing some small shoots, all that remain of the fig-trees planted by Cardinal Pole; one of which, when cut down about five-and-twenty years since, overspread the whole of the east end of the buildings then standing, where the new buildings stand now. The trees were of the white Marseilles sort, and bore the most delicious fruit.





The Archbishops.

THE following is the list of the Archbishops of Canterbury, with short biographical notices:—

1. *Augustine*. Consecrated 598. He was a monk of St. Andrew, at Rome, and was brought up under Gregory the Great. Buried near the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the monastery of St. Augustine, Canterbury.

2. *Lawrence*. 611. He was a native of Rome, and fellow priest with Augustine. He died Feb. 2, 619, and was buried in the monastery of St. Augustine, Canterbury.

3. *Mellitus*. 619. He was a Roman of a noble family and singular merit. He died of the gout April 25, 624, and was buried in St. Augustine's Monastery, Canterbury.

4. *Justus*. 624. He was a wise and good prelate, and was translated from Rochester to this see. He died Nov. 10, 633, and was buried in the monastery of St. Augustine, Canterbury.

5. *Honorius*. 635. He was a native of Rome, and scholar of Gregory the Great. He is said to have divided his province into parishes. He died Nov. 30, 653, and was buried in St. Augustine's Abbey Church, Canterbury. (The see vacant for one year and six months.)

6. *Deusdedit*. 655. He was the first English prelate, and a man of great virtue and erudition, and thence named *à Deo*

datas. He died July 14, 644, and was buried in St. Augustine's Abbey Church, Canterbury.

7. *Damianus.* 668. He was a South Saxon, and died of the plague at Rome, where he was buried.

8. *Theodorus.* 668. He was a Greek (born at Tarsus, in Cilicia), and a man of courage and learning. He died Sept. 20, 690, and was buried at Canterbury, in St. Augustine's Abbey Church.

9. *Brichtwald.* 693. He was an Englishman, and Abbot of Reculver. He died Jan. 9, 731, and was buried in St. Augustine's Abbey Church, Canterbury.

10. *Tatwine.* 731. He was a native of Mercia, and a monk of Boardney Monastery. He wrote a book of poems, and one of enigmas. He died August 1, 734, and was buried in the Abbey Church of St. Augustine, Canterbury.

11. *Northelmus.* 735. A native of London, and a person of great erudition. He rendered much service to the venerable Bede, in furnishing him with such materials for his history as related to Augustine's mission and the conversion of Kent. He was the author of a book called *The Life of St. Augustine.* He died Oct. 16, 741, and was buried in St. Augustine's Abbey Church, Canterbury.

12. *Cuthbert.* 741. An Englishman of noble extraction. He was Abbot of St. Mary at Linnings, and translated from Hereford to this see. He died Oct. 25, 758, and was buried in the Abbey Church at Canterbury. He is said to have borne for his arms, *Argent, on a fess, Gules, three cross crosslets fitchée on the first.*

13. *Bregwyn.* 759. A man of great modesty and piety. In his life, written by Osbern, a monk of Canterbury, miracles are said to have been wrought at his tomb. He died Aug. 23, 762, and was buried in the Abbey Church, Canterbury.

14. *Lambrith.* 763. He was Abbot of St. Augustine, Canterbury, in the chapter-house of which he was buried on his death, August 11, 790.

15. *Athelard.* 793. One of the most exemplary prelates that ever filled this see. He was previously a monk in the convent at Canterbury, and Bishop of Winchester. He died May 12, 803, and was buried in the chapel of St. John the Baptist, in the Abbey Church, Canterbury.

16. *Wilfred*. 804. Formerly a monk in the convent at Canterbury. He died March 23, 829, and was buried in the Abbey Church of Canterbury.

17. *Feolgeldus*. 829. Died on Aug. 28 following, and was buried in the Abbey Church.

18. *Ceolnoth*. 830. He purchased the village of Chert, and gave it to his church. He died Feb. 4, 870, and was buried in the Abbey Church.

19. *Atheldred*. 872. Previously a monk of the convent of Canterbury, and Bishop of Winchester, whence he was translated to this see. He died June 30, 889, and was buried in the Abbey Church of Canterbury.

20. *Plegmund*. 891. He was a Mercian, and possessed of great piety and erudition. In his younger days he sequestered himself from the world, and lived as a hermit in a retired part of the county of Chester. He died August 2, 923, and was buried in the Abbey Church, Canterbury.

21. *Athelmus*. 924, on his translation from Wells. He possessed great integrity of morals, and an intuitive knowledge of mankind. He died Feb. 12, 934, and was buried in the Abbey Church of Canterbury.

22. *Wulphelm*, or *Wlfhelm*. 935. Illustrious for his sanctity and learning. He died Feb. 12, 941, and was buried in the Abbey Church, Canterbury.

23. *Odo*. 941. Called by St. Dunstan "Odo the Good." His parents were Danes, and came over with Inguar and Hubba. He was translated from Winchester to this see. He died July 4, 958, and was buried in the Abbey Church, Canterbury. After his death he received canonization.

24. *Elsine*. 958. A man of extraordinary erudition, and an enemy of the monks. He was translated from Winchester to this see. He died in 959, and was buried in Winchester Cathedral.

25. *Brighthelm*. 960. He had the year previous been elected Bishop of Wells. He was a "virtuous and meek man, but not very fit for government; in regard whereof King Edgar entreated him, and he easily condescended, to abide still at his old charge." He died May 15, 973, and was buried on the north side of the choir in Wells Cathedral, "where," says Collinson, "his effigy still remains."

26. *Dunstan*. 960; translated from London. He was a native of Somersetshire, and received his education at the monastery of Glastonbury. He had a large share of superficial holiness and austerity, with a considerable degree of cunning. He died May 18, 988, and was buried in the Abbey Church, Canterbury. After his death he was canonized.

27. *Æthelgar*. 988; translated from Selsey, now Chichester. He was educated in the monastery of Glastonbury. He died Dec. 3, 989, and was buried in the Abbey Church of Canterbury.

28. *Liricius*. 989; translated from Winchester. He was previously Abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury; and, dying Oct. 27, 994, was buried in the Abbey Church there.

29. *Aluric*. 996; translated from Winchester. He translated a great part of the Scriptures into the Saxon tongue, a part of which work still remains in the Bodleian Library. He died Nov. 17, 1006, and was buried in the Abbey Church of Canterbury.

30. *Alphege*. 1006; translated from Winchester. He is said to have been born of noble parents about the year 954, but, leaving them and all his inheritance when young, he applied himself to a religious life. He was taken prisoner by the Danes, when they besieged Canterbury, and was by them cast into a filthy and unwholesome dungeon, from whence he was taken, after many months' endurance, and conveyed to Greenwich, at which place he was offered his liberty on payment of a ransom of 3000 marks of gold. "The only riches I have to offer," replied Alphege, "is that of wisdom, which consists in the knowledge and worship of the true God." Incensed at this apparent contumely, they struck him with the backs of their battle-axes, and afterwards stoned him until nearly dead, when one of their number, from a feeling of mercy towards him, cleft his head in twain, and terminated his life and sufferings on April 10, 1012. He was buried in St. Paul's, London, but was afterwards exhumed and deposited in the Abbey Church, Canterbury. On the spot where his murder was committed now stands the parish church of Greenwich, on which is still an inscription expressive that it was "erected and dedicated to the glory of God, and the

memory of St. Alphege, Archbishop of Canterbury, there slain by these Danes.”

31. *Living, Leoving, alias Elfstan.* 1013; translated from Wells. The *Saxon Chronicle* fixes his death at 1019. “Archbishop Elfstan died this year, who was also named Lifing. He was a very upright man, both before God and before the world.” He was buried in the Abbey Church at Canterbury.

32. *Ethelnoth.* 1020. Previously of Glastonbury Monastery. He died Oct. 27, 1038, and was buried before the altar of St. Benedict, in Christ Church, Canterbury.

33. *Eadsin.* 1038. He had been chaplain to Harold. He crowned Edward the Confessor on Easter day, and then preached upon the occasion. This is the first coronation sermon met with. He died Oct. 29, 1049, and was buried in the Abbey Church of Canterbury.

34. *Robert.* 1050; translated from London. He was a monk of the monastery of Gemetica, in Normandy, where he met with Edward the Confessor whilst an exile in that country, and became one of his greatest favourites. He was ejected from this see in 1052, and on his death was buried at Gemetica.

35. *Stigand.* 1052; translated from Winchester. One of the boldest and most eminent prelates that ever filled the see of Canterbury. He was greatly attached to Harold, to whom he had been chaplain; and on his death refused to place the crown on the head of the Conqueror William. He was deposed in 1070. Buried in the Abbey Church, Winchester.

36. *Lanfranc.* 1070. An Italian, born in Lombardy, and Abbot of Caen, in Normandy. He was the author of several works, including a *Life of William the Conqueror*, a *Commentary on the Psalms*, &c. He died May 27, 1089, and was buried in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, in the Abbey Church, Canterbury. ARMS: *Girony, Gules and Azure, on a globe, a cross potent, Or.*

37. *Anselm.* 1093. Born in Piedmont, and Abbot of Bec, in Normandy. In a life of this archbishop, printed at Cologne in the year 1573, are found the following judicious remarks on scholastic discipline, addressed to a certain abbot who consulted him about the education of some boys that were brought up in the cloisters of his monastery:—

“ ‘What, I pray you,’ says the abbot, addressing himself to Anselm, ‘What, I pray you, can be done with them? They are perverse and incorrigible; day and night we cease not to *beat* them, and yet they always become worse and worse.’ At which Anselm, surprised, exclaimed, ‘Cease not to beat them! and how are they when they are grown up?’—‘They are dull and brutish.’—‘For what good purpose, then,’ asks the archbishop, ‘do ye, who for men, have brought up brutes, lay out all your money and care?’—‘What can we do to prevent it? We constrain them by every means to improve, but all to no purpose.’—‘Constrain them, do you? Tell me, Father Abbot, I pray, if you were to set a plant in a garden, and just after were to shut it up on every side, so that it could in no way extend its branches, and when, after a year, you should set it free, what sort of a tree would issue thence?’—‘Useless, certainly, with crooked and entangled branches.’—‘And who would be to blame for this, but you, who so unreasonably confined it? This is just what you do with your boys: they are plants in the garden of the church, and ye do, on all sides, so restrain them with all kinds of terrors, menaces, and blows, that they are not allowed the smallest liberty; therefore, indiscreetly oppressed, they breed, foment, and nourish within themselves, depraved and perplexed thoughts, and so continue to cherish them, that they obstinately evade all means that can be administered to correct them. Whence it comes to pass, that because they perceive in you no love, no affection, no sweetness towards them, they have no confidence afterwards of any good in you, but believe all that you do proceeds from hatred and malice against them. By these wretched means it happens, that as they afterwards increase in age, so hatred and suspicion of evil increase in them, always prone and bent to vice; and, since they have not been bred in true charity to any one, they are able to look upon no one but with depressed brows and averted eyes. But for God’s sake, tell me what is the reason that you thus torture them? Are they not men? Are they not of the same nature with yourselves? Would you wish that to be done to you which you do to them?’ * * * * The abbot having heard these words, groaning, said, ‘Truly, we have erred from the truth, and the light of discretion is not in us.’ And craving pardon for the

past, and promising amendment for the future, he reverentially withdrew." Anselm died on April 22, 1109, and was buried near the altar of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the Abbey Church, Canterbury. He was canonized after his decease. ARMS : *Argent, gutte de sang, a cross formé, Gules.*

38. *Rodulph.* 1115 ; translated from Rochester. A man of great sanctity and learning. He died Oct. 18, 1122, and was buried in the nave of the Abbey, Canterbury. ARMS : *Sable, a patriarchal cross, Argent.*

39. *William Corboil.* 1123. He was Prior of Chiche. He died Dec. 19, 1136, and was buried in the north cross aisle of the Abbey of Canterbury. ARMS : *Azure, a bend wavy in the sinister corner, in chief a cross, coupéd, Argent.*

40. *Theobald.* 1139. He was Abbot of Bec, in Normandy, and of a courteous disposition, combined with much charity. He died April 19, 1161, and was buried in the Abbey Church, Canterbury. ARMS : *Azure, three bars, or, a chief dancette, Gules.*

41. *Thomas à Becket.* 1162. A man of consummate abilities, great cunning, undaunted courage, and inflexible constancy in the prosecution of his designs. As an instance of ecclesiastical power and magnificence at this period, we may mention that Thomas à Becket had *seven hundred knights as part of his household, besides twelve hundred stipendiary retainers, and four thousand followers serving him forty days.* He was murdered Dec. 29, 1170, and buried in the Abbey Church of Canterbury. Canonization was conferred upon him after his decease. ARMS : *Argent, three Cornish choughs, Sable.*

42. *Richard.* 1174. He was a native of Normandy, and Prior of Dover ; of mild temper, innocent life, and moderate principles. He died Feb. 19, 1184, and was interred in the north aisle of the Abbey Church, Canterbury. ARMS : *Azure, between two bendlets, three mullets, Argent.*

43. *Baldwin.* 1185 ; translated from Worcester. He accompanied Richard Cœur-de-Lion to Palestine, and died of a flux in 1190, at the siege of Acon, where he was buried. ARMS : *Gules, two bendlets and a bordure, Argent.*

44. *Reginald Fitz-Jocelyn.* 1191 ; translated from Wells. He was a son of Jocelyn, Bishop of Salisbury. He, in all probability, was by birth an Englishman, though Godwin calls

him a Lombard, most likely from the circumstance of his father being of an ancient family of Lombardy. He died Dec. 26, 1191 (having first, like his father, assumed the cowl), and was buried in Bath Cathedral, near the high altar. ARMS: *Argent, a fess dancette, in the upper part a cross formé, Gules.*

45. *Hubert Walter.* 1193. He became Chief Justice of England; and Lord Chancellor. He built the wall and made the moat round the Tower of London. He died July 13, 1205, and was buried in the Abbey Church, Canterbury. ARMS: *Quarterly, Azure and Argent, a cross, Or; in the first and fourth quarters, five mullets of the first; in the second and third, an eagle displayed, Sable.*

46. *Stephen Langton.* 1207. He was made archbishop through the intrigues of the Pope, whose creature he was, and in despite of King John; to appease whom, his Holiness presented him with four gold rings, set with precious stones, and enhanced the value of the gift by informing him of the many mysteries implied in it. He begged of him (John) to consider seriously the *form* of the rings, their *number*, their *matter*, and their *colour*. Their *form*, he said, being round, shadowed out eternity, which had neither beginning nor end; and he ought thence to learn the duty of aspiring from earthly objects to heavenly, from things temporal to things eternal. The *number*, four, being a square, denoted steadiness of mind, not to be subverted either by prosperity or adversity; fixed for ever in the bases of the four cardinal virtues. Gold, which is the *matter*, being the most precious of metals, signified wisdom, which is the most precious of all accomplishments, and justly preferred by Solomon to riches, power, and all exterior attainments. The blue *colour* of the sapphire represented faith; the verdure of the emerald, hope; the richness of the ruby, charity; and the splendour of the topaz, good works. He died July 9, 1228, and was buried in St. Michael's Chapel, in the Abbey Church of Canterbury. ARMS: *Quarterly, Gules and Or, a bend Argent; or, according to Archbishop Parker, Per pale, Azure and Gules, a bend, Or.*

47. *Richard Wethershed.* 1230. A man of great erudition and sanctity. Having a dispute with Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, he went to Rome for the decision of the Pope, and

on his return, was taken ill at Gemma, and died Aug. 3, 1231, not without suspicion of being poisoned. He was buried in the church of the Friars Minors, at St. Gemma. ARMS: *Argent, on a bend azure, three cinquefoils, pierced, Or.*

48. *Edmund Rich*, alias *de Abingdon*. 1234; translated from the chancellorship of Sarum. He died Nov. 17, 1240, and was buried at Soissy, in Pontiniac. He was canonized six years after his death, in the Council of Lyons, and his body enshrined with great pomp, by King Louis, of France. ARMS: *Gules, a cross stony, Or, between four Cornish choughs, proper.*

49. *Boniface*. 1245. By his pride, exactions, and oppressions, he rendered himself so obnoxious to the English, that he was obliged to return to his own country, and died in the Castle of St. Helena, Savoy, July 18, 1270. He was buried at St. Colomb, in Savoy. ARMS: *Gules, a plain cross, Argent.*

50. *Robert Kilwardby*. 1272. He was made Cardinal Bishop of Portua, about 1278, by Pope Nicholas III., for which he resigned the archbishopric.¹ He was buried at Viterbo, in Italy. ARMS: *Azure, on a bend, Gules, three escallops, Argent.*

51. *John Peckham*. 1279. A great benefactor to his church. He died Dec. 8, 1294, and was buried in the Abbey Church, Canterbury. ARMS: *Ermine, a chief quarterly, Or and Gules.*

52. *Robert Winchelsey*. 1294. His charity was unbounded. He relieved about 3000 poor twice a week. He died at Oxford May 11, 1313, and was buried in the south cross of the

¹ As showing the price of provisions at this period, it may be interesting to state that when this archbishop visited his lands at Tarring, Sussex, about A.D. 1277, the prices of articles to be supplied by his tenants were settled by agreement as follows:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A bushel of wheat	0	2½
A ditto of oats	0	1
Carcass of beef	1	4
Yearling hog	6	8
4 gallons of beer	0	1
2 good hens	0	1
5 score of eggs	0	1

CARTWRIGHT'S *Rape of Bramber.*

Abbey Church of Canterbury. ARMS: *Argent, a fess Ermine, voided, Gules, in chief three roses of the last.*

53. *Walter Reynold.* 1314; translated from Worcester. He died (it is said of a broken heart, upon being threatened by the Pope for consecrating, at the Queen's request, James Barley, Bishop of Exeter) Nov. 18, 1327, at Mortlake, and was buried in the Abbey Church of Canterbury. ARMS: *Az., on a cross O., between the symbols of the four Evangelists of the last, five lions rampant G., armed and langued, Az.*

54. *Simon Mepham.* 1328. He was born at Mepham, in Kent, whence he took his name, and where he founded a church for the use of the poor. He died Oct. 12, 1333, and was buried in the chapel of St. Anselm, in the Abbey Church, Canterbury. ARMS: *Argent, on a cross, Azure, the letter m, Or, crowned of the same.*

55. *John Stratford.* 1334. Thrice Chancellor of England. He died at Mayfield in 1348, and was buried in the south cross of the Abbey Church, Canterbury. ARMS: *Per fess, Gules and Sable, three plates; or, according to Archbishop Parker and others, Argent, a fess, Gules, between three bezants.*

56. *John de Offord.* He died, before consecration, in 1349, at Tottenham, and was buried in the Abbey Church of Canterbury. ARMS: *Sable, a cross engrailed, Or.*

57. *Thomas Bradwardyne.* 1349. Much esteemed in the age in which he lived. He died Aug. 25, 1349, at Lambeth, and was buried in St. Anselm's Chapel, in the Abbey Church of Canterbury. ARMS: *Barry of six, Sable and Ermine, six guttéés de larmes; or, according to Parker, Barry of six, Ermines and ermine.*

58. *Simon Islip.* 1349. A native of Islip, in Oxfordshire, whence he took his name. He founded Canterbury Hall, now part of Christ Church, Oxford. He died April 27, 1366, and was buried in the nave of the Abbey Church of Canterbury. ARMS: *Gules, a cross formé, Or.*

59. *Simon Langham.* 1366; translated from Ely. He was made Cardinal in 1363, when he resigned the archbishopric. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. ARMS: *Or, a chevron embattled, Gules, between three trefails, slipt, Vert.*

60. *William Wittlesey.* 1368; translated from Worcester. He was a native of Huntingdonshire, and nephew of Arch-

bishop Islip. He was collated by his uncle to the rectory of Croydon April 12, 1352; afterwards became Doctor of Canon Law at Oxford, and obtained other appointments through his uncle's influence. He died June 6, 1374, and was buried in the Abbey Church, Canterbury. ARMS: *Or, a saltire, Azure.*

61. *Simon de Sudbury.* 1376; translated from London. He was beheaded on Tower-hill, in the disturbances of Jack Straw and Wat Tyler, June 15, 1381, and buried in the Abbey Church, Canterbury. ARMS: *A talbot, bound, seiant, within a bordure, engrailed.*

62. *William Courtney.* 1382. He was Chancellor of the University of Oxford in 1367; Bishop of Hereford, 1369; Bishop of London, 1375, from which he was translated to this see. He was the son of Hugh, second Earl of Devon, by Margaret, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, and grand-daughter of King Edward I. He died July 31, 1396, and was buried in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, in the Abbey Church of Canterbury. There is a monument to his memory at Maidstone, where some think he is actually interred, according to his wish in a codicil to his will. ARMS: *Or, three torteaux, a label of three points, Azure, for difference, on each point a mitre.*

63. *Thomas Arundell.* 1397. He was successively Bishop of Ely, Archbishop of York, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Chancellor of England. He was the third son of Richard Fitzallan, ninth Earl of Arundell. This prelate was impeached and banished the kingdom in the reign of Richard II., but returned with Henry IV., and was restored to this see. He was a person of great eminence in his time, but is accused of being a religious persecutor, particularly of the Wickliffites, and of Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham. He died Oct. 20, 1413, and was buried in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury. ARMS: *Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Gules, a lion rampant, Or; 2nd and 3rd, chequy, Azure and Or, within a bordure engrailed, Argent.*

64. *Henry Chicheley.* 1414; translated from St. David's. An excellent and charitable prelate. He was born at Higham Ferrers, where he founded and endowed a collegiate church and hospital. He also built two colleges at Oxford: Bernard's College (dissolved by Henry VIII., and afterwards restored by Sir Thomas White, and now called St. John's College); and

All Souls' College. Archbishop Chicheley made an extraordinary mistake in 1415, when, to reform the barber surgeons, he strictly enjoined that their shops should not be opened on the Lord's day, viz., the *seventh* day of the week, which the Lord blessed and made holy, and on which, after his six days' works, he rested from all his labour. The Jews were much gratified at this error, but their triumph was of short duration.¹ He died April 12, 1443, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral. ARMS: *Or, a chevron between three cinquefoils, Gules.*

65. *John Stafford.* 1443; translated from Wells. This

¹ The following curious letter was addressed by Archbishop Chicheley to Henry V. :—

“Sovereyn Lord,—After moost humble recommendacion, with hele bothe of body and of sowle as zour selfe and alle zour liege men desire, lyke zow to wyte that the first Soneday of Lenton, the Dwk of Excester, zour huncle, sent for me to the Frer Prechours, wer I fond with him zour preist and bedeman Thomas Fyshborn, and ther he tok to me zour Lettre wryten with zour owne hond in zour hoost be fore zour town of Faleys, be the wich I undirstood as I have at alle tymes, blessed be Almyzty God, understonde, that among alle zour moost wordly occupacions that any Prince may have in herthe, ze desire principaly vertuous lyvyng and zour sowle heele; and for as myche as my brother of Seint David as was zour confessour is in his best tyme go to God, ze desire that I shold be the avys of zour uncle a forseyd send zou in his stede a gode man and a clerk of divinite to occupie that offic til zour comyng into zour lond of Ynglond. And whanne I hadde red zour honorable letter zour uncle a forseyd seyde to me that he had comunyd with Sir Thomas Fyschborn a forseyd be zour comaundement of this same matier, and whow it semed to hym, if it lyked me, that Thomas Dyss a frer prechour, mayster of divinite of the scole of Caumbrygge, wer a good man and a sufficient ther to, and whow thei hadde comunid with him ther offe and al so with frere John Tylle the provincial of the same ordre ther offe; and considereng his good name and fame as wel in good and honest lyvyng as in clergie, I assentyd in to the same persone, and so comuned with him ther offe, and toold him owre comun avis; and he hath ziven his assent ther to and ordeyneth hym in alle hast to come to zour presence, so that I hop he schal be with zou at the same tyme that zour chapel schal come: and be the grace of God ze schol fynde hym a good man and a spiritel, and pleyne to zu with owte feyntese. Forthermore towchyng that ze do sire to have licence to chese zou a confessor, &c. I send zu a letter ther offe a seelyd under my seel, with sufficient power to do in that caas al that I myght do my self in zour roial presence. Towchyng all ordr things, I wot wel my lord your brother sendyth to zu pleynych: and ther fore undir zour Grace it seemeth to me no more to vexe zour Hygnesse with myche redyng: praying ever Almyzty God suyche speed to graunt zou on zour moost ryal journe that may be to his plesaunce, and hasty perfourmeng of zour blessud entent, and pees to cristen pepul. Amen. Wryten at Lambyth xvj day of Febr. 1418.

“Zour preest bedeman, H. C.”

prelate was the ninth son of Humphrey de Stafford, seventh Baron Stafford, sixth Earl of Stafford, K.G., and first Duke of Buckingham, son of Edmund, fifth earl, by Ann Plantagenet, daughter and heiress of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, younger son of King Edward III. Bishop Stafford was born at Hook, in the parish of Abbotsbury, county of Dorset, and was educated at Oxford, of which university he became LL.D. He was advanced to the high station of Lord Chancellor in 1432, which he held for eighteen years. He died at Maidstone, July 6, 1452, and was buried in the *Martyrdome*, as Godwin calls it—Canterbury Cathedral.¹ ARMS: *Or, a*

¹ The fate of the illustrious house to which this prelate belonged, was marked by a more than ordinary degree of misfortune. Edward de Stafford, third Duke of Buckingham, grand-nephew of the archbishop, was, through the machinations of Wolsey, whom he had offended, accused of contemplating the assassination of King Henry VIII., in order that he might ascend the throne himself, as next heir, if his Majesty died without issue. He was found guilty and decapitated May 17, 1521, when all his honours and lands became forfeited to the crown. He left an only son, Henry, who was restored in blood and created a baron. A small part of his father's estates, producing only £317. 13s. 1d. per annum, was also restored. He married Ursula, daughter of Sir Richard Pole, K.G., by Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury, daughter of George Duke of Clarence, and niece of Edward IV. and Richard III., by whom he had issue two sons: *Edward*, whose grandson Edward, fourth baron, died unmarried in 1637; and *Richard*, who married the daughter of John Corbet, and had issue a daughter, Jane, and a son, Roger Stafford, born at Malpas, in Cheshire, about the year 1572. "This unfortunate man," says Banks, "in his youth went by the name of Fludd or Floyde, for what reason has not yet been explained; perhaps with the indignant pride that the very name of Stafford should not be associated with the obscurity of such a lot!" At the age of sixty-five he became, by the early death of Henry Lord Stafford (the great-grandson of his father's elder brother) in 1637, heir male of the family, and petitioned Parliament accordingly; but eventually submitted his claim to the decision of King Charles, who decided "*that the said Roger Stafford, having no part of the inheritance of the said Lord Stafford, nor any other lands or means whatsoever, should make a resignation of all claims and title to the said barony of Stafford, for his Majesty to dispose of as he should see fit. In obedience to which said order, the said Roger Stafford, who was never married, did by his deed enrolled, dated Dec. 7, 1639, grant and surrender unto his Majesty the said barony of Stafford, and the honor, name, and dignity of Lord Stafford. After which surrender, the King, by patent, dated September 12, 1640, created Sir William Howard and Mary Stafford his wife, Baron and Baroness Stafford, with remainder to the heirs male of their bodies, failure of which to the heirs of their bodies, with such place or precedence as Henry Lord Stafford, brother of the said Mary, ought to have had as Baron Stafford. With this unfortunate Roger, who died in 1640, the male line of the Staffords became extinct. His sister,*

chevron Gules, a mitre Or, within a bordure engrailed, Sable, for difference.

66. *John Kempe.* 1452; translated from York. He was a native of Wye, in Kent, where he founded a college of secular priests. He died March 21, 1454, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral. ARMS: *Gules, three garbs, Or, a bordure engrailed of the last.*

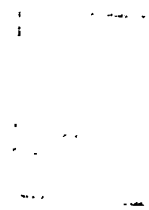
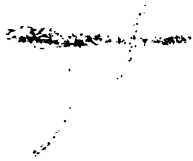
67. *Thomas Bourchier.* 1455; translated from Ely. He was the son of William Earl of Eue and the Countess of Suffolk, and one of the first promoters of the introduction of printing into this country. He died March 29, 1486, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral. ARMS: *Argent, a cross engrailed, Gules, between four water-bougets, Sable, quartered with Gules, billettée, a fess, Or.*

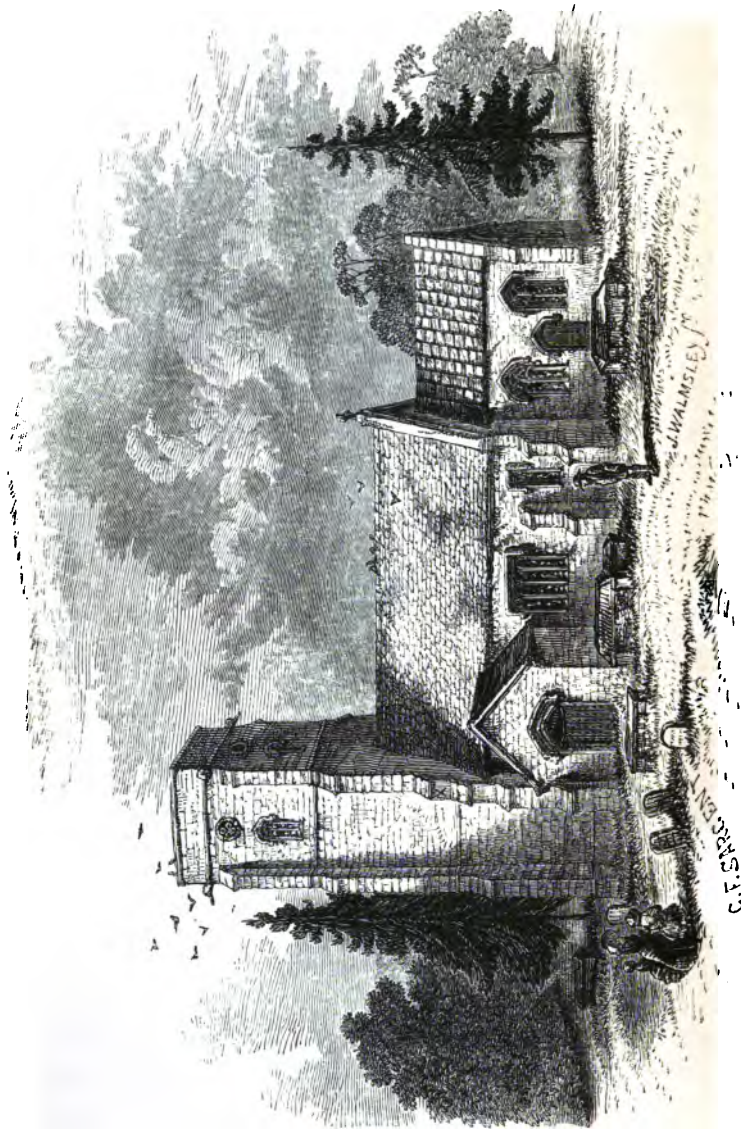
68. *John Morton.* 1486; translated from Ely. A learned and amiable prelate, and in much favour with Henry VIII. He died Sept. 15, 1500, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral. ARMS: *Quarterly, Gules and Ermine; a goat's head, erased, in the first and fourth quarter.*

69 *Henry Deane or Deny.* 1501; translated from Salisbury. He was successively Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, Chief Justiciary of Ireland, and Lord Chancellor of England. He died Feb. 15, 1503, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral. ARMS: *Argent, on a chevron, Gules, three pastoral staves, Or, between three choughs, proper.*

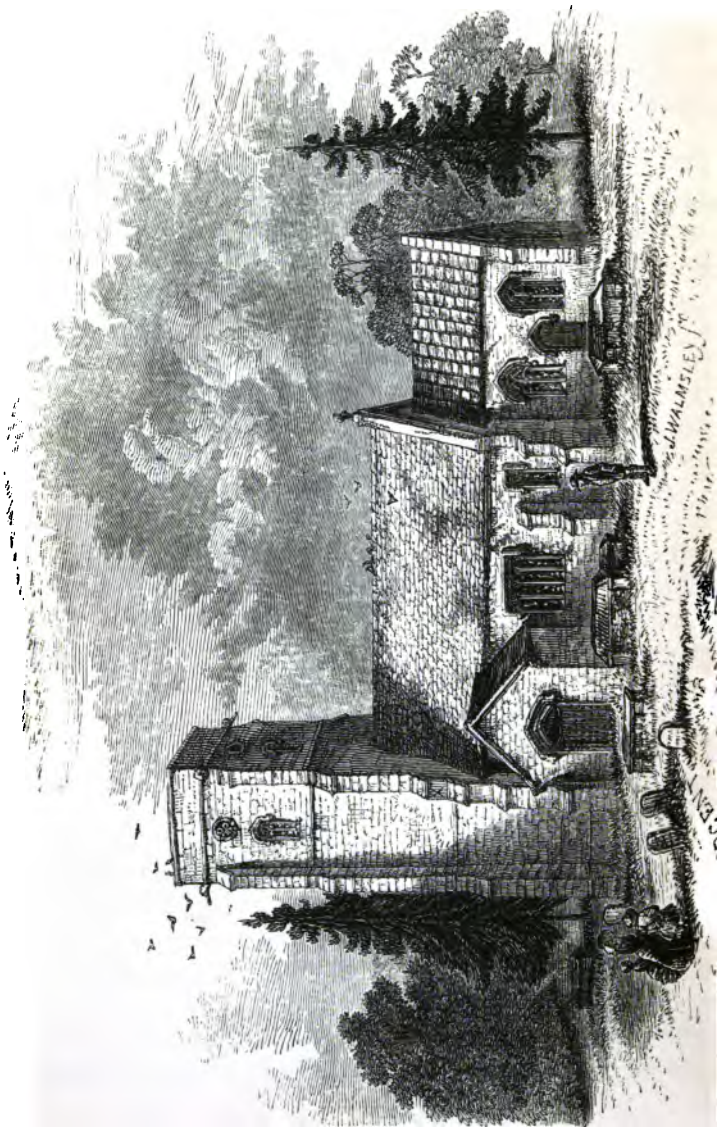
70. *William Warham.* 1504. He was a native of Oakeley, Hampshire. He was educated first at Winchester, and afterwards at Oxford. In the university he was so highly distinguished, that at an early age, in 1488, he was appointed to the superintendence of the Civil Law School. Having acquitted himself highly to the satisfaction of King Henry the Seventh in an embassy to the Duke of Burgundy, who was supposed (erroneously) to be a protector of Perkin Warbeck, he was, on his return in 1493, appointed Chancellor of Wells, and soon afterwards Master of the Rolls. In 1502 he was made Keeper of the Great Seal, then Chancellor; in 1503 he

Jane Stafford, married a *joiner*, and had a son, a *cobbler*, living at Newport, in Shropshire, in 1637. Thus the great-great-grandson of Margaret Plantagenet, daughter and heiress of George Duke of Clarence, sunk to the grade of a mender of old shoes!"—*Vide Burke's Extinct and Dormant Peerage.*



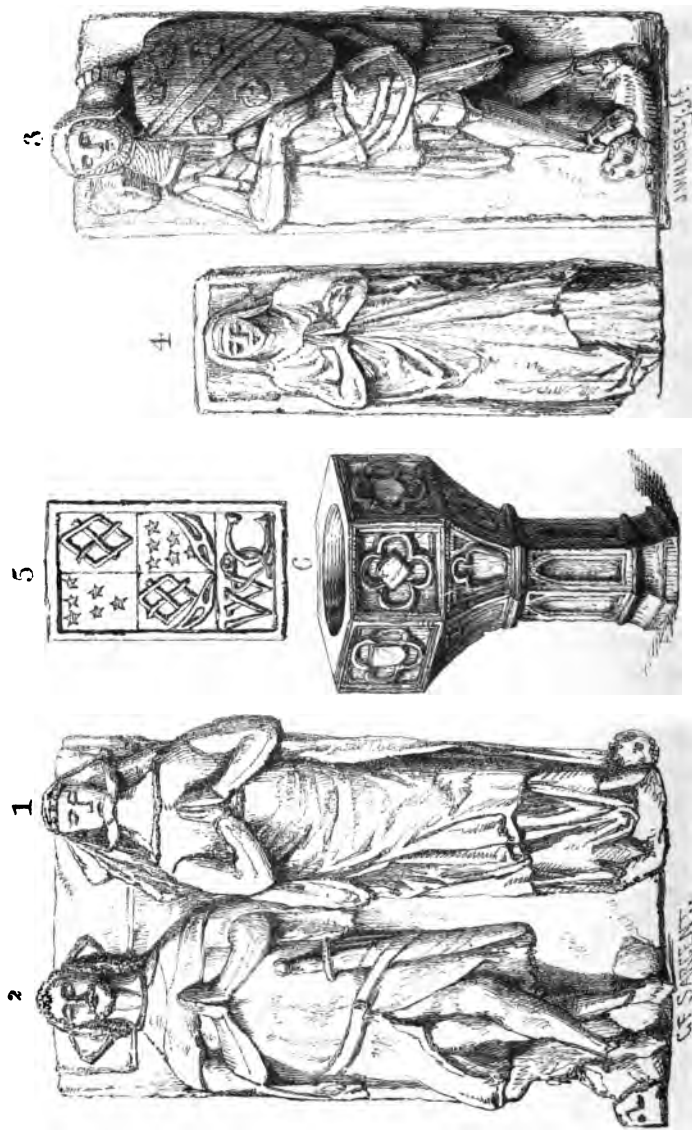


LIMINGTON CHURCH, SOMERSET.



LIMINGTON CHURCH, SOMERSET.

1875



EFFIGIES, FONT, AND PANEL, LIMINGTON CHURCH.

was raised to the see of London; and the year following was enthroned Archbishop of Canterbury. At this period (1515) Wolsey, recently promoted to the archbishopric of York, and who had obtained a cardinal's hat, had grown more vain, proud, and imperious than ever. He never stirred without a prince's retinue, and is said by Cavendish (one of his gentlemen ushers) to have kept 800 servants, among whom were nine or ten lords, fifteen knights, and forty squires. The cardinal's hat was borne by some principal person before him on a great height. He had, moreover, a serjeant-at-arms and mace, and two gentlemen carrying two pillars of silver, besides his cross-bearer. In a word, he devised all sorts of ways to distinguish himself. Every one took great offence at his pride; but so great a favourite was Wolsey with the King, that no one dared open his mouth to his Majesty to complain. The Archbishop of Canterbury was no less offended than the rest, to see the Archbishop of York affect so great a distinction. But what gave him most offence was to see the cross of York carried before the cardinal, though he was in the province of Canterbury. Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was of a peaceable temper, desired the King's leave to resign the chancellorship, and retire to his palace. His request was granted, and immediately the King gave the seals to Cardinal Wolsey. In addition to this, the King loaded him with prebends and wardships, besides the bishoprics of Bath and Wells and Hereford, which he had in farm upon easy terms, the latter being held by Italians residing at Rome—by Adrian de Cornetor, Silvester Giggles, &c. It may not be uninteresting in this place to present our readers with a view of the first church of which Wolsey was rector. Whilst at Oxford he had committed to him the education of the Marquis of Dorset's three sons, and performed his duties so much to his lordship's satisfaction that he presented him to the rectory of Limington,¹ Somersetshire, Oct. 18, 1500. The accompanying engravings represent the church and several monuments therein. ARMS: *G.*, a fess *O.*, in chief a goat's head erased, in base three escallops, two and one, *A.*

¹ See *Memorials of the Manor and Rectory of Limington, contributed to the Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society*, by John Tanswell, Esq., to which the cuts of Limington Church and monuments served as illustrations.

71. *Thomas Cranmer*. 1533; translated from London. "Thomas Cranmer may be considered one of the most distinguished men that Cambridge ever produced, and the most eminent prelate that ever filled the see of Canterbury. He was born July 2, 1489, at Arliston, in Nottinghamshire. His high reputation obtained for him, when a young man, a fellowship in Jesus College, at the above-mentioned university, from which Cardinal Wolsey in vain attempted to remove him, by the offer of a fellowship in his own newly founded College of Christ Church, Oxford. In 1523, he took the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and received the appointment of theological lecturer and examiner—a station which he filled with equal honour to himself and benefit to the public. The very decided part which he took in favour of the divorce between Queen Catherine and Henry VIII., induced the monarch to nominate him archbishop; and the opinion of the legality of the divorce which he had so successfully maintained in this country, he was ordered by his sovereign to support in France, in Germany, and in Italy. Early in life he had married, but speedily lost his wife; and in this, his continental tour, he espoused a second one at Nuremberg. On his return to this country in 1533, he was raised to the see of Canterbury, in which situation he pronounced the divorce between Queen Catherine and Henry, and ratified his marriage with Anne Boleyn. He obtained his archbishopric directly from the King without the intervention of the Pope, whose power he abolished in the realm, showing himself the most decided friend to the Reformation. He obtained the dissolution of the monasteries, and caused the scriptures to be translated into English, and circulated *and* through the kingdom. He subsequently pronounced a divorce between Henry and Anne Boleyn, a step for which he has been justly censured, but which so ingratiated him into the favour of Henry, that no intrigue or cabal against him could shake the monarch's attachment. He was eventually appointed by the monarch one of the executors of his will, and one of the regents of the kingdom. Upon the demise of Henry, the young King Edward VI. was crowned by Cranmer; and during this reign he took a most active part in composing the Liturgy of the English Church—a service unrivalled in simplicity and elegance, and in drawing up the

Thirty-nine Articles. His zeal in the cause of the Reformed religion frequently led him into acts of severity towards those whose opinions differed from his own, from which even the spirit of the times, and the barbarous inhumanity exercised upon the Protestants abroad, is neither an excuse nor apology. We must censure the errors of the man, even when the motives which occasioned them are entitled to respect. Edward VI. having been prematurely hurried to a better world, Cranmer espoused the cause of Lady Jane Grey: Mary triumphed, and the ruin of the archbishop speedily followed. He was tried on a charge of treason; convicted; pardoned: then tried for heresy, and condemned. Though unmoved by the cruelty of Bonner towards him, the prospect of death overcame his resolution; he recanted the opinions he had hitherto maintained so firmly, in the hope of prolonging what would have been then but a despicable existence. His recantation availed him not, and on Feb. 24, 1556, Cranmer was sentenced to the stake. On March 24 following, this sentence was put into execution; but previously, in St. Mary's Church, Oxford, availing himself of the opportunity afforded by the request of Dr. Cole, the Provost of Eton, that he would avow his religious sentiments, he declared his utter abhorrence of the Popish tenets, and his firm belief in the truths of the Gospel, as well as his heartfelt sorrow for having so far fallen from the faith of Christ as to have verbally renounced the doctrines he held. So unexpected a declaration exasperated to the highest pitch the rage of his auditors; he was hurried to the stake, and the flame kindled without any delay. His resolution at this moment was undaunted: with the most manly fortitude he held forth the hand which had, ere he recanted, consigned it first to destruction. His own dissolution speedily followed, and he died repeating the words of the protomartyr Stephen, 'Lord Jesus, receive my spirit.' The worst trait in Cranmer's character has been already noticed: into his recantation he was betrayed by the weakness of humanity; and the undaunted resolution he displayed at the last, fully atones for a step which occasions pity and regret, rather than indignant astonishment. The benefits which the Church of England has received from this prelate have rendered her the most splendid monument to his memory. Pre-eminent as this

church has been for learning and piety, few, if any, of her members have rivalled, none have surpassed, Thomas Cranmer; and it is much to be doubted if the Christian world itself ever saw many greater characters."¹ ARMS: *Argent, on a chevron, Azure, three cinquefoils, Or, between three cranes Sable; but King Henry VIII. changed the cranes to pelicans vulnerating their breasts.*

72. *Reginald Pole.* 1555; translated from London. He was the fourth son of Sir Richard Pole, K.G., by his wife Margaret Plantagenet, daughter of George Duke of Clarence. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxon, and obtained the deanery of Exeter by the gift of Henry VIII. He was abroad at the period when the King abolished the Papal authority in England, and, not attending when summoned to return, was proclaimed a traitor and divested of his deanery. In 1536, he was made a cardinal, and as Cardinal Pole presided (one of three presidents) at the Council of Trent. When Queen Mary ascended the throne he returned to England as legate from *Pope Julius III.*, and had his attainder reversed by special act of Parliament. Few churchmen have borne so unblemished a reputation as this eminent prelate, and few have carried themselves with such moderation and meekness. He died Nov. 17, 1558, being the very day on which Queen Mary herself died. The tidings of that event are said to have broken the cardinal's heart, being at the time much weakened by a quartan ague. He was buried in Canterbury Cathedral. The friendship of such a man refutes in itself much of the obloquy which has been cast upon Queen Mary by the eulogists of Elizabeth, and goes far in the redemption of her character. ARMS: *Per pale, Sable and Or, a saltire, engrailed, counter-changed.*

REGINALD POLE
[Cranmer]

73. *Matthew Parker.* 1559; translated from London. He was a native of Norwich, and received his education at

¹ *Lambeth and the Vatican*, vol. ii. p. 173.

St. Benet's College, Cambridge. He encouraged learning, and himself published *Matthew Paris*, *Matthew Westminster*, and *Asser Menevenis*. He died May 15, 1575, and was buried in the chapel of Lambeth Palace. ARMS: *Gules, on a chevron, Argent, three mullets of the first between four keys of the second.*

Matthue - Cantuar

74. *Edmund Grindall*. 1575; translated from York. He was born at Bees, in Cumberland, and was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. He was a grave, mild, and charitable man. He died July 6, 1583, and was buried in Croydon Church. In the register of Croydon is the following entry:—"Edmunde Grindall, L. Archbishop of Canterburie, deceased the vj day of Julye, and was buried the fyrste daye of Auguste, anno domini 1583, and anno regni Elizabethæ 25." ARMS (granted to him by Dethic, Garter King-at-Arms): *Quarterly, Or and Azure, a cross, Or and Ermine.*

75. *John Whitgift*. 1583; translated from Worcester. He was a native of Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and received his education at Peter House, Cambridge. He died Feb. 29, 1603, and was buried in Croydon Church. In the Croydon register his decease is thus entered:—"Jn. Whitgifte, Archbishop of Canterburie, deceased at Lambith on Wednesday, at viiiij of the clocke in the eveninge, beinge the laste day of February, and was brought the day following in the eveninge to Croydon, and was buried the morninge followinge, by two of the clocke, in the chapelle, where his pore people doe usuallie sitte; his ffunerall was kepte at Croydon the xxvij day of Marche followinge, anno dni 1604, anno regni dni Regis Jacobi Secundo." ARMS: *Argent on a cross fleury, at the ends Sable, four bezants.*

76. *Richard Bancroft*. 1604; translated from London. He was the son of John Bancroft, gent., of Farnworth, county of Lincoln, by Mary, daughter of Mr. John Curwyn, and brother of Dr. Hugh Curwyn, Archbishop of Dublin. He was a rigid disciplinarian, a learned controversialist, and a vigilant governor of the Church. He died Nov. 2, 1610, and was buried in

Lambeth Church. ARMS (assigned to him in November, 1604, by Mr. Camden, Clarencieux): *Or, on a bend between six cross crosslets Azure, three garbs of the field.*

77. *George Abbot.* 1611; translated from London. A prelate of much learning, and a good orator. He was a native of Guildford, Surrey, and educated at Baliol College, Oxon. He resided much at Croydon Palace, where he died Aug. 5, 1633. In 1617, "This archbishop being at Croydon the day the Book of Sports was ordered to be read in the churches, he flatly forbid it to be read there; which King James was pleased to wink at, notwithstanding the daily endeavours that were used to irritate the King against him. His funerall was with great solemnity kept in the church here, upon the third day of September following, and the next day his corpse was conveyed to Guilford, and there buried according to his will." ARMS: *Gules, a chevron, between three pears stalked, Or.*

78. *William Laud.* 1633; translated from London. A bold prelate. He was born at Reading, Berks, and received his education at St. John's College, Oxford.¹ On Monday, Aug. 11, 1635, the following entry was made by this prelate in his diary:—"One Robert Seale, of St. Alban's, came to me at Croydon, and told me somewhat wildly about a vision he had at Shrovetide last, about not preaching the word sincerely to the people; and a hand appeared unto him, and death, and a voice bid him go tell it the metropolitan of Lambeth, and made him swear he would do so; and I believe the poor man was overgrown with fancy; so troubled myself no further with him or it." And further he adds: "And again this same witness, who appears to have been employed by the primate on the windows both of Croydon and Lambeth palaces, affirmed, that he found a picture of God the Father in a window at Croydon, and Archbishop Cranmer's arms under it, and that he pulled it

¹ Archbishop Laud, the smallness of whose stature but too truly represented the littleness of his mind, and whose cold, repulsive authority, perhaps we may add, whose unchristian qualities, had drawn upon his head the hatred of the English nation at large, and rendered him particularly obnoxious to the retainers at the court, and attendants about the palace of Charles I. At a dinner among the domestics, the fool of that monarch was called upon for grace; whereupon, raising his eyes with much apparent devotion to heaven, he said, "Give great praise to God, but little Laud to the devil." This speech is said to have occasioned its author a long imprisonment, if not life itself.

down; evidence which called from Laud the remark, that it had been placed there during the primacy of so zealous a prelate as Cranmer was well known to be, and that it had been removed in the days of him against whom it was now advanced, in support of his alleged inclination to Popery." He was beheaded by the Parliamentarians, Jan. 11, 1644, and was buried in the Church of Allhallows Barking, London. ARMS: *Sable, on a chevron, Or, between three stars of six points as many crosses pattée fitchée, Gules.* (The see vacant during sixteen years and nine months.)

W. Cant:

79. *William Juxon.* 1660; translated from London. A native of Chichester, Sussex, and educated at the Merchant Tailors' School; thence removed to Oxford, where he was fellow of St. John's College. He died June 14, 1663, in the eighty-first year of his age, and was buried in St. John's College, Oxford. ARMS: *Or, a cross, Gules, between four blackamoors' heads, coupéd at the shoulders, proper.*

W. Cant:

80. *Gilbert Sheldon.* 1663; translated from London. A prelate of great wisdom and integrity, and of a generous disposition. He was born at Stanton, in Staffordshire, and educated at All Souls' College, Oxon.¹ He died Nov. 9, 1676, and was buried in Croydon Church, where there is a handsome monument to his memory. ARMS: *Argent, on a chevron Gules, three mullets of the first on a canton Gules, a rose Or.*

81. *William Sancroft.* 1678; translated from London. He was born at Fresingfield, county of Suffolk, and was edu-

¹ Every one knows what pains have been taken by physicians and patients to get rid of that genteel complaint, the gout; but every one may not know that Archbishop Sheldon not only wished for it, but proffered £1000 to any person who would help him to it; looking upon it as the only remedy for the distemper in his head.

cated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Not complying with the Revolution he resigned the archbishopric Feb. 1, 1690; and dying Nov. 24, 1693, was buried in Fresingfield Church. *ARMS: Argent, on a chevron, Gules, three doves of the field between three crosses formée of the second.*

W. Cant. /.

82. *John Tillotson.* 1691; translated from London. He was a native of Sowerby, in Yorkshire, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge. In 1685, Doctor Tillotson avowed himself a warm advocate for affording relief to the French refugees. On the repeal of the Edict of Nantes, Dr. Beveridge, the prebendary of Canterbury, having objected to reading a brief for this purpose, as contrary to the rubric, the archbishop observed to him roughly, "Doctor, doctor, charity is above all rubrics." While this truly great man was in a private station he always laid aside two tenths of his income for charitable uses; and after his elevation to the mitre, he so constantly expended all that he could spare of his yearly revenues in acts of beneficence, that the only legacy he was able to leave to his family, consisted of two volumes of sermons, the value of which, however, was such, that the copyright of them brought no less a sum than £2500. He died Nov. 22, 1694, and was buried in the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, London. *ARMS: Azure, a bend cotized, between two garbs, Or,*

Jo. Cant.

83. *Thomas Tenison.* 1695; translated from Lincoln. He was the son of the Rev. John Tenison, B.D., rector of Maudsley, county of Norfolk, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Dawson, Esq., of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, at which latter place he was born Sept. 29, 1636. He was of Bene't College, Cambridge, and died Dec. 14, 1715, when he was buried in Lambeth Church. *ARMS: Gules, a bend Azure, engrailed and voided Argent, between three lions' heads, pierced by fleurs-de-lys.*

84. *William Wake.* 1715; translated from Lincoln. A native of Blandford, county of Dorset, and educated at Christ

Church College, Cambridge. He was of a pacific and benevolent spirit, and is said to have expended £11,000 in the repairs of Lambeth and Croydon palaces. He died Jan. 24, 1737, and was interred in Croydon Church. ARMS: *Or, a trefoil, slipt, Sable, between two bars, Gules, in chief three torteaux.*

85. *John Potter.* 1737; translated from Oxford. This prelate, who was distinguished for his piety and learning, was born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, and received his education at University College, Oxford. He died Oct. 10, 1747, and his remains are deposited in Croydon Church, with a neat white marble tablet above. The inscription is as follows:—"Beneath are deposited the remains of the most reverend Jno. Potter, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, who died October x.MDCCXLVII, in the LXXIV year of his age." ARMS: *Sable, a fess between three cinquefoils, Argent.*

86. *Thomas Herring.* 1747; translated from York. He was a native of Walsoken, county of Norfolk, and educated at Jesus College, Cambridge. He had great natural abilities, which he seduously cultivated. He died March 13, 1757, and was buried in Croydon Church. ARMS: *Azure, semée of crosslets, six herrings, three, two, and one.*

87. *Matthew Hutton.* 1757; translated from York. He was educated at Jesus College and Christ College, Cambridge, and was a direct lineal descendant from Dr. Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York in Queen Elizabeth's reign. He died Mar. 19, 1758, and was buried in Lambeth Church. ARMS: *Gules, on a fess, Or, a fleur-de-lys between three cushions, Ermine, tasselled of the second.*

88. *Thomas Secker.* 1758; translated from Oxford. A native of Sibthorpe, Nottinghamshire, where he was born in 1693, and of Exeter College, Oxon. He was of a generous and charitable disposition. He died Aug. 3, 1768, and was buried in Lambeth Church. ARMS: *Gules, a bend, engrailed between two bulls' heads erased, Or.*

89. *Frederick Cornwallis.* 1768; translated from Lichfield. He was the seventh son of Charles, fourth Baron Cornwallis, and was educated at Eton, and subsequently at Christ College, Cambridge. He was a man of good solid sense and understanding, and possessed a right discernment of men and things,

much prudence, moderation, benevolence, combined with affability, candour, and hospitality. He died March 19, 1783, and was buried in Lambeth Church. *ARMS: Sable, guttée d'eau; on a fess, Argent, three Cornish choughs proper, a rose for difference.*

90. *John Moore.* 1783; translated from Bangor. He was a native of Gloucester, and educated at Christ's College, Oxford. In the early part of his life he was curate of Brackley, in Northamptonshire, where at that time resided a plumber of the name of Watts, who, having a comfortable independence, kept an open table every market-day for the neighbouring gentlemen and clergy. Among his guests on such occasions was Mr. Moore; who, ceasing to be frequent in his visits, Mr. Watts inquired the cause; the reply was, "Mr. Watts, I am at this time ten pounds in your debt, which I am unable to pay, and I feel a little delicacy in intruding myself on your hospitable table." Mr. Watts begged that he would not give it a thought, but come as usual; adding, that he had twenty pounds more at his (Mr. Moore's) service. In the course of their lives, Mr. Watts fell into decay, and the poor curate became Archbishop of Canterbury. In this elevated rank he did not forget his humble friend, but made his latter days comfortable; and after his death, settled an annuity on his widow, who died at the advanced age of ninety-seven, up to which time the annuity was regularly paid by his grace's family. He died at Lambeth Palace, Jan. 18, 1805, aged seventy-four, and was buried in Lambeth Church. *ARMS: Argent, on a chevron Sable, two swords, their hilts Or, the blades Argent, their points crossing each other upwards, between three moors' heads, couped at the neck, proper.*

91. *Charles Manners Sutton.* 1805; translated from Norwich. He was the fourth son of Lord George Manners Sutton, son of the third Duke of Rutland; and was born on Feb. 17, 1755. He married April 3, 1778, Mary, daughter of Thomas Thoroton, Esq., of Scriverton, Nottinghamshire. His eldest son, Charles, having filled the chair as Speaker of the House of Commons, from 1817 to 1834, was raised to the peerage in 1835, as Viscount Canterbury. His grace died in 1828. *ARMS: Quarterly, first and fourth, A., a canton S., second and*

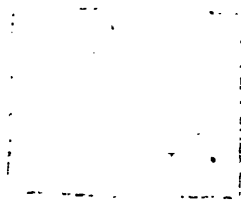
third, O., two bars Az., a chief quarterly of the last, charged with two fleurs-de-lys, O., and G., a lion of England.

92. *William Howley, D.D.* 1828. He was born in 1765, at the village of Alresford, six miles from Winchester. His father was the Rev. William Howley, D.D., vicar of Bishop's Sutton and Ropley, in the county of Southampton. He was educated at Winchester, under Dr. Joseph Warton; whence he proceeded in 1783 to New College, Oxford; and after remaining for two years a scholar on the Wykeham foundation, he was elected to a fellowship. He took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1787, and that of Master of Arts in 1791. Within three years from that date, he was chosen a fellow of Winchester College; and in 1804, appointed a canon of Christ Church. In the course of the next year he took the degree of B.D., and subsequently that of D.D.; and in 1809, on the advancement of Dr. Hall to the deanery of Christ Church, Dr. Howley succeeded him as Regius Professor of Divinity. Dr. Howley gained so good a reputation in the discharge of the duties of his professorship, that on the death of the Bishop of London, in 1813, he was at once elevated to that see: this being the first instance since the Revolution, of the see of London being conferred on any other than a consecrated bishop. In 1828, on the death of Archbishop Sutton, Dr. Howley was elevated to the see of Canterbury. His grace was a fellow of the Royal Society, a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and a member of the Royal Society of Literature, and a privy councillor from 1813 to his decease. Before he became Bishop of London, Dr. Howley married Mary Frances, eldest daughter of John Belli, Esq., of Southampton, by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters. One of his sons was for some time an officer in the Guards, but died of consumption at the age of twenty; the other son only reached the age of twelve years. His eldest daughter was married in 1825, to Sir George Beaumont, Bart., and died ten years after her marriage. Another of his daughters was married to a Mr. Wright, and a third to a gentleman named Kingsmill. His Grace died on Friday, Feb. 11, 1848, within a day of completing his eighty-second year. *ARMS: Az., an eagle displayed Ermine, on his breast a cross patonce of the field.*

93. *John Bird Sumner, D.D.* 1848. His grace, who is

brother to the Bishop of Winchester, is the eldest son of the Rev. Robert Sumner, and grandson of Dr. John Sumner, Provost of King's College, Cambridge. He was born in 1780; and married, in 1823, the daughter of Captain George Robinson, R.N., who died in 1829. He was educated at King's College, Cambridge; obtained the prize for the best Latin ode in 1800; was appointed in 1821, canon of Durham; was consecrated Bishop of Chester in 1828, and translated to this see in 1848. He is author of a work on the Evidences of Christianity, a treatise on the Records of the Creation (which obtained the second Burnet prize in 1814), an essay on Apostolical Preaching, and several volumes of sermons on the Epistles, Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles; on Christian Charity, on Faith, on the Festivals, &c.; he has also published several of his charges. ARMS: *Ermine, two chevronsels, Gules.*

The coat of arms borne by the Archbishops of Canterbury, as belonging to the archiepiscopal see, is:—*Azure, an episcopal staff in pale, Or; ensigned with a cross pattée, Argent; surmounted by a pall of the last, edged and fringed of the second, charged with four crosses formée, fitchée, Sable.*






ST. MARY'S, LAMBETH,
As Restored.



The Churches.

HE custom of consecrating buildings intended to be used for divine offices, and of naming them after some particular saint or personage, is of very ancient origin. It was observed among the Romans and Britons, and continued by the Anglo-Saxons.¹ In the council held at Chelsea in the year 816, the name of the denominating saint was expressly required to be inscribed on the altar, on the walls of the church, or on a tablet within it.²

Lambeth Parish Church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary; it is situate near the water-side, and adjoins the palace.

In Domesday Book a church is mentioned as being situate in Lambeth, and it is again mentioned in the time of William Rufus, in the *Textus Roffense*. The whole of the building, with the exception of the tower, was pulled down and rebuilt in 1851. Sufficient of the original fabric of the church has been preserved to enable us to assign the latter end of the fourteenth century as the date of its foundation. The later character of the details of the chapels on the north and south sides of the chancel lead to the conclusion that the church, when first erected, consisted of nave, chancel, and tower only,

¹ Dr. Whittaker's *History of Whalley*, p. 95.

² Spelman, *Conc.*

and that these chapels, which are the property of the Howard and Leigh families respectively, were added at a subsequent period.

Beyond these additions, no innovation has been made upon the original plan, although extensive repairs and alterations were made in 1769, and again in 1844. On each of these occasions the architectural features of the church suffered so severely by injudicious treatment, and the almost total ignorance of ecclesiastical art that characterized the times, that in 1850 little or nothing beyond a few traceried windows, and the arcades in the nave, was left of the ancient detail. The open timber roofs had disappeared to make room for flat ceilings, a lath-and-plaster substitute occupied the position of the chancel arch, and sash windows filled the openings of the walls. In addition to these injuries all internal effect was lost by the way in which the nave and aisles were blocked up by square pews, as inconvenient as they were unsightly.

In July, 1850, the churchwardens having determined that this church should no longer want the restoration it so well deserved, application was made to Philip C. Hardwick, Esq., for plans, and designs were supplied by him which were not confined to repairs of the existing work, but embraced a comprehensive restoration of the whole church. Care was taken that the outline of the original foundations should be preserved, and whenever possible the ancient detail was reproduced. These designs were approved by the vestry, and afterwards sanctioned by the Bishop of Winchester and the Church Building Society. The work was commenced on the 7th of January, 1851, and completed in little more than a year; and the church assumed its present form, consisting of a nave, north and south aisles, and porch, chancel, and chapels, the fine western tower remaining without alteration. The arcades in the nave have been carefully restored, and the walling above them has been carried up to the original height and pierced with clerestory lights, the whole being surmounted by an open timber roof divided into seven bays by arched trusses, which are brought down on the ancient corbels by bracketed wall-pieces. The chancel is divided from the nave, and the Howard and Leigh chapels from the chancel, by three lofty and well-moulded arches. The east window is divided into three major, and

again into five minor, compartments, by two principal and two secondary monials. Each of these, together with the head, which is filled with foliated tracery, is furnished with stained glass. At the foot is inscribed:—

*In . honorem . Dei . et in memoriam . Gulielmi
Howley, per . xix. annos . Archiep. Cantuar.*

The chancel is covered with a coved oak ceiling, divided into panels by moulded ribs brought down on a carved and embattled cornice.¹ The pulpit, which was presented by the Rev. G. C. Rowden, LL.D., is placed on the north side of the chancel arch, and is constructed of oak with third pointed detail. The aisle roofs are of open timber, of simple construction, without principals, and are carried on over the chancel chapels. The font, which was presented by J. Forbes Young, Esq., M.D., placed at the south-west corner of the nave, is octagonal in form, supported on a diapered base, the panels being filled in with carvings of the evangelistic symbols, and passages from our Lord's ministry. The west end of the church is lighted by a large circular window fitted with geometrical tracery, the organ being placed immediately beneath.

Memorial stained glass windows have been presented by Mrs. D'Oyly, Mrs. Swabey, Mrs. C. J. Wood, Felix Knyvett, Esq., Mrs. Browne, and R. C. Barton, Esq., and family. They contain the following inscriptions:—

D'OYLY.

*In . memoriam . Georgii . D'Oyly . S.T.P.
Francisci . Georgii . Henrici . Arturi .
Conjugis . et . Liberosum . Quatuor .
Maria-Francesca . vidua . mdccclii.*

SWABEY.

*Stephanus . Swabey . A.M. per . xvi. ann.
E. Clericis . hujus . Ecclesie
Ob. A. S. mdccclix. Aet. xcii.
In . memoriam . Caroletta . vidua.*

¹ The oak seats in the chancel were presented by the Rev. Charles Browne Dalton, then rector.

WOOD.

Carolus. Jacobus. Wood. A.M.
 Ob. A. S. mdcccl. Aet. xliii.
 In. memoriam. viri. integerrimi.
 Pii. conjugis. Hannah-Maria. vidua.

KNIVETT.

Marianna. S. E. Knibett. in. Christo.
 Obdormibit. xvii. Nov. mdccclxviii. Aet. viii.

BROWNE.

In. memoriam. Gulielmi. Browne.
 P. C. uxor. superstes.
 Obiit. A. S. mdcccl. Aet. lxxviii.

BARTON.

vi Mar. A. S. mdccclxvii Aetatis
 lxxvii obiit Johannes Barton
 Apud Norwood sepultus
 In memoriam Patris Carissimi
 Ponendum curabit Sobolis Pietas.

In Leigh's Chapel is a beautiful stained glass window of three lights, representing St. Barnabas, St. Matthew, and St. Stephen. At the foot is inscribed:—

1854. M. A. B. gave. this. window. to. the. glory. of.
 God. in. gratitude. for. restored. health. and. as.
 token. of. respect. for. her. friend. and. pastor.
 Charles. Browne. Dalton. Rector.

The fellow window, in Howard Chapel, is of beautiful stained glass, and contains the following inscription on label:—

Dono dedit Edbardus Grobe
 A.D. mdccclj.

The church was reopened on Tuesday, February 3, 1852, by the Bishop of Winchester. At that time there was a defi-

ciency in the funds of nearly £2000, which the churchwardens proposed to liquidate by a voluntary rate. Their proposal was responded to in the most liberal manner by the parishioners, and that, with certain collections, supplied the whole sum required.

There have been various opinions as to the precise age of the old edifice. Ducarel considered it to have been built in the room of the old church, in the pontificates of Arundell and Chicheley, and the windows at the east end, with the stone tower, in the time of Edward IV. (1461-1483); but Mr. Denne (whose father was rector here) remarked that the nave of Canterbury Cathedral and that of the Collegiate Church of Maidstone, both built by Arundell, were so different in style from this, where there was a want of embellishment and elegance, as to render it improbable that this church should have been built by that prelate. He also considered it unlikely to have been the work of Chicheley, archbishop from 1414 to 1443, because it was in a very dilapidated state before the end of that century.

Dr. Denne (father of Mr. Denne) observed that there was in his time (1731-1767) a royal statue at the north-east corner of the steeple, within the body of the church, over the organ-loft, the head of which much resembled the portraits given of Edward I.;¹ and he thought this church might have been erected by that King's fifth son, Thomas de Brotherton, created Earl of Norfolk and hereditary Earl Marshal of England, on the King giving him the whole estate of that earldom (part of which was the ancient family seat of the Earls of Norfolk at Lambeth), which had reverted to the crown on the death of Roger le Bigod without issue, 35th Edward I. 1306. He added some reasons to surmise a still later erection by one of the Mowbray family. Thomas de Brotherton married, first, Alice, daughter of Sir Roger Halys, Knt., of Harwich, by whom he had issue two daughters, Margaret and Alice. Alice married Edward de Montacute, and had a daughter Joan, who married William Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, but died without issue. Margaret, the eldest daughter, was created Duchess of Norfolk for life by King Richard II. on

if
on

52,
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¹ This statue is believed to have been taken down on building the seats for the charity children.

the 29th September, 1397. She espoused John Lord Segrave, and had issue Anne, abbess of Barking; and Elizabeth, who married John, fourth Baron de Mowbray, and was mother of Thomas de Mowbray, created, 29th September, 1396, Duke of Norfolk.

To strengthen this conjecture, Dr. Denne adds that the arms of Mowbray Duke of Norfolk (Gules, a lion rampant Argent) within a garter (of which order he was made a knight in 1396) were on painted glass in a window on the north side of the church. The accuracy of this latter surmise is proved by the registers of the Bishop of Winchester, by which it appears that the church was rebuilt in 1374 and 1377. In the former of those years there was a commission to proceed against such of the inhabitants of Lambeth as refused to contribute to the rebuilding and repairs of the church; and in the latter of those years there was another commission to compel the inhabitants to build a tower for the church, then nearly re-edified, and to furnish it with bells.

There are extensive galleries on both sides of the church, and also at the west end. The area is closely and uniformly paved, and most of the walls are wainscotted.

In the old building, on the wall over the entrance to the chancel, were placed the royal arms as borne by Queen Anne, with the figures of Fame and Devotion, the one sounding a trumpet, the other holding a flaming heart. These are now placed at the west end of the north gallery.

At the restoration of the church, the old altar-piece, which displays a good painting of Moses and Aaron supporting the tables of the law, was removed, and is now placed against the wall of the north gallery, near the stairs. The present altar-piece is of carved oak, enriched with gilding and arabesque painting.

The old north and south aisles, according to the table of benefactions, were built in or about the year 1505.

The west end of the church was rebuilt in 1523, at the expense of Archbishop Warham and John Fox, LL D., Archdeacon of Winchester.

In 1615, the church was repaired and ornamented by voluntary contributions, the north gallery built by Mr. Jeston, and a new marble font, supported by octagonal pillars, the

sides alternately fluted, was given by Mr. Hart, in allusion to whose name four hearts of lead were fixed within it.

In 1607, the chancel was wainscotted by Mr. Woodward, and the seats in the church painted by voluntary subscriptions; and in 1637, the communion plate was given by Mrs. Featley and other voluntary contributors.

In 1681, the structure was so decayed as to require a new roof over the middle aisle, and a reparation of the walls; and in this year the roof of the church was raised.

In 1705, the whole church was beautified and adorned with wainscot, painting, carving, &c.

The south gallery was added and the church paved in 1708.

On the wall over an arch above the north gallery was formerly inscribed:—

“The rooffe of this middle isle was built and parte of the walls repaired, anno Dom. 1681.—WILLIAM JEANES, HENRY HYETT, Churchwardens.”

Underneath the above, on the gallery:—

“A gallery was built in this place at the charge of Mr. Roger Jeston, haberdasher, of London, and a parishioner of Lambeth, anno 1615.

“The old gallery was taken down, and a new one erected, at the charge of the parish, 1704.—GEORGE POTTINGER, THO. COLEMAN, FRAN. COTTRELL, Churchwardens.”

On the front of the south gallery:—

“Raphe Snowe, gent., after many other benefactions to this church during his life, left £100 by will towards the building of this gallery. The remaining part of the charge was defrayed by voluntary contributions of the parishioners, and the gallery finished, in the year 1708.—THO. ADAMS, OB. FAIRCLOUGH, JOHN SKINNER, Churchwardens.”

On the front of the western gallery was formerly placed a dial, dated 1735, containing the following inscriptions:—

“This gallery was built by the voluntary contributions of the parishioners, anno 1699.—JOHN RICHINS, THO. COOPER, SIM. LEMON, Churchwardens.”

“This Church was repaired and beautified, anno 1815.—The REV. WILLIAM VYSE, LL.D., RECTOR. JOHN BROOKS,

STEPHEN KEEN, WALTER COSSER, WILLIAM COWARD, *Churchwardens.*"

The east end of the old north aisle was called Howard's Chapel, having been built, in 1552, by Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk (many of whose family are here interred); and that of the south aisle, Leigh's Chapel, built in the same year by Sir John Leigh (son of Ralph Leigh, Esq., lord of the manor of Stockwell), who, with his lady, is here buried.

At the bottom of the middle compartment of the south-east window, is painted on a pane 24 inches by 16, the portrait of a pedlar and his dog.

There is a tradition that the piece of land called Pedlar's Acre,¹ which has long been in the possession of the parish, was bequeathed by this man. At what time this memorial was first put up there is no minute, but such a portrait certainly existed in 1608, there being in the churchwardens' account for that year an entry of "two shillings paid to the glazier for a panel of glass for the window where the picture of the Pedlar stands." The present "new glass Pedlar" was put up in 1703, at the expense of £2, but was removed from where it was then placed to its present locality, being much more conspicuous.

In the tower, which is built of stone, is a peal of eight bells. In 1678 there were only six; but in 1723 they were recast and made into eight, at a cost of nearly £250.

Paulinas, Bishop of Nola, is generally considered as the first person who introduced bells into ecclesiastical service, about the year 400; and we are told by an ancient historian (Vincent, in *Spec. Hist.* lib. xxxiii. c. 9, apud Spel. *Glos.*) that in the year 610, Lupus, Bishop of Orleans, being at Sens, then besieged by the army of Clothair II., frightened away the be-

¹ This piece-of ground, containing by admeasurement one acre and seventeen poles, adjoins to the river, and is situate near the east end of the Surrey abutment of Westminster Bridge. It first occurs as the possession of the parish in 1504, when the rents arising from it were carried to the churchwardens' accounts. It was then called the Church Hoppys or Hope (signifying an isthmus or neck of land projecting into the river, or an enclosed piece of marsh land), which name it retained in 1623, when it was denominated the Church Osiers, probably from its swampy situation. It was first called Pedlar's Acre in a lease granted by Dr. Hooper, the rector, and the churchwardens, dated August 6, 1690. It is now built over.

siegers by ringing the bells of St. Stephen's Church, which is a clear proof that they were not at that time generally known in France.

The first large bells are mentioned by Bede in the year 680; before that period the early British Christians made use of wooden rattles (*sacra ligna*) to call the congregation of the faithful together.

According to Ingulphus (fol. 53) the first regular peal of bells was put up in Croyland Abbey, by the famous Abbot Turketullus, who died about 870.

The following ceremonies were formerly used at the baptism of bells:—1, the bell must be first baptized before it may be hung in the steeple; 2, the bell must be baptized by a bishop or his deputy; 3, in the baptism of the bell there is used holy water, oil, salt, cream, &c.; 4, the bell must have godfathers, and they must be persons of high rank; 5, the bell must be washed by the hand of a bishop; 6, the bell must be solemnly crossed by the bishop; 7, the bell must be anointed by the bishop; 8, the bell must be washed and anointed in the name of the Trinity; 9, at the baptism of the bell they pray literally for the bell. The following is part of the curious prayers used at the above ceremony:—

“Lord, grant that whatsoever this holy bell, thus washed and baptized and blessed, shall sound, all deceits of Satan, all danger of whirlwind, thunder, and lightning, and tempests, may be driven away, and that devotion may increase in Christian men when they hear it. O Lord, pour upon it thy heavenly blessing, that when it sounds in thy people's ears they may adore thee; may their faith and devotion increase; the devil be afraid and tremble, and fly at the sound of it. O Lord, sanction it by thy Holy Spirit, that the fiery darts of the devil may be made to fly backwards at the sound thereof, that it may deliver us from the danger of wind, thunder, &c., and grant, Lord, that all that come to the church at the sound of it may be free from all temptations of the devil.”¹

The dislike of evil spirits to bells is described by Wynken de Worde, in the *Golden Legend*:—

“It is said, the evil spirytes, that ben in the regon of

¹ Pontificale Romanum, Auctoritate Pontificiæ, lib. ii. cap. de Benedict. Signi vel Campanæ. *Venitiis*, 1698.

thayre, doubte moche when they here the belles rongen ; and this is the cause why the bells ben rongen whan it thondreth, and whan grete tempests and outrages of wether happen ; to the ende, that the fiends and wyched spirytes should be abashed and flee, and cease of the movynge of tempeste."

It was a common custom to put the following verses, or similar ones, in the steeples of churches :—

Laudo Deum verum, plebem voco, congreo clerum,
Defunctos ploro, pestem fugo, festa decoro.

I praise the true God, call the people, convene the clergy,
Lament the dead, dispel pestilence, and grace festivals.¹

Dr. Fuller, in later times, confutes the power of bells : he says, "they are no effectual charm against lightning. The frequent firing of abbey churches by lightning confuteth the proud motto commonly written on the bells in their steeples, wherein each bell entitled itself to a sixfold efficacy, viz. :—

Men's death I tell, by dollfull knell,
Lightning and Thunder, I break asunder,
On Sabbath all, to Church I call,
The sleepy head, I raise from bed,
The winds so fierce, I do disperse,
Men's cruel rage, I do assuage.²

Whereas it appears that abbey steeples, though quilted with bells almost *cap-à-pié*, were not proof against the sword of God's lightning. Yea, generally, when the heavens in tempests did strike fire, the steeples of abbeys proved often their timber, whose frequent burnings portended their final destruction."

Ever since the introduction of bells, the English have been distinguished for their proficiency in the art of ringing, and for their partiality to this amusement.

Hentzner, who wrote at the end of the sixteenth century, says, "The English excel in dancing and music, for they are active and lively ;" and adds, "they are vastly fond of great noises that fill the air, such as firing of cannon, beating of drums, and the ringing of bells, so that it is common for a number of them that have got a glass in their heads, to g

¹ Spelman's *Gloss.* v. Campana.

² *Church History*, b. iv. c. 9.

up into some belfry and ring bells for hours together for the sake of exercise.¹ Hence this country has been called "the ringing island."

The Lambeth bells contain the following inscriptions:—

FIRST BELL.—"These eight bells and frames, and all appurtenances, were new made, and a considerable weight of metal added to the old bells, A.D. 1723. The cost, near £250, was defrayed by many gentlemen and other inhabitants of this parish. *Sit Deus propitius illis.*"

SECOND BELL.—"R. Phelps made me, 1723."

THIRD BELL.—"Cast 1672, Boydell Cuper, William Phillips, C. W. New made with the other bells, 1723.—N.B. There is cast in this bell 24 King William's half-crowns."

FOURTH BELL.—"R. Phelps, fecit, 1723."

FIFTH BELL.—"R. Phelps, fecit, 1723."

SIXTH BELL.—"R. Phelps made me, 1723.—N.B. There is cast in this bell six King William's crowns."

SEVENTH BELL.—"Cast 1714. Edmund Gibson, D.D., Rector. Arthur Warner, John Pace, Peter Courthorpe, Churchwardens. New made with the other bells, 1723. R. Phelps, fecit."

EIGHTH BELL.—"Cast 1678. George Hooper, D.D., Rector. Nicholas Wheatley, William Kemp, Churchwardens. New made with the other seven bells, 1723. R. Phelps, fecit."

Belfries were first used about the seventh century. Alfred is said to have first erected a tower for bells at Athelney; and they were sometimes hung in more than one tower. On the walls of this tower are fixed several boards, on which are the following inscriptions:—

"Monday, October 20, 1777, the Society of College Youths rang in this steeple a true and complete peal of 5040 grandsire trebles, in three hours and ten minutes."

On another—

"Tuesday, March 31, 1778, the Society of London Youths rang in this steeple a true and complete peal of 5120 Oxford treble bobs, in three hours and twenty-one minutes."

On another—

"On Thursday, February 20, 1806, the Society of West-

¹ *Itin.* published by Lord Orford, Strawberry Hill, p. 88.

minster Youths rang in this steeple a true and complete peal of grandsire triples, consisting of 5040 changes, which was performed in three hours and thirteen minutes.”

On another tablet, near the last—

“LAMBETH YOUTHS. — The above society rang in this steeple, on Monday, March 24th, 1806, a complete peal of grandsire trebles, consisting of 5040 changes, in three hours and twelve minutes.”

In the Churchwardens' Books are the following items, *inter alia*, respecting the bells:—

1579. Payd for making the great clapper to a smithe in White Chapel, it waying xxxi lb. et dim. at *vid.* the pounce, 15*s.* 9*d.*
1598. Item, the olde great belle that was broken in the time of Roger Wynslo, Rychard Sharpe, and John Lucas, churchwardens, in 1598, did contain in weighte xiiii cwt. one quarter, and xxii lb.
1623. Payd for ryngynge when the Prince came from Spayne, 12*s.*
1630. June 27.—To the ryngers the day the Prince was baptized, 3*s.*
1633. October 15.—Payd for ryngynge on the Duke's birthday, 7*s.*
1705. Ap. 10.—Gave the ringers when the siege of Gibraltar was raised, 15*s.*

Church towers were formerly the parochial fortresses, and were fitted with fireplaces, &c., the parishioners resorting to them in time of danger.¹ According to Dr. Ducarel, a beacon was formerly placed on the top of this tower; but Mr. Denne says, the short distance it is from the gate-house of the palace, where the valuable writings of the Prerogative Court were kept, makes it appear very unlikely that it would be allowed. In Holler's view of Lambeth Palace, 1647, the beacon is plainly shown, and also in his view of London from Lambeth, *circa* 1666. It is also shown in the view of Lambeth from the Thames in Nichols's History; and in a view taken by a Florentine artist in the suite of Cosmo Duke of Tuscany, in 1669. There are no remains of it now in existence.

¹ Fosbrooke's *Enc. of Antiq.* i. p. 108.

In the churchwardens' books are some curious entries respecting the clock :¹—

1585. Agreed that Holloway shall have *iiii*s. a year for oyle for the clocke and bells, and for candle to the clocke.

1599. Payd to Lewis Smalle, for keeping the clocke, his wages, 12*s*.

1605. To Smalle for keeping the clocke, 16*s*.

1632. Payd for a new clock for the church, £5.

About the year 1700, Ralphe Snowe, Esq., gave a flagstaff and silk union flag, which was hoisted at the north-west corner of the tower. About 1717, the flag blew down, and no other was erected till 1777, when the churchwardens fixed one, and on the usual rejoicing days displayed the flag as heretofore.

In 1778, a handsome Gothic portal was erected by the churchwardens at the west end of the old church, for the convenience of those parishioners who kept carriages. In the same year a public subscription was opened, and £43. 5*s*. raised for adding a swell, and other improvements, to the organ; the charity children were also removed into a new gallery built for them near the organ, by faculty from Doctors' Commons. The organ was enlarged and improved by subscription on the restoration of the church in 1851.

In this church there were formerly several monuments to the nobility and gentry, now lost; it having been "found necessary," says Mr. Denne in 1795, "on a late alteration, to take down the table monuments." The inscriptions on many of them were preserved by Mr. Augustine Vincent, of the College of Arms.

Near the roof, on each side of the nave, are corbels from which arches spring; each corbel is adorned with a demi-angel holding a shield, with the following coats, beginning from the east end.

South Side.

1. Quarterly, France and England; probably put up by some of the Norfolk family.
2. Canterbury, impaling *Gules*, a fess *Or*, in chief a goat's head

¹ The origin of the invention of clocks is unknown. There were evidently none in King Alfred's time, since he is said to have measured his time by wax candles, marked by circular lines to distinguish the hours.

- erased; in base 3 escallops *Argent*. At the base, *Lord Warham*.
3. *Argent*, a chevron between three cocks' heads erased *Gules*, quartering *Azure*, three crescents *Argent*; impaling *Argent* a saltier *Sable*, in chief three escallops *Gules*.
 4. *Or*, a bend *Sable*; impaling *Gules* three lions rampant *Argent*.
 5. Quarterly, *Azure* and *Gules*, four lions of England passant *Or*, on a chief indented *Argent*, three ogresses.
 6. *Gules*, three goats' heads erased *Argent*, horned and bearded *Or*.

North Side.

1. The instruments of the crucifixion.
2. Canterbury, impaling quarterly *Gules* and *Ermine*; 1st and 4th, a goat's (or antelope's) head erased *Argent*; for Archbishop Morton.
3. *Gules*, a lion rampant *Argent*; Mowbray or Mompesson.
4. *Gules*, semée of cross crosslets, three lions rampant, *Argent*.
5. Barry of four, *Argent* and *Sable*, per pale counterchanged.
6. *Argent*, a cross, and in the dexter chief a canton *Gules*.

These shields were probably (with the exception of one) intended to commemorate contributors to the fabric. Four out of the twelve—viz., 1 and 6 on the south side, and 1 and 6 on the north side, had disappeared previous to the restoration, when they were replaced.

In a window on the north side, between the second and third corbels, was formerly this coat:—England, with a label of three points *Argent*, within a garter: the arms of John Mowbray, the last Duke of Norfolk of that family, made Knight of the Garter by Edward IV. He bore this coat as descended from Thomas de Brotherton, fifth son of Edward I.

There was formerly a painted window between the fourth and fifth corbels: Quarterly, 1st and 4th *Azure*, three crescents *Argent*; 2nd and 3rd, *Argent*, a chevronel between three cocks' heads erased *Gules*.

On the east wall of Howard's Chapel was an ancient piece of sculpture representing a shield with a lion rampant, being the arms, and probably part of one of the monuments, of the Dukes of Norfolk of the Howard family.

In the times of Popery, the high altar was not the only altar in Lambeth Church, nor, probably, in any other parish church in England. In the Churchwardens' Accounts, five are mentioned—viz., to the Virgin Mary, to St. Thomas, to St. George, to St. Nicholas, and to St. Christopher.

1520. Received of John Chamberlin, for the Vyrgin lyghtte, £1. 6s. 6d., ob.
1522. Received of the Duches of Norfolk, the xvii. daye of Julie, for the Vyrgin lyghtt, £3. 6s. 8d.
 Received of Richard Browne, for the Vyrgin lyghtt, £1. 2s.
 Received of St. Thomas's lyghtt, 13s., ob.
 Received of John Symonds, for St. George's lyghtt, 2s. 2d.
 Received of John Massey, for St. George's lyghtt, 1s. 6d.
 Received of Harie Bull and John Symes, for St. George's lyghtt, 2s. 2d.
1523. Paid for ii lb. new wax, for St. Nicholas lyghtt, 3s. 8d.
 Paid to Calcot, for St. Christopher's banner, 4s. 8d.
1519. Paid for 2 bordes, for the gable end of St. Christopher's ile, 2s. 4d.

Again, in the Churchwardens' Books, fol. 309-314, are—"Accounts of Wardens of the Brethren of Sent Crystover, kept within the Church of Lambeth, in the time of Henry VIII.," as follows:—

- Imprimis.* Paid to Syr William Webster (the priest), for 1 year and 1 quarter, £8. 6s. 8d.
- Paid for a carpenter to mend the lyghtts, 1s.
 — for a priest when Syr William went on business, 1s.
 — for mending tapers, 1s.
 — for the expenses of fests, £4. 1s. 1d.
 — for the drawghts of the mortmayne, 3s. 4d.
 — for 2 new torches, 13s. 4d.
 — for 2 tapers, 1s.
 — for making the altar clothe, 8s.
 — for costs and charges of the feste, £2. 7s. 8d.

In the reign of Queen Mary, is a charge for replacing an altar on the revival of Popery, in Howard's Chapel.

A. 1557. Paid to Nicholas Brymsted, for making up the syde awtor in my Lady of Norfolk's Chapel, and paving in the churche, and for sande, 4s. 2*d*.

The chapel on the north side of the chancel, built by Thomas Duke of Norfolk, was consecrated in 1522.

In the Churchwardens' Accounts of that year are the following entries :—

Payd for candyls when the chapel was hallowed, 2*d*.

To my lady's grace for cloth for the ambys, £1.

1567. Payd for mending a piece of glasse in the crucifixe in the Dewk's Chapel, 1s. 4*d*.

Before the Reformation there were few fixed seats in any of the parish churches. In the reign of Philip and Mary there were so many in Lambeth Church, as to render it necessary to distinguish by labels to whom they belonged :—" Paid for a skin of parchment to write men's names upon the pews, 4*d*."

At a vestry called in 1564, it was agreed, that all who held seats in " Sir John à Lee's Chapel, should pay quarterly towards the reparation of the church for their services, xiii*d*." And all those who had seats in the " Dutchess of Norfolk's Chapell," to pay the same. The rest of the inhabitants to pay one penny a quarter.

A. 1573. Paid for a fote stole in Mr. Framton's pewe, 3*d*.

A. 1574. P^d a joiner for 2 seats for the clerke and the skolers to sit and saye sarvyze in, £1. 4s. 8*d*.

1582. For cutting down partition between the church and the chancel, and new seats, 1s. 2*d*.

1584. P^d remov^s the curate's pew and mending the clerk's seat, 6*d*.

1608. For setting up a seat for the ease of women that come to be churched, 7s. 10*d*.

1615. Paid the carpenter for 26 single seats, in the middle row on the north side of the church, £26.

Dr. Featley gave a sundial, which was placed over the church porch.

Over the old Vestry Room, at the east end of the south isle, was formerly a room, respecting which the following items occur in the Churchwardens' Book :—

1569. Paide the charges of the fynshynge of the chamber over the vestry, with the staires, &c., £3. 4s. 10d.
 1621. Payd to Thomas Mercer for repayringe the room over the vestrie house, £1. 8s. 4d.

By the Churchwardens' Accounts it appears that in 1522, a new pulpit was erected in this church at a cost of 20 shillings, and the old one was valued at *eightpence* only. Now, although preaching was so unfrequent in parochial churches before the sixteenth century, as to render it unlikely that much expense would be incurred for a pulpit, yet, considering the situation of Lambeth Church, this seems scarcely credible. The new one continued in use till 1615, when Archbishop Abbot gave another, at a cost of £15. It was placed against the south-east pillar of the nave, and was furnished with an hour-glass, of which there are no remains.

In the Churchwardens' Accounts are two entries respecting the hour-glass :—

1579. Payd to Yorke for the frame in which the *houre* standeth, 1s. 4d.
 1615. Payd for an iron for the *hour-glass*, 6s. 8d.

Concerning the use of hour-glasses in churches, Mr. Denne¹ says, "Some have imagined that the ancient fathers preached, as the Greek and Roman orators declaimed, by an *hour-glass*; on the contrary, it has been remarked that the sermons of several of them were not of this length; and it is particularly said that there are many sermons in St. Austin's tenth volume which a man might deliver with distinctness and propriety in eight minutes, and some in almost half that time." The old pulpit and reading-desk stood near the middle of the nave at the entrance of the chancel. They were presented by Mr. Ralph Snowe, as appears by the following entry in the vestry minutes :—

"June 14, 1693, where as Mr. Ralphe Snowe, treasurer to the Archbishop of Canterbury, observing the pulpit to be old, and to stand at present so inconveniently, hath given a new pulpit, reading-desk, and clerk's pew, to be fixed in a more

¹ Addend. *Hist. Lambeth*, p. 268.

convenient place: it is this day ordered in the vestry, that the new pulpit, &c., be placed against the pillar joined to the chancel on the south side; and that to make room for them, the seats that are there at present may be taken away, so far as there shall be occasion."

The pulpit and desks were subsequently removed into the chancel, and afterwards to another position, at the entrance from the chancel to the nave.

In the year 1620, the following entries occur in the Churchwardens' Books respecting the frame about the communion table:—

Imprimis. Paid to James Simpson, joyner, for making the frame about the communion, with scrues and iron-work, £5. 5s.

Item, for lyme, sand, and works in levelling the chancel, 17s. 6d.

Item, for matting the frame about the communion table, 6s.

Item, for wainscott and setting the upper end of the chancel, £2. 6s. 6d.

There was formerly a gallery over the entrance into the chancel, which was commonly called the rood-loft, in which was usually an organ.

The Rood (from the Saxon *rode*, a cross) was an image of Christ upon the Cross, generally made of wood, and placed in a loft, erected for that purpose over the passage from the church into the chancel. The Rood was not considered complete without the images of St. John and the Virgin Mary standing on either side of the cross, in allusion to St. John (John xix. 26). The place bearing the rood-loft was called a *rere-dosse*.

Roods were first ordered to be taken down Nov. 14, 1547, 1st Edw. VI., and the royal arms, with such texts of scripture as condemned images, were ordered to be placed in their stead.

The rood-loft was taken down in 1570, where the organ was afterwards placed. Respecting the old organ the following entries occur in the Churchwardens' Books:—

1517. Paid to Sir William Argall for the organs, 10s.

1565. Received for an old paire of organs, £1. 10s.

1568. Paid to Father Howe for his fee for keeping the organe one year, 1s.

The present organ, which is of a fine tone, and is placed over the western gallery, was erected in the time of Queen Anne.

Organs began to be generally used in churches about the year 828. They were used in England in monasteries and churches in the time of King Edgar, who died in 975; and Durandus, who lived in the year 1280, says they were continued in churches in his time. William of Malmesbury (*circa* 1120) says, that the Saxons had organs in their churches before the Conquest; and that St. Dunstan, in the reign of King Edgar, gave one to Abingdon Abbey.

Many organs were destroyed by the Puritans, who held them in abhorrence.

The Registers of this parish begin with the year 1539, and are continued to the present time: in the year 1786, they were contained in thirteen volumes, well preserved.

In the Churchwardens' Accounts are the following entries respecting them:—

1566. Paid for paper ryall, for the christenyng boke, 6*d*.

Paid Matthew Allen, by consente of the hole parishe, for new writing of the olde boke of baptisme, marriage, and burial, 6*s*. 8*d*.

1574. For ii quere of paper to make a boke, 8*d*.

1593. Paid to the curat for writinge our boke of christenings, weddings, and burials, 2*s*.

During the Commonwealth the banns of marriage were published in towns upon market-days, and the marriage ceremony was performed by a justice of the peace; but in 1657, ministers were again empowered to marry.

In these registers is an entry of such a marriage:—

1653, Nov. 7. Mark Perkins and Margaret Payne, married by Thomas Cooper, justice of the peace.

In addition to the mother church, the following district and proprietary churches have been erected in this parish, to supply the spiritual wants of its greatly increasing population.

St. John's, Waterloo Road.

This church is a handsome structure of brick, with stone dressings, in the Grecian style of architecture. The entire western front consists of a hexastyle portico of the Grecian-Doric order, with entablature and pediment. The columns are fluted, and the whole raised on three steps.

Behind the portico rises a lofty steeple, in four stories, from the roof; the lower story is rusticated, and contains the clock-dials. The next story is of the Ionic order, having two columns on each face, with antæ at the angles, and a louvre window in each intercolumniation. In this division is an excellent peal of eight bells, of which the tenor weighs 19 cwt. The third story is of the same general design as the last, but of diminished proportions. From this story rises a pedestal supporting an obelisk, which is surmounted by a stone ball and cross.

The interior is similar to most of our modern churches of Grecian design. The length is 120 feet, and breadth 67 feet. In the western gallery is a good organ, erected in 1827, at the cost of £1200, given by the late Thomas Lett, Esq. The east end is ornamented with a handsome stained glass window, and the reredos is composed of antæ richly gilt and painted in arabesque.

In the middle aisle, under the organ gallery, is a beautiful font of white marble, which was brought from Italy, and presented to the church by Dr. Barrett, the first minister. It is about four feet in height, and has the form of an antique vase. The handles are demi-angels terminating in foliage; and both in front and at the back is an ornamental compartment, enclosing a finely sculptured female figure in basso-relievo: the one bearing a book with a lamb, and the other a wreath and a palm-branch. From the workmanship and carvings it appears to have been made about the commencement of the last century.

The first stone of this church was laid on the 30th of June, 1823, by Archbishop Sutton, who presented the communion plate, at a cost of £120; and the building was consecrated on the 3rd of November, 1824, by Dr. Tomline, Bishop of Winchester. It was built from the designs of Francis Bedford,

Esq., architect, at a cost, including the fittings-up, &c., of about £18,000. There are 2037 sittings, of which 851 are free.

The living is a perpetual curacy. The Rev. Jonathan Tyers Barrett, D.D., was the first minister; and on his resignation in 1832, the Rev. Robert Irvine, A.M., became his successor. The present incumbent is the Rev. J. A. Johnston, who was nominated in 1848.

Schools, with residence for teacher attached, were erected in 1825, at a cost of £2100. Further schools were built in 1852, at a cost of £850.

St. Matthew's, Brixton.

The Archbishop of Canterbury laid the first stone in 1822, and the church was consecrated on the 21st of June, 1824, by Dr. Tomline, Bishop of Winchester.

This church is of the Grecian-Doric order, and was designed by Charles Porden, Esq., architect. The ground-plan is a parallelogram, measuring about 100 feet in length, and 65 feet in breadth. The cost of erection was £15,192. 9s. The body of the church is of light-coloured brick; the dressings and ornamental parts are of stone.

The west front is occupied by a portico composed of four fluted columns and two antæ raised on a stylobite of five steps, supporting an entablature and pediment.

In the central part of the eastern front is a projecting tower, surmounted by a steeple of two stories; and the recessed side divisions each contain an entrance porch, fronted by antæ supporting an entablature. The lower story of the steeple has the form of a square temple of the Doric order; each face consisting of two columns and two antæ, supporting an entablature, above which is a parapet with breaks for the clock-dials. The upper story consists of an octagonal temple, designed from that of Cyrrhestes at Athens; this is crowned by a pyramidal roof, enriched with scroll foliage, and surmounted by a plain stone cross.

The interior exhibits much elegance and skilful arrangement. There is a spacious gallery on each side, and also at the west end, resting upon square antæ: in the latter is placed the organ (built by Lincoln), and in the recesses at the sides are smaller galleries for the school-children of the district.

The altar-piece is placed at the east end on three raised steps, and immediately over it, on tables, are inscribed the Lord's Prayer, Decalogue, and Creed, in gilt letters.

This is now a perpetual curacy, and independent of the mother church. The Rev. Edward Rogers, D.D., was the first minister. He was succeeded, in 1841, by the Rev. John Vaughan, D.C.L. The Rev. N. C. Garland is the present incumbent.

Schools, with residence, were erected in 1827, and enlarged in 1829 and 1832, at a total cost of £1514. The parsonage was erected in 1843, at a cost of £2000. A further sum of £150 was expended in improvements in 1853.

St. Luke's, Norwood.

This church was commenced in the year 1822, and completed in 1825; when, on the 15th of July, it was consecrated by the late George Pretyman Tomline, D.D., Bishop of Winchester. It was built from the designs of Francis Bedford, Esq., architect, at a total cost of about £18,000. It is a large and handsome edifice of brick, with stone dressings, in the Grecian style of architecture. The west front is wholly composed of a hexastyle portico of the Corinthian order, with fluted columns surmounted by a plain entablature and pediment.

The steeple rises above the roof in three stories, the lowermost being rusticated and pierced for the clock-dials. The second story is in the form of a square temple, of the Doric order, and contains two bells. The upper story is formed by an octangular turret, surrounded by a peristyle of eight shafts, and having a square opening on each face. The whole is crowned with a cupola, surmounted by a stone ball and cross.

The interior is elegant and chaste. The entire length is 105 feet, breadth 66 feet; and it contains 1412 sittings, of which 688 are free. The communion-table occupies a recess at the eastern end. The plate was presented by Archbishop Sutton.

Schools were erected in 1826 (enlarged 1843) and 18th 30, at a total cost of £1340.

The living is a perpetual curacy. The first minister was the Rev. A. Gibson, A.M., who was succeeded, in 1836, by the

Rev. Charles Turner, A.M., who died this year, 1858. The present incumbent is the Rev. J. W. Lester, M.A.

At a short distance from St. Luke's Church, is the NORWOOD CEMETERY, occupying nearly fifty acres of ground, chiefly lying on the north and north-west acclivities of a commanding eminence, from which the views of Norwood, Penge, Hernehill, Nunhead, and the adjacent country, are very fine. In the midst of these, on the adjacent heights of Penge, is seen the Crystal Palace, happily blending the beauties of Nature with the appliances of Art. The sum of £75,000 has been expended by the company upon these grounds. On the most elevated part are two chapels, erected from the designs of William Tite, Esq., respectively used for celebrating the burial service according to the ritual of the Church of England, and for Dissenters. They are both constructed of white brick, ornamented with stone dressings, in the more chastened style of the Pointed architecture which prevailed in the reign of Henry VI. The Episcopal chapel stands due east and west, and is in length 70 feet, and in breadth 32 feet. The Dissenters' chapel stands nearly north and south, and is 60 feet in length and 30 feet wide.

St. Mark's, Kennington.

This church stands on the south side of Kennington-park, near the intersection of the road leading to Brixton and Croydon with that of Vauxhall and Camberwell. Its site is somewhat remarkable, as having been the place of execution for criminals doomed to capital punishment at the county assizes; and here many persons suffered as traitors after the insurrection of the Scotch in favour of the Pretender in the year 1745.

The first stone was laid by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 1st of July, 1822; and the building was consecrated on the 30th of June, 1824, by George Pretyman Tomline, D.D., Bishop of Winchester.

It is a spacious edifice, of an oblong form, composed partly of brick with stone dressings, and partly of stone. The entire west front consists of a portico of the Doric order. There is a tower and cupola at the west end, crowned by a lofty cross. At the east end is an attached building, including a vestry

and other offices, beneath which is a flight of steps leading to the catacombs. The entire length is 104 feet, breadth 61 feet. The interior is light, airy, and ornamental. Spacious galleries extend along each side, and across the west end, where the organ is placed.

The expense of erection, including the purchase of the site and furniture, was £22,719. 19s. 11d., of which sum the Parliamentary Commissioners gave £7651. 1s. 10d.; lent without interest £8442. 2s. 6d., and the remainder with interest. It will hold 2016 persons, of whom 934 can be provided with free sittings.

The Rev. William Otter, A.M., was the first minister, and was appointed by the Rector of Lambeth. The patronage, since it became a separate district parish at the death of Dr. D'Oyly, became vested in the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Rev. Charlton Lane, A.M., who was instituted on the 9th of March, 1832, on the presentation of Archbishop Howley, is the present incumbent.

There are four schools, with residences attached, respectively built in 1827 (enlarged in 1834 and 1850), at a total cost of £2896; 1836, at a cost of £783; 1837 (enlarged in 1847 and 1852), at a total cost of £1287; and in 1848 (enlarged in 1853), at a total cost of £1944.

The parsonage-house was erected in 1838, at a cost of £2336.

Church of the Holy Trinity.

This church is situate in Carlisle-street, directly opposite where Carlisle House formerly stood. It stands upon a piece of ground that formed an angle of the kitchen-garden of Lambeth Palace, which was presented for the purpose by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is a plain building, of Suffolk brick, and was erected from the designs of Edward Blore, Esq., architect, at a cost of about £3600, principally defrayed by voluntary contributions. There are galleries at the sides, and a small organ at the west end, in a gallery erected to receive it. There is a small robing-room on the south side; the pulpit and reading-desk are placed near the east end, in the middle of the area. There are 971 sittings, of which 470 are free.

This is a perpetual curacy, of which the patronage is vested

in the Rector of Lambeth. The first incumbent was the Rev. John Pratt; he resigned at Midsummer, 1840, and was succeeded by Charles Edmund Wylde, A.M., who also resigned about Michaelmas, 1848; and in November in the same year, the Rev. John Leigh Spencer was appointed his successor. The present incumbent is the Rev. James Gillman, who was appointed in 1849. A district, including a population of more than six thousand persons, all residing within the compass of about half a mile, was assigned to this church by an order of her Majesty in Council, dated the 23rd of June, 1841.

St. Mary the Less.

This chapel, situate in Princes-road, Lambeth-butts, was erected in 1827-8, from the designs of Francis Bedford, Esq., architect, at an expense of £7634. 10s. 4d., granted by the Parliamentary Commissioners. It was consecrated on the 26th of August, 1828, by the Bishop of Winchester. It is a neat edifice, in the later style of English architecture, with a campanile turret crowned by a small spire, which is surmounted by a ball and cross. The interior consists of a nave, aisles, and a small chancel; the former being separated from each other by ranges of slender clustered columns, which support the galleries, and, being also continued by ribs springing from the capitals, compose, with others springing from the side walls, an imitation of a groined roof both over the nave and aisles.

The east window is divided into four principal lights, and in the heading are divers religious emblems in stained glass. On each side of the chapel, and at the west end, are galleries: in the latter is an organ, with seats for the charity-schools at the sides. There are 1960 sittings, of which 1347 are free.

The chapel is now held as a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Lambeth, and has a district assigned to it extending from the banks of the Thames to Kennington-road. The first minister, appointed in 1828, was the Rev. Charlton Lane, A.M. (now incumbent of St. Mark's, Kennington); on whose resignation, the Rev. Stephen Pope, A.M., was nominated. He died on the 24th of October, 1833, aged thirty-six years; and is commemorated by a marble tablet in the chapel, ornamented by sacramental emblems,

which was erected by a subscription among the congregation. He was succeeded by the Rev. H. S. Plumptre, A.M., who became lecturer at St. Michael's, Stockwell, in 1829, when the Rev. Robert Eden, A.M., was appointed curate. The Rev. Robert Gregory is the present incumbent.

Schools were erected in 1835, at a cost of £1290.

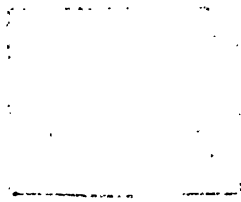
St. Michael's, Stockwell.

This church is situate in the New-park-road, nearly equidistant between the Brixton and Clapham roads. It was erected in 1841, from the designs and under the superintendence of the late William Rogers, Esq., architect, of St. Ann's-road, and was consecrated on November the 18th in the same year, by the Bishop of Winchester.

This edifice is a composition in the lancet or Early English style of architecture; but much of a novel character at the *east* end, which constitutes the principal front, and faces Lorn-road. Here the central part (including the chief entrance) consists of an hexagonal tower, of three stories, surmounted by a slender spire of the same form, which is supported by flying buttresses, and crowned by a handsome finial. At each angle of the tower is a graduated buttress of four stages, with an ornamental pinnacle; and in the front of the second story is a clock-dial placed within a triangular niche.

In 1844, the Rev. Charles Kemble erected projecting porches at the northern and southern angles of the building, forming entrances to the aisles and galleries, over each of which is an oblong window flanked by ornamental buttresses. On each side of the church are seven lancet windows between similar buttresses; and in the circular termination of the west end are others of the same character.

The interior has a light and elegant appearance. The roof is of open timber work, stained dark oak; the galleries are supported by cast-iron columns, painted white, which also serve to separate the nave from the aisles. The communion-table is placed in a recess at the east end, on the walls of which are inscribed the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Commandments. Above the screen, or reredos, a large aperture admits the light from the central window of the tower, which is filled with stained glass. There is a good organ, by Hill, in the





ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.



ALL SAINTS' SCHOOLS.

gallery within the circular recess at the west end, which was presented by S. B. Brooke, Esq.

The total expense incurred in the erection of this church was nearly £5000, which was defrayed partly by grants and partly by voluntary gifts.

An ecclesiastical (chapelry) district, including a portion of South Lambeth, and comprising a population of about 7000 persons, was assigned to it by an order of her Majesty in Council on the 23rd of December, 1845. The present incumbent is the Rev. Charles Kemble, A.M., appointed in 1844, the rector of Lambeth being the patron. The perpetual curate of St. Mark's is now the patron of this chapelry, a great change having taken place, under legal ecclesiastical arrangements, in the patronage of the several districts of Lambeth parish, after the decease of Dr. D'Oyly, in January, 1846.

In Dorset-street are the NATIONAL and INFANT SCHOOLS of this district, erected in 1847. Children are admitted to these schools on their obtaining a certificate from one of the clergy of the district. Those that are under six years of age are required to pay *2d.* per week; and of those between six and eleven, the first of a family *2d.* and the rest *1d.* each. The hours of instruction are from nine to twelve in the morning, and from two to four in the afternoon. This building is also open for public worship every Sunday at eleven o'clock in the morning, and at half-past six in the evening. There is a branch school in Ingleton-street, which is regulated by the same rules.

Owing to the very praiseworthy exertions of the Rev. Charles Kemble, the incumbent, there has been instituted a system of district visiting, which has been ably seconded by from thirty to forty ladies, who each take an apportioned part of the parish in which to exercise their truly Christian duties. In the National School-rooms, every Tuesday and Friday evening, two hours are devoted to the instruction of adult persons of both sexes.

All Saints.

This church, which is situate in York-street, Lambeth-marsh, was built between the 13th of May, 1844, when the first stone was laid, and September, 1845, from the designs of William

Rogers, Esq., architect, and at an expense of £6399. 12*s.* 6*d.* It is in the Anglo-Norman style of architecture. The principal entrance is into the Lower Marsh, and opens into a long corridor from a recessed arch, decorated with zig-zag and other mouldings wrought in the basement story of a well-proportioned campanile tower of three stories, surmounted by a slender spire. The height of the tower is 79 feet, and that of the spire 54 feet. The interior consists of a nave and aisles, terminated by a recessed angular chancel, which is lit in a subdued but harmonious tone by a semi-dome skylight filled with stained glass. There is a spacious gallery over each aisle and at the west end, in which latter is a richly decorated organ, centrally divided. The length of the church is 100 feet, and the breadth 50 feet. It contains 1500 sittings, of which 700 are free.

The first minister was the Rev. Abraham Peat, A.M., appointed in 1845. The Rev. Whitmore Carr, A.M., appointed in 1855, is the present incumbent. The patronage is vested in the incumbent of St. John's.

Attached to the church in York-street are the ALL SAINTS' NATIONAL AND INFANT SCHOOLS, which were opened for the reception of children on the 11th of December, 1854. The total cost, including site, was £1700. These schools depend for support upon the pence of the children, with an annual grant from the Walcot Charity, and well deserve the support of the friends of education. There are also Ladies' Needlework and District Visiting Societies.

Holland Chapel, otherwise Christ Church.

This chapel, situate in the Brixton-road, is a neat stuccoed edifice, with a bell-turret over the central part. There are three galleries and a good organ, with accommodation for about 1000 persons. It was erected in 1820, by the Rev. J. Styles, D.D., for Independents, but has for many years been a proprietary Episcopal chapel. It is now called Christ Church. The Rev. James M'Connel Hussey, A.B., is the present incumbent.

In Lawn-place, South Lambeth, is an *Episcopal chapel*, which was erected in 1794, accommodating about 600 persons. It is surmounted by a bell-turret, and contains a fine-toned

organ. The patronage is vested in the proprietors and the rector of Lambeth. The Rev. J. Soper was the minister until 1857, when he was succeeded by the Rev. C.P. Shepherd.

St. Andrew's, Stamford Street.

This church was erected in 1856, from the designs of S. S. Teulon, Esq., architect, and is noteworthy for the bold and natural manner in which he has attained artistic and polychromatic effects, by the employment of very simple materials.

St. Andrew's, like many of our metropolitan churches, is short in proportion to its breadth, and comprises in its plan a clerestoried nave and aisles of four bays, the tower occupying the most western bay on the ritually north but really east side (the church stands north and south), and a chancel, also clerestoried, with aisles of two bays extending to the east end. There is a tower, built with bands of red and white brick, from the four gables of which rises a slate spire. The west window consists of two lights, with a circular window in the gable; that to the east of five lights, and those of the north aisle of four, while the clerestory is composed of very effective broad low windows of five lights. The pillars are circular, resting upon low round bases tapering conically to a band, from which the shaft springs.

The general internal effect of this church is spacious and dignified. In the nave each spandril contains, in red brick, a circle bearing the pentalpha; while the entire chancel-wall, east end as well as side, is a chequered diaper of red brick on the white ground. The effect is rich, and the contrast thus produced marks out the chancel most completely. The aisles, as we have seen, run to the east end, and the chancel is parclosed north and south by constructional screens, the former, which is the more lofty, acting as a boundary to the vestry, which is worked in the inside of the church. It is solid, except an open parapet of brick at the top. The screen to the south is low, and of stone. The reredos is constructed of red and white bricks alternating in patterns, and relieved by horizontal bands of black brick. The design is an arcade of seven trefoil-headed arches, formed of moulded brick, but with shafts of lizard serpentine, and caps and bases of stone. Above these arches is a horizontal band of circles, made of encaustic tiles,

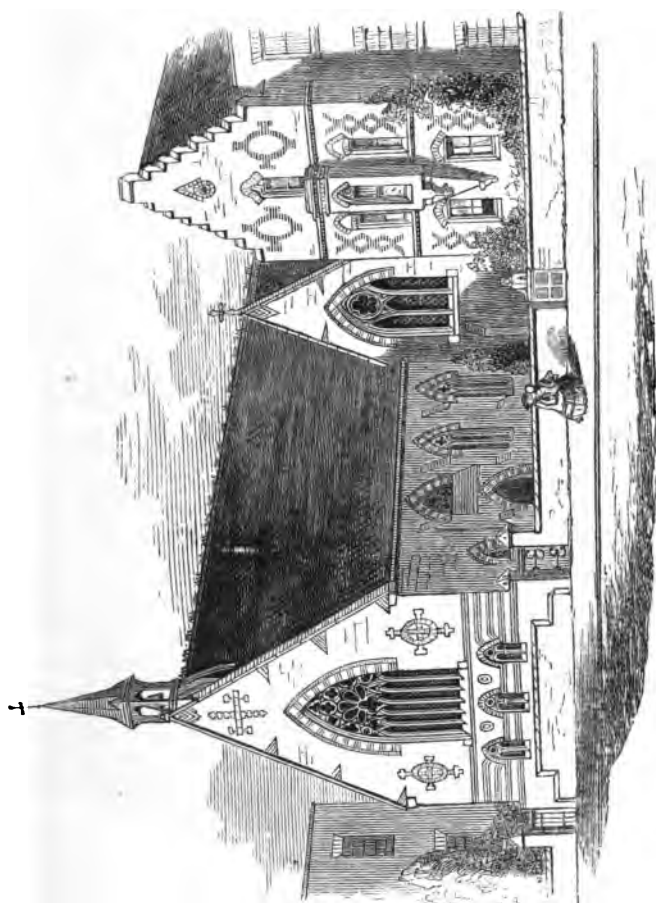
capped with a bold and massive brick cornice, with a band of encaustic tiles bearing monograms and crosses. This combination of brick with a rare species of stone has a very pleasing effect. The altar is framed in wood, and the sanctuary rail is of stone. The prayer-desk faces west, and is situated on the north side of the nave, the pulpit standing on the south. In the west window is a representation of St. Andrew in painted glass. The chancel-pillars have foliated capitals, very well carved by Mr. Forsyth. The seats are all open.

The church was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester. The Rev. A. S. Canney is the present incumbent.

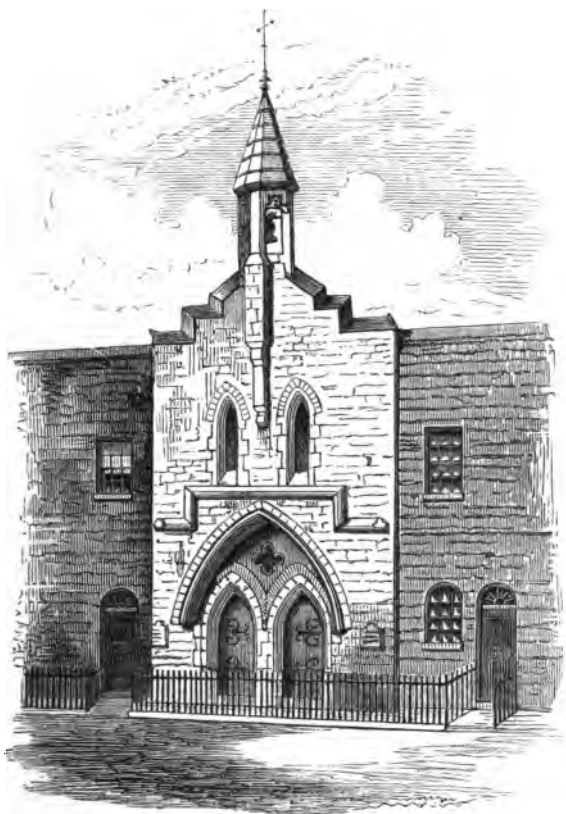
St. Thomas's, Westminster Road.

This church was erected from the design of S. S. Teulon, Esq., architect. As originally designed, it exhibited a modification of the fine Dominican church at Ghent; but, the estimates having been cut down, it has now merely the appearance of a long and broad parallelogram, with aisles of two bays towards the east for galleries, in addition to the west gallery. Externally Mr. Teulon has called into play the graceful effects of particoloured bricks, felicitously using them unchamfered in his smaller windows; and a small square fleche for a single bell stands upon the roof at the west end. Adjacent rises the new parsonage, correspondingly designed. The church and house cost together £6580.12*s.*1*d.* There are 1100 sittings, of which 809 are free. The parochial district of St. Thomas, constituted under the act of the late Sir Robert Peel, contains a population of 10,000 persons, of which the majority are of the poorest description. The money expended in building the church and parsonage was obtained by voluntary contributions; and the patronage of the living is vested in the following gentlemen, who contributed most munificently towards its erection:—The Marquis of Blandford, M.P.; Sir Edward N. Buxton, Bart.; Robert Hanbury, Esq.; Robert Hanbury, Esq., Jun.; and the Rev. Charles Kemble, M.A. The first stone was laid on the 24th of September, 1856, by Robert Hanbury, Esq., and the ceremony of consecration was performed by the Bishop of Winchester on the 24th of June, 1857.

In the Waterloo-road is St. Thomas's Chapel of Ease (used as a temporary church before the erection of St. Thomas's in



ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH AND PARSONAGE.



ST. THOMAS'S CHAPEL OF EASE.



the Westminster-road), where there is service every Sunday morning at eleven o'clock, and evening at half-past six, and also on Thursday evenings at eight. Here are held the "National and Infant Schools," supplying upwards of 300 of the rising generation with religious and useful education. To their worthy pastor this district is indebted for the institution of a library for the congregation, and also for children; a Spiritual Aid Fund, a District Visiting Society, a Maternal Society, and a Sunday School. A special service for policemen is performed in the chapel-of-ease on stated days in the week.

The present incumbent is the Rev. James Richard Starey.

St. Matthew's Church, Denmark Hill.

This church was reconstructed and built upon the site of an old chapel, formerly serving as a chapel-of-ease to the neighbouring churches in the parishes of Camberwell and Lambeth. It was for some time under the pastoral care of the Rev. Thomas Dale, now vicar of St. Pancras, and canon of St. Paul's.

Upon the appointment, in 1844, of the present incumbent, the Rev. Stephen Bridge, A.M., enlargement of the structure became necessary; and in 1847, the old chapel was pulled down, and the present edifice erected.

It was completed, with the exception of the upper part of tower and spire, in July, 1848. Sir Claude de Crespigny, Bart., the ground landlord, having kindly consented to give the site, and the proprietors having generously relinquished their interest in the chapel, with a view to its consecration as a new district church, that ceremony was performed by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, and an ecclesiastical district was assigned to it.

The design, furnished by A. D. Gough, Esq., architect, of Lancaster-place, was adopted, with certain curtailments to lessen cost, and parts left for a time unfinished. Subsequently the tower and spire have been completed in accordance with his original design, and under his direction, as well as a further enlargement, by the addition of transepts, to the original arrangement of nave and side aisles.

The accommodation altogether is for 1500 persons.

The church has a lofty clerestory, and an apsidal termination of nave forming the chancel. It has north and south and west-end galleries; an elaborately carved organ-screen, with rose window over it at the west end; and a carved stone reredos, dwarf screen, and five narrow double-light windows in the chancel. The pulpit and desk are of oak, and it has also a good stone font.

The church is medieval in style; it is built of ragstone, with Bath-stone dressings. Both exterior and interior partake of rather a continental than an English character, lightness and elegance being its main characteristics.

St. Matthew's Schools, in the Camberwell New-road, consisting of infant and girls' schools, teachers' residences, &c., form a very picturesque group of buildings. They are built with red bricks and Bath-stone dressings, to the design of A. D. Gough, Esq. The infant schools and teachers' residences were commenced in 1849, and completed in the following year. The girls' school has subsequently been erected.

Stockwell Episcopal Chapel.

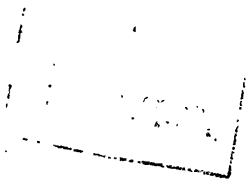
On the west side of Stockwell-green. It is a plain brick building, towards the erection of which, Archbishop Secker contributed £500 in the year 1767. It was greatly enlarged in 1810, and contains sittings for 800 persons. The present minister is the Rev. Henry Clissold, A.M., who was appointed in 1824; he is rector also of Chelmondisham, in Suffolk.

St. Paul's, Vauxhall.

This chapel was erected in 1813. In the year 1850 it was enlarged and improved at an expense of £300. There is accommodation for 600 persons. It was rented by Messrs. Price's Candle Company for the use of their workmen for some time, but at present it is not in use.

Verulam Chapel.

Erected in 1811. It is a plain square building, fronted by a range of pilasters of the Doric order, surmounted by an entablature and pediment. This chapel was originally of the Independent connection, but is now Episcopal. In 1853, the sum of £200 was expended in improvements. There is





ST. BARNABAS' CHURCH.
THE REV. WILLIAM HARKER, A.M., INCUMBENT.
(See Addenda.)



ST. BARNABAS' SCHOOLS.

accommodation for 650 persons. The present minister is the Rev. C. Green, appointed in 1857.

St. James's Chapel.

A proprietary establishment in Clayton-place, Kennington-road. It was enlarged in 1851, at a cost of £500, in which year also £80 was expended in the erection of schools. There is accommodation for 800 persons. The present minister is the Rev. Henry Woodward.

St. John's, Angell Town.

This church is designed in the Perpendicular style. Its plan comprises a massive west tower, 23 feet square and 100 feet in height, to the spring of the angular turrets; a nave, chancel, north and south aisles, with a large porch and room over. The roof-timbers are deal, stained, and the intervening spaces tinted of an azure hue. The nave and aisles are paved with Staffordshire tiles, alternately black and red, and the chancel with encaustic tiles. The east window is of five lights, and contains painted glass by Hudson. The church contains 1500 sittings, including a small western gallery. The seating, pulpit, desk, and other fittings are of oak. The church was built in 1853, at the sole expense (£5500) of William Stone, Esq., of the Casino, Herne-hill, from the designs of B. Ferrey, Esq., architect. The site was given by the owner of the estate, Benedict J. A. Angell, Esq. The ecclesiastical district of St. John's was assigned under the 8th & 9th Vict. cap. 70, sec. 23, and is detached from St. Matthew's, Brixton. The first incumbent is the Rev. Matthew Vaughan. A parsonage house and schools, with residence attached, were erected in 1853, at an expense for the former of £1500, and for the latter of £1800. Angell Town takes its name from the eccentric "John" who died at Stockwell-park House in 1784, and in whose will (fruitful of litigation) was expressed a desire that a chapel should be dedicated to the saint of his name.

St. Barnabas.

This building is in the Early-English style of architecture, and is faced with Kentish rag, with Bath-stone quoins and dressings. The nave walls are carried up upon Caen-stone

columns, with carved caps; the chancel is a semi-octagon, with a window in each bay; the ceiling of the chancel is groined, but the building generally is very little ornamented. All the woodwork is of deal, stained. The entire length, including the chancel, is 102 feet; the entire width 57 feet; the height of nave 55 feet. There are galleries, which are constructed independently of the nave columns. There is a good organ constructed in two compartments, allowing of the light passing through the west window into the body of the church. The church has no tower or spire, but there is a bell-turret surmounted by a pinnacle at the west end of the nave, at the junction with the south aisle. The first stone was laid on the 17th of June, 1848, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the consecration took place on Monday the 24th of June, 1850, the ceremony being performed by the Bishop of Winchester. The total cost was £5815.

Schools, with residence attached, were erected in 1841, at a cost of £864. In 1850, the sum of £1920 was expended in the erection of further schools.

The present incumbent is the Rev. J. S. Canney.

Tulse Hill.

This church was erected in 1854-5. The site was given by J. Cressingham, Esq., who also built the parsonage house. The district is taken out of St. Luke's, Norwood, and St. Matthew's, Brixton. The Rev. J. W. Watson, A.M., appointed in 1856, is the incumbent.

There are also in Lambeth, numerous chapels connected with the various denominations of Dissenters.

RECTORS

OF

Saint Mary's, Lambeth,

FROM

A.D. 1197 TO 1858.

THE living is a rectory, in the deanery of Southwark, archdeaconry of Surrey, and diocese of Winchester. In the *Taxation* of Pope Nicholas (20th Edward I. anno 1292) it is valued at forty-five marks, with the deduction of a pension to the Bishop of Rochester, amounting to the sum of £3. 6s. 8d.; a quitrent of 2s. 5d. to the Archbishop of Canterbury; 2s. 1d. for synodals, and 7s. 7½d. for procurations. In the King's Books it was valued at £36. 14s., leaving the clear proceeds, after the above deductions, £32. 15s. 2½d. The advowson was reserved by the Countess Goda, when she and her husband gave the manor to the abbey of Waltham; but it was afterwards given by the Conqueror to the bishop and convent of Rochester, and confirmed by William Rufus. It was transferred with the manor to Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, on the exchange made between him and the church of Rochester, as previously noticed, in 1197, and it has remained with the archbishops ever since.

The first rector on record is—

Gilbert de Glanville. Consecrated Bishop of Rochester Sept. 29, 1185, and was rector of Lambeth from June 16,

1197, till his death on June 24, 1214. He was a native of Northumberland, and at one time chaplain to Archbishop Becket. In the 5th & 6th of Ric. I. he was one of the Barons of the Exchequer, in 1194 a Justice Itinerant in Kent, and he subsequently became Lord Chief Justice of England. There is a handsome monument to his memory in Rochester Cathedral.

John de Eston. Dec. 4, 1297. He was empowered by Archbishop Winchelsey to receive the tenths of ecclesiastical benefices granted for the war against the Scots.

Andrew de Brugge, Ju. Civ. Prof. Instituted 15th calends March, 1311.

John de Aulton. Feb. 27, 1312-13. Bishop of Winchester. He died in 1320.

William de Drax, alias Draper. Nov. 10, 1320. He resigned on exchange for Haliwell, in the diocese of Lincoln.

John de Colonia. Nov. 5, 1335. His induction being disputed on account of informality, as having been performed by the bishop and not by the Archdeacon Inge, then under sentence of excommunication, he was again inducted by Archdeacon Vaughan, by mandate dated April 10, 1348.

Thomas de Eltesle, Eltisle, or Eltesley, Sen., LL.B. 1357. He was first Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and probably a native of a village of his name in that county. In the charter of erection of that college he is styled rector of Lambeth. He was chaplain to Archbishop Stratford. He had many other excellent preferments, and a large parental estate. He died August 21, 1377, 50th Edward III., after having governed Corpus Christi College for the space of twenty years.

Thomas de Eltesley, Jun. 7th ides of March, 1357. In 1353 he was rector of Blechley, in Bucks.

Richard Wodeland. Presented to this living by Archbishop Islip on the 17th calends of December, 1361. The archbishop also granted to him a commission to collect and receive the profits of the spiritualities of the diocese of Norwich that should accrue during the vacancy of the see. His will was proved May, 1376.

Hugh de Buckenhull. Presented to this rectory by the King in February, 1376; but he afterwards exchanged for the rec-

tory and custody of the free chapel of St. Radegund, in the cathedral church of St. Paul, London.

Nicholas Slake, or Sellake. He was dean of St. Stephen's Chapel, and one of the obnoxious ministers of Richard II. In the year 1388, when the Duke of Gloucester and his confederates assumed the administration of the government, this priest was numbered among "the suspected persons of the King's court and family who were awarded to prison to answer to the next Parliament." He was confined in Nottingham Castle, but probably escaped capital punishment on account of his being an ecclesiastic.

Philip Rogges. June 14, 1388; but resigned immediately for Brasted, in Kent.

John Eluce. Presented to the rectory by the archbishop, June 16, 1388.

John Launce. Oct. 27, 1395. He resigned November 7, 1399, on exchange with Robert Rothberry, for Paddlesworth, in the diocese of Rochester. He had been instituted to the rectory of Ash, near Wrotham, in Kent, May 2, 1395, on the presentation of John Radyngton, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem; and on the 28th of July, 1397, he was collated by William de Bottlesham, Bishop of Rochester, to the rectory of Southfleet. He was made LL.B., and constituted official to Bishop William de Bottlesham, Oct. 13, 1397, and vicar-general to his successor, Bishop J. Bottlesham, Aug. 8, 1400, as also to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sept. 14, 1404, on the vacancy of the see of Rochester by the death of that prelate. In 1406, he was preferred to the prebend of Firle, in Chichester Cathedral, and he occurs as prebendary of St. David's in 1412.

Robert Rothberry. Nov. 25, 1399. He resigned Oct. 13, 1408, on exchange with Robert Derby, for Newenden, in the diocese of Canterbury.

Robert Derby. Oct. 13, 1408. He proposed an exchange with Thomas Gordon for Wymondham, in the diocese of Lincoln; but this did not take place, as he made an exchange with Henry Winchestre for Sandhurst, in the diocese of Canterbury, some years afterwards.

Henry Winchestre. Oct. 14, 1413.

Thomas Benham. May 14, 1416; but resigned on exchange

with Roger Paternoster for the vicarage of Chedde, in the diocese of Bath and Wells.

Roger Paternoster. May 14, 1416; resigned on exchange with John Bury for the rectory of All Saints, Gracechurch-street, London. In 1394, 17th Richard II., he was vicar of Kensington.

John Bury. Oct. 25, 1419.

John Jerbert, or Jerebert. June 6, 1441, and in 1443; but resigned in 1452.

Thomas Eggecomb. May 11, 1452. He resigned in 1461, on exchange with Thomas Mason for the mastership of St. John's Hospital, Lichfield.

Thomas Mason. June 9, 1461; but resigned in the same year, on exchange with John Sugden for St. Swithin's, Worcester.

John Sugden, or Sugdon. July 8, 1461. He died in 1471.

Henry, Bishop of Joppa. April 4, 1471; but resigned in 1472.

Nicholas Bullfynch. April 16, 1472. He resigned in 1473.

Thomas Alleyn, A.M. Nov. 5, 1473. He resigned in 1483.

Ambrose Payne. Jan. 6, 1483. He was chaplain to the Lords Cardinals Bourchier and Morton. In the old Vestry Book at Lambeth, Mr. Denne says that he is called *Sir*¹ Ambrose Payne, and that he was a Bachelor of Music. He resigned his living Jan. 22, 1527, on a pension of £30 per annum, and died May 28, 1528.

Robert Chalner, or Chaloner, LL.D. Presented to the living on the resignation of Payne, Jan. 27, 1527. He died in 1541.

John Wyttwell, or Whytwell, B.D. April 7, 1541. He was almoner and chaplain to Archbishop Cranmer, and was buried at Lambeth March 21, 1560.

Thomas Hall. March, 1560, or April 1, 1561. He died in March, 1562, and was interred the 19th of that month on the north side of the chancel of Lambeth Church.

John Byrch, or Burchall. June 23, 1562. He died in October, 1563, and was interred on the 15th of that month in the church.

John Pory, or Porie, D.D. Presented to the rectory on

¹ The clerical application of the title of *Sir* came into use with us about this period. Tyrwhitt says, that "the title of *Sire* was usually given by courtesy to priests, both secular and regular."—*Canterbury Tales*, iii. 287.

Nov. 5, 1563. Presented to the rectory of Landbeach on Oct. 21, 1557, and elected Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Dec. 10 following. Upon the deprivation of Dr. Younge, Master of Pembroke Hall, in 1559, he was installed into his prebend of Canterbury Cathedral, which he afterwards exchanged, 1567, for the seventh stall in Westminster Abbey. He resigned the mastership on the 1st of February, 1569, and the rectory of Lambeth a short time before his death, which is supposed to have taken place in 1573. He translated from the Latin the *Description of Africa*, by John Leo, usually styled *Leo Africanus*, who wrote in the early part of the sixteenth century, and of whose works a French translation was printed at Antwerp in 1556. Pory's version appeared in 1600, with a dedication to Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury.

John Matchett. Presented to this living on the resignation of Pory, July 10, 1570. He was rector of Thurgarton, in Norfolk, and chaplain to Archbishop Parker, whose executors paid £26. 18s. 4d. to redeem him from prison. He resigned in 1573.

John Bungey, M.A. Jan. 27, 1573; but resigned in 1576. He married a niece of Archbishop Parker, and was his chaplain. He was entered of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1550, elected fellow in 1557, and presented by the society to the rectory of Granchester 1561; collated by the archbishop to the fourth prebend in Canterbury Cathedral July 29, 1567; and instituted to the vicarage of Lewnham, in Kent, 28th of November following. On a presentation from the archbishop he had a grant of the advowson. The archbishop likewise gave him the rectory of Chartham, near Canterbury. He was a supervisor of the archbishop's will, who left him £10 for his trouble. He died at Chartham, and is there buried. In the church is a monument to his memory, but some of the dates are incorrect.

Thomas Blage, or Blague, B.D. April 25, 1576. He was chaplain to Archbishops Parker and Grindal; in 1591, he was installed dean of Rochester; in 1607, he was returned rector of Lambeth, and died Oct. 11, 1611.

Francis Taylor, A.M. Presented to this living by Arch-

bishop Abbot in October or December, 1611. He was master of the free school at Guildford, where he had educated Archbishop Abbot, his brother Robert, Bishop of Salisbury, and Sir Maurice Abbot, Lord Mayor of London, 1638. He died in October, 1618.

Daniel Featlye, Featley, or Fairclough, D.D. Presented to this living on February 6, 1618. He was the son of John Featley, by Marian Thrift his wife, and was born on the 15th of March, 1582, at Charlton-upon-Otmore, near Oxford; but was descended from a Lancashire family named *Fairclough*, which he changed to Featley, to the great displeasure of his nephew, who wrote an account of his life. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxon, where he soon became eminent for his learning and controversial talents in divinity. In 1610-1612, he was in attendance on Sir Thomas Edmonds, the King's minister at the court of France. He had the rectory of Northhill, in Cornwall, which he resigned on being presented to Lambeth in 1619. Many of his sermons are printed, amongst which are several at the consecrations of bishops. He died April 17, 1645, and was buried, by his own desire, in the chancel of Lambeth Church on the 21st of the same month. *Arms*: a lion rampant, sable, between three fleurs-de-lys. *Crest*: a lion rampant, sable, holding a fleur-de-lys between his paws. He was imprisoned by the Parliamentary party for his refusal to assent to the solemn league and covenant, and for his correspondence with Archbishop Usher, who was with the King at Oxford. Though a Calvinist in principle, he was a strong upholder of the English Church, which he defended by preaching and writing, as well against the Protestant sectaries as the Romanists. His *Clavis Mystica, &c.*, "handled in 70 sermons," was published in 4to, in 1636, but is now but little known. The publication for which he is chiefly remembered is intitled *Κατα βαπτισται καταπτωσοι*: *the Dippers dipt, ducked, and plunged over Head and Ears, at a Disputation in Southwark*. In this work, which was written during his imprisonment, and printed in the year of his decease, he attacks the Anabaptists both by ridicule and argument. A portrait of the author, with a singular design for a sepulchral monument to his memory, is attached to it.

It was reprinted in 1660, but with an altered title, and a frontispiece representing the manner of dipping Anabaptist proselytes.

John White was in possession of this living on the deprivation of Featley in 1643, and died in 1648. He was commonly called the Patriarch of Dorchester, to which place he went on leaving Lambeth.

John Rawlinson. 1650. In 1663 he was removed for non-conformity, and died at Wantage, Berks.

George Wylde, LL.D., was inducted by presentation of the King, June 22, 1660, but did not receive the profits; and he was afterwards made Bishop of Londonderry.

Robert Pory, D.D. 1663. He was of Christ College, Cambridge, and in 1660 created Doctor of Divinity by royal mandate.

Thomas Tompkyns, B.D. Nov. 13, 1669. He was the son of John Tompkyns, organist of St. Paul's, and grandson of Thomas Tompkyns, an eminent organist and musician to King Charles I.; of Baliol College, Oxford, 1651 (ætat 13); Fellow of All Souls, 1657; D.D., 1673. He was chaplain to Archbishop Sheldon, by whom he was collated to the rectory of St. Mary Aldermary, which he resigned in 1669, being removed to the rectory of Lambeth, and Monks Risborough, Bucks. In that year he was installed Chancellor of Exeter Cathedral, and in the same month elected canon residentiary of that church. As chaplain to the archbishop he was to examine books for license, and, unfortunately, *Milton's Paradise Lost* was submitted to him. He thought he discovered treason in the simile, in the first book, of the sun in an eclipse, and refused the imprimature, for which he has been severely censured. He died at Exeter, August 20, 1675, aged thirty-seven.

George Hooper, D.D. Oct. 5, 1675. He was the son of John Hooper, gent., and born at Grimley, Worcestershire, Nov. 18, 1640. He was elected from Westminster School, a student of Christ Church, Oxford, 1657, where he took his degree of D.D. in 1677. In 1672, he became fellow-chaplain with Dr. Ken, to Morley, Bishop of Winchester, who collated him to the rectory of Havant, in Hampshire, which, the

situation being unhealthy, he resigned for the rectory of East Woodhay, in the same county. He was chaplain to Archbishop Sheldon, who presented him to the rectory of Lambeth. In 1685, by the King's command, he attended the Duke of Monmouth, both the evening before and the day of his execution, when the unhappy Duke assured him, "he had made his peace with God:" the nature of which persuasion Dr. Hooper solemnly entreated him to consider well, and then waited on him in his last moments. He was patronised by the Princess of Orange, who made him her almoner, and when Queen, in 1691, made him Dean of Canterbury, as successor to Dr. Sharp. In 1703, soon after the accession of Queen Anne, he was nominated to the bishopric of St. Asaph, when he resigned the rectory of Lambeth. In March, 1704, he became Bishop of Bath and Wells. He died Sept. 6, 1727, at Berkeley, near Frome, Somerset, aged eighty-seven years, and was buried at his own request in Wells Cathedral. There is a monument in Lambeth Church for seven of his children. Bishop Hooper published several works in defence of the Church of England, which, with a learned treatise on Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures, and other pieces, were republished at Oxford, 1757, folio.

Edmund Gibson, D.D. Nov. 17, 1703. He was born at Bampton, in Westmoreland, in 1669. He entered as a scholar at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1686; and while there, devoted himself to the study of Anglo-Saxon antiquities, in which he was assisted by the learned Dr. George Hicks. He published an edition of the *Saxon Chronicle*, with a Latin translation, in 1692; and in 1694, appeared his translation of Camden's *Britannia*, with additions. His great work was the *Codex Juris Ecclesiastici*, which was published 1713. He also published many tracts in defence of high-church principles, and his pastoral letters in defence of Christianity have often been reprinted. He was raised to the bishopric of Lincoln in 1715, vacant by the translation of Dr. Wake to Canterbury. On the death of Dr. Robinson in 1720, he succeeded as Bishop of London, and he presided over that diocese twenty-eight years, dying Sept. 6, 1748.

Richard Ibbetson, D.D. Sept. 30, 1717, by the King, on

Gibson being made Bishop of Lincoln. He was a native of Yorkshire; of Oriel College, Oxford, of which he was afterwards fellow; chaplain to Archbishop Tennyson, who conferred on him the *Lambeth* degree of D.D. He died Sept. 2, 1731, at Canterbury, and is buried in the cathedral.

John Denne, D.D. Nov. 27, 1731. He was archdeacon of Rochester, to which is annexed the sixth prebend in that church; rector of St. Margaret's, Rochester; and vicar of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch; he was also chaplain to Bishop Bradford, whose daughter he married. He died at Rochester Aug. 5, 1767, aged 74, and was buried in the cathedral there.

Beilby Porteus, D.D. 1767. Dr. Porteus's parents were natives of Virginia, North America, whence they removed into England, and settled at York in 1720. Beilby was the youngest of nineteen children, and was born at York, May 8, 1731. At the age of thirteen he was placed under the care of Mr. Hyde, of Ripon, whence he removed to Cambridge, and was admitted a sizer of Christ's College, where he distinguished himself by a Seatonian prize poem on *Death*, in 1757. He married in 1765, the eldest daughter of Bryan Hodson, Esq. He was domestic chaplain to Archbishop Secker, whose life he published, having been editor of his works in conjunction with his other chaplain, Dr. Stinton. He became Bishop of Chester in 1776; and in 1787, succeeded Dr. Louth in the bishopric of London. He was long distinguished for his eloquence in the pulpit, and for thirty years, as Bishop of London, sedulously and conscientiously performed the duties of his station. He was the principal founder of the Sunday Schools, and to his advice and assistance may be ascribed their general formation in the diocese of London. He died at Fulham, May 14, 1808, and was buried in the church of Sundridge, Kent. His works were published collectively, with an account of his life, by his nephew, the Rev. Robert Hodson, in six volumes 8vo. 1823.

William Vyse, LL.D. 1777. He was the grandson of Dr. Smallbrook, successively Bishop of St. David's and Lichfield and Coventry, and was educated at All Souls' College, Oxford. He was domestic chaplain to Archbishop Cornwallis in 1771. In 1772, he took the degree of B.C.L., and in 1774 that of

LL.D. He died at Lambeth, Feb. 20, 1816, aged seventy-five, and was buried at Sundridge, Kent, of which place he was also rector.

Christopher Wordsworth, D.D. 1816. Appointed Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1820; and in the same year exchanged Lambeth and Sundridge for Buxted, in Sussex, with Dr. D'Oyly. He was the author of *A Journal of a Residence in Athens and Attica*, and a *History of Greece*, published in 1840.

George D'Oyly, D.D. This pious and excellent divine was born Oct. 31, 1778. He was fourth son of the Rev. Matthias D'Oyly, grandson of Thomas D'Oyly, D.D., Archdeacon of Lewes, and brother of the late Sir John D'Oyly, Bart., of Sir Francis D'Oyly, K.C.B., slain at Waterloo, and of Mr. Serjeant D'Oyly. He was educated at Cambridge, where he obtained the distinguished degree of second wrangler. In 1810, he became chaplain in ordinary to George the Third; in 1811, Christian advocate at Cambridge; and in 1813, one of the examining chaplains of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom he was collated, in 1815, to the vicarage of Herne-hill, Kent. This preferment he vacated before a twelvemonth had expired, and was inducted to the rectory of Buxted, Sussex, on the death of his father. In 1820, he was appointed rector of this parish, and of Sundridge, in Kent. There was scarcely a charitable or scientific institution in the metropolis which Dr. D'Oyly did not in some way or other serve; and to his suggestions may be ascribed the foundation of King's College, London. In theological literature his labours were most important; and his contributions to the *Quarterly Review*, his *Life of Archbishop Sancroft*, and his splendid edition of the Bible, undertaken in conjunction with the Rev. Richard Mant, D.D., afterwards Bishop of Down and Connor, will not fail to render his name familiar and respected by the religious student. Dr. D'Oyly married, 9th of August, 1813, Maria Frances, daughter of William Bruene, Esq., of London, and left issue. He died January 8, 1846. A handsome monument was erected to his memory in Lambeth Church; and in the chapel of King's College, London, is a mural tablet of white marble, bearing the following inscription:—

This Tablet
 Commemorates the Eminent Services of
 the late
GEORGE D'OYLY, D.D.,
 Rector of Lambeth.
 Being persuaded of the necessity of an Institution
 Adapted to the growing wants of
 the youth of this country,
 which would combine instruction
 in all the branches of Literature and Science
 with the sound religious teaching
 prescribed by the Apostolical Church
 of these Realms,
 He devoted his best energies to the task
 of carrying the plan into effect,
 and saw his efforts crowned with success
 in the foundation of
King's College, London.
 Erected by the Council MDCCCXLVI.

Charles Brown Dalton, A.M. February, 1846. He is now
 the rector of Highgate.

John F. Lingham, A.M. 1854. Domestic chaplain to Lord
 Londesborough.



Monuments and Epitaphs.

THE monuments were shifted, on the church being rebuilt, from the positions which they originally occupied. Many of the more ancient inscriptions recorded by Aubrey have long since been taken away or destroyed. A selection is here given of those relating to families of rank, or otherwise distinguished.

ARCHBISHOP PARKER.

Round the edge of a large gravestone, now partly hid by the staircase, is inscribed :—

Hic jacet Margarita castissima & integerrima
Conjux quondam Matthaei Archiepiscopi
Cantuarieni que obiit 17 August, A.D. 1570.

And on the inside of the same stone—

Hic jacet MATTHAEUS PARKER,
Alter filionum D'ni MATHEI
& MARGARETÆ PARKER, qui obiit
A.D. 1521, die 28 Sept. ætat 21.

ARCHBISHOP BANCROFT.

Within the altar-rails, on a spacious slab, at the upper end

of which are Canterbury impaling Bancroft, and at the base Bancroft singly; also London impaling Bancroft.

Hic jacet RICHARDUS BANCROFT,
S. Theologiæ Professor,
E'pus Londinensis Primo
Deinde Cantuariensis
Archiep'us, & Regi Jacobo
a secretioribus consiliis;
obiit 3 Novemb.
A.D'ni 1610;
Ætatis suæ 67.

ARMS.—*On a bend cotized between six cross crosslets, three garbs.*

ARCHBISHOP TENISON AND WIFE.

In the middle of the chancel, on a blue slab, is inscribed:—

Here lyeth
The body of ANNE, late wife
of THOMAS Lord Archbishop of
CANTERBURY.

She departed this life on
the XII of February, MDCCXIV-XV.

Also

Here lyeth the body
of THOMAS TENISON, late
Archbishop of CANTERBURY,
who departed this life in peace
on the XIV day of December,
MDCCXV.

Thomas Tenison was son of the Rev. John Tenison, B.D., rector of Maundesley, county of Norfolk, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Dawson, of Cottenham, county of Cambridge, at which place he was born Sept. 29, 1636. He married, *circa* 1667, Anne, daughter of Dr. Richard Love, some time Master of Benet College. In 1685, he attended the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth at the time of his execution. He died at his palace at Lambeth in the seventy-ninth year of his age, bequeathing by his will a very large sum to charitable purposes.

ARCHBISHOP SECKER.

In the passage leading from the church to the palace, on a large slab:—

THOMAS SECKER,
Archbishop of Canterbury,
died Aug. 8, 1768, aged 75.

He was born at Sibthorpe, in the county of Nottingham, in 1693, and was educated, first, at a school in Chesterfield, in the county of Derby, which he left in 1703; and afterwards at a Dissenting academy in Yorkshire, whence he proceeded to Exeter College, Oxford.

ARCHBISHOP CORNWALLIS.

In Leigh's Chapel, on a handsome monument, is the following inscription, placed in the centre of a shield containing the arms of the see of Canterbury impaling *Sable, gutte d'eau on a fess of the last, three Cornish choughs proper*:—

FRED^s. CORNWALLIS,
ARCHIEP. CANTUAR. MDCCLXVIII.
OB^t. XIX MART. A.D. MDCCLXXXIII.
ÆT. LXX.

He was the seventh son of Charles, fourth Baron Cornwallis; educated at Eton. He took his degree of A.B., 1736, and S.T.P. in 1748; afterwards Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, chaplain to his late Majesty, a canon of Windsor, and consecrated Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry 1749; appointed dean of St. Paul's 1766; elevated to the archbishopric of Canterbury 1768. His grace married, 1759, Caroline, daughter of William Townshend, Esq. (third son of Charles, second Viscount Townshend), but had no issue.

EMILIA WILLIAMS.

On a neat marble tablet, on the same side of the chapel:—

To the memory of
EMILIA,
Daughter of the late WILLIAM WILLIAMS of
Tenby, in the county of *Pembroke*, Esq.,
and a lineal Descendant from
ROBERT FERRAR, Bishop of *St. David's*,
who suffered *Martyrdom* in defence
of the
Protestant Religion,
A.D. 1535.
She departed this life on the 26th day of
December, 1793, aged 51 years.

BISHOP HUTTON.

Above the last is a beautiful monument to the memory of Archbishop Hutton, of a pyramidal form, in white and veined marble, surmounted with an urn and coat of arms: it contains the following inscription:—

Infra condvntvr reliqvæ
 MATTHÆI HVTTON, S.T.P.,
 Episcopi Bangorensis, A.D. MDCCLXIII.
 Deinde Archiepiscopi Eboracensis MDCCLXVII.
 Tandem Cantuariensis MDCCLVII.
 Qui obiit XIX Martii, MDCCLVIII.
 Ætatis svæ LXV.
 et Mariæ vxoris eius,
 Quæ obiit XIII Maii, A.D. MDCCLXXIX.
 Ætatis suæ LXXXVI.
 Dvabvs relictis filiis
 Quæ pietatis ergo monvmentvm,
 Hoc vtrique parenti poservnt,
 A.D. MDCCLXXXI.

He was of Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees of B.A. 1713, M.A. 1717; and at Christ's College the degree of S.T.P. Com. Reg. 1728. He was appointed prebendary of York, and, in 1739, prebendary of Westminster. His other preferments chiefly followed those of Archbishop Herring. He was elected to the see of Bangor in 1743, on Herring's promotion to York, and translated to York on his predecessor's translation to Canterbury in 1747; and upon his death, in 1757, succeeded him in that high episcopal office, which he did not long enjoy, dying the succeeding year.

ARMS.—*Canterbury, impaling Hutton, Gules, on a fess between three woolpacks Argent, tasselled Or, as many fleurs-de-lys of the field.*

WILLIAM SUTHERS.

On a small black marble monument, enchased in white, is the following inscription:—

Here lyed, four foote
 Distant from this wall,
 The body of WILLIAM SVTHES,
 Gent., a man adorned with the
 Gifts of Grace, Art, and Nature: by
 Grace he was religious and charitable;
 By Art he was in masonry exquisite;
 By Nature he was humane and
 Affable. He by God's appointment

Changed his mortal life of misery
 For a glorious immortality, on the 5th
 of October, 1625. His sorrowful and
 Grateful wife, Mistress ANNE SUTHERS, as
 a loyal testimonie of hir love to hir
 Deceased hvsband, caused this
 Monyment to be erected for an exemplary
 of his worthiness and hir affection.
 He was Master Mason of Windsor Castle,
 a Citizen and Goldsmith of London;
 and an Assistant of the said worshipfull
 Company. He left three sons towardly and
 Hopeful, to be each of them the
 Imitators of their father's vertues, JOHN,
 JAMES, and MATTHEW, and herein the reader
 may see exprest the goodness of the
 Deceased Husband and the thankfulness of a
 surviving Wife.

He now sings praise among the heavenly host,
 To God the Father, Sonn, and Holy Ghost.

ARMS.—*Sable, on a bend, between three cotizes Argent, three martlets Gules, impaling barry of eight, Or and Sable, three escocheons Ermine.*

On a white marble slab :—

In the vault underneath lyeth interred the body of RICHARD LAWRENCE, of this parish, mar^t., and one of y^e members of the Levant Company, who married JOANNA STEPHYNS, y^e relict of Mr. HENRY STEPHYNS, by whom he had issue three children, viz., two sons and one daughter. He departed this life y^e 8th day of October, Ano. D'ni. 1661, aged 53 yeares.

Absalom had no sons, and he built him a pillar.

ARMS.—*A cross raguly, impaling three buckles mascle fashion.*

He founded the charity school for twenty boys in the Marsh Liberty.

BISHOP THIRLEBYE.

On another slab was formerly the following (brass) inscription :—

Hic jacet THOMAS THIRLEBYE olim
 Ep'us Elien,' qui ob. 26, anno Domini 1570.

Henry VIII. designed to make a cathedral church at Westminster, and accordingly gave a *congé d'élire* to that chapter, in favour of Thomas Thirlebye, LL.D., who was the first as well as the last bishop of that see. He was consecrated on Dec. 19, 1543; but was translated to Norwich in the reign of Edward VI., 1550, and was afterwards removed to Ely by

Queen Mary, 1554, who made him one of her privy council. Upon her death, as he obstinately refused to comply with the plan of reformation set on foot by Queen Elizabeth, he was imprisoned in the Tower, and deprived of his see by act of Parliament, 1559. He was not, however, kept there very long; but, by means of his friends, obtained permission from the Queen to reside with Archbishop Parker, with Boxall, who had been his secretary, and Dr. Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, who had been also lately deprived, where he continued till his death, Aug. 26, 1570.

During his last illness he was desirous of removing from Lambeth Palace to some of his own friends; and Archbishop Parker kindly wrote to William Cecil to obtain his wish,¹ but before an answer was received he expired.

His burial is thus entered in the parish registers:—

“1570. Auguste the xxviii daie, buried Mr. Thomas Thirleby, Doctor of the Civill Lawe, borne in Cambridge, and student; som tyme Bishop of Westm’, and afterward B. of Norwich, and in Q. Marie’s daies Bishop of Elye, who, in the tyme of the noble Kinge Edwarde, professed the truthe of the holly Gospell, and afterwards in the tyme of Quene Mary returned to Papistry, and so contynued in the same to his ende, and died the Quene’s Majestie’s prisoner within my L. Grace’s house at Lambith.”

On opening the grave for the interment of Archbishop Cornwallis, in March, 1783, a stout leaden coffin was discovered, six feet six inches long, one foot eight inches wide, and but nine inches deep, in which had been deposited the remains of Bishop Thirlebye. The coffin was in shape something like a horse-trough, and had the appearance of never having been covered with wood, the earth around it being perfectly dry and crumbling. By the ill-judged officiousness of the gravedigger, who had accidentally struck his pickaxe into it, and afterwards enlarged the hole, the discovery became so public, that the church was crowded before the matter was known to the proper officers, and before such observations could be made as the curiosity of the subject deserved. The principal circumstances that occurred were, that the body, which was wrapped in fine linen, was moist, and had evidently been pre-

¹ Lemon’s *State Papers*.

served in some species of pickle, which still retained a volatile smell, not unlike that of hartshorn; the flesh was preserved, and had the appearance of a mummy; the face was perfect, and the limbs flexible; the beard of a remarkable length, and beautifully white. The linen and woollen garments were all well preserved. The cap, which was of silk, and adorned with point lace, had probably been black, but the colour was discharged; it was in fashion like that represented in the pictures of Archbishop Juxon. A slouched hat, with strings fastened to it, was under the left arm. There was also a cassock so fastened as to appear like an apron with strings, and several small pieces of the bishop's garments, which had the appearance of a pilgrim's habit. The above curious particulars were communicated to Dr. Vyse, who directed every part to be properly replaced in the coffin. The remains of Archbishop Cornwallis were afterwards deposited in an adjoining grave, which has since been properly covered over with an arch of brick.

BISHOP TUNSTALL.

On a brass plate (long removed) beneath the communion-table, was the following epitaph for Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, written by the celebrated scholar and critic Walter Haddon, and printed by Aubrey:—

*Anglia CUTHBERTUM TUNSTALLUM mœsta requirit,
Cujus summa domi laus erat atque foris,
Rhetor, arithmeticus, jurisconsultus, et æqui
Legatusque fuit; denique presul erat;
Annorum satur, et magnorum plenus honorum,
Vertitur in cineres aureus iste senex.
Vixit annos 85: obiit 18 Novemb. 1559.*

Cuthbert Tunstal, or Tunstall, was descended from an illustrious family, and was a man of talent and learning. He was raised to the bishopric of London in 1522; and in 1530 translated to that of Durham. Though—like Lee, Gardiner, Bonner, and some other prelates—he repudiated the political authority of the Pope in the reign of Henry VIII., yet he steadfastly opposed the alterations which took place in the constitution of the Church of England during the minority of Edward VI. For this he was deprived of his episcopal dignity, and threatened with still harsher treatment had not Cranmer, highly to his credit, opposed the proceedings of the

bishop's enemies. He was restored to his see on the accession of Queen Mary, but was a second time deprived after Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne, from which time he resided as a kind of prisoner at large in the family of Archbishop Parker at Lambeth.

ROBERT SCOTT.

There is a white and black marble monument to the memory of ROBERT SCOTT, Esq. In the centre is his bust, well executed and painted, surrounded with artillery and trophy work in basso relievo. On a tablet beneath is the following inscription :—

Nere to this place lyeth interred the body of ROBERT SCOTT, Esq^r., descended of the ancient Barrons of BAWERIE, in Scotland. He bent himselfe to travell, and stvdie mvch, and amongst many other thinges, he invented the leather ordnance, and carried to the Kinge of Sweden 200 men, who, after two yeares service for his worth and walour, was p^rferred to the office of Quarter M^r Generall of his Ma^{tie} army, w^{ch} he possessed 3 yeares; from thence wth his favovr he went into Denmarke (where he was advanced to be Gen^lall of that King's artillerie) theire beinge advised to tender his service to his owne Prince, w^{ch} he doing his Maj^{tie} willinglie accepted & p^rfered him to be one of y^e gent. of his most honorable Prjvie Chamber, & rewarded him with a pension of 600*l*. p^r an^m (this deserving spirit adorned with all endowments befitting a gentleman) in the prime of his flovrishinge age svrrendred his sovl to his Bedeemer, 1631.

Of his greate worth to knowe who seeketh more
Mvst movnt to Heaven where he is gone before.

In Fravnce he tooke to wife Anne Scott, for whose remembrance shee lovingelie erected this memoriall.

ARMS.—Or, three lions' heads erased Gules, impaling Vert, a greyhound springing Argent. CREST: A lion's head erased.

HON. CUTHBERT MORLEY.

On a beautiful monument of white marble, ornamented with cherubs, fruit, flowers, &c., is the following inscription :—

Near this place

Lye interr'd in the same Grave

the Bodies of the Hon^{ble} Colonel CUTHBERT MORLEY,
who was buried on the 30th of June, 1669.

And of the Hon^{ble} BERNARD GRANVILLE, Esq^r., who espoused ANN, the
Dau. and Heiress of y^e said CUTHBERT, and dy'd y^e 14th June, 1701, aged
71 years.

As also of y^e Hon^{ble} ANN GRANVILLE, Relict of y^e said BERNARD GRANVILLE,
and daughter to y^e said CUTHBERT MORLEY, by CATHERINE, daughter
to FRANCIS Earl of Scarsdale, who dy'd y^e 20th Sept. following, 1701.

Hic juxta mortales deposuit exuvias BERNARDUS GRANVILLE,
Inclyti Herois BEVILII GRANVILLE,
Qui ad Lansdown in agro Somersetensi
Regias tuendo partes fortiter occubuit Filius ;
 JOHANNIS Comitis Bathoniæ Frater :
Nec non Serenissimo Principi Carolo Secundo a Camera,
Cui tunc temporis exulanti Prima Reditus auspiciatissimi omina
Felix Nuncius apportavit.

Uxorem duxit ARMANI *Filiam unicam ac Hæredem*
 CUTHBERTI MORLEY *de Normanby in Agro Ebor.*
Ex CATHERINA FRANCISCI *Comitis de Scarsdale Filia,*
Quam ANNAM Viduam inconsolabilem, præ pio dolore optumi conjugis,
cum quo hic fortitur Tumulum, non diu superstitem reliquit.

Hoc cum CUTHBERTO, Civili grassante Bello,
Regij Juris Assertore strenuissimo, sortisque dilapsæ fidissimo comite
Amores ergo in conjugem ac socerum hic se recondi jussit.

Ex prædictis Nuptiis suscepit sobolem,
 BEVILIUM, GEORGIUM, BERNARDUM, ANNAM, ac ELIZABETHAM,
In quorum Indole Virtutis Paternæ supersunt Vestigia.

Diem ob. Supr. Jun. Quart. Dec.

Anno Mil. Sept. Primo.

Ætatis LXXI.

ARMS.—*Ruby, three clarions Topaz, impaling Diamond, a leopard's face Pearl jessant, a fleur-de-lys Topaz.*

CHRISTOPHER WORMALL, GENT.

On a handsome monument in the south gallery, ornamented with a shield, and at the base a skull:—

Neere vnder this place lyeth bvyred
 the Bodyes of CHRISTOPHER WORMALL,
 Late of this Parish of Lambeth, gent.
 aged 84 yeares ; Hee departed this
 Life the 12th day of Jvly, Ann^o D^m 1639 ;
 And alsoe of MILLICENT WORMALL,
 His second wife, aged 62 yeares ; shee
 Departed this Life the 28th day of
 September, Ann^o D^m. 1645, by whom
 He had issue tenne children, viz.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2. RICHARD. | | 1. MILLICENT. |
| 3. CHRISTOPHER. | olim sensuum, | 5. MARGARET. |
| 4. WILLIAM. | nunc vermium | 7. ANNE. |
| 6. ROBERT. | domicilium. | 8. ELIZABETH. |
| | | 9. MARGARETT. |
| | | 10. MARY. |

| December | 17th Anno | Vermis et non homo | Dⁿⁱ | 1650 | .

ARMS.—*On a chief indented, three lions rampant guardant, impaling a lion rampant crowned with an eastern crown.*

THOMAS CLERE.

On the north of the chancel, on a flat stone, is the figure of a man in armour, engraved on a brass plate, with the arms of Clere. Over it was formerly a tablet, with the following epitaph written by the celebrated Earl of Surrey:—

Epitaphium THOMÆ CLERE, qui
fato functus est 1545, auctore
HENRICO HOWARD, comite Surry,
in cujus felicis ingenii specimen, &
singularis facundiæ argumentum,
appensa fuit hæc tabala per
W. HOWARD, filium Thomæ nuper
Ducis Norfolciensis, filii ejusdem
HENRICI comitis.

Norfolke sprung thee, Lambeth holds thee dead,
Clere of the county of Cleremont thou hight !
Within the wombe of Ormond's race thou bred,
And sawest thy cosin crowned in thy sight.
Shelton, for love, Surrey for lord thou chase,
Aye me ! while life did last, that league was tender,
Tracing whose steps thou sawest Kelsall blase,
Laundersey burnt, and batter'd Bulleyn render
At Muttrell gates, hopeless of all recure,
Thine Earle, halfe dead, gave in thy hand his will,
Which cause did thee this pining death procure,
Ere summers four times seven thou could fulfill.
Aye, *Clere*, if love had bootèd care or cost,
Heaven had not wonne, nor earth so timely lost.

ARMS.—*Quarterly, first and fourth, a fess charged with three eaglets displayed; second and third; a cross moline, a crescent for difference.*

LADY HOWARD.

On a slab inlaid are the engraven effigies, in brass, of a lady in her mantle of estate, whereon are the arms and quarters of Howard: 1st, on a bend, between six cross crosslets fitchée, an escutcheon, thereon a demi-lion pierced through the mouth with an arrow, within a double tressure counter-flowered; 2ndly, three lions passant-guardant, in chief a file of three points; 3rdly, a lion rampant; 4thly, checquée, impaling, 1, a chevron between three mullets; 2, on a chevron three fleurs-de-lys; 3, on a cross five escallops; lastly, two lions passant-guardant. At the feet of the lady a squirrel. The remains of a Gothic canopy, and several labels, are to be

traced upon the stone, to which was formerly affixed the following inscription :—

*Here lyeth KATHERINE HOWARD,
one of the Sisters and Heires of JOHN BROUGHTON, Esq.,
Son and Heire of JOHN BROUGHTON, Esq.,
and late Wife of the Lord WILLM. HOWARD,
one of the sonnes of the Right High and Mighty
Prince Lord THOMAS late Duke of
Norfolke, High Treasurer and Earl
Marshal of England; which Lord WILLIAM and Lady
CATHERINE left issue between them,
lawfully begotten, AGNES HOWARD, the only
Daughter and Heir; which said Lady CATHERINE
deceased the XIII day of April,
Anno D'ni MCCCCXXXV, whose soule JESU pardon.*

This lady, with her husband, was indicted for concealing the misdemeanors of her namesake Queen Catherine Howard, for which they were sentenced by King Henry VIII. to perpetual imprisonment, but were afterwards pardoned.

DR. THOMPSON.

On the opposite side of the chancel, on a large slab of blue marble, ornamented with a coat of arms deeply engraven, is the following :—

M. S.
ROBERTVS THOMPSON, LL.D.,
Reverendissimis in Christo Patribus
GILBERTO & GVILHELMO,
Archiepiscopis Cantuariensibus
nuper à secretis.
J. C^{tus} peritissimus servus optimus,
Eruditione non vulgari,
Benignitate morum suavissimâ,
Amicitia strictissimâ,
Vitæq. Integritate summâ spectabilis,
Heic quod Mortale deposuit
Mensis Februarij die 3^o,
Anno Æræ Christianæ, MDCLXXXIII.
Ætat. 42.

ARMS.—*Party per fess counterchanged between three falcons close.*

On a like slab :—

MILO SMITH,
Reverendissimi in Christo Patris,
Ac

Dom. Dom. GILBERTI,
Archiep'spi Cant.
Secretarius,

hic jacet

Obiit 17mo die Febr. An^o D'ni 1671.

ARMS.—*A chevron between two couple closes between three roses slipped.*

He was secretary to Archbishop Sheldon, and wrote a practical paraphrase on the Psalms.

ALEXANDER PILLFOLD AND RICHARD SUMMERSELL.

On the floor of the church, near the west door :—

In memory of

ALEXANDER PILLFOLD, of this Parish,
 who departed this life 29 October, 1769,

Aged 39 years,

and four of his children, who died
 in their infancy.

RICHARD SUMMERSELL, of this Parish,
 who departed this Life 16 November, 1772,
 aged 62 years.

ELIZABETH SUMMERSELL, wife of the before
 mentioned RICHARD SUMMERSELL,
 who departed this Life 26 April, 1778,
 aged 66 years.

And seven of their children, who died
 in their infancy.

ALEXANDER PILLFOLD, son of the before
 mentioned ALEXANDER PILLFOLD,
 who departed this Life 12 October, 1796,
 aged 32 years.

ELIZ^a. PILLFOLD, who died 15 Feb^r.
 1815, in the 80th year of her age,
 widow of the first named

ALEX^a. PILLFOLD, and daughter
 of RICH^d. and ELIZ^a. SUMMERSELL,
 and mother of the last mentioned
 ALEX^a. PILLFOLD.

Respecting this family, there is rather a curious history. The great-grandfather of Mr. Richard Summersell wrote his name *Summersett*, or *Somerset*, and was immediately descended

from Henry Somerset, created Duke of Beaufort, Dec. 2, 1682. He took an active part in favour of King Charles against Cromwell during the Civil War, a detachment of whose forces attacked him in his own mansion-house in the West of England, which Somerset defended until the house was taken by storm, when the victors hanged him and sixteen servants. His children, being two sons and a daughter, were suffered to escape: they soon parted, and never after heard of each other. The eldest, aged thirteen, came to London, altered his name to *Sumersell*, though he and his son *John*, and also his grandson, the above *Richard*, always made a line over the two *W*'s to keep up some remembrance of *Summersett*, and, being in great distress, went to sea, and was much at St. Kitt's, in the West Indies, where at the commencement of the present century many of his descendants lived. When he was seventy years old he returned and settled at Rotherhithe, and afterwards died at Greenwich Hospital. He left a son in England, *John*, who taught a school in Lambeth, and was the second or third master of the boys' charity school, was afterwards made vestry-clerk there, and bailiff of the manor of Kennington, in which he continued till his death, which happened in 1732, his only son, Richard Summersell, immediately succeeding him in all his offices. He married Elizabeth Rock, and, some time after, was made bailiff of the manors of Vauxhall, Lambeth, and Walworth, surveyor of the parish roads, also surveyor to Thrale's Brewery, all which he retained till his death. He always used the arms of the present Duke of Beaufort, with an esquire's helmet and a leopard crest.

THOMAS THEOBALD.

On a neat marble monument, is the following inscription:—

In memory of THOS. THEOBALD, Merch^t, eldest son of PETER THEOBALD, of *Lambeth*, who marri'd MARTHA, daughter of THOS. TURNER, of *Lincoln's Inn*, Esq., by whom he had issue 1 Son and 2 Daughters, who, after 6 voyages to *India*, & 10 years' residence there, returned 20th July, 1731, & amidst y^e congratulations of his friends resign'd to death y^e 9th Septem^r following. In all Stations of Life he behav'd like an Honest man & a good Christian, & has left y^e memory of his Virtues to be admired & imitated by all.

ARMS.—*Gules, six cross crosslets fitchée, three, two, and one, Or, impaling Ermines, on a cross quarter pierced Argent, four*

fer-de-moulins Sable. CREST: *On a torce, a phoenix Azure, beaked Or, sacrificing itself proper.*

On another :—

Sacred to the memory of JANE, the wife of JOHN ASPINALL, Esq., of *Standen, in the co. of LANCASTER* (and sole niece of THOS. WALSHMAN, Esq., M.D., of this Parish). She died at South Lambeth, Nov. 20, 1821, aged 34 years, regretted by many friends, and deeply lamented by her surviving relatives.

Also of WALSHMAN ASPINALL, son of the above, who died Dec. 23, 1818, aged 5 years and 7 months.

Also of ELLEN, the Relict of EDM^d. ROBINSON, of *Sabden, in the co. of Lancaster*, and mother of the above mentioned JANE ASPINALL, died March 9, A.D. 1823, aged 75 years.

Their Remains are deposited in the adjoining Vault.

ARMS.—*Or, a chevron between three gryphons' heads erased Sable.*

On the same wall is an elegant monument by Westmacott, containing the following :—

In memory of SAMUEL GOODBEHERE, Esquire, of this Parish, Alderman of London, who died 18th November, 1818, aged 63 years.

Mrs. ELIZA GOODBEHERE, Relict of the above, died 17th of August, 1820, aged 59 years.

HORATIO GOODBEHERE, Esquire, son of the above SAMUEL and ELIZA GOODBEHERE, died 22nd August, 1820, aged 24 years.

ARMS.—*Ermine, a fess embattled, counter-embattled, Gules, for Goodbehere; on an escutcheon of pretence, Quarterly, first and fourth Or, three boars' heads Azure, for Wood; second and third Azure, three battle-axes Or.*

CREST OF GOODBEHERE.—*A griffin segreiant Vert, wings elevated, beaked, and membered, Or.*

ELIAS ASHMOLE.

At the entrance, near the chancel, is a large blue slab, containing the following inscription, which was recut in 1853 :—

Hic jacet inclytus ille et eruditissimus ELIAS ASHMOLE, Lichfeldiensis, Armiger. Inter alia in republica munera, tributis in cervisiis contrarotulator, fecialis autem Windsoriensis titulo per annos plurimos dignatus : qui, post connubia, in uxorem duxit tertiam, ELIZABETHANI, GULIELMI DUGDALE, Militis, garteri principalis regis armorum, filiam : mortem obiit 18 Maji, 1692, anno aetatis 76; sed durante Musaeo Ashmoliano Oxon, nunquam moriturus.

Near this tomb was formerly placed an achievement :—*Quarterly, Sable and Or; the first quarter charged with a fleur-de-lys of the second; the coat of Ashmole, impaled with that of Dugdale, Argent, a cross moline Gules, and a torseaux.*

Motto: *Ex uno omnia*. Crest: On a mount verdant, Mercury preparing to fly, between two naked boys (the celestial sign Gemini), sitting at his feet proper.

Elias Ashmole, an eminent philosopher, chemist, antiquary, and founder of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, was the only son of Mr. Simon Ashmole, of Lichfield, county of Stafford, by Anne, daughter of Mr. Anthony Boyer, of Coventry. He was born May 23, 1617; and in 1638, married Eleanor, daughter of Mr. Peter Mainwaring, of Smallwood, Chester, in which year he became a solicitor in Chancery. In 1641, he was sworn an attorney of the Court of Common Pleas; and in December his wife died suddenly. He entered himself at Brazen-nose College, Oxon, and studied the sciences vigorously. On Nov. 16, 1649, he married Lady Mainwaring, and settled in London. On Nov. 2, 1660, he was called to the Bar in the Middle Temple Hall; and Jan. 15, 1661, was admitted F.R.S. His second wife dying April 1, 1668, he married Nov. 3 following, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Dugdale, Knight, Garter King of Arms. On Jan. 29, 1675, he resigned his office of Windsor herald, which by his procurement was bestowed on his brother-in-law Dugdale.

JOHN ARUNDELL.

On a monument at the east end of the south gallery is the following:—

Here lyeth the body of JOHN ARUNDELL, of Gwarnick, in the county of Cornwall, Esq., son and heir of ROGER ARUNDELL, of the said countie, Esq., a gentleman of an antient, honourable, and fair descended family, who died the 25th of May, 1613, without issue, and in the 56th year of his age. Sape et prævale.

ARMS.—*Sable, three chevronels, Argent.*



RALEGH.

On a small white marble monument, ornamented with gilt mantling:—

Near this place lyeth interred y^e Body of Mrs. JVDETH RALEGH, the wife of Capt. GEORGE RALEGH,¹ some time Deputy Gouernor of y^e Iland of Jersey, & Daughter of THOMAS FERMYN, of Rushbrook Hall, in Suffolk, Esq., who departed this life December y^e 14th, 1701.

¹ Nephew to the famous Sir Walter Raleigh.

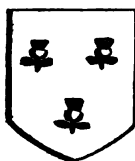
ARMS.—*Gules, a bend fusiles, Argent impaling Sable, a crescent between two mullets in pale Argent.*

HUGH PEYNTWIN.

In the north wall of the chancel is a rich Gothic tomb, ornamented with foliage; under a flat arch are traces of two small brass figures, with labels in their mouths, which have been torn off: underneath, on a brass plate, is the following:—

Sub pedibus ubi statis, jacet corpus Magistri HUGONIS PEYNTWIN, Legum Doctoris, nuper Archi. Cant. Reverendissimorum Patrum DO JOHANNIS MORTON Cardinalis, HENRICI DENE & WILLIAM WARHAM, Cant. Archiepiscop. Audien. Causar Auditoris. Qui obiit vi die Augusti, anno Dom. M.D.IIIJ., cujus animæ propicietur Deus. Amen.

ARMS.—*Three thistles leaved and slipped.*



BISHOP HOOPER.

On a handsome table monument surmounted with an urn, is the following:—

Near this place lye buried two sons and five daughters of the Right Reverend GEORGE HOOPER, late Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, and ABIGAIL his wife, daughter of RICHARD GUILFORD, late of this place, Gent., who all dyed in their infancy, the last in the year 1694. This monument was erected to their memory by ABIGAIL PROWSE, the only surviving child, widow of JOHN PROWSE, of Axbridge, in the county of Somerset, Esq.

ARMS.—*Gyronny of eight, Or and Ermine, a castle triple-towered, Sable, impaling, Or, a saltire between four martlets, Sable.*

JOHN MOMPESON.

On the south side of the altar opposite to Peyntwin's monument, is that of John Mompesson, which nearly resembles it; the ornaments are not quite so rich, and a small brass figure has been torn off. Underneath is the following inscription:—

Hic jacet JOHANNES MOMPESON de Barthampton-Wyley, in Com. Wilts Arm. e domesticis Reverendissimi Patri WILLIELMI WARHAM Cantuar. Archiepiscopi primarius. Virtute et pietate clarus, duxit in uxoram Isabellam filiam et coheredem THOME DREWE Armigeri. Obiit quarto die Maii anno M.D. XXIV. Cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

ARMS.—*Argent, a lion rampant Sable, impaling Ermine, a lion passant guardant Gules, for Drewe.*

SIR NOEL CARON.

Over the tomb of Mompesson formerly hung the helmet, sword, gauntlet, and spurs of Sir Noel Caron, a nobleman, ambassador from the States of Holland *temp.* King James I., who was buried here Jan. 25, 1624. There were also painted on the wall eight several coats of arms: those on the dexter side were—1st, *Argent, a bend Azure, semée of fleurs-de-lys Or*; 2nd, *Argent, a chevron Sable*; 3rd, *Argent, a chevron Gules, between three cinquefoils Vert*; 4th, *Or, a saltire Sable*. On the sinister side—1st, *Argent, a chevron Gules between three torteaux*; 2nd, *Or, a fess embattled, counter-embattled Sable*; 3rd. *checquée, Argent and Gules, a chief Sable*. The last was *Vert*, but so much decayed that the charge could not be described. (*Vide Nichols's History of Lambeth.*)

THOMAS LETT.

In Leigh's Chapel is a marble pedestal, surmounted by a bust of white marble, finely executed by Chantrey, of the late Thomas Lett, Esq., of this parish, and St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet. He was an active magistrate, and high sheriff of Surrey in 1817. He died on the 25th of August, 1830, aged sixty-one years.

AGNES TYDNAM.

In the south aisle against the wall, is a small monument of freestone, bearing the figures of a man and four sons, and a woman and three daughters, opposite to each other, kneeling before a desk containing two books, all in basso relievo, and under them the following inscription:—

Ad sumptum Thome Folkis, A'o Domini 1583.

AGNES TYDNAM married, first to THOMAS MARSHALL; tenn to JOHN MANNYNGE, lyethe buried here. She lived 8 tymes x and fvl 5 yeres: 6 children by Marshall she had; 3 were sonnes, the other dawtors: of them none living bee. She died the xxii daie of March, and in the yeere of our Lord God as by the late here written maie appeere.

ARMS.—*Sable, a mullet between two bars Or, charged with three cinquefoils of the first, in chief two crescents of the last.*

MARTHA ELDRIDGE.

On a small white marble tablet on the south side of the wall :—

Near this place lyeth the Body of MARTHA ELDRIDGE, who, on the 12th day of May, anno Domini 1714, departed this Life in the 82nd year of her age, with a Christian Resignation, after a careful discharge of her duty here, and a frugal provision made for her children, who, in a pious concern for her memory, have erected this monument as the last testimony of their obedience and gratitude.

ARMS.—*Azure, a cross formée fitchée Or, on a chief of the last three covered cups of the first, impaling Argent, a cross crosslet fitchée Gules, between three martlets Sable.*

JOHN GOFFTON.

On a white marble monument ornamented with cherubs, drapery, &c., with a fluted urn, and coat of arms at the top, is the following inscription :—

Here lyeth the body of JOHN GOFFTON, Esq., younger son unto Sir Francis Goffton, off Stockwell, who with his Lady were buried in a vault in this angle, which does belong unto that Manner House. His elder brother Francis died in Frans 1642, and he departed this life the ninth daye of May, being in the yere of our Lord 1686, in the 71st yere of his age.

ARMS.—*Quarterly, 1st and 4th, an unicorn's head erased ; 2nd and 3rd, Ermine.*

JOSEPH PRATT.

On a marble tablet, against the same side, is the following :—

In the Family Vault under the Organ Gallery are deposited the remains of JOSEPH PRATT, Esq., late of Vaux-hall in this parish, descended from JOHN PRATT, Esq., Colonel in the Army raised by the Parliament of England in defence of their civil and religious liberties, and Representative, in 1653, for the county of Leicester. The said Joseph Pratt, Esq., having lived universally esteemed for his integrity and beneficence, exchanged this life for a better on the 6th day of May, 1754 ; leaving two hundred pounds by will to the poor of this parish, to whom, whilst living, he had been a constant benefactor.

In the same vault is also interr'd the body of his brother, WILLIAM PRATT, Esq., who died Jan. 14, 1749, aged 74 years ; of the latter's wife, MARY, who died April 13, 1746, in the 73rd year of her age ; and of their son, RICHARD PRATT, Esq., late of Vauxhall, who died on the 9th day of January, 1756, in the 43rd year of his age ; of MARY PRATT, widow of the said Richard Pratt, and daughter of Jonathan Chillwell, Esq., of this parish, who died on the 31st day of May, 1777, in the 54th year of her age. Also the bodies of three of their children—MARY ANNE, born Jan. 8, 1744, died Oct. 19, 1755, of the smallpox ; JOANNA PRATT, born June 24, 1745, died, aged 8 months ; JOSEPH PRATT, Esq., born May 6, 1747, died of the smallpox, on the

13th day of May, 1766, being then a Fellow Commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Sir JOSEPH MAWBEY, Bart., of Botleys and Vauxhall, *Sheriff, in 1757, for this county, Representative in two Parliaments for the borough of Southwark, and afterwards Knight of the Shire for the county of Surrey, nephew of the first-named JOSEPH PRATT, Esq., and who married ELIZABETH, daughter and heiress of his cousin RICHARD PRATT, Esq., above mentioned, caused this monument to be erected in the year 1779.*

ARMS.—*Sable, on a fess between three elephants' heads erased Argent, as many mullets of the field.*

ANTHONY BURLEIGH.

On a small tablet, is the following inscription:—

In memorie of ANTHONY BURLEIGH, third son of JOHN BURLEIGH, late of the Isle of Weight, Esq., who was Lieut.-Gen. to K. CHARLES I. of blessed memorie; and was put to death at Winchester, the 28th of January, 1647, for endeavouring to release his sacred Majesty, then prisoner in Carisbroke Castle. His two elder brothers were slaine at Worcester fight, in the forces of his present Majesty K. Charles II., this being the last of that loyal family, except his truly loving and sorrowful sister, who caused this monument to be erected. Obiit 17^o die Feb. Anno Dni 1681, ætatis suæ 48. Spe resurgendi.

WILLIAM BEESTONE.

On a black marble tablet enchased in white, with a death's head wreathed with laurel at the base, is the following inscription:—

Neere vnder this Place lyeth bvyred y^e bodyes of WILLIAM BEESTONE, Esq., late of this P'ishe of Lambeth, who dyed y^e 9th of August, 1639, & also of JEANE his Wife, who dep. this life y^e 27th of May, 1652. They left behind them onely on daughter, who married EDWARD LEVENTHORP, Esq., and by him shee had issve 3 sonns & 5 daughters, shee being the erecter of this Monument Anno D'm'ni 1653.

ARMS.—*Sable, a bend between six bees volant Argent, Beeston, with a crescent for difference, impaling, a fess between three boars' heads couped.*

CREST.—*On a torce a castle triple-flowered, thereon an armed arm, the hand holding a sword.*

RALPH SNOWE.

Near to the last, on a handsome white marble monument fixed to the south wall, and supported by two composite fluted pilasters, and on the summit of the architrave an urn, is the following inscription:—

In the adjoining vault lieth y^e body of **RAPHE SNOWE**, Gent., Treasurer, Receiver, and Registrar to 4 Archbishops of Canterbury; a great benefactor to this Church and Parish, and many other places and societies. He lived a pattern of Piety, Prudence, and Charity, and dyed full of years and good works, with y^e perfect vse of his reason & understanding, in the 95th year of his age, Mar. 21, MDCCVII.

He was head steward and secretary to the Archbishops of Canterbury for almost fifty years. His benefactions at Canterbury and to this church were numerous.

On a small slab, near the west door, on the floor of the church:—

EDWARD, son of the Rev. **JOHN LLOYD & LUCRETIA** his wife, aged eleven weeks; died December the 19th, 1783.

JAMES MORRIS.

On the south wall, on a beautiful white marble monument, representing a cenotaph with a weeping figure on either side, exquisitely sculptured by **Flaxman**:—

JAMES MORRIS, Esq^r.

MDCCCLXXXI.

He was in the commission of the peace for the county of Surrey, and formerly high sheriff.

Beneath the last, on a neat white marble slab enchased in veined marble, is the following:—

To the memory of Lieutenant-Colonel **MORRIS** of his Majesty's Coldstream Regiment of Guards, who fell at Alkmaar bravely fighting in the cause of his country, September the 19th, 1799, aged 55.

On a handsome monument, executed by **Coade**, is the following inscription:—

Sacred to the memory of **ROBERT LAKE WILMOT**, son of **JAMES** and **MARY WILMOT**, of this Parish, and grandson of **ROBERT LAKE, Esq.**, of Scoble, Devon; born 22nd November, 1782; died 3rd August, 1799. He was affectionate to his Parents and attentive to his Instructors.

Angels beheld him fit for joys to come,

And call'd by God's command their brother home.

HENRY BUCKLEY.

On a white marble tablet enchased in black, on the north side, is the following:—

To the memory of **HENRY BUCKLEY**, Lieutenant in the 15th Hussars, who died at *Waterloo*, June 19, 1815, in the 19th year of his age.

A part of the Regiment had been engaged upon the *Plains of Waterloo*

on the 18th from ten in the morning 'till four in the afternoon; and in the various charges he had behaved with distinguished courage.

When in the act of charging a solid square of Infantry, and in front of his troop, animating the men, he was struck by a musquet-ball and mortally wounded. His conduct during the action gained him the approbation of his commanding officer and the admiration of his companions.

NICHOLAS HOOKES.

On a handsome white and veined marble monument, with a compass pediment adorned with three flaming lamps, is the following:—

Memorie et Vertutibus sacrum NICHOLAI HOOKES Armigeri, conditi in illo quem prope extruxit Tumulo En Hospes moriture virum qui summam dubiis rebus probitatem sincera in Deum pietate spectata in utrumque Carolum Fide eximiam in omnes Charitate; moribus suavissimis et limatissimo ingenio omnibus elegantioris literatura ornamentis exculto mire adornavit.

Hoc pignus pietatis monumentum posuit JOHANNES HOOKES superstes nepos—si quis alius Mæstissimus in lachrymarum consortio, obiit 7 Nov. 1712; æt. 84.

ELIZABETHA conjux Charissima, obiit 29 Nov. 1691. Quæ (cum fratre, sorore, et multiplici prole) in eodem quiescit tumulo.

ARMS.—*Argent, a chevron between three owls Azure, on an escutcheon of pretence of the last, a chevron between three pheons Or, within a bordure Ermine.*

PETER DOLLOND.

On a marble tablet is inscribed:—

Sacred to the memory of PETER DOLLOND (son of JOHN DOLLOND, F.R.S.) of St. Paul's Churchyard, optician, who died July 2, 1820, aged 89 years.

Also of his sister SUSAN HUGGINS, widow, who died April 14, 1798, aged 69 years.

Also of his sister SARAH, wife of Jesse Ramsden, F.R.S., who died August 29, 1796, aged 53 years.

Peter Dollond was a member of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, and one of the most celebrated opticians of his day. His father was John Dollond, F.R.S., born at Spitalfields 1706, whose parents fled from France to England shortly after the revocation of the Edict of Nantz, in order to avoid persecution on account of their religion.

On a brass slab in the central passage of the nave, near the west door, is inscribed:—

Underneath lyeth the body of GEORGINA, second daughter of Jonathan Tyers Barrett and Mary his wife. She was born at Leatherhead, in this county, on the 29th day of June, 1812, and died 23rd of October, 1815.

GEORGE D'OYLY, D.D.

On the south wall in Leigh's Chapel is a handsome carved stone monument, containing the following inscription:—

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. GEORGE D'OYLY, D.D., Rector of this Parish and of Sundridge in the county of Kent. Born XXXI October, MDCCLXXVIII.; died VIII January, MDCCCXLVI.

This monument has been erected by some of his parishioners in testimony of the high estimation in which they held his character; and whilst his sound learning and unwearied exertions, evinced in the foundation of King's College, London, are generally acknowledged, they wish to record their sense of the important services which he rendered to this populous parish by his zeal in the cause of Christianity, especially manifested in the erection of eight new churches during the period of his incumbency.

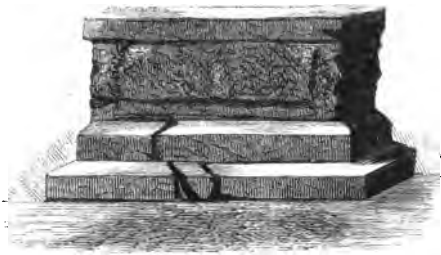
This is surmounted by his arms, impaling those of his wife.

In the Churchyard.

TRADESCANT'S TOMB.

In 1662, a table monument of freestone was erected by Hester, the relict of John Tradescant the younger, covered on each of its four sides with sculptures. On the *north* side, a crocodile, shells, &c., and a view of some Egyptian buildings; on the *south* side, broken columns, Corinthian capitals, supposed to be ruins in Greece, or some eastern countries; on the *east* side, the arms of Tradescant—On a bend three fleurs-de-lys impaling a lion passant; on the *west*, a hydra, and under it a skull: various figures of trees, in relievo, adorn the four corners of this monument, and over it a handsome tablet of black marble, with the inscription, in verse, given below.

Having become very much dilapidated, this monument was repaired in 1773; but, having again become almost illegible, a committee, consisting of the Rev. C. B. Dalton, Rector of Lambeth; Sir Charles G. Young, Garter; Sir William J. Hooker, K.H.; Philip Bury Duncan, Esq., Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; James Forbes Young, Esq., M.D., of Upper Kennington-lane; and the Rev. J. Griffiths, of Wadham College, Oxford, was formed, with the object of collecting subscriptions for the purpose of restoring the tomb



TOMB OF THE TRADESCANTS,
As Erected in 1662.



TOMB OF THE TRADESCANTS,
As Restored in 1851.

1875

of the Tradescants, and the gravestone of Elias Ashmole. Through their exertions, Tradescant's tomb, after a lapse of nearly two centuries, has been entirely restored, according to the original form and design, and erected over the grave in the churchyard, raised on a granite plinth. The work was executed by Mr. G. P. White, carver and mason, Vauxhall-bridge-road, Westminster. It contains the following inscription:—

JOHN TRADESCANT died A.D. MDCXXXVIII. JANE TRADESCANT, his wife, died A.D. MDCXXXIV. JOHN TRADESCANT, his son, died 25th April, A.D. MDCLXII. JOHN TRADESCANT, his grandson, died 11th September, A.D. MDCLII. HESTER, wife of JOHN TRADESCANT the younger, died 6th of April, A.D. MDCLXXVIII.

Know, stranger, ere thou pass, beneath this stone
Lye JOHN TRADESCANT, Grandsire, Father, Son;
The last dy'd in his spring; the other two
Liv'd till they had travell'd Art and Nature through;
As by their choice collections may appear,
Of what is rare in land, in sea, in air
(Whilst they, as Homer's Iliad in a nut),
A world of wonders in one closet shut.
These famous antiquarians, that had been
Both gardeners to the Rose and Lily Queen,
Transplanted now themselves, sleep here. And when
Angels shall with their trumpet waken men,
And fire shall purge the world, these hence shall rise,
And change this garden for a Paradise.

The tomb originally erected on this spot, in the year 1662, by HESTER, relict of JOHN TRADESCANT the younger, being in a state of decay, was repaired by Subscription in the year 1773.

After the lapse of nearly two centuries since its erection, it was entirely repaired, by Subscription, in the year 1853.

John Tradescant, senior, to whom posterity is mainly indebted for the introduction of Botany into this kingdom, was, according to Anthony à Wood, a Fleming, or a Dutchman. On what occasion, or at what period, he first came into England is not precisely known, but it was probably about the end of Elizabeth's reign, or the commencement of that of James the First. He is said to have been for a considerable time in the service of Lord Treasurer Salisbury and Lord Weston. About 1629, he obtained the rank of gardener to Charles the First. He lived in a great house in South Lambeth, where he made a curious collection of coins, medals, and

a great variety of uncommon rarities, illustrative of natural history, &c. His son published a catalogue of them, under the title of *Museum Tradescantianum*, containing an enumeration of the many plants, shrubs, trees, &c., growing in his garden, which was very extensive. His museum was frequently visited by persons of rank; and among others, Charles the First (to whom he was gardener), Henrietta Maria, his queen; Archbishop Laud, George Duke of Buckingham; Robert and William Cecil, Earls of Salisbury; and John Evelyn, who, in his diary, thus notices the event:—"Sept. 17, 1657, I went to see Sir Robert Needham at Lambeth, a relation of mine, and thence to John Tradescant's museum."

John Tradescant's son presented the collection of curiosities to the celebrated Elias Ashmole, as appears by the following extracts from Ashmole's diary:—"Dec. 12, 1659, Mr. Tradescant and his wife told me they had been long considering upon whom to bestow their closet of curiosities when they died, and at last had resolved to give it unto me." On the 14th he adds:—"This afternoon they gave their scrivener instructions to draw a deed of gift of the said closet to me;" and on the 15th, "Mr. Tradescant and his wife sealed and delivered to me the deed of gift of all his rarities." On Tradescant's death, however, his widow refused to surrender them, and Ashmole preferred a bill in Chancery against her, and got possession of them. On this he removed from the Temple to South Lambeth, where he added a noble room to Tradescant's Ark (as it was then called), and adorned the chimney with his arms, impaling those of his third wife, the daughter of Sir William Dugdale. On Ashmole's decease, the curiosities went to Oxford, where they form part of the Ashmolean Museum. The site of Tradescant's garden was visited in 1749 by Sir William Watson, and other members of the Royal Society, but very few trees were found remaining which appeared to have been planted by the Tradescants.

In the east part of the ground, on an elegant monument of the Grecian form, surmounted with a blazing urn, on the west side, is the following inscription:—

To the memory of WILLIAM BLIGH, Esquire, F.R.S., Vice-Admiral of the Blue, the celebrated navigator who first transplanted the bread-fruit tree

from Otaheite to the West Indies; bravely fought the battles of his country, and died beloved, respected, and lamented, on the 7th day of December, 1817, aged 64.

On the south side is the following inscription, surmounted with the arms of Bligh, viz. *Azure*, a griffin segreant *Or*, between three crescents *Argent*; impaling *Or*, a bend *Gules*, a chief indented *Azure*.

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. ELIZABETH BLIGH, the wife of REAR-ADMIRAL BLIGH, who died April 15th, 1812, in the 60th year of her age.

Her spirit soar'd to heaven, the blest domain,
Where virtue only can its meed obtain.
All the great duties she performed thro' life,
Those of a Child, a Parent, and a Wife.

On the east side,

In this vault are deposited also the remains of WILLIAM BLIGH and HENRY BLIGH, who died March 21st, 1791, aged one day; the sons of Mrs. ELIZABETH and REAR-ADMIRAL BLIGH; and also WILLIAM BLIGH BARKER, their grandchild, who died Oct. 22nd, 1805, aged 3 years.

WILLIAM BACON.

Near the south-west entrance-door, against the church wall, is an upright stone, inscribed:—

To the memory of WILLIAM BACON, of the Salt Office, London, Gent., who was killed by Thunder and Lightning at his window, July the 12th, 1787, aged thirty-four years.

By touch ethereal in a moment slain,
He felt the pow'r of death, but not the pain.
Swift as the lightning glanc'd his spirit flew,
And bade this rough tempestuous world adieu.
Short was his passage to that peaceful shore
Where storms annoy, and dangers threat, no more.

In High-street, formerly called the Back-lane, is the large BURIAL-GROUND which was given to the parish by Archbishop Fenison, and consecrated in October, 1705. Several who have memorials in the church are interred in this ground, and among them, Mr. Peter Dollond, the optician, and Alderman Goodbehere. Here are also interred the poets Edward Moore and Thomas Cooke, who both died in 1757—the former the author of *Tables for the Female Sex* and the *Gamester*; the latter the translator of *Hesiod* and *Terence*. William Milton, an eminent engraver, died March 1790. Jeanne St. Rymer de Valois, Countess de la Motte, who fled to England after her

escape from the Conciergerie, where she had been imprisoned for her participation in the mysterious plot of the diamond necklace: she died in August, 1791. Robert Barker, Esq., inventor of the panorama, died in April, 1806; and James Sowerby, Esq., F.L.S., the talented mineralogist and naturalist, who died in October, 1822.

Under the recent act of Parliament the burial-ground is now closed, and a cemetery has been formed at Tooting, for the use of this parish.

Some very handsome monuments and inscribed tablets are affixed against the walls of St. Matthew's Church at Brixton. At the east end, the most remarkable are those commemorative of George Brettle, Esq., of Raleigh Lodge, Brixton-hill (born 1st Jan. 1778, died 18th Oct. 1835), by Westmacott; Thomas Simpson, Esq., of Herne-hill, who died 1st May, 1835, aged eighty-eight years, by Sievier; and Capt. Charles Kemp, of the East India maritime service, who died at Madras on the 29th of August, 1840, in the forty-sixth year of his age, by H. Weeks. In the north gallery is a large upright monument for Joseph Newcome, Esq., who died on the 8th of October, 1841, aged ninety-four years; and in the south gallery is another in memory of Evan Roberts, Esq., of Grove House Brixton.

There are numerous sepulchral memorials in the church-yard, including several tombs of classical design, of which class the most remarkable is the Grecian *Mausoleum*. It is based on a square ground-plan, and is upwards of twenty-five feet in height, consisting of three principal stories, raised on a stylobate of granite steps, interrupted on the west front by the mausoleum entrance. Each story is variously enriched, and adorned with emblematical sculpture in relief, including the coiled serpent, the winged globe, and the holy dove. The whole terminates in a square moulded pedestal, crowned by a knot of honeysuckles of similar form. This memorial, which was designed and executed by Mr. R. Day, of Camberwell, was erected in 1825, by Mr. Henry Budd, in memory of his father, Richard Budd, Esq., who was born in this parish November the 26th, 1748, and died July the 8th, 1824.

Among the few monuments in the church of St. John,

Waterloo-road, at the east end is one that was erected by subscription of the inhabitants of the district, in commemoration of Thomas Lett, Esq., who died on the 25th of August, 1830. He was a great benefactor to this church, and a magistrate of the county. It exhibits a figure of Justice, leaning with one arm upon a pedestal, bearing an urn, and holding a balance with the other. On a tablet of white marble, inscribed in memory of James Thomas Goodenham Rodwell, Esq., who died on the 14th of March, 1825, aged twenty-seven years, is a sculpture in relief, of an angel kneeling by a sarcophagus. On another, in memory of Edward Vere, Esq., is sculptured a cap of maintenance, surmounted by a boar passant. Here also is a small marble tablet, commemorative of the late comedian, Robert William Elliston, Esq., who died on the 7th of July, 1831, aged fifty-seven, and was interred in a vault below the church.

In Norwood Cemetery is interred the Hon. Mr. Justice Talfourd. On a flat heavy stone, surrounded by a neat iron railing, is the following inscription to his memory:—

Here lie the mortal remains of THOMAS NOON TALFOURD, Knight, D.C.L., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. Born A.D. 26th May, 1795; died A.D. 13th March, 1854. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Talent and manly worth have gone down into this tomb—the man of imaginative mind and amiable manners, the poet, and the judge. A love of classical grace was first awakened in Talfourd by Dr. Valpy, under whom he was placed when a boy, at the grammar-school of his native town of Reading. Prosecuting his legal studies, he was called to the bar, and ultimately secured the silk gown. He entered Parliament, and the legal student was at length elevated to the bench. Years of glad endeavour and high success were his, and he died whilst solemnly engaged in his highest duties. In the full possession of cultivated powers, when pleading on behalf of the poor and degraded—inculcating the philanthropic lesson that education ought to increase and crime diminish—his voice became hushed for ever. In those lofty pleadings of the judge was heard the true and generous convictions of the man. Talfourd was the possessor of a noble and genial

nature. Words of kindness ever dwelt upon his lips, and the accents of mercy were flowing from them as they finally closed. Honour and respect followed him to this pleasant retreat; and it was truly said at his demise, that the only pang he ever caused to those who had the happiness of his friendship, was by his untimely death.

At the rear of the church is a capacious tomb, with ornamented railings. This spot is consecrated to Henry Benjamin Hanbury Beaufoy, Esq., of South Lambeth, a generous patron of education, whose name will long be held in remembrance in the School of the City of London, as well as in connection with a lofty building in Lambeth devoted to the culture of children, however poor and humble, which has been previously noticed.

One of the last celebrities buried here was Douglas Jerrold, who died in 1857. One of his biographers has observed, that "in early boyhood he trod the deck of a man-of-war, which he exchanged for the struggles of London; and while an apprentice in a printing-office, appeared himself in print, before the meaning of words were fairly mastered. His after life was devoted to literature, the varied branches of which he tended to enrich. Douglas Jerrold possessed a large and philanthropic nature, his sympathetic heart speaking through the sparkling dialogue of his characters. Redolent of wit and humour, he waged war with the world's shame, having no tolerance with hypocrisy, no patience with oppression. By some he was deemed bitter, but they knew him not. That pen-sword of his was drawn to guard the weak: its strength was exercised against the strong."

His sympathy was ever given
Where need for it was sorest felt;
In pity that blue eye would melt,
Which against wrong blazed like the levin.
Not for his wit, though it was rare;
Not for his pen, though it was keen,
We sorrow for his loss, and lean
Lovingly over that grey hair.

It has been said, that if every one who had received kindness at his hands were to lay a flower upon his grave, a mountain of roses would rise upon the last resting-place of Douglas Jerrold.



Antique and other Buildings.

IN Lambeth-marsh stood, until the beginning of July, 1823, when it was pulled down, an ancient fragment of a building called BONNER'S HOUSE. This is traditionally said to have been part of a residence of Bonner, Bishop of London, which formerly extended a considerable way further in front. The building bore evident marks of age, and at the back were the remains of some ancient brick walls, which seemed to have originally surrounded a large garden. There is nothing in the history of the place to prove that it belonged to any of the Bishops of London, except an entry of an ordination in Strype's *Memorials of Cranmer*, which mentions that on March 24, 1537-8, Henry Holbeach was consecrated suffragan Bishop of Bristol in "the chapel of my Lord the Bishop of London in the Lower-marsh, Lambeth." But in this instance, Strype was in error, and, as he afterwards acknowledged, had inadvertently written London instead of Rochester. The ordination really took place at "La Place," the house of John Hilsey, Bishop of Rochester. The Bishops of London never had a residence at Lambeth.

In Carlisle-lane, Westminster-road, on the exact spot where, until 1827, Carlisle House Boarding School was situated, formerly stood CARLISE HOUSE, anciently La Place, which originally belonged to the Bishops of Rochester. In the twelfth

century, an attempt was made to found a college or monastery for secular canons, on this site, by Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Richard I., who obtained from the Bishop and Convent of Rochester (the then owners of the land) "a part of their court at Lambeth, with twenty-four acres and one perch withoutside the same, and the service which he had from four acres on the Thames-bank, saving to them their rights to the parish church, to the ditches surrounding their said court and garden, and also a free current to and from their mill, and all things withoutside the bounds then marked out. On this ground the prelate commenced building a chapel, but, dying in 1190, it was completed by his successor, Hubert Walter. Purporting to carry on the design of building a college, as well as of fixing his own residence at Lambeth, he entered into a treaty with the Prior of Rochester for the whole manor of Lambeth, which was exchanged to him, he granting to the bishops of that see, out of it, a piece of ground next to his own chapel, dedicated to St. Stephen and St. Thomas, with the buildings thereon, in order to erect an occasional residence for them. On this ground Gilbert de Glanville, Bishop of Rochester, erected a house for himself and his successors, who occasionally resided there till the sixteenth century. Haymo de Hethe, who was promoted to the see of Rochester in March, 1316, rebuilt the house, which was subsequently called La Place, till the year 1500, after which the bishops dated from their house in Lambeth-marsh. Archbishop Bradwardin died here in 1348; as did Shepey, Bishop of Rochester, and Lord Treasurer of England, in 1360. The last Bishop of Rochester who resided in this mansion was Dr. John Fisher. In his time, Feb. 17, 1531, a most execrable murder was committed here by one Richard Roose, the bishop's cook, who, "by throwing some poison into a vessel, replenished with yest or barme, standing in the said bishop's kitchen, at his place in Lambeth-marsh, not only poisoned seventeen persons of his family, but also certain poor people which resorted to the said bishop's place, and were there charitably fed, two of whom died." For this horrid deed, by an *ex post facto* act (soon afterwards repealed), the said Roose was attainted of high treason, and *boiled to death* in Smithfield, the Wednesday in Tenebres following.

At the time of obtaining the grant of the ground, Bishop Glanville did not take proper care to secure access to it from the river ; and, as the archbishops claimed the land between that and the house, many disputes arose. In the 8th Edward I., 1280, there was a trial before John de Reygate and others, the justices itinerant in this county, respecting certain bars placed by Bishop John de Bradfeild on the banks of the Thames, opposite the house called La Place.

When Bishop Hamo de Hethe resided here in 1323, the steward of Archbishop Reynolds, and others of his domestics, assaulted Thomas de Hethe and others of the bishop's family, endeavouring to destroy the bars on the Thames-wall, placed for making a way for the bishop's carriages, with his goods from the river to his house ; in which attempt, however, they failed. At length Archbishop Islip, in 1357, was prevailed on to grant a license to the then Bishop of Rochester, to build a bridge over the archbishop's soil, in a place called Stangate, for the convenience of the bishop, his family, and others with him.

In 1540, Bishop Heath conveyed this house to the Crown, in exchange for a house in Southwark. Henry the Eighth granted it to Robert Aldrich, Bishop of Carlisle, and his successors, in exchange for the premises where now stands Beaufort-buildings, in the Strand, when it first obtained the name of CARLISLE HOUSE ; but it does not appear to have been ever inhabited by the bishops of that see, who leased it out. It was sold by the Parliament in 1647, to Matthew Hardyng (who, as we have seen, also purchased with Colonel Scot the manor of Lambeth) for £220 ; but on the restoration it reverted to the see of Carlisle.

From this date its history exhibits some remarkable vicissitudes. On part of the premises a pottery was established, which existed in George the Second's time ; but going to decay, the kilns, and a curious Gothic arch, were taken down, and the bricks used for filling the space and other defects in the wall. It was subsequently opened by one Castledine as a tavern, and became a common brothel ; and on his demise was occupied by Monsieur Froment, a dancing master, who endeavoured to get it licensed by the sessions as a public place of entertainment, but ineffectually, in consequence of the opposition of

Archbishop Secker. It was next tenanted as a private dwelling; and was afterwards converted into an academy and boarding-school for young gentlemen. In the year 1827, it was pulled down, and the site and grounds covered with about eighty small houses, including Allen and Homer Streets, and parts of Carlisle-lane and Hercules-buildings. Before it was built over, the grounds attached to this house were encompassed by a high and strong brick wall, which had in it a gate of ancient form, opening towards Stangate. A smaller back gate in the south wall had over it two keys in saltire, and something resembling a mitre for a crest. Two bricks, one upon the other, served for a shield, and the workmanship of the arms was of as low a taste as the materials. Dr. Salmon, who gives us this account, is inclined to believe this belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, and that what stood above the keys was not the crest, but a crown in chief, the arms of the see of York. But Mr. Nichols considered, with much more probability, that the arms were those of the see of Rochester, St. Andrew's cross surmounted by the mitre; and that the brick gate was erected by Bishop Fisher, in whose time brick buildings became frequent in England.

In Church-street formerly stood **NORFOLK HOUSE**. This mansion belonged to the Earls and Dukes of Norfolk, and did not ultimately pass from them until the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign. The old Duke of Norfolk, whose life was saved the night before his intended execution, by the death of Henry VIII., and his son, the celebrated Earl of Surrey, both resided here. Leland, the tutor of the latter, gloried that he had here taught so accomplished a poet and genius the Latin tongue. Thomas Howard, the third Duke of Norfolk of this family, had here a fine library for certain books, for which he petitioned the Lords, during his confinement for high treason. On his attainder this house was seized by the crown, and was granted by Edward VI. in fee to William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, by the title of "a capital mansion or house in Lambeth, late parcel of the possessions of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and twenty and a half acres of land in Cotman's-field, one acre in St. George's-field upon Sandhill; six acres of meadow and marsh in Lambeth-marsh, whereof three acres

were within the wall of the marsh, and three acres without; one close called Bell-close abutting upon Cotman's-field towards the east, containing one and a half acre; one other close abutting upon the way leading from Lambeth to the Marsh, containing two acres and a half."¹

The marquis, however, in 1552, exchanged it again with the King for the lordship and manor of Southwark, which had been the Bishop of Winchester's; but in the 1st of Mary, on a reversal of the Duke of Norfolk's attainder, this house was again restored to him. The duke sold it in the 1st of Elizabeth to Richard Garth and John Dyster for £400. It was shortly afterwards conveyed to Mrs. Margaret Parker, *alias* Harlestone,² the consort of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Mrs. Parker gave the whole to her younger son Matthew, who, dying Dec. 1574, devised it by the description of "his house and land in Lambeth, called the Duke of Norfolk his house," to the issue of which his wife (Frances, daughter of Dr. Barlow, Bishop of Chichester) was then *enceinte*, giving his wife the option of the middle part of it for her residence, if she would dwell there, pay the landlord's rent, and keep it in repair, and, failing himself of issue, he devised it to Matthew the son of his brother John Parker. His wife had a son, who died in six months. On his death his widow declined to live in the house, and John, the brother of Matthew deceased, inhabited it, and his son, who was then an infant. This Matthew obtained the honour of knighthood from King James I. in July, 1603, and having married Joan, daughter of Dr. Richard Cox, Bishop of Ely, retired to Sittingbourne, in Kent, where his descendants settled. After this the house became neglected, and has been long since demolished. A range of houses called Norfolk-row, and other buildings in Paradise-row, together with the extensive distillery of Messrs. Hodges, now occupy the site of the house and grounds.

¹ *Pat.* 1 Edw. VI. p. 6.

² This was her maiden name, and it was introduced by way of precaution, because, as Mr. Manning observes, in the 3rd volume of his *Surrey*, p. 479, "the legality of the marriage of priests was then hardly established; and it is well known that Queen Elizabeth did not approve of it, as is testified by her very uncourteous speech to Mrs. Parker, after having been entertained by the archbishop."

At Vauxhall, adjoining the premises of Messrs. Burnett and Co., distillers, formerly stood COPT HALL.

In a survey of the manor of Kennington, made in 1615, is an entry, that Sir Thomas Parry,¹ Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, held by copy "a handsome tenement built of brick, called Copt Hall, lying near the Thames, opposite the capital tenement called Vaux Hall to the south, lying between the Thames and the way leading towards Kingston, with a garden and orchard on three sides, inclosed with a brick wall."

During Sir Thomas Parry's residence here, Lady Arabella Stuart was committed to close custody in his house, on account of having married privately William Seymour, grandson of the Earl of Hertford. This lady was the only child of the fifth Earl of Lennox, uncle to King James I., and great grandson of King Henry VII. Her double relationship to royalty was obnoxious to the jealousy of Queen Elizabeth, and the timidity of James I., who equally dreaded her having legitimate issue, and prevented her from marrying in a suitable manner. In consequence of her marriage, she and her husband were both committed to custody, the lady being confined at Vauxhall, and Seymour being sent to the Tower. They both escaped on the same day, 3rd June, 1611. He got to Flanders, but she was taken in Calais Roads, and committed a close prisoner to the Tower. Her undeserved oppressions operated so severely on her mind, that she became a lunatic, and died in the Tower 27th September, 1615.

On the death of Sir Thomas Parry, Copt Hall became the property of John Abrahall, of Hingston, Hereford, Esq., who, in 1629, surrendered it to King Charles I.

After the decapitation of Charles, the Parliament ordered the survey of the house and premises to be taken. It was thus described:—

"Vaux Hall, otherwise Copped Hall, valued in all that capitall messuage with the appurten'nce, commonly called or knowne by the name of Vaux Hall (otherwise) Copped Hall, seitate, lying, and being, in water, Lambeth, in the said

¹ He was distantly connected with Secretary Cecil. In 1601, he was made resident ambassador at the court of France, and succeeded Sir John Fortescue as Chancellor of the Exchequer in December, 1607, when he was sworn of the Privy Council.

county of Surrey, bounded with the river of Thames on the north-west part thereof, a narrow passage from the water syde to the highway last menc'oned on the south-east, and a broad passage from the said highway to the common landing place att Vaux Hall south-west, consisting of a faire dwelling house, strongly built, three stories and an halfe high, with a faire stayre case breakeing out from the said dwelling house; of nyneteene foote square, and all that building adioyneing to the north-west end of the said house and vsed with the same; with twoe breaks on the north-east part of the last menc'oned building, all of them being twoe stories and an halfe highe."

It was valued, with the courts and grounds attached, at £75 per annum.

After this period it was described by the name of Vaux Hall only. The act of the House of Commons, July 17, 1649, for the sale of honours, &c., of the late King, Queen, and Prince, provided that it should not extend to the house called Vaux Hall, nor to the grounds, houses, buildings, modes, utensils, or other necessaries for practical inventions therein contained; but that they should remain to the use of the Commonwealth; to be employed and disposed of by the Parliament as they should think fit.

In 1652, the Parliament sold it to John Trenchold, of Westminster, who held it till the Restoration, when it came again into the King's hands, who granted a lease of this and the demesne lands of Kennington to Lord Moore, with a power of resuming it, which the King exercised the following year, and settled here one Jasper Calthoff, a Dutchman, who was employed in making guns and other warlike instruments for his Majesty's service. A part of the premises was occupied a few years after by Peter Jacobson, a sugar-baker.

It was subsequently granted by lease from the Duke of Cornwall to Mr. Kent, who had a large distillery thereon; but he failing, the premises became ruinous and unoccupied. Mr. Lysons says the lease was the property of Mr. Snaith, banker, of London. It was then held under two leases, one of the manor (the manor-house having been long demolished) and the other of "Faux Hall Wharf," both held by Mr. Pratt, who carried on the distillery. His son-in-law, Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart., many years a representative of Southwark in Parliament,

and afterwards knight of the shire for the county of Surrey, held the premises and carried on the distillery till his decease in 1798. Subsequently the estate has been held by Sir Charles Blicke, Knt., and several under-tenants.

It is traditionally reported that this house, or the neighbouring one of Vauxhall, was the residence of the incendiary Guy Faux. There is, however, no mention of him as an under-tenant on the records; and had he ever been possessed of any of the copyhold lands held of the manor of Kennington in 1615, by Jane Faux, his supposed relict, on his being convicted of high treason, a forfeiture to the crown must have ensued. But the fact is, that Jane Vaux was the widow of John Vaux, a citizen and vintner of London, and a benefactor to the parish of Lambeth. She died in 1615, leaving two daughters and coheirs, one of whom was married to Dr. Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln. A family of the name of Vause, or Vaux, had been inhabitants of Lambeth for nearly a hundred years; but had Guy been their relation, and known to them (as he must have been had he inhabited a capital house at Vauxhall), he could never have thought of passing for a servant to Percy, who lived at Lambeth (as did John Wright, one of the conspirators), and from whose house some of the combustibles were conveyed across the Thames to the Horseferry, and placed under the Parliament House, Westminster.

The house in which the conspirators stored their powder and other combustibles, during the digging of the mine, was certainly at Lambeth, and near the river-side; but that house did not belong to any of them, it being merely hired for their purpose in the summer of 1604. Robert Keyes, to whose keeping it was entrusted, was hanged and quartered in Old Palace-yard, together with Fawkes, Rookwood, and Winter the younger, on the 31st of January, 1606. This house was probably jointly occupied by Catesbye and Percy. There is a sermon preached by Dr. Featley, November 5th, and printed in *Clavis Mystica*, p. 824, with this marginal note:—"This year (1635) the house where Catesby plotted this treason, was casually burnt to the ground by powder."¹

¹ In an examination on the 7th of November, 1605, in which for the first time he gave his real name, *Guido*, or *Guy Fawkes*, he stated that he "was born in the city of York, and that his father's name was Edward Fawkes, a

Guido Faukes

Ambrase Ralesbrooke

Le Cate/bye

Henry Garnett

Fre. Dwyer. Thos Percy

Francis Tresane

Thomas Worsley

To the right honorable
The Lord mountague

AUTOGRAPHS OF GUY FAWKES AND HIS CO-CONSPIRATORS.

Here follow the autographs of Guy Fawkes and his fellow-conspirators.

At South Lambeth is the extensive distillery for vinegar, wine, &c., of Messrs. Beaufoy, covering a space of about five acres. On this site stood formerly CARON HOUSE, built by Sir Noel Caron, the Dutch ambassador to the court of England for twenty-eight years in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. It was a noble residence, with a centre and two wings in the form of half a Roman H, with a large park for deer, which extended to Vauxhall and Kennington. On the front of the gateway was inscribed "Omne Solum forti paria." Part of this mansion was standing in its former state, at the commencement of the present century, as "Caron House Seminary," until the principal part was demolished in 1809, and the remainder modernized.

Sir Noel was often visited by Queen Elizabeth, especially in the year 1599, when she dined here on the 27th of July, on her way to the Lord Burleigh's at Wimbledon; and among a list of gifts in the same year is the following:—

"Mounser Caron. Item, gyven by her sayde Highnes, and delyvered the 15th of October, anno pred' to Mounser Caron, agent for Flaunders, at his departure out of England, parte of one cheyne of golde, bought of Hugh Kaylle, per oz. 35oz. qr. of the goodness of 21 karretts di graine, and parte of one other cheyne, bought of the sayd Richard Martyn, per oz. 33 oz. qr. 3 dwt. 6 graynes, of the goodness of 22 karrets di graine: in toto 68 oz. di 3 dwts. 6 granes.

"ELIZABETH.

*"Edwa. Carye, Robert Cranmer, N. Bristow,
Nicholas Holtofte, N. Pigeon."*

In 1617, Sir Noel gave £100 towards repairing the church, and £50 to the poor of this parish.

gentleman, a younger brother, who died about thirty years before, and left to him but small living, which he spent." The correctness of this is verified by the following entry in the register of St. Olave's, in Marygate, at York:—
"Mr. Edward Fawkes, Registrar and Advocate of the Consistory Court of the Cathedral Church of York, about forty-six years of age, buried in the Cathedral Church, January 17th, 1578."—JARDINE'S *Criminal Trials*, vol. ii. p. 31.

In this parish have been three celebrated gardens, or places of recreation—Cuper's Gardens, Vauxhall Gardens, and Spring Gardens.

CUPER'S GARDENS, which were in 1636 the garden of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, were near the Waterloo-bridge-road. The gardens received their name from Boydell Cuper, the earl's gardener, by whom they were afterwards rented. The entertainment consisted of fireworks, illuminations, and music, particularly with the performance of a Mr. Jones, a celebrated musician on the harp. The gardens were ornamented with several mutilated statues, the refuse of the collection brought by the Earl of Arundel from Italy. On their suppression, in 1753, the more valuable part of the marbles above mentioned were bought by Lord Leinster, father of the first Earl of Pomfret, and presented by the earl's widow to the University of Oxford. When Arundel House, on the other side of the river, was pulled down to make way for the street of that name, these, and several others of the damaged part of the collection, were removed to Cuper's Gardens; but numbers were left on the ground near the river-side, and overwhelmed with the rubbish brought from the foundation of the new Cathedral Church of St. Paul. These in after times were discovered, dug up, and conveyed to Worksop Manor, the seat of the Duke of Norfolk. The refuse of the collection was removed in 1717, having been purchased for £75 by Mr. Waller, of Beaconsfield, and Mr. Freeman, of Fawley Court, of John Cuper. Those which remained were covered with rubbish, and were afterwards dug out by Mr. Theobald, a subsequent proprietor of the premises; and most of them were presented by him to the Earl of Burlington, who took them to Chiswick; the remainder were sent to Worksop.

The site of these gardens was subsequently occupied by spacious premises for the manufacture of English wines, erected by Mark Beaufoy, Esq., who carried it on so flourishingly, that he was enabled to pay to the college a rent of £1200 per annum. On the building of Waterloo-bridge, Messrs. Beaufoy removed their manufactory to more extensive premises at South Lambeth.

SPRING GARDENS.—The site of these gardens was where the new road turns off towards the Oval.

The earliest notice specifically referring to these gardens is by Evelyn, in his *Diary*, who says (July 2, 1661), "I went to see the New Spring Garden at Lambeth, a pretty contriv'd plantation." This agrees with the mention of "Les Jardins du Prin-temps at Lambeth," by Baltshasar Monconys, in his *Voyage d'Angleterre*, a French traveller, who visited this country early in the reign of Charles the Second. He speaks of them as being much frequented in 1663, and "having grass and sand-walks dividing squares of twenty or thirty yards, which were enclosed with hedges of gooseberries, within which were roses, beans, and asparagus."

Pepys, in his *Diary*, on July 27, 1668, mentions a visit made by him, his wife Deb. and Mercer, to Spring Garden, where they "eat and walked."

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—In a plan lent to Mr. Bray, when compiling his history, by Mr. Middleton, dated 1681, the present Vauxhall Gardens are called Spring Gardens, and are marked as being planted with trees, laid out in walks, and in the centre a circle of trees or shrubs. Mr. Middleton remembered large trees, which must have been anterior to the time of Mr. Tyers, which by degrees died, the last of them in the year 1805. Mr. Bray seems, therefore, correct in ascribing the origin of these gardens to Sir Samuel Morland, who in 1665 obtained a lease of Vauxhall House, and two years after, built a large room, which he furnished in a sumptuous manner, and constructed in his garden some beautiful fountains. Mr. Bray conceives this to have been the place to which King Charles used to come with his ladies; and suggests that the room built by Sir Samuel was intended for his and their entertainment.

Sir Samuel Morland was successively scholar and fellow of Magdalen College, and tutor to Samuel Pepys. He afterwards became one of Thurloe's under secretaries, and was employed in several embassies by Cromwell, whose interest he betrayed by secretly communicating to Charles II., at Breda, in 1660, very valuable information.

He was created a baronet by the name of Sir Samuel Mor-

land, *alias* Morley, of Southamstede, barrister, county of Berks, July 18, 1660, by Charles II., who also settled on him a pension of £500 per annum out of the Post Office for life, and the benefit of two baronets. He disposed of both, and sold the pension to Sir Arthur Kingsby.

He married Susanna de Milleville (daughter of Daniel de Milleville, of Bossen, in France, naturalized in 1662), whom he survived; and also a second and a third wife, who were both buried in Westminster Abbey, dying at an advanced age.

On the 17th of March, 1728, a lease was granted by Elizabeth Masters, of London, to Jonathan Tyers, of the county of Surrey, for the term of thirty-one years, of "all that parcel of ground called Vauxhall or Spring Gardens," at the yearly rent of £250; and there being a large garden with a great number of stately trees, and laid out in shady walks, he converted the house into a tavern, or place of entertainment, which became much frequented.

It was opened for the first time by Mr. Tyers under the name of Spring Gardens, on the evening of June 7, 1732, with illuminations and a *Ridotto al' Fresco*. About four hundred persons attended; and, the number increasing, the proprietor was encouraged to further exertions. He decorated the gardens with paintings; erected an orchestra, and alcoves for the company; engaged a band of excellent musicians, and issued silver tickets for admission at a guinea each; and in 1738 he set up an organ in the orchestra, and in a conspicuous part of the garden erected a fine statue of Handel (the work of Roubilliac) in the character of Orpheus playing on a lyre.

Mr. Addison, in the *Spectator* for May 12, 1712, thus describes his visit, with Sir Roger de Coverley, to these gardens:—

"We were no sooner come to the Temple-stairs, but we were surrounded with a crowd of watermen, offering us their respective services. Sir Roger, after having looked about him very attentively, spied one with a wooden leg, and immediately gave him orders to get his boat ready. As we were walking towards it, 'You must know,' says Sir Roger, 'I never make use of anybody to row me that has not lost either a leg or an arm. I would rather bate him a few strokes of his oar than not employ an honest man that has been wounded

in the Queen's service. If I was a lord or a bishop, and kept a barge, I would not put a fellow in my livery that had not a wooden leg.' My old friend, after having seated himself, and trimmed the boat with his coachman, who, being a very sober man, always serves for ballast on these occasions, we made the best of our way for Vauxhall. Sir Roger obliged the waterman to give us the history of his right leg; and hearing that he had left it at La Hogue, with many particulars which passed in that glorious action, the knight, in the triumph of his heart, made several reflections on the greatness of the British nation: as, that one Englishman could beat three Frenchmen; that we could never be in danger of Popery so long as we took care of our fleet; that the Thames was the noblest river in Europe; that London-bridge was a greater piece of work than any of the seven wonders of the world; with many other honest prejudices which naturally cleave to the heart of a true Englishman.

"After some short pause, the old knight, turning about his head twice or thrice to take a survey of this great metropolis, bid me observe how thick the city was set with churches, and that there was scarce a single steeple on this side Temple-bar. 'A most heathenish sight!' says Sir Roger: 'there is no religion at this end of the town. The fifty new churches will very much mend the prospect; but church-work is slow, church-work is slow.'

"I do not remember I have anywhere mentioned in Sir Roger's character, his custom of saluting everybody that passes by him with a good-morrow, or a good-night. This the old man does out of the overflowings of his humanity; though, at the same time, it renders him so popular among all his country neighbours, that it is thought to have gone a good way in making him once or twice knight of the shire. He cannot forbear this exercise of benevolence, even in town, when he meets with any one in his morning or evening walk. It broke from him to several boats that passed by us on the water; but, to the knight's great surprise, as he gave the good-night to two or three young fellows a little before our landing, one of them, instead of returning the civility, asked us what queer old put we had in the boat, and whether he was not ashamed to go a-wenching at his years? with a great

deal of the like Thames ribaldry. Sir Roger seemed a little shocked at first; but at length, assuming a face of magistracy, told us, that if he were a Middlesex justice, he would make such vagrants know that her Majesty's subjects were no more to be abused by water than by land.

"We were now arrived at Spring Garden, which is exquisitely pleasant at this time of the year. When I considered the fragrant of the walks and bowers, with the choirs of birds that sung upon the trees, and the loose tribe of people that walked under their shades, I could not but look upon the place as a kind of Mahometan paradise. Sir Roger told me it put him in mind of a little coppice by his house in the country, which his chaplain used to call an aviary of nightingales. 'You must understand,' says the knight, 'that there is nothing in the world that pleases a man in love so much as your nightingale. Ah! Mr. Spectator, the many moonlight nights that I have walked by myself, and thought on the widow by the music of the nightingale!' He here fetched a deep sigh, and was falling into a fit of musing, when a mask, who came behind him, gave him a gentle tap upon the shoulder, and asked him if he would drink a bottle of mead with her? But the knight, being startled at so unexpected a familiarity, and displeased to be interrupted in his thoughts of the widow, told her she was a wanton baggage, and bid her go about her business. We concluded our walk with a glass of Burton ale and a slice of hung-beef.

"When we had done eating ourselves, the knight called a waiter to him, and bid him carry the remainder to the waterman that had but one leg. I perceived the fellow stared upon him at the oddness of the message, and was going to be saucy; upon which I ratified the knight's commands with a peremptory look.

"As we were going out of the garden, my old friend, thinking himself obliged as a member of the quorum to animadvert upon the morals of the place, told the mistress of the house, who sat at the bar, that he should have been a better customer to her garden if there were more nightingales and fewer strumpets."

In 1752, Mr. Tyers purchased one moiety of this estate of George Doddington, Esq., for the sum of £3800; and a few

years afterwards, as Lysons informs us from records in the Duchy of Cornwall Office, "he bought the remainder."

His decease occurred on the 1st of July, 1767; and (says Mr. Bray) "so great was the delight he took in this place, that possessing his faculties to the last, he caused himself to be carried into the gardens a few hours before his death, to take a last look at them." He devised this property equally between his four children—Thomas, Jonathan, Margaret, and Elizabeth. The younger son (Jonathan) conducted the gardens, and continued it till his death in the year 1792, when Mr. Bryant Barrett, an eminent wax-chandler, having married his daughter and only child, became part owner, and undertook the management. He soon after bought the other share. He died in 1809, and devised this estate to his two sons—George Rogers Barrett, Esq., and the Rev. Jonathan Tyers Barrett (afterwards D.D. and Prebendary of St. Paul's), by the former of whom the entertainments were carried on for many years. Messrs. Barrett disposed of the property by auction in March, 1821, to Thomas Bish, Frederick Gye, and Richard Hughes, who, having obtained the patronage of George the Fourth, reopened the place in May, 1822, by the appellation of the *Royal Gardens*. Mr. Bish shortly retired from the concern; but Messrs. Gye and Hughes continued to conduct it until the summer of 1840, when they were declared bankrupts, at which time there were encumbrances on the property to the amount of £23,000, including several mortgages. The Court of Review directed a public sale, which took place at Garraway's in July, 1841. The highest bidding was £20,200, at which sum it was bought in, the estate being now in the possession of the trustees of the mortgagees, Mrs. Webb and Mrs. Hughes, sisters of the late Thomas Bish, Esq., M.P. It was subsequently rented by different parties, and the amusements varied, but has now been closed for some time. It consists of about eleven acres, and is held of the manor of Kennington.

In this parish are the following Theatres :—

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE, in the Westminster-road, erected by the late Philip Astley, an uneducated but enterprising man, with a strong mind and acute understanding; remarkable for

eccentric habits and peculiarity of manners; and who built at different periods of his life, at his own cost, and for his own purposes, no less than nineteen theatres.

He was a native of Newcastle-under-Lyme, in Staffordshire, and was the son of a cabinet-maker, by whom he was taught his own business. He left his home when about seventeen years of age, and enlisted as a private in General Elliott's regiment of light horse, with which he served in Germany, where he obtained the reputation of being a good soldier and a bold and skilful rider. In the battle of Emsdorff he took a royal standard of France, though his horse was shot under him; but, being remounted, he brought off his prize in despite of an escort of the enemy's infantry, at least ten in number, by whom he was wounded. At Friedberg he personally assisted, under a very heavy fire, in rescuing the hereditary Prince of Brunswick, when his Highness was wounded within the enemy's lines. At a subsequent period, during the revolutionary war with France, he was mainly instrumental in saving the late Duke of York from being taken prisoner in Holland.

In 1763, on his return to England, Mr. Astley commenced the exhibition of feats of horsemanship, first in an open field at Lambeth; and meeting with success (although at this time the possessor of only two horses—the one a charger given him by General Elliott for his intrepidity and good conduct, and the other bought in Smithfield), he travelled through various parts of the kingdom, and acquired so much celebrity, that he was enabled to found an establishment on a plot of ground near Westminster-bridge, which afterwards became the site of the amphitheatre. In the beginning of 1784 he built a stage; and, having redecored his amphitheatre in a new style, opened it under the appellation of the *Royal Grove*. After an active management of twenty years, he resigned the *Royal Saloon*, as it was then called, in 1792, to his son, who carried it on till 1794, when the building, with all the scenery and other property, was destroyed by fire. Undepressed by this calamity, the elder Astley, who was then on the Continent, serving as a volunteer in the army of the Duke of York, obtained leave of absence and returned to England, where he exerted himself so effectually, that a new building, on the same

site as the former, and called the *Amphitheatre of Arts*, was opened to the public on Easter Monday, 1795. Another conflagration took place on the 2nd of September, 1803, destroying property to the amount of £30,000, and by which Mrs. Smith, the mother-in-law of Astley the younger, was burnt to death in the dwelling-house. When this happened the elder Astley was at Paris, and on the eve of being comprehended as a *detenu* under Bonaparte's Milan decree; but he escaped by stratagem, and again, by his vigorous exertions, caused the amphitheatre to be rebuilt, and opened on Easter Monday, 1804.

Mr. Astley, senior, died at Paris on Oct. 20, 1814, in the seventy-third year of his age; and his son and successor died in the same house, chamber, and bed, in which his father had expired, on October 19th, 1821. They were both interred in the Cemetery of Père la Chaise, in the above city. After their decease the theatre was carried on by Mr. W. Davis, and then by Messrs. Ducrow and West. On the morning of the 8th of June, 1841, the entire building was destroyed by another accidental fire. In October, 1841, the vacant site, with other ground, was taken, on a lease for sixty-three years, from John Chevallier Cobbold, Esq., of Ipswich (which place he now represents in Parliament), the ground landlord, by Mr. William Batty, who, in the following year, erected at his own expense the present amphitheatre, which is much larger and more substantially built than any of the preceding ones.

The ROYAL COBURG, now the VICTORIA THEATRE, in the Waterloo-road, the first stone of which was laid on the 14th of September, 1816, "by his Serene Highness the Prince of Saxe-Coburg and her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, by their Serene and Royal Highness's proxy, Alderman Goodbehere." It was first regularly opened on Whit Monday, May 13, 1818.

A PAROCHIAL SCHOOL for boys was established by subscription in the early part of the last century, and is supported by the same means, together with a fund of about £1200 in the Three-per-Cents. The school-room was, about

thirty years since, neatly rebuilt, on ground belonging to the see of Canterbury, and let by the archbishop at a peppercorn rent. There are about 400 scholars in this institution, of whom from thirty to forty are clothed annually, and several apprenticed.

A PAROCHIAL SCHOOL for girls was established in 1780. It is supported by subscriptions, from the savings of which, and some donations, it has realized a fund of £400 in the Three-per-Cents. There are 200 girls in the school, of whom forty are clothed.

In 1715, Archbishop Tenison founded a school, which he endowed with a house and land, for the clothing and instruction of twelve girls. The endowment, augmented with subsequent benefactions, produces about £350 per annum. The school-room was rebuilt, about thirty years ago, upon an extensive scale, and the number of girls (each of whom, on producing a certificate of good conduct during a service of three years, receives a small gratuity) has increased to 250.

In 1661, Major Richard Lawrence gave two houses, with ground attached to them, in trust, for the clothing and instruction of twenty children of Lambeth-marsh, in one of which the school was formerly held; but, becoming dilapidated, it was removed to a neat and commodious building, erected in 1808, in the York-road, by subscription, in which the children (for whose benefit the original endowment was sold, and the money invested in the purchase of £3837. 8s. 5d. Three-per-Cent. Consols, producing £115. 2s. 4d. per annum) are instructed.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, in the Waterloo-road, was rebuilt by subscription, at an expense of £2200, to which his late Majesty King George the Fourth gave £100.

The ELDON SCHOOL, on the road to Wandsworth, was instituted in 1830, for the instruction of the children of the parishes of Lambeth, Battersea, and Clapham, in the national religion, and for the training of young men to act as teachers on the national system. The children, on leaving school, are

placed out as apprentices. The building is in the later style of English architecture, and was erected in commemoration of Lord Chancellor Eldon, at the sole expense of Charles Francis, who also provided for its support.

The LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL, in Kennington-lane, incorporated May 3, 1836, was established for the maintenance, clothing, and education of children of deceased and indigent members of that society.

The present school was erected in 1836, on the site of a plain brick edifice, which had been originally adapted for the purpose about 1807. It is a handsome building, designed by Henry Rose, Esq., architect, of Bermondsey. The basement story is of stone, and rusticated; the superstructure is of brick, but is fronted by a projecting portico and pediment of the Corinthian order. The interior is commodiously arranged, and contains distinct schools and other apartments for the children of each sex. There are two schoolmasters, a matron, and an upper and under schoolmistress.

LAMBETH RAGGED SCHOOLS.—In Lambeth-walk (close upon the South-Western Railway) was erected, in 1851, a handsome building as a Ragged School for Lambeth. It was inaugurated March 5, in that year, at a public meeting; Lord Ashley in the chair. Mr. Frederic Doulton, the honorary secretary to the committee, gave a sketch of the origin of the school. He stated:—"In 1845, a few of the destitute and degraded children of Lambeth were accustomed to assemble for instruction on sabbath evenings in a school-room in Palace-yard, near the Palace.¹ In the following year, a committee was formed, at the instance of Lord Ashley, by some gentlemen in the neighbourhood, for affording the children instruction during the week. The school was shortly removed to one of the arches of the South-Western Railway Company, kindly granted for the purpose, and about that time excited the sympathy and support of the late Mrs. Beaufoy; and on her death, her husband intimated his intention of perpetuating her memory, and fulfilling her benevolent wishes, by founding these schools. The building cost the sum of £10,000, and the

¹ See view, next page.

munificent donor further set apart £4000, for the permanent maintenance of the building. The schools accommodate about 800 children. There are two large class-rooms, one for boys, and one for girls; there are also two reception-rooms for the training of the children on their first admission; and there are four smaller class-rooms where young persons who show more



Ancient Houses in Palace Yard.

than usual diligence, are taught in the higher branches of education. In the larger class-rooms, the committee erected marble tablets, each bearing the following inscription:—

This tablet is erected by the Committee of the Lambeth Ragged Schools, as a grateful record of the munificence of HENRY BENJAMIN HANBURY BEAUFOY, Esq., of Caron-place, South Lambeth, by whom these schools have been built and endowed; and also in grateful remembrance of ELIZA, his wife, whose unspeakable private worth has here a fit memorial, and whose benevolence and special kindness to poor children, will live in the gratitude of generations who shall enjoy the benefit of these schools.

“She stretcheth out her hand to the poor; yea, she reacheth forth her hand to the needy.” “Children arise up, and call her blessed.”—PROV. xxxi. 20 and 28.

The ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS, and for the reception of deserted females, the settlement of whose parents cannot be found, was instituted in 1758, by Sir John Fielding, younger

brother of the celebrated novelist) and incorporated in 1800. The children in the school are maintained, clothed, and taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; they are also instructed in plain needlework, and in household business of every kind, requisite to qualify them for being useful servants; at fourteen years of age, they are apprenticed for seven years as servants in respectable families; and on the completion of that term, receive from the institution a gratuity of £5. 5s., and a testimonial of good conduct. The freehold was purchased in 1823, for £16,000; and in 1826 the asylum was rebuilt from the designs of Mr. Lloyd. The principal front consists of a low uniform body and wings (the latter projecting at right angles) of two stories, with a portico of the Ionic order rising to the roof, surmounted by a small clock-tower. On the centre of the western front is a group of statuary, executed and presented by James Legrew, Esq., emblematical of the support afforded by the asylum to female orphans. There is also an attached chapel, commodiously arranged, and provided with a good organ by Bishop. The establishment includes a domestic chaplain, a morning preacher and an evening preacher, a secretary, matron, schoolmistress, &c. Orphans are admissible between the ages of eight and ten years, on the recommendation of a subscriber or guardian.

In 1623, Sir Noel Caron gave a rent-charge of £28 on his mansion at South Lambeth for the maintenance of an ALMSHOUSE which he had erected in this parish, for the support of seven aged widows, to each of whom he allowed £4 per annum, which has been augmented by the appropriation, in 1773, of £1100 Three-per-Cent. Consols, producing £33 per annum, part of large sums of money bequeathed by Thomas Earl of Thanet for charitable uses, by his administratrix the Dowager Countess Gower. When the almshouses were repaired some years since by Sir C. Blicke, owner of a great part of Sir Noel's estate, the workmen broke a marble tablet placed in the front, which formerly presented the following inscription:—

D. O. M. S. NOELUS DE CARON, Fland. Equ. Schoonewallici Toparcha illustr. ordinum Confœderat. Belg. Provinc. apud Sereniss. Britan. Reg. Legat. debite Deo Gloriæ genti gratitudinis pauperibus munificentiæ monumentum

qualecunq.; anno legationis sue XXIX. Restauratæ salutis. CIOIOCXIIX. P.
—Proverb. xix. 17.

Fœneras Jehovæ si recordaris pauperum.

These almshouses have been pulled down, and seven others erected on the Caron property in Fentiman's-road.

The GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL, for the reception of patients from all parts of the kingdom, and for the delivery of out-patients at their own habitations in the metropolis and its environs, was instituted in 1765, and incorporated in 1830. It was formerly in the Westminster-bridge-road, near Marsh-gate, from which situation it was some time since removed to York-road, where a neat square building of white brick, ornamented with stone, with a handsome receding portico of the Ionic order, has been erected.

The ROYAL UNIVERSAL INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN, in the Waterloo-road, was originally established at St. Andrew's-hill, Doctors'-commons, in 1816, and is supported by donations and subscriptions. It administers relief in all diseases of children, from the time of birth till fourteen years of age, being open in cases of emergency to all first applications for admission, without recommendation, and is under the patronage of her Majesty.

The BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. PATRICK was instituted in 1784, for the relief of the distressed Irish families in London and its environs, and for the education of their children. It is under the patronage of her Majesty. A handsome and capacious building was erected for this purpose in Upper Stamford-street, in 1820, at an expense of £8000, comprising two schoolrooms, with a house for the master and the mistress, committee-rooms, and other offices. The children in the school are clothed and instructed, and on their leaving the institution are placed out apprentices, or to service in respectable families.

ALMSHOUSES have been erected in Cold Harbour-lane, by the Company of Parish Clerks, for eight widows of members of that fraternity; and there are numerous and extensive charitable

bequests for distribution among the poor, of which particulars are given in the Appendix.

On the southern side of Kennington-oval is an estate called Claylands. It was purchased about eighty years ago by John Fentiman, Esq., at which time the land was chiefly a marsh, and, although producing a noxious vegetation from its stagnant pools, had been let for grazing. The new owner, having drained the ground and filled up the hollows at a considerable expense, enclosed several acres for plantations and pleasure grounds, and built a handsome mansion for his own abode. He died in his seventy-third year, in June, 1820, and was succeeded by his son, the late John Fentiman, Esq., at whose decease, in July, 1838, aged sixty-seven, this estate devolved on Catherine, his widow, who resided there a few years since. Within the last twenty years the open fields adjoining Claylands have been progressively occupied for building purposes, and are now covered with numerous streets and rows of houses.

The Bridges.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—This bridge was commenced in 1738, from the designs and under the superintendence of M. Charles Labeledye, a Swiss architect and civil engineer. The first stone was laid on January 29, 1739; and the bridge was opened with much ceremony by torch-light, between twelve and one o'clock on the morning of Sunday, November 17, 1750. The works would have been finished much earlier but for the sinking of one of the piers in 1747, which, with its adjoining arches, had to be rebuilt. The bridge is 1223 feet in length, and 44 feet in breadth between the balustrades. It consists of thirteen principal and two smaller arches, all semicircular, which spring from the piers about two feet above the old water-mark. All the piers are of Portland stone, most of the blocks being a ton in weight, and some two, three, four, and even five tons. The roadway across the bridge was considerably lowered in 1843 and 1844, by which means from 20,000 to 30,000 tons of the weight on the arches were taken off. The total cost of construction was £389,500, being the gross amount of the profits of three lotteries, and of various sums granted from the Exchequer by

Parliament.¹ The subsidence of several piers about twelve years since having so materially increased, that some of the arches showed marks of fracture, the navigation under the central and two adjoining arches on the Surrey side, was closed in August, 1846. The stone copings and balustrades of the bridge were also entirely removed, and hoarding placed at the sides in their places. A select committee of the House of Commons was appointed in February, 1846, to consider the state of the bridge, who reported in August following, advising that a new bridge be built, and that a bill should be brought into Parliament the next session to transfer to the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Forests the estates and property of the bridge commissioners. This was accordingly done, and the new bridge is in course of erection by the side of the old one.

WATERLOO BRIDGE.—This noble structure, which Canova, the late celebrated Italian sculptor, regarded as the “finest bridge in Europe,” crosses the Thames at a nearly equidistant point from the bridges of Blackfriars and Westminster. This bridge was built from the designs of the late John Rennie, Esq., at the expense of private individuals incorporated by an act of Parliament passed in June, 1809, under the style of the “Strand Bridge Company,” and empowered to raise by subscription the sum of £500,000 in transferable shares of £100 each, and the additional sum of £300,000 by the issue of new shares or a mortgage. A new act of Parliament was obtained by the company in 1813, authorizing a further augmentation of the funds to the amount of £200,000; and in July, 1816, a third act was obtained, conferring new powers on the proprietors, and ordaining that the Strand-bridge should thenceforth be called “Waterloo-bridge.” The first stone was laid on October 11, 1811. The arches are all semi-ellipses of 120 feet span, with an elevation of 35 feet, leaving a height of 30 feet above the surface of the water at spring tides, and forming a clear water-way of 1080 feet. The piers are 30 feet in breadth at the base, and 20 feet at the spring of the arches. Their dimensions in the direction of the breadth of the bridge are 87 feet each, terminating towards the stream in angles

¹ Maitland's *History of London*.

formed by the meeting of curved lines; and upon their extremities stand two three-quarter columns of the Grecian-Doric order supporting an entablature, which forms the exterior of a rectangular recess or balcony. The sides of the bridge are defended by an open balustrade, with a frieze and cornice. This bridge was opened publicly with great ceremony by the Prince Regent, on June 18, 1817, being the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. The present toll for foot passengers is one halfpenny.

CHARING-CROSS BRIDGE.—This is a chain foot-bridge, extending across the Thames from Hungerford-market to the opposite shore in the district of St. John, Lambeth. It was at first styled "Hungerford and Lambeth Suspension-bridge," and was erected pursuant to an act of Parliament passed the 6th and 7th William IV. cap. 133, constituting the proposers a body corporate under the title of "The Hungerford and Lambeth Suspension Foot-bridge Company," and empowering them to raise the sum of £80,000, in 3200 shares of £25 each, and the further sum of £26,000 by mortgage, if necessary, for the completion of the work. The bridge was constructed under the superintendence of Sir J. K. Brunel, F.R.S., chief engineer, and P. Prichard Baly, Esq., resident engineer, at a total cost of nearly £100,000. The platform or pathway is sustained by chains passing over piers, and forming three reverted arches, the central arch being 676 feet in span, and the lateral arches 333 feet each. The towers are of brick, in the Italian style of architecture. Its total length is 1440 feet, height above high water 28 feet, and breadth 14 feet. It was first opened on Thursday, May 1, 1845, the toll on crossing it being one halfpenny. In the same year a new act of Parliament was obtained to amend their former acts, and altering the company's name to that of the "Charing-cross Bridge Company." It is in contemplation to make it a carriage bridge, of a width of 32 feet, with footpaths of 8 feet each. Designs have been furnished by Mr. Baly, and approved by Sir Benjamin Hall when in office. By this means a great relief will be afforded to London-bridge, when the proposed new street from the Borough is formed.

Near the Charing-cross-bridge are the **LAMBETH WATER WORKS**, established "on part of the Belvidere-wharf," in 1785, under the provisions of an act of Parliament (25 George III. c. 89) granted to a company of shareholders, for making "water-works on the Narrow-wall, Lambeth, to supply Lambeth and parts adjacent with water taken from the Thames." To improve the quality of the water, the company, in 1834, obtained another act of Parliament to enable them to purchase land for constructing reservoirs for filtration, &c. This they did on Brixton-hill, adjoining the Surrey County Gaol; and by mains laid from Narrow-wall the water is forced by engine power into the reservoirs, whence it falls *per gravitatem* for the supply of the inhabitants.

Near Kennington-lane and the Oval are the **SOUTH LONDON WATERWORKS**, which were constructed by a joint-stock company under the provisions of an act of Parliament obtained in 1805. The site comprises about five acres, on which a steam-engine and the requisite buildings were erected, and two reservoirs formed for the supply of water drawn from the Thames, but in a purer state, to certain parts of Lambeth, Newington, Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, Deptford, Peckham Rye, Nunhead, Camberwell, Dulwich, Clapham, and other adjacent places. Other works have been raised by the company at Vauxhall-creek. In 1854, very large works were executed at a distance of upwards of twenty-five miles above London-bridge, at a spot about equidistant between Hampton village and Sunbury, by which the water is supplied in a far purer state.



Remarkable Events.

IN the year 1016, Canute laid siege to London ; but, finding the bridge so strongly fortified by the citizens that he could not come up with his vessels to make any impression on the Thames side of the place, "he sank a deep ditch on the south side, and dragged his ships to the west side of the bridge." The meaning seems to be, that they towed their ships past the bridge through a canal, which they dug on the Surrey side of the river for that purpose. Maitland, in his *History of London*, states that he had traced the course of this canal. "By a diligent search of several days," says he, "I discovered the *vestigia* and length of this artificial watercourse : its outflux from the river Thames was where the great wet-dock below Rotherhithe is situate, whence, running due west by the seven houses in Rotherhithe-fields, it continues its course by a gentle winding to the Drain Windmill, and with a west-north-west course passing St. Thomas of Waterings, by an easy turning it crosses the Deptford-road a little to the south-east of the Lock Hospital, at the lower end of Kent-street, and, proceeding to Newington-butts, intersects the road a little south of the turnpike ; whence, continuing its course by the Black Prince in Lambeth-road, on the north of Kennington, it runs west-and-by-south through the Spring Garden at Vauxhall, to its influx into the Thames at the lower end of Chelsea Reach."

This was written in 1739; and even at that time the ingenious and painstaking investigator admits that part of the line, which he has so minutely described, was not very discernible to ordinary eyes. But we fear, that in the work of obliteration, the last century has done more than all the seven that preceded it. The "marsh on the east of Newington turnpike," where the trench was in Maitland's day "very visible," is now itself visible only to the "mind's eye"; and as for the seven houses in Rotherhithe-fields, their preservation would be as great a miracle as that of the seven sleepers in the cave at Ephesus. In support of his theory, Maitland adduces the fact, that in the year 1729, when some ditches were making to drain the low grounds which were part of the marsh, "there were dug up a considerable number of large oaken planks, and divers piles, which, from their position, evidently appeared to have been part of the northern fence of this canal." He also learned from one of the workmen, that when the great dock was made in 1694, "there was dug up, in the bank of the river, a great quantity of hazel, willows, and other small wood, of a considerable height, laid close together endways, pointing northward, with rows of stakes drove in to fasten them;" whence he came to the conclusion, that here had been the south bank of the mouth of the canal.

Nevertheless, it has been objected that Canute's object being merely to pass the bridge, a much shorter cut than this would have served his purpose—that, instead of a canal beginning from the Wet-dock at Deptford, and sweeping round to Chelsea, it would have been as much as he had either use or time for, if he had dug one merely from the place called Dockhead, in Rotherhithe, to St. Saviour's, Southwark. But there was probably very little digging. "Three or four different courses," says Mr. Allport,¹ "have been proposed for this trench; whilst the important fact has been lost sight of, that a very ancient channel, certainly at one time navigable, actually exists for nearly the entire distance traversed by the imaginary ditch 'composed for the occasion'!" The broadest part of it, where it leaves the Thames, between Rotherhithe and Deptford, is

¹ *Waleorde and the New Town*, a Lecture delivered before the members and friends of the Walworth Literary Institution, Oct. 21, 1845, by Douglas Allport, author of the *History of Camberwell*.

still called Galley-wall, most probably from its having once floated galleys; and its antiquity is fully proved by the fact that it is, and ever has been, a parish boundary. It is, indeed, mentioned by Chaucer, in describing the halt of his Canterbury Pilgrims. The only contemporary and trustworthy record we possess of this event is contained in the *Saxon Chronicle*, and runs in these words—"Then came the ships of Greenawic (Greenwich), and within a little time went to Lundene (London), and they delved one mykele (Gr. μέγας, mickle, muckle, much, great) ditch on the south side, and dragged their ships to the west side of the bridge, and trenched afterwards the town about, that no man might either in or out; and often they on the town fought; but they them bravely witastood." This plain unvarnished statement stands in little need of note or comment. It is quite evident that Canute had arrived abreast of the bridge, since it is said he went from Greenwich to London, which then lay entirely to the west of it. It was so inconsiderable a town, that it could not boast of a bridge more than twenty-two or twenty-three years before this assault upon it, and lay so compact, that had the ships put back to Rotherhithe, or even to Dockhead, then perfectly unconnected with Lundene, mention would certainly have been made of it. It will, perhaps, be argued, that the Tower being a strong fortress even in Roman times, they could not have passed up higher; but this objection is overruled by the fact, that it offered no molestation to Ethelred and Olaf eight years previously. War, indeed, in those days, was a very different thing from what it now is: they had then no artillery; no mode of projecting heavy or destructive missiles to any distance; no Warner's long-range. This is fully evident from the fact, that the bridge had been actually pulled from under the feet of the besieged by Olaf and Ethelred.¹ There can be no occasion, therefore—no possible pretext—for carrying this trench round a radius of two or more miles, even if the words of this authentic record did not offer such plain evidence to the contrary.

¹ In 1008, London was in the possession of the Danes, when Ethelred and his ally Olaf, Prince of Norway, in order to recover it, attacked the bridge, and, by withdrawing some of the piles on which it rested, destroyed it and took the town.

True, a shorter line, passing from Dockhead to Saint Saviour's-dock, has been suggested, but absurdly objected to, on the ground that in *old* maps of London (how old?) the south end of the bridge was defended by an outwork, "intended to cover the Bishop of Winchester's Palace." Unfortunately for this theory, Winchester House was not built for more than a century afterwards; so that its protection could not certainly have been contemplated in the arrangement referred to. It does, however, appear, from other sources, that there *was* a fort at the south end of the bridge, even before the date of Canute's invasion; but it seems to have been impotent to effect mischief at any distance. In all such old sieges, fighting was a hand-to-hand affair; so that there could have been no need whatever to give the townsmen a clear margin of two or three miles. The absurdity of trenching the south suburbs of the City with an insignificant ditch, when it was already defended by a broad river, is only equalled by that of the Suffolk farmers, who pierce their granary doors with a large hole for the cat, and a little one for the kitten. Such a gigantic work would, indeed, have been utterly impracticable, as is evident from the well-known fact, that many thousands of men were employed daily, for months, upon a similar undertaking during the Civil Wars in 1643, although they had to enclose a space not half so large as that supposed to have been compassed by the spare hands of a small fleet under Canute. Had he accomplished such an undertaking, we should have been disposed to back his courtiers at large odds, when they told him that the great sea itself would do his bidding.

1041 or 1042, June 6.—Hardicanute died at Kennington,¹ where there was formerly a royal mansion, whilst celebrating the marriage of Toni or Tuvi Prudan, and Gytha, the daughter of Osgod Clapa, two noble Danes.

In the *Saxon Chronicle*,² is the following notice of the event:—

¹ It is uncertain whether he died at Lambeth, Kennington, or Clapham, though most probably at the second of those places.

² Ingram's *Saxon Chronicle*, p. 212, "Hoveden."

Her f o rðreþde Harðacnut cýng, æt Lamb-hýðe, gra þ. he æt
 hýr ðruncerþob. 7 he færungæ feoll to þære eorðan mid egerlicum
 anýnne, ac hine þa zelæhton þe fær neh færnon 7 he feoððan nan
 forþ ne zecræð ac zepat on vi. id. Iun.

A. D. MXLII.

This year died King Harthacnut at Lambeth, as he stood drinking: he fell suddenly to the earth with a tremendous struggle; but those who were nigh at hand took him up; and he spoke not a word afterwards, but expired on the sixth day before the Ides of June.

Whether he was poisoned, or whether he died of intemperance, is not known.

From John Rouse¹ we learn, that "the day of Hardicanute's death was kept by the English as a holiday in his time (four hundred years afterwards), and was called Hogs Tide, or Hock Wednesday;" that is, the high or great festival, hoog tibe, or, from the Iceland, hozz, "slaughter," "excision," from the general joy on the final expulsion of the Danes. This was observed in some counties to the time of Charles I. It was kept on or about the Quidena of Easter,² which sufficiently refutes the notion of its being instituted in commemoration of the slaughter of the Danes by Ethelred, which was celebrated on the 13th of November.³ It seems to have been kept for two days, for we read of Hock Monday and Hock Tuesday; and it may be in the same manner as feasts of dedications of churches, and other feasts—commenced on the day or vigil before, as an introduction to the real feast. In this parish there was clearly one day for the men and another for the women.⁴ The principal part of the merriment seems to have consisted in the men or women stopping the way with ropes, and drawing passengers to them, desiring something to be given to them. In the direction of these sports the women took the lead, a circumstance which has been thought by some to have had its rise from the wedding-feast at which Hardicanute breathed his last. The money collected on these occasions was brought to account; and it appears from the churchwardens' books of this parish that the sum collected by

¹ *De Regibus Angliæ*, p. 105, ed. Hearne.

² Blount's *Law Dict.* Matt. Paris, anno 1228.

³ Huntingdon, Manning.

⁴ Denne's *Additions*, p. 398.

the women always exceeded the collection by the men. The unmarried women took their part in collecting.

The following entries are extracted from the churchwardens' books :—

1505. Of Hokkyng money, 3*s.* 1*d.*
 1515. Received of the men for oke money, 5*s.* 7*d.*
 The wyffs for oke money, 15*s.* 1*d.*
 1516. Rec^d. of the gaderynge of the churchwardens' weyffes
 on Hoke Monday, 3*s.* 3*d.*
 1517. The men, 5*s.*
 The wyffs, 6*s.* 4*d.*
 1518. The men, 4*s.* 1½*d.*
 1519. The men, 3*s.* 9*d.*
 The churchwardens' wyffs on Hoke Monday, 8*s.* 3*d.*
 1520. The wyffs, 9*s.* 11*d.*
 1521. Hoke money, 11*s.* 3*d.*
 Rec^d. of my lady of Norfolke, of Hoke money, 32*s.* 3½*d.*
 1522. Of two women, 6*s.* 8*d.*
 Of Bivers' wyff oke money, 13*s.* 4*d.*
 Of the men, 3*s.* 8*d.*
 The women, 5*s.* 6½*d.*
 1523. The women, 10*s.*
 The men, 3*s.* 4*d.*
 1554. Rec^d. of John Brasy's wyff money that she received
 and gathered with the virgins, 5*s.* 6*d.*
 1555. Gathered at Hoktyde, 21*s.* 6*d.*
 1556. Gathered at Hocktyde, 22*s.* 2*d.*
 Vawse's wyff gathered with the virgins, 34*s.* 6*d.*
 1557. Gathered, 17*s.* 4*d.*
 With the virgins, 9*s.* 6*d.*
 1566.¹ Of the wives gathered for the use of the church, 12*s.*

The money collected was appropriated to the repairs of the church.

The observance of Hock-tide declined soon after the Reformation. There is, however, a curious passage in Wyther's *Abuses Stript and Whipt*, 8vo, Lond. 1618, p. 232, which seems to imply that it was still in a degree observed.

¹ In the Chelsea Registers are entries of the collection of Hock-money in 1606, 1607, and 1611.

Who think (forsooth) because that once a yeare
 They can afford the poore some slender cheare,
 Observe their country feasts, or common doles,
 And entertaine their Christmass Wassaille Boles,
 Or els because that, *for the churche's good,*
They in defence of HOCK-TIDE custome stood :
 A Whitsun-ale, or some such goodly motion,
 They better to procure young men's devotion :
 What will they do, I say, that think to please
 Their mighty God with such fond things as these?
 Sure very ill.

1100.—In this year Archbishop Anselm called a synod at Lambeth to consider of the propriety of the King's marriage with Maud, sister of the King of Scotland, when it was determined that it was legal, as the princess, though educated in a religious house, was not a professed nun.

1189.—In this year an attempt was made to found a COLLEGIATE CHURCH in this parish, the site of which is not known.

The circumstance caused a great ferment, through the opposition it received from the Pope and clergy in general. Upon the death of Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1184, a contest arose between the suffragan bishops and the monks of Canterbury, concerning their right to elect the archbishop. At length a mandate was obtained from the Pope, wherein they were directed to unite in the election ; but, at the time of election, the refractory monks did not appear, and the suffragans chose Baldwyn, Bishop of Worcester, the monks exerting themselves to invalidate the election. Henry II., who was a great favourer of Baldwyn, prevailed on him (being made acquainted with the promises of the monks to re-elect him) to renounce his election. The monks, having obtained what they wanted, proceeded to a new election, and, according to their previous declarations, re-elected Baldwyn. After this specimen of monkish obstinacy, the archbishop determined to humble the whole order of monks, and to found a college for secular canons at Hackington, near Canterbury. He had not only the royal assent, but was authorised by a bull of Pope Urban III., and a grant of the offerings made at à Becket's tomb for the carrying on of this work. The monks, however, foreseeing that if the college were completed, it might not only withdraw the archbishop from residing among them, but be a serious detriment in other respects to their worldly prospects, they pre-

vailed on the Pope, not only to order the work to be stopped, but to be pulled down, and the ground which had been consecrated to be unhallowed. Urban died soon after; and the archbishop, having great interest with Pope Gregory, his successor, again set this design on foot; and to give the monks less umbrage, he decided to build the college at a considerable distance from Canterbury. He applied to the Bishop and Convent of Rochester to grant him a part of their estate near London, for the purpose of building a house for himself and successors, a church in honour of Thomas à Becket, and residences for his canons. In compliance with his request, he obtained part of their court at Lambeth, with twenty-four acres and one perch of their demesne lands there. The archbishop, thus authorised, began the foundation of the collegiate church here; but he did not live to finish it, and in the vacancy of see, Pope Celestine gave orders that it should be forthwith pulled down, which was speedily executed by the mob. Archbishop Hubert Walter, who succeeded on the short administration of Reginald, resumed the work, and procured from the Prior and Convent of Rochester the manor and church of Lambeth, which he caused to be confirmed to himself and his successors, in 1197, by Richard I. When this grant was made, Bishop Gilbert de Glanville, finding the buildings of his see greatly dilapidated, retained a spot of ground sufficient to erect a mansion for the use of himself and his successors at Lambeth.

Hubert was doubtful how to proceed with his predecessor's design. On one hand, he was encouraged by the bishops and clergy; on the other hand, the fear of offending the Convent of Canterbury, by whom he had been elected, since he knew their determination and the prohibition of Pope Celestine. To satisfy both parties he resolved to give up the scheme, and carry it on at Maidstone; but this, being likewise opposed by the monks, came to nothing, and the affair at Lambeth was resumed. An active monk was sent to argue the point with him, and so convinced him by his reasoning, that he sent to the Convent of Canterbury, the Abbots of Chertsey, Reading, and Waltham, a proposal, that every person to whom he should give a prebend or canonry in the church of Lambeth, should swear on the high altar of Canterbury that he would not claim any right in the election of an Archbishop of Canterbury, nor

consent to the translation of the see or the reliques of à Becket, or of any other reliques, to the prejudice of that church. For the better confirmation of this agreement, the Prior of Canterbury was to have a prebend at Lambeth, and to be admitted into the councils and secrets of the chapter. The monks declared against this proposal, and sent two of their body privately to Rome, and obtained a bull from Pope Innocent, commanding the demolition of the college at Lambeth, and the removal of the canons. The King, upon this, wrote to the Prior and Convent of Canterbury, charging them with having obtained this bull fraudulently; at the same time he took the monastery under his protection, and forbid any one to molest the archbishop. After a variety of intrigues, too long and intricate to detail, the Pope and Cardinals gave a definite sentence for the demolition of Lambeth Chapel, and sent to the archbishop an express command for that purpose, with letters to his suffragans, and to the King. About Michaelmas, 1199, this cause, so long in agitation, was brought to a conclusion, and all hope for ever taken away from the secular canons of returning. Humiliating terms were offered to the archbishop, which he did not think fit to accept. Lambeth, however, was benefited by this dispute, which procured it the honour of being made the archiepiscopal residence.

1231.—This year King Henry III. kept a stately Christmas at Lambeth, at the charges of Hubert de Burgh, his favourite and justiciary.

1232.—On the 14th of September a Parliament was held here, wherein an aid of the fortieth part of the movables of the whole nation was granted to Henry III. for the payment of the debt he owed to the Duke of Bretagne.¹

1234.—Parliament held here.

1261. May 3 (45 Hen. III.)—A council was held at Lambeth, in which the provincial constitutions of Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, were published.

1280. (8 Edward I.)—A council was held here by Archbishop Peckham; and a second, by the same prelate the year following, by which the constitutions of the legates, Otto and Ottobon, were renewed, and a subsidy granted by the clergy of a fifteenth for three years.

¹ Matt. Paris, p. 367.

1330.—The clergy met here again, preparatory to the sitting of a council here.

1342.—Edward III. kept his Christmas at Kennington.

1345. (19 Edw. III.)—John de Montfort, Duke of Brittany, did homage to the King in Lambeth Palace.

1377.—In this year a remarkable mummary was made by the citizens of London, for disport of the young Prince Richard, son of the Black Prince, and at that time only ten years old.

“On the Sunday before Candlemas, in the night, 130 citizens, disguised and well horsed, in a mummary, with sound of trumpets, sackbuts, cornets, shalmes, and other minstrels, and innumerable torch-lights of wax, rode from Newgate through Cheap over the bridge, through Southwark, and so to Kennington, besides Lambeth, where the young prince remained with his mother and the Duke of Lancaster (his uncle), the Earls of Cambridge, Hertford, Warwicke, and Suffolke, with divers other lords.

“In the first rank did ride 48 in likeness and habit of esquires, two and two together, clothed in red coats and gowns of say or sendal, with comely vizors on their faces.

“These maskers, after they had entered the manor of Kennington, alighted from the horses, and entered the hall on foot; which done, the prince, his mother, and the lords came out of the hall, whom the mummers did salute; shewing by a paire of dice on the table, their desire to play with the prince, which they so handled, that the prince did alwais winne, when he came to cast at them. Then the mummers set to the prince three jewels, one after another, which were a boule of gold, a cup of gold, and a ring of gold, which the prince wonne at three casts. Then they set to the prince's mother, the duke, the earls, and other lords, to every one a ring of gold, which they did also win. After which they were feasted, and the musick sounded, the prince and lords danced on the one part, with the mummers who did also dance; which jollity being ended, they were again made to drink, and then departed in order as they came.”

1381.—The commoners of Essex, during the insurrection of Wat Tyler, went to Lambeth Palace, burnt and spoiled all the furniture and books, and destroyed all the registers and public

papers. Archbishop Sudbury, who was the King's chancellor, fell a sacrifice to their resentment.

1396.—Richard II. returned from France with his young queen, Isabella, to the Palace at Kennington.

1412. March.—The convocation, which met in the Chapter House of St. Paul's, London, was continued to Lambeth Church; where, on Wednesday, June 6, Archbishop Arundell, with the prelates and clergy, condemned a great number of treatises, containing certain heretical and erroneous conclusions; and the tenor of those which were most obnoxious, to the number of upwards of three hundred, are specified in the register of that primate.—WILKINS'S *Council*, vol. iii. p. 333.

1463. July 16.—The whole convocation being assembled in St. Paul's Cathedral, Simon Harrison, dressed in the habit of a Dominican, or preaching friar, was brought before the Archbishop (Bourchier) and his brethren. He was apprehended on suspicion, by the archbishop's chaplain, whilst saying mass in Lambeth Church; and, on being interrogated, he confessed that he had committed idolatry, by celebrating mass, for a long time, though he was only an acolyte. He was delivered into the custody of the Bishop of Winchester to be punished; but the sentence afterwards passed upon him is not noticed.—*Ibid.* p. 585.

1485.—Henry VII. came from Kennington to Lambeth, and was entertained there by Archbishop Bourchier, who crowned him a few days afterwards at Westminster.

1501.—Catherine of Arragon, upon her first arrival in England, lodged some days at the archbishop's Palace at Lambeth.

1555.—The Legatine Synod, assembled at Lambeth Palace, was, Feb. 10, by motion from the prolocutor, continued to the next day, to meet in Lambeth Church, for the purpose of hearing the publication of the provincial constitution of Cardinal Pole.—*Ibid.* vol. iii. p. 338.

1556. July 21.—Queen Mary removed from St. James's-in-the-Fields unto Eltham, passing through the Park and Whitehall, where she took her barge, crossing over to Lambeth unto my Lord Cardinal's palace. And thence she took her chariot, and so rid through St. George's-fields to Newington, and so over the fields to Eltham at five o'clock in the afternoon. She was attended, on horseback, by the cardinal, and a conflux of

people to see her grace, above ten thousand. In the winter of the same year the Queen went by barge to Lambeth Palace, and there dined with Cardinal Pole and divers of the Council; and the next year she did the same, and after dinner removed to Richmond, "and there her grace tarried her pleasure."¹ She is said to have completely furnished Lambeth Palace for the reception of Cardinal Pole, at her own expense.

1558.—Cardinal Pole died here, and his body lay here in state forty days, when it was removed to Canterbury, to be interred.

1568.—Queen Elizabeth entertained at Lambeth by Archbishop Parker. This prelate was frequently visited by Elizabeth; and the confidence she reposed in him induced her to employ him in many affairs of great trust. She committed to him the custody of the deprived Bishops Tonsal and Thirlby; Dr. Boxal, late secretary to Queen Mary; the unfortunate Earl of Essex, previous to his confinement in the Tower; the Earl of Southampton; Lord Stourton; Henry Howard, brother of the Duke of Norfolk; and many others. They were all, by the worthy primate's munificence, treated with great kindness, having lodgings to themselves, and, says a contemporary writer, "several with chambers for three men, and diet for them all in those lodgings; save only when they were called to the archbishop's own table (when he dined, as the speech went abroad, out of his own private lodging three days weeklie; and then persons of the degree of knights and upwards came to him); fewel for their fier, and candle for their chambers; without any allowance for all this either from the Queen or from themselves; saving at their deths he had from them some part of their libraries that thei had thar. Often had he others committed or commended unto him from the Queen or Privy Council, to be entertained by him at his charge, as well of other nations as home subjects; namely, the L——, as a prisoner, and after L. H. Howard, brother to the Duke of Norfolk. Those ever sat (but when thei wear with the archbishop himself) at the steward's table, who had provision of diett answerable to their callenge, and they had also fewel to their chambers."

1573.—In this year "the Queen (Elizabeth) removing from Hampton Court to Greenwich, visited the archbishop at Lam-

¹ Strype's *Eccles. Mem.* vol. iii. p. 304.

beth, where she staid all night. That day was Tuesday—the next day, being Wednesday, it was usual, as it was the season of Lent, that a sermon should be preached before the Queen. A pulpit was therefore placed in the quadrangle, near the pump, and a sermon was delivered by Dr. Pearce. The Queen heard it from the upper gallery that looks towards the Thames; the nobility and courtiers stood in the other galleries which formed the quadrangle. The people from below divided their attention between her Majesty and the preacher. When the sermon was over they went to dinner. The other parts of the house being occupied by the Queen and her attendants, the archbishop received his guests in the great room next to the garden below stairs. Here, on the Tuesday, he invited a large party of the inferior courtiers. In the same room, on the Wednesday, he made a great dinner; at his own table sat nine earls and seven barons, besides the usual table for the great officers of state, where sat the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Admiral, the Chamberlain, and others. The whole of this charge was born by the archbishop. At four of the clock on the Wednesday afternoon, the Queen and her court removed to Greenwich.”¹

Archbishop Whitgift received no less than fifteen visits from Elizabeth, she frequently staying two or three days at Lambeth.

By the churchwardens' accounts, it appears that in 1584, the Queen was at the archbishop's twice; 1585, twice; 1587, three times; 1589, once; 1591, once; 1593, once; 1596, once; 1599, twice; 1600, once; 1602, twice. King James honoured Whitgift with many visits, the last on Feb. 28, 1604, when the prelate was on his deathbed. The King, from his sense of the great need he should have of him at that particular juncture, told him he would pray to God for his life; and that, if he could obtain it, he should think it one of the greatest temporal blessings that could be given him in this kingdom. The archbishop would have said something to the King, but his speech failed him; and, though he made two or three attempts to write his mind to him, he could not, the pen falling from his hand, through the prevalence of his disease, which was paralytic.

¹ Parker's *Antiq. Eccles. Brit.* edit. Drake, p. 557.

1622.—Archbishop Abbot held many meetings for the trial of ecclesiastical causes in his palace, and sat there with the Bishops of Winchester, Durham, Lincoln, and several privy councillors, to inquire into the charges against Anthony de Dominis, Archbishop of Spalatro, who appearing in person, was, after a recapitulation of his misdemeanors, in a long Latin oration, commanded by the archbishop, in his Majesty's name, to quit the kingdom within twenty days, and at his peril never to return again.

Archbishop Abbot, complaining of the charges to which he was subjected, from the High Commission Courts being held at Lambeth Palace, thus expresses himself in his narrative:—
 “I think it may be justified by my officers upon oath, that since I was archbishop, this thing alone cost me out of my private estate one thousand pound and a half, and if I did say two thousand, it were not much amiss, besides all my trouble of my servants, who, neither directly or indirectly, gained £5 by it in a whole year, but only travel and pains for their master's honour, and of that they had enough, my houses being like a great hostelry every Thursday in the term, and for my expenses no man giving so much as thanks.

“At the opening of the commission for the loan, when, after some trial in Middlesex, the sitting was for Surrey, in my house at Lambeth, and the lords were there assembled with the justices of the whole county, I gave them entertainment in no mean fashion; and I sate with them, albeit I said nothing, for the confusion was such, I knew not what to make of it.”¹

1640. May 11.—At midnight the apprentices of London, to the number of 500, attacked Lambeth Palace, and continued there several hours destroying the windows. Archbishop Laud thus mentions it in his *Diary*: “1640, May 9. A paper posted upon the old Exchange, animating 'prentices to sack my house upon the Monday following.—May 11, Monday night. At midnight my house was beset with 500 of these rascal routers. I had notice, and strengthened the house as well as I could; and, God be thanked, I had no harm: they continued there full two hours. Since, I have fortified my house as well as I can, and hope all may be safe.—May 26, Thursday. One of

¹ Whitlock's *Memorials*, vol. i. pp. 452, 455.

the chief, being taken, was condemned at Southwark, and hanged and quartered on Saturday morning following."¹

1642. Aug. 19.—Captain Roydon entered Lambeth House³ with 200 foot and horse, and took away the arms.

¹ "Such a riot was in itself a serious offence, and the leaders of it subjected themselves to punishment, though no harm was done beyond threatening and hard words. But it is atrocious to see the cold-blooded manner in which the head of a Christian Church, and the model historian of the Royalists, can speak of the hanging and quartering of the offender. Clarendon says that the man was a sailor; but neither he nor the archbishop relates the worst part of the story. Miss Aikin, in her interesting *Memoirs of the Court of King Charles*, makes up for this deficiency, and corrects some of their mistakes, or wilful misrepresentations. She says:—'This person, named John Archer, was a drummer in the North; but, having obtained leave of absence immediately after the dissolution of Parliament, he joined in the attack on Lambeth Palace, and was taken into custody. Being rescued from prison by his comrades, he was subsequently proclaimed as a traitor. The captain of his troop in the North, seeing the description of his person in the proclamation, wrote to the Council to inform them where he was to be found. Upon this the poor drummer was arrested, and paraded through the City by a troop of trainbands to the Tower.' 'On the Friday following,' says a contemporary, 'this fellow was racked in the Tower to make him confess his companions. I do fear he is a very simple fellow, and knows little or nothing, neither doth he confess anything save against himself. But it is said there will be mercy shewed to save his life; but this is more than I am yet certain of. The King's serjeants, Heath and Whitfield, took his examination on the rack last Friday.' It will be recollected that, in the case of Felton, the judges had solemnly decided against the use of torture, as always, and in all circumstances, contrary to the law of England. Its subsequent employment in this case was, therefore, an enormity destitute of all excuse, and it can scarcely be doubted that it was perpetrated by the direction of Laud himself. In all probability, the execution of the wretched victim preserved the atrocious secret in few hands, or it would surely have attracted the notice of the Long Parliament. The circumstance is mentioned by no historian, but the warrant for applying the torture still exists in the State-Paper Office. It has been printed by Mr. Jardine, in his interesting tract on the Use of Torture in England."—*Pictorial England*, b. vii. p. 219.

³ Lambeth House, and the *Manor of Lambeth*, seem to have been the usual names by which the archbishops distinguished this residence, and not by the modern title of *palace*; of which many examples are given in their letters. Palace appears to have been a term appropriated to the mansion of the bishop, in *the city that gave name to the see*. This distinction is plainly marked by Bonner, Bishop of London,* and by the executors of Archbishop Grindall, in the reasons offered why they ought not to pay the heavy dilapidations de-

* "Given at my *house* at Fulham, July 25, 1549."

"Dated at the Bishop's *Palace* of London, Oct. 25, 1554."

WILKINS, vol. iv. pp. 36, 108.

Nov. 8.—Lambeth House was seized by Captain Browne and a party of soldiers, in pursuance of an order made by the House of Commons, that some of their members should receive the archbishop's rents, and apply them to the use of the Commonwealth. Soon after, the House of Commons voted that it should be made a prison, and that Dr. Leyton, or Leighton, who had been severely punished by the High Commission Court, should be appointed the keeper. At first some of the archbishop's servants were suffered to continue there; but, upon a petition of Dr. Leighton, stating that they made his prisoners unruly, they were removed. The furniture was sold, and the wood and coal reserved for the soldiers. This year, fortifications were thrown up round London, including Lambeth and Southwark, which were finished with incredible speed: men, women, and children, assisting.

Amongst the prisoners confined in Lambeth House during the Civil Wars, were the Earls of Chesterfield and Derby; Sir Thomas Armstrong, who was afterwards executed for being concerned in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion; Dr. Allestrey, a celebrated divine; Richard Lovelace, the poet; and Sir George Bunkley, Lieutenant-Governor of Oxford, who died at Lambeth 1645.

1642-3. Feb. 19.—A most violent and sacrilegious outrage was committed in Lambeth Church, in the midst of divine service, and whilst the *Te Deum* was reading, by the soldiers who had the guard of Lambeth House, then a prison, at the instigation of Dr. Leighton. They broke into the church with muskets and drawn swords, affrighted the whole congregation, tore the Prayer Book to pieces, pulled the minister's surplice off, wounded one of the inhabitants, who soon after died, and shot another dead as he hung by his hands on the churchyard wall, looking over to the palace court. From depositions taken before the coroner, and the speeches which fell from their own mouths, it is probable their principal aim was to have murdered Dr. Featley, the then rector, which might have been effected had not some honest inhabitant forewarned the doctor, who was at the time on his way to church, intending

manded by Archbishop Whitgift; not but that most of their manorial houses, whilst inhabited by the prelates, might be entitled to the greater part, if not all the privileges annexed to their episcopal palaces.—DENNE'S *Addenda to History of Lambeth*.

to have preached. Some of them, amongst other scurrilous and malicious speeches, were heard saying of the doctor, "They would chop the rogue as small as herbs to the pot for suffering pottage" (by which name they usually styled the Book of Common Prayer) "to be used in his church;" others, "They would squeeze the Pope out of his belly," &c.

1648.—This year, Lambeth House and Manor were put up for sale, and purchased by Thomas Scot and Matthew Hardying for the sum of £7073. 0s. 8d. Scot was secretary of state to the Protector, and one of the persons who sat on the trial of Charles I., for which he was executed in 1660 at Charing-cross.

1684.—A great frost on the Thames, which continued from Jan. 1 to Feb. 8. On Jan. 9, Evelyn says he walked across the ice from Westminster-stairs to Lambeth, and dined with the archbishop, afterwards returning across the ice to the Horseferry. On Feb. 5, he crossed in his coach from Lambeth to the Horseferry at Milbank.

1694. Oct. 3.—Queen Mary paid a visit to Archbishop Tillotson, as appears from an entry in the churchwardens' accounts of five shillings paid to the ringers on that occasion. In this year was found, near King's Arms-stairs, in College-street, after a great flood, a gold ring, weighing the value of forty shillings, which was left in the sand near the bank. It was shown to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Theobald, in 1727. It had two inscriptions, in old French. On the seal part, round a dove with an olive-branch in her mouth, which falls over her back, PENCI DE MOY. Within the circle, DE BON COR.

1697.—In this year, Christopher Clarke, afterwards Archdeacon of Norwich, and prebendary of the fifth stall in Ely Cathedral, was ordained priest in Lambeth Chapel, the ceremony being honoured with the presence of the Czar Peter the Great, who happened to be in England on his travels.

1736.—In this year, mobs collected in Lambeth, interrogating the people whether they were for the Irish or not, who were at that time very obnoxious.

1750. March 8.—There was a shock of an earthquake felt at a pottery in Lambeth: it threw down the roof of a pot-house; and the fishermen then at work on the river, imagined a porpoise, or some other large fish, had risen under the boat.¹

¹ *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. xlv. p. 700.

1776.—In this year the Palace at Lambeth was declared to be extra-parochial by a suit in the Common Pleas.

1780.—Lord George Gordon and a body of about 20,000 persons met in St. George's-fields, which meeting was the cause of the riots in the city of London. They burnt the King's Bench Prison, let loose the prisoners, and threatened Lambeth Palace, which the timely interference of the military protected.

In 1783, a most daring robbery was committed at the palace. His grace having required sundry repairs and alterations to be made about the palace, a number of workmen were employed. Among them was a man, who, instead of leaving the palace at meal times, generally sat on the stairs to take his refreshments. The steward (Mr. Sampson), considering the man's sobriety, ordered the servants to give him a pint of ale each day. It turned out the man remained there to make his observations as to the best mode of effecting a robbery. The plate, of the value of £3000, was kept in a small room or closet, and for security, during the alterations and repairs, the room or closet was ordered to be bricked up. On the morning of the robbery it was discovered that a great part of the new brickwork was removed. All means of discovering the thieves were resorted to in vain. Some lightermen, however, who were detained by late tides near Blackfriars, thought they heard an unusual tinkling noise in a timber-yard hard by, climbed the wall, and, on looking over, saw two or three men hammering some bright substances together. After arming themselves, they entered the place, and secured one man out of the three, who acknowledged the robbery, and was given into custody. His companions escaped to Holland, and, although afterwards seen in London, the archbishop forbore to prosecute them, being content that one criminal had been made an example of to public justice. The loss sustained by the robbery was about £1000. The plate recovered had been concealed in a drain near where the thieves were found.

1799.—In this year, when the country was in danger of invasion, the parish of Lambeth sent their quota, who were reviewed, along with the other yeomanry cavalry corps and infantry of the county of Surrey, by the King on Wimbledon-common, on the 4th of June. The cavalry sent by Lambeth

consisted of thirty-nine men, and the infantry of sixty-five men, both commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Robert Burnett.

1848.—On Monday, April 10, the celebrated meeting of Feargus O'Connor and the Chartists on Kennington-common, which caused so great a commotion in the metropolis, took place.

The delegates assembled at nine o'clock in the morning at their usual place of meeting, the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street, Fitzroy-square. After some discussion respecting a communication which had been received from Scotland-yard, stating that the commissioners of police were instructed to inform Mr. M'Grath that the petition would be allowed to be taken to the House of Commons, but that no procession would be allowed to take place, Mr. O'Connor made some observations, in which he announced that they had 5,300,000 signatures to the petition, and urged them not to insist upon the procession if opposition were offered. After some remarks from Mr. Ernest Jones, recommending them to proceed with the procession in the teeth of every prohibition, a resolution was passed adjourning the meeting to the Common. During this discussion, two newly constructed cars had driven up to the doors of the institution. The one intended for the conveyance of the monster petition was on four wheels, and drawn by as many very splendid farm-horses. The body of the car was square, and surmounted by a tastefully constructed canopy. The attendants bore streamlets in the varied colours of red, green, and white, having appropriate inscriptions. The van or car in waiting for the delegates was upwards of 20 feet in length, with seats arranged transversely. The body of the car was inscribed on the right side with the motto, "The Charter—No Surrender! Liberty is worth living for, and worth dying for." On the left, "The voice of the people is the voice of God," while on the back of the car was inscribed, "Who would be a slave that could be free? Onward, we conquer—backward, we fall!" Eight banners were fixed (four on each side) to the car, containing similar inscriptions. To the vehicle were harnessed six farm-horses of superior breed, and in the highest possible condition. The marshals (designated by a silk sash of the colours red, white, and green) having announced at ten minutes past ten o'clock all in readi-

ness, Mr. Feargus O'Connor was the first to ascend the car, and took his seat in the front of the van amidst loud applause. He was followed by Mr. Ernest Jones, Mr. Harney, Mr. M'Grath, Mr. Clark, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Reynolds, Dr. Hunter, and other leaders of the Convention, and they set forth amidst loud cheers. Passing along Goodge-street into Tottenham-court-road, along High-street, Bloomsbury, the National Land Company's Office was reached, and from that building five huge bales or bundles, comprising the petition with the signatures, were brought out and secured on the first car prepared for their reception. Again the cavalcade moved forward along Holborn, Farringdon-street, New Bridge-street, over Blackfriars-bridge, the crowd increasing the train at every step. Proceeding along the Blackfriars-road to the Elephant and Castle, and along the Kennington-road, the Common was reached about half-past eleven o'clock. Here had already assembled the Irish confederalists, and the various bodies of the trades of London, who had intimated their intention of joining in the demonstration. Each trade had its emblematic banner, and the Irish confederalists displayed a very splendid green standard emblazoned with the Harp of Erin, and the motto "Erin go bragh." The numbers present, both as spectators and members of the procession, were about 25,000.

Mr. O'Connor having been informed that the commissioner of police desired to speak with him, proceeded to the Horn Tavern. After the conference he returned, and, amidst the prolonged cheers of the multitude, spoke at some length in a strain of much self-laudation, and uttering many vague generalities about "Liberty," "Rights of the People," &c., and concluded by urging his auditory to disperse peaceably, as the Government had taken possession of each of the metropolitan bridges, where the Chartists could not therefore pass without a sanguinary struggle, and consoling them by the assurance that "the executive" of the Chartist association would convey the petition to the House of Commons, and that he himself would present it that evening. After an address from Mr. Ernest Jones, Mr. O'Connor again came forward, and asked the meeting to give him authority forthwith to wait upon Sir George Grey, and to tell the right honourable baronet that the people were determined not to come into collision with any

armed force, police or military, and that they were resolved to keep the peace inviolate that day. The meeting at once responded to this demand, and Mr. Feargus O'Connor quitted the van and proceeded on his mission, cheered by vehement plaudits.

After some further talk by several parties, and the adoption of a resolution moved by Mr. Clark, the meeting was declared to be dissolved at a quarter past one o'clock, and the four large bundles forming the petition were removed from the carriage and placed in cabs, and taken in charge of the executive committee to the House of Commons. The delegates then mounted the carriage, which was dismantled of its trimmings and decorations, and, with its companion, conveyed to a neighbouring stable-yard; and at two o'clock, not more than a hundred persons were to be seen upon the Common. Many of these consisted of its usual occupants—boys playing at trap and ball, and other games; and by a quarter past two, a stranger to the day's proceedings would never have guessed, from the appearance of the neighbourhood, that anything extraordinary had taken place.

As, from the violent speeches made before the meeting took place, the Government had contemplated great disturbances, every arrangement was made to quell them should they arise: 150,000 special constables were sworn in as auxiliaries to the police. All the public buildings were fortified and invested with soldiery, and the officials and clerks armed not only with staves as special constables, but with firearms. Somerset House was packed with the household troops; the Admiralty was occupied with a detachment of the 16th and the Sappers and Miners; while the Horse Guards and the Home Office were taken possession of by other regiments of the line. The Treasury, the British Museum, &c., were also strongly guarded and fortified. The minor offices, as the Board of Control, &c., were also defended by armed detachments; while other measures—the closing up of the gates, barricading the windows, and strengthening the external defences—were extensively adopted. The Custom House was garrisoned by the east metropolitan division of the enrolled out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital. The residence of the Duke of Northumberland at Charing-cross, Montague House, and the residences of Sir

Robert Peel and other noblemen and commoners in Whitehall-gardens, were fastened up.

The area surrounding the fountains in Trafalgar-square was occupied by a detachment of police, amounting to about 200 men. The parks were closed, and the entrance to St. James's was guarded by a double file of guards and the wardens of the parks, the latter acting as gate-keepers under the orders of the military, a corporal or sergeant being stationed as commandant at each gate. Ingress and egress could only be obtained on exhibiting the "pass" granted by the authorities of Scotland-yard. Patrols of the household troops marched up and down the Mall, and officers held constant communication with the several posts. Apsley House was barricaded, and the bullet-proof shutters were drawn over the windows. Buckingham Palace had not the appearance of being guarded by any extra strength, but a strong force was ready to march from the drill-ground of the Wellington Barracks at any moment. The Bank was also garrisoned by a company of Sappers and Miners, who erected fortifications and placed cannon on the roof of the edifice.

The streets of the metropolis, after the various processions had passed, presented nearly the same appearance as that on a holiday. The police having been mostly withdrawn from their regular duty, and concentrated on special localities, the town was guarded by special constables, who, either singly or in bands, paraded the streets and squares, being distinguished from their fellow-citizens by white bands on their arms and by staves.

The predominant expression on the countenances of the passers-by of both sexes, was that of merriment, partly occasioned by the "specials," who, despite the excellent and praiseworthy feeling which prompted them to enrol themselves to preserve order, did not, of course, look so well drilled or uniform as the regular police. Their varieties of stature and dress forced upon the spectator associations of the comic; neither did the union of spectacles which some wore, nor umbrellas which others carried, harmonize with the insignia of office, or tend to lessen the merriment. Large bodies of special constables were stationed in Bridewell, the various churches, and in many of the large manufactories standing in or near the

lines of the procession, and at Kennington-common, besides the police and soldiers.

1849.—On Sunday, Dec. 2, the ceremony of consecrating the Rev. Thomas Dealtry, Rev. Dr. Hinds, and the Rev. Dr. Ollifant, Bishops of Madras, Norwich, and Llandaff, was performed in the chapel of Lambeth Palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Lincoln, Carlisle, Manchester, and Hereford.

1850.—On Tuesday, Jan. 29, the Thames overflowed its banks, and inundated the various thoroughfares along either shore. So unexpected was the high tide, that no one had made any preparation to preserve their property, and the consequence was that mischief to a very great extent was done. In Lambeth and the two adjoining parishes, property worth many thousand pounds was destroyed. In the neighbourhood of the Commercial, Belvidere, and York Roads, a vast deal of damage was done. In the Crescent of Belvidere-road the houses sustained great injury, and the furniture was destroyed. As late as eight o'clock in the evening, the whole of College-street was under water about four feet, the lower floors of the houses being full of water. The furniture belonging to nearly fifty persons in that street was either destroyed or extensively damaged; and in the Commercial-road, boats were employed as conveyances during the flood. Fore-street, Lambeth, Bishop's-walk, as well as the several wharves on the opposite side of the river at Milbank, were all under water. Along Vauxhall, the Lammas Lands at Fulham, and Battersea, the open country presented broad sheets of water, in many places several feet deep.

1852.—By a public general act of the 15th & 16th Victoria, the Commissioners of her Majesty's Public Works and Buildings were empowered to enclose and lay out as pleasure-grounds for the public, Kennington-common. This has been done; and, in place of the bare common which formerly existed, we have now a beautiful garden, intersected by extensive gravel-walks, affording a place of recreation to the inhabitants, and a decided improvement to the surrounding houses.

After the battle of Solway Moss, in 1542, many of the Scottish nobility were made prisoners and sent to London.

Among them was the Earl of Cassilis, who was committed to the charge of Archbishop Cranmer at Lambeth. During his sojourn here, Cranmer earnestly endeavoured to convince him of the errors of Romanism, and with so much success that the earl, on his release and return to Scotland, is reported to have been instrumental in establishing the reformed opinions in that kingdom.

In Lambeth-marsh resided Thomas Bushell, a man of great scientific attainments, and a friend of the great Lord Chancellor Bacon. He obtained from Charles I. a grant to coin silver money for the use of the army, when his mint in the Tower was denied him. When Cromwell assumed the Protectorate, he absconded, and hid himself in a house in "this Marsh where the piqued turret is" for upwards of a year, till his friends made his peace with the Protector. He lay in a garret, which was the length of the whole house, hung with black baize. At one end was painted a skeleton extended on a mattress, which was rolled up under his head. At the other end was a low pallet-bed, on which he lay; and on the walls were depicted various emblems of mortality. On the Restoration, Charles II. supported him in some of his speculations. He died in 1674, at the age of eighty, and was buried in the Little Cloisters, Westminster Abbey.

In the parish registers are recorded the interments of some remarkable characters, of whom no monumental memorials remain. Among these is Dr. Andrew Perne, Dean of Ely, and Master of Peter House, Cambridge, who is accused of changing his religion four times in twelve years. He was buried here May 1, 1589; and Simon Forman, the celebrated astrologer and physician, who was, says Lilley, "very judicious and fortunate in horary questions and sicknesses." The same author relates the following curious story respecting his death:—

"The Sunday night before he died, his wife and he being at supper in their garden-house, she being pleasant, told him that she had been informed he could resolve whether man or wife should die first—'Whether shall I,' quoth she, 'bury you or no?'—'Oh, Trunco,' for so he called her, 'thou wilt bury me, but thou wilt sore repent it.'—'Yea, but how long first?'—'I shall die,' said he, 'ere Thursday night.'—Monday came, all was well; Tuesday came, he was not sick; Wednesday came, and

still he was well, with which his impertinent wife did taunt him in the teeth; Thursday came, and dinner was ended, he, very well, went down to the water-side and took a pair of oars, to go to some buildings he was in hand with in Puddle-dock. Being in the middle of the Thames, he suddenly fell down, saying, 'An impost! an impost!' and so died. A most sad storm of wind immediately ensued."

Stockwell has been at times the residence of many celebrated characters. Edward Lee, Archbishop of York, was at Stockwell on June 14, 1533, when he judicially authenticated, under seal, the answer of the clergy of his province to the questions proposed concerning the validity of the marriage of Henry VIII. with Catherine of Arragon, the widow of his brother Prince Arthur. From the words used by Wilkins, it would seem that the King then resided at Stockwell, though he did not purchase it till some time after. Several acts of John de Sprat, Lord Bishop of Winchester and Lord Chancellor, are dated from Stockwell.

That eminent engraver, Simon Francis Ravenet, resided for some time in Lambeth-marsh. He was born at Paris, 1706, and settled in London 1750. He died at a house facing the Mother Redcap, Tottenham-court-road, 1774, and was buried in St. Pancras Churchyard.

Thomas Banks, R.A., the eminent sculptor, who died in 1805, was a native of Lambeth.

Valentine Gottlieb, an ingenious mechanist and civil engineer, resided in Lambeth-marsh. He was a German, and died here in 1820.

In Lambeth-marsh, a large piece of land belonged to William Curtis, the celebrated botanist, where he brought together the finest and most complete arrangement of British plants ever before collected.

On the north corner of Calcot's-alley resided Francis Moore, the original author of Moore's *Almanack*, where he followed the joint occupation of astrologer and schoolmaster, and perhaps of a doctor, as in his *Almanack* he is styled physician.

Norwood has been celebrated for being the haunt of gipsies. Pepys, in his *Diary*, makes the following entry:—

"Aug. 11, 1668.—This afternoon my wife and Mercer and

Deb. went with Pelling to see the gypsies at Lambeth, and have their fortunes told; but what they did I did not inquire."

Margaret Finch, queen of the gypsies, who lived to the age of 109 years, resided in this neighbourhood. After travelling over various parts of the kingdom during the greater part of a century, she settled at Norwood, whither her great age and the fame of her fortune-telling attracted numerous visitors. From a habit of sitting on the ground with her chin resting on her knees, the sinews at length became so contracted that she could not rise from that posture, and after her death they were obliged to enclose her body in a deep square box. She was buried in Beckenham Churchyard, Oct. 24, 1740.

When this singular race first appeared in Europe they declared that they were driven from Egypt by the Turks. In Munster's *Geography*, lib. iii. c. 5, and Murray's *Abridgment of the History of France*, they are said to have first appeared in Germany about the year 1417, and to have been called Tartars and Zegins, living like a race of vagabonds without religion or laws, their faces darkened, speaking a gibberish of their own, and practising secret theft and fortune-telling. Having gained many proselytes, and become troublesome to most of the states of Europe, they were expelled France in the year 1560, Spain in 1591, and from England much earlier; for, in 1530, they are described by the statute 22 Henry VIII. c. 10, as "outlandish people calling themselves Egyptians, using no craft or feat of merchandise, who have come into this realm, and gone from shire to shire and place to place in great company, and used great subtle and crafty means to deceive the people, bearing them in hand that they by palmistry could tell men's and women's fortunes, and so many times by craft and subtlety have deceived the people of their money, and also have committed many heinous felonies and robberies," wherefore they were directed to avoid the realm, and forbidden to return under pain of punishment and forfeiture of all goods and chattels; and it was enacted, that upon their trials for any felony they should not be entitled to a jury *de medietate linguæ*."

The following curious letter is extracted from the Cottonian MSS. in the British Museum: ¹—

¹ *Titus*, b. i. 407.

“After my right hartie commendations. Whereas, the King’s Maiestie, about a twelfmoneth past, gave a pardonne to a company of lewde¹ personnes within this realme, calling themselves Gipyans, for a most shamefull and detestable murder comytted amongs them, with a speceall proviso inserted by their owne consents, that onles they shuld all avoyde this his Grace’s realme, by a certeyn daye, long sythens expired, yt shuld be lawfull to all his Grace’s offycers to hang them in all places of his realme where they myght be apprehended, without any further examynacion or tryal after forme of the lawe, as in their letter patents of the said pardon is expressed. His Grace hering tell that they doo yet lynger here within his realme, not avoyding the same, according to his commaundement and their owne promes, and that albeet his poore subjectes be dayly spoyled, robbed, and deceyved by them, yet his Highnes’ officers and ministres lytle regarding their dieties towards his Majestye, do permyt them to lynger and loyter in all partys, and to exercise all their falshods, felonyes, and treasons unpunished, hath commaunded me to signifye unto yooe, and the shires next adjoynyng, whether any of the sayd personnes calling themselves Egipyans, or that hath heretofore called themselves Egipyans, shall fortune to enter or travayle in the same. And in case youe shall here or knowe of any suche, be they men or women, that ye shall compell them to depart to the next porte of the see to the place where they shall be taken, and eyther wythout delaye upon the first wynde that may conveye them into any porte of beyond the sees, to take shipping and to passe in to owtward portyes, or if they shall in any wise breke that commaundement, without any tract (hesitation) to see them executed according to the King’s Highnes’ sayd lettres patents remaynyng of Recorde in his Chauncerye, which with these shall be your discharge in that behaulf; not fayling t’ accomlishe the tenor hereof with all effect and diligence, without sparing upon any comyssion, licence, or placarde, that they may shewe or aledge for themselves to the contrary, as ye tender his Grace’s pleasor, which also ys, that youe shall gyve notyce to all the justices of peax in that countye where youe resyde, and the shires adjoynant, that they may accomlishe the tenor hereof accordingly. Thus

¹ *Lewde* here means “ignorant,” “unlearned.”

fare ye hertely wel; from the Neate the vth day of December, the xxixth yer of his Ma^{ties} most noble Regne.

“Yo^r louyng ffreend,

“THOMAS CRUMWELL.

“To my verye good Lorde my Lorde of Chestre,
President of the Marches of Wales.”

By statute 1st and 2nd Philip and Mary, cap. 4; and 5th Elizabeth, cap. 20, whoever brought any Egyptians into the kingdom was to forfeit £100; and for the Egyptians themselves, or any one being fourteen years old who had been seen in their company, to remain one month in the kingdom, was made felony without benefit of clergy; and we are informed by Sir Matthew Hale, that at one of the Suffolk assizes, a few years before the Restoration, no less than thirteen gipsies were executed, upon these statutes.

In 1816, a number of gentlemen formed themselves into a society for the purpose of reducing the number and civilizing the habits of this useless race. In answer to a series of questions proposed to competent persons in the different counties of England and Scotland, answers were received, from which it appeared that “all gipsies suppose that the first of them came from Egypt, that the gangs in different towns have not any regular connection or organization. More than half of their number follow no business. When among strangers they elude inquiries respecting their peculiar language, calling it gibberish; do not know any person that can write it, or of any written specimen of it. Their religion seldom goes beyond repeating the Lord’s Prayer. They marry, for the most part, by pledging to each other without any ceremony. Not one in a thousand can read. Some go into lodgings in London during the winter; but it is calculated that three-fourths of them live out of doors in the winter as in summer.”—*Gent.’s Mag.* vol. lxxxvii. p.606.

Remarkable Instances of Longevity.—In 1704, Johanna Keys, 104 years; 1730, Thomas Drayman, 106; 1738-9, Elizabeth Bateman, 102; 1743, Mr. Wills and Mr. Horn, 102; 1749, Mrs. Hellings, 103; 1777, Margaret Baise, 107; 1788, William Cobb, 101.

APPENDIX A.

THE following extracts from the Subsidy Rolls are printed below, as partly supplying the place of the Census of the present day, in showing the number, names, and (in the absence of other distinction, by the amounts paid) social position, of the early inhabitants of the parish of Lambeth. They extend to the 17th of Charles I. There are Rolls after that date, particularly the returns for the hearth tax of Charles II., which would be interesting to the natives of Lambeth; but the limited nature of this work compels their omission.

No. I.

In a Subsidy Roll of the 6th year of King Edward III., 1331, entitled "Taxatio xv^{me} dño Regi a Laicis concessa in com̃ Suřř anno ř. ř. E. t'cij a conquestu sexto p. Jořem Dařnoun & Wifřm de Weston taxatores & colř in eodem com̃ p. commissionĕ dñi Regis," is the following :—

Hundr de Brixistone.—Vill de Lamheth and Kenitone.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| D. Wifř Simond, viijd. | D. Joř Yuori (Ivory), viijd. |
| D. Joře Nyweman, viijd. | D. Rend le Kart'e, xvjd. |
| D. Wifř de Stodhřm, xvjd. | D. Rič Stefn, —d. |
| D. Wifř Stoil, viijd. | D. Ničř Gerard, xvjd. |
| D. Seman de Marisco, viijd. | D. Walř le Baker, ijs. |
| D. Joř Sparewe, xijd. | D. Joř le Kart'e, viijd. |
| D. Wifř Arnold, viijd. | D. Rič Walter, viijd. |
| D. Thō le Brewer, viijd. | D. Rič Nyweler, xvjd. |
| D. Wifř ate bregge, viijd. | D. Wifř Hagerston, viijd. |
| D. Thoř de Bery, ijs. | D. Walř Copsi, viijd. |
| D. Joř Maribom, xijd. | D. Wifř Stoil, viijd. |
| D. Wifř Smart, viijd. | D. Joř ate Hacche, viijd. |
| D. Petř Stefne (<i>oblit.</i>) —d. | |

Sřm xxvs. viijd. p̃b.

Vill de Stockwell and Suthlamhithe.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| D. Daud de Stokwell, xvijjd. | D. Matild Hauekin, ijs. viijd. |
| D. Roğ ate heche, viijd. | D. Rič Brangweyn, ijs. viijd. |
| D. Estina ate heche, viijd. | D. Alano Coco (Coke), viijd. |

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| D. Witt Brangweyn, <i>ijs. vid.</i> | D. Walř Martin, <i>viijd.</i> |
| D. Rič ate fforde, <i>viijd.</i> | D. Witt Hauekin, <i>viijd.</i> |
| D. Gilbř ate fforde, <i>xijd.</i> | D. Nieř ate cruche, <i>xijd.</i> |
| D. Thom de Seyntyne, <i>xijd.</i> | D. Rič Martin, <i>viijd.</i> |
| D. Henř Brangweyn, <i>xijd.</i> | D. Witt Martin, <i>xijd.</i> |
| D. Rič Brangweyn, <i>iunior, xijd.</i> | |

S^m. *xxs. p^b.*

Villata de Lamheth Dene.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| D. Joh de Kingwoode, <i>vjs.</i> | D. Ph Martin, <i>xxijd.</i> |
| D. Js' de Castelakre, <i>xs.</i> | D. Joh Arnold, <i>xxd.</i> |
| D. Walř Wylekin, <i>ijs. iiijd.</i> | D. Joh Roberd, <i>viijd.</i> |
| D. Rađ Saleman, <i>viijd.</i> | D. Robř in-the-lane, <i>viijd.</i> |
| D. Joh de Dene, <i>ijs.</i> | D. Huđ Marchal, <i>xijd.</i> |
| D. Rič Shok, <i>viijd.</i> | D. Rađ Neuweman, <i>ijs.</i> |
| D. Rob ate Heche (<i>oblit.</i>), <i>—d.</i> | D. Joh ffaukes, <i>xxd.</i> |
| D. Rođ Pasi, <i>xijd.</i> | D. Joh le White, <i>xiiijd.</i> |
| D. Joh Philip, <i>viijd.</i> | D. Galfř Page, <i>xijd.</i> |
| D. Eđ Lorchū (<i>faint</i>), <i>viijd.</i> | D. Eđ Neuweman, <i>ijs.</i> |
| D. Al ārwylehill (<i>very faint</i>) <i>viijd.</i> | D. Rič Crabbe, <i>xvjd.</i> |
| D. Joh ate Wyke, <i>viijd.</i> | D. Henř Rose, <i>ijs.</i> |
| D. Joh Martin, <i>xvjd.</i> | D. Rič Hardel, <i>ijs. iiijd.</i> |

S^m L. *s. ijd. p^b.*

No. II.

In the 6th of Henry IV. (1404) a Subsidy of 20*s.* on each £20 of land, was granted for the defence of the kingdom. The following entry occurs on the roll respecting Kennington:—

Hundr. de Bryxston.

- D. Henř princepe Walf qui potest expendere quingentas marcas p. annū & vlř in diu's cořm Angř p. maner de Kenyngton infra Hundř p'dcam quod val p. annum *xiiijl. vjs. viiijd.*—Subs *xiijs. iiijd.*

No. III.

In a Subsidy Roll of the 14th and 15th years of Henry VIII. (1522-23) occurs the following:—

The Hundred off Bryxstone.—De Lambyth cum Membrijs.

Subs.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>xxvjs. viiijd.</i> | D. Aleno Hawit, p. bonis, xl. marč. |
| <i>iiijd.</i> | D. Willm Smyth, wađ, <i>xxs.</i> |
| <i>iiijd.</i> | D. Rogero Clarke, wađ, <i>xxs.</i> |
| <i>iiijd.</i> | D. Willmo Wylson, wađ, <i>xxs.</i> |
| <i>iiijl. vjs. vjd.</i> | D. Henrič Knyght, p. bonis, c. marč. |
| <i>iiijd.</i> | D. Stepřo Adames, wađ, <i>xxs.</i> |

- Subs.
 iiij*d.* D. Raynald Johnson, waġ, *xxs.*
 iiij*d.* D. Thomā Sylueat', waġ, *xxs.*
 iiij*d.* D. Riċ Dawborne, waġ, *xxs.*
 iiij*d.* D. John Croft, waġ, *xxs.*
 iijs. iiij*d.* D. Wiſſm Muber, p. bonis, *vjli. xiijs. iiijd.*
 xi*d.* D. Wiſſmo Hyder, p. bonis, *xls.*
 iijs. iiij*d.* D. Riċ Alyn, p. bonis, *vjli. xiijs. iiijd.*
 iiij*d.* D. Nichaō Basynghurst, waġ, *xxs.*
 iiij*d.* D. Robt Robson, waġ, *xxs.*
 iijs. iiij*d.* D. Henriċ Wylde, p. bonis, *x. marc.*
 vs. D. Rapħo Boclande, p. bonis, *xli.*
 iiij*d.* D. Wiſſmo Stone, waġ, *xxs.*
 ijs. v*d.* D. Riċ. Best, waġ & p. bonis, *vli.*
 iiij*d.* D. Japefd Watson, waġ, *xxs.*
 ijs. v*d.* D. Riċ Ploge, p. bonis, *vli.*
 xi*d.* D. Robt Zonnell, waġ, *xls.*
 iiij*d.* D. Riċ Egillson, waġ, *xxs.*
 iiij*d.* D. Wiſſm Eterle, waġ, *xxs.*
 viijs. D. John Lyngly, p. bonis, *xvjl.*
 iiij*d.* D. Joħue Ėgyl, waġ, *xxs.*
 iiij*d.* D. Randle (*blank in orig.*), waġ, *xxs.*
 vs. D. Katerina Vous, p. bonis, *xli.*
 iijs. vid. D. Riċ Symons, p. bonis, *vjl.*
 xvii*d.* D. Warner, p. bonis, *iijl.*
 xi*d.* D. Joħne Symonds, p. bonis, *xls.*
 vs. D. Riċ Browne, p. bonis, *xli.*
 iiij*d.* D. Riċ Cheswell, waġ, *xxs.*
 iijs. D. Andre Parke, p. bonis, *vjl.*
 xi*d.* D. Rogero Lotthyn, p. bonis, *xls.*
 xi*d.* D. Wiſſmo Boelare, p. bonis, *xls.*
 xi*d.* D. Rogero Spare, p. bonis, *xls.*
 xiijs. D. Joħne Rochmonde, p. bonis, *xxvjl.* vjs. ii*d.*
 ijs. v*d.* D. Magistro Godwarde, p. bonis, *vli.*
 xxjs. D. Wiſſmo Whettly, p. bonis, *xxijli.*
 ijs. D. Aliċ Swane, p. terr, *iiijli.*
 iiij*d.* D. Georgeo Leke, p. waġ, *xxs.*
 xi*d.* D. Jacobo M'sgall, waġ, *xls.*
 ijs. v*d.* D. Wiſſmo Dl—, p. bonis, *vli.*
 iiij*d.* D. Gilbrt, waġ, (*sic*) *xxs.*
 xi*d.* D. Thoma Black, p. bonis, *xls.*
 xxxs. D. Wiſſmo Eliat, p. bonis, *xxxli.*
 vs. D. Riċ Bero (Bere), p. bonis, *xli.*
 iiijs. v*d.* D. Rogero Rowley, p. bonis, *ixli.*
 iijs. v*d.* D. Johne Croche, p. bonis, *vjl.* vjs. vii*d.*
 iiijs. D. Riċ Adame, p. bonis, *viijli.*
 iijs. v*d.* D. Johne Chamberlayne, p. bonis, *vijli.*

Subs.

- iijs. D. Thoma Marchall, p. bonis, iiijl.
 vjs. vijd. D. Mrgistro Kyrlye, p. bonis, xx. marč.
 ijs. vjd. D. Joſine Thorpe, p. bonis, vli.
 ijs. D. Joſine Lawlesse, p. bonis, iiijl.
 ijs. D. Henrič Hewat p. bonis, vjl.
 xvjd. D. Wiſſmo Smythe, p. bonis, iij. marč.
 xijd. D. Joſine Parson, p. bonis, xls.
 xijd. D. Thoma Charter, waĝ, xls.
 ijs. D. Rič Bolton, p. bonis, iiijl.
 vs. D. Thoma Hobson, p. bonis, xli.
 vs. D. Wiſſmo Beñ, p. bonis, xli.
 iijs. D. Lodowič Corffett, p. bonis, xliiis.
 xijd. D. Jacobo Colcocke, p. bonis, xls.
 vs. D. Joſine Mylys, p. bonis, xli.
 xvjd. D. Henrič Norys, p. bonis, iijl.
 iiijd. D. Joſine Bartrop, waĝ, xxs.
 ijs. D. Joſine ſfauxse, p. bonis, vjl.
 vs. D. Rošt Raynolde, p. bonis, xli.
 ijs. D. Wiſſmo Bore, p. bonis, vjl.
 iiijd. D. Rošt Hyll, p. bonis, xls.
 iiijd. D. Thoma Yong, waĝ, xxs.
 iiijd. D. Rapſo Davyson, waĝ, xxs.
 xijd. D. Joſine Rowgh, p. bonis, xls.
 iiijd. D. Joſine Rowler, waĝ, xxs.
 iiijd. D. Joſine Lynde, p. waĝ, xxs.
 vs. D. Joſne Corow, p. bonis, xli.
 iiijd. D. Rič Miller, waĝ, xxs.
 ijs. vjd. D. George Guſton, p. bonis, vli.
 iiijd. D. Joſine Stevyn, waĝ, xxs.
 ijs. D. Joſine Bew, p. bonis, iiijl.
 vjs. D. Johne Barton, p. terř, xijl.
 ijs. D. Wiſſmo Guſton, p. bonis, vjl.
 xvij. D. Rič Rowleyſns, p. bonis, iijl.
 xvij. D. Wiſſmo Nassehe, p. bonis, iijl.
 iiijd. D. Rapſo Curč, waĝ, xxs.
 xijd. D. Rogero Hanyng, waĝ, xls.
 xijs. D. Alic Gelbrent, p. bonis, xls.
 iiijd. D. Joſine West, waĝ, xxs.
 iiijd. D. Rošt Haſlam, waĝ, xxs.
 vjl. D. Dña Leghe nup vxor Joſi . . . terř, cli. aut.
 D. Joſine Lejgh, eſſquyer, p. terř, lxli. vjs.
 xxs. D. Rapſi Lyghe, p. bonis, xxxli.
 D. Duna Howard Knighte alij ſfeſſen ipius
 Joſi Lyghe in terř, iiijl.
 xijd. D. franciſco Langley, waĝ, xls.
 xijd. D. Wiſſmo Wodeward, waĝ, xls.

Subs.

- iiij*d.* D. Joĥne Thornebere, waġ, *xxs.*
 iiij*d.* D. Wiſtmo Hyll, waġ, *xxs.*
 iiij*d.* D. Wiſtmo Scotred, waġ, *xxs.*
 iiij*d.* D. Joĥne Sauage, waġ, *xxs.*
 iiij*d.* D. Thoma Lee, waġ, *xxs.*
 iiij*d.* D. Robt Mayatt, waġ, *xxs.*
 iiij*d.* D. Thoma Haydon, waġ, *xxs.*
 iiij*d.* D. Jacobo Golsmythe, waġ, *xxs.*
 iiij*d.* D. Thoma Holson, waġ, *xxs.*
 iiij*d.* D. Joĥne Broke, waġ, *xxs.*
 iiij*d.* D. Humfr Asharnecrosse, waġ, *xxs.*
 iiij*d.* D. Thoma Cegge, waġ, *xxs.*
 iiij*d.* D. Rogero Bryge, waġ, *xxs.*
 iiij*d.* D. Joĥne Champnen, waġ, *xxs.*
 viijs. D. Thoma Relike, p. bonis, viij*li.*
 vs. D. Henrico Male, p. bonis, *xli.*
 xij*d.* D. Joĥne Waller, p. bonis, *xls.*
 xij*d.* D. Edm Dixsen, p. bonis, *xls.*
 iiij*d.* D. Joĥne London, waġ, *xxs.*
 Sm D. p̄ochia Lambyth, xxxiiij*li.* viij*d.*
 Vnde anteceparis, xiiij*li.* xvij*s.* iiij*d.*
 Sic Rem, *xxli.* vijs. viij*d.*

No. IV.—37th Henry VIII. 1545.

Surř.—P'ticle comp̄i Henrici Knyht geñ coltoris p'me *xvæ.* & *xæ.*
 duař *xva.* & *xa.* dño Regi nunc Henř VIII. a laicis anno regni
 sui xxxvij. conceřs in hundris subscriptis in com̄ p'dcō.

Hundrm de Brixton.

Lambith cū Kenyngton sine deduccōe *xvjs.* viij*d.*
 Lambith cū Dene vlt^a *xvijjs.* viij*d.* deduct *xxijjs.* *xd.*
 Stokewell cū Southlambith vlt^a *ijs.* deduct *xixs.*

No. V.—3rd of Edward VI. 1548.

THE EXTRACTE Indentyd made the xxij day of Apryll, jn the Thyrd
 yere of the reign o' Sou'aign lord Edward the Syxte, by the grace
 of God Kynge of England, ffrance, & Ireland, defend' of the faythe
 & of the Church of England, & also of Ireland, in Earthe the sup'me
 hedd of & for the fyrste payment of a Relyef Grauntyd vnto his
 hyghnes by the laye Subiects in his hyghnes plyament holden att
 Westm̄ in the seyd Thyrd yere of hys most gracyous Reign, taxed,
 Ratyd, & Sessyd wth in the Hundred of Bryxston, in the Countye
 of Surř, before Syr Thomas Pope, Knyght; Syr Robt. Curson,
 Knyght, Second Baron of o' seyd Sou'aign lord's Courte of the Ex-
 chequer; John Skott, Esquyer; & John Esdon, Gent., Com̄yssyon's
 amongst other for the same, appoynted & assygned by o' seyd

Sou'aig lord's most Graycions Ires of Comyssyon, The one pte of whyche Extracte ys deluy'd the daye of the date hereof; Harry Bryan Hyghe, collecto' for the same, appoyntyd by the seyde Comyssyon's to levye, gather, & receive the same ffyrste payment, and the same trewly to paye to the Kyng's Maicesty's vse in the Courte of the Recey^{tt} att Westm̄ by the xx^t daye of Maye next comyng after the date hereof. In Wyttnes wherof, as well the seyde Comyssyon's as the seyde hyghe collecto', to these p'sents have subscribed ther names & putte ther seales yeven the daye & yere above wrytten.

Hundred de Bryxston.—Lambethe cu Membris.

Subs.

- vli. xiijs. iiij*d.* Ambros Wyllowes, in goods, ccm.
 vli. Agnes Ryse, Wydowe, in goods, cli.
 xiijs. iiij*d.* John Exlyn, in goods, xxmks.
 xs. John Allyn, in goods, xli.
 xxs. John Wanse, in goods, xxli.
 xiijs. iiij*d.* Jeames Cawkett, in goods, xxmks.
 xxs. Wyllm Dysser, in goods, xxli.
 xs. Harry Knyghtbrydge, in goods, xli.
 xiijs. iiij*d.* Thomas Hunte, in goods, xxmks.
 xxs. John Wedden, in goods, xxli.
 xs. Wylm Persey, in goods, xli.
 xs. Robt Knyge, in goods, xli.
 xs. Thom's Rowlys, in goods, xli.
 xs. John Brewer, in goods, xli.
 xijs. John Hamonde, in goods, xijli.
 xxvjs. viij*d.* John Myles, in goods, xxvli. xiijs. iiij*d.*
 xs. Thomas Carpenter, in goods, xli.
 xs. John Lynge, in goods, xli.
 iiijli. Harry Knyght, in goods, lxxxli.
 xs. Roger Dawson, in goods, xli.

Straungers there.

- xij*d.* Carberowe Harmon, in goods, xxs.
 xij*d.* Jeames Baker, in goods, xxs.
 viij*d.* Nycholas Adercorte s'unt to Jonh Allyn.
 viij*d.* Peter Myllyter s'unt to my lorde of Caunterburye.
 S^m xxxli. vs. iiij*d.*

(Signed) ROBT. CURSON (*seal gone*).

p me HENRY BRYAND (*seal gone*).

No. VI.—35th Elizabeth. 1592.

Theextract Indented of and for the paym^t of the seconde subsidie of three entyre subsidies graunted vnto the Queene's Mai^{tye} in her high Court of pliamment, holden at Westm̄ in the xxxvth of her hignes Reigne.

Lambyth cu Membris.—The Prince's Lib'ty.

Subs.

- viijs. Roger Winslowe, in goods, iij*li*.
 viijs. Thomas Gough, in goods, iij*li*.
 viijs. Henry Creswell, in goods, iij*li*.
 viijs. Wiltm Barraker, in goods, iij*li*.
 viijs. Richard Rawlyns, in lands, xls.
 xs. viij*d*. Robt. ffoster, in goods, iiij*li*.
 viijs. Katherin Veall, widd., in goods, iij*li*.
 viijs. William Symonds, in goods, iij*li*.
 xs. viij*d*. Abraham Meyryck, in goods, iiij*li*.
 iiij*s*. Peter Gilbt, alien, in lands, xxs.
 viij*d*. Bastean Miller, alien, p poll.

Kenington.

- viijs. Robert Parker, in goods, iij*li*.
 xls. Wiltm Kerwyn, in lands, x*li*.
 Epo hic cog. r in persoñ Thom. Apple of London (*sic*).
 xxvs. viij*d*. Richard Compson, in goods, x*li*.

Lambyth M'she.

- xiijs. iiij*d*. Frauncs Thursone, gent., in goods, vi*li*.
 viijs. John Hauken, in goods, iij*li*.
 viijs. Paule Ivey, in goods, iij*li*.
 viijs. Wiltm Barrett, in goods, iij*li*.
 viijs. John Heyrock, in goods, iij*li*.
 viijs. Thomas Moyse, in lands, xls.
 viij*d*. Harman Ewden, in lands, p poll (*attrill*).
 viij*d*. Margaret Ewden, alien, p poll (*attrill*).

Sowth Lambyth.

- xxiijs. Symon Palmer, gent., in lands, vi*li*.
 Epo hic cog. Beunbr in com Lincoln (*sic*).
 iiij*li*. Robt frearne, gent., in lands, xx*li*.
 viijs. Thomas Kingston, in goods, iij*li*.
 viijs. John Brockaink, in goods, iij*li*.
 xs. viij*d*. Giles Selbie, in goods, iiij*li*.

Stockwell.

- viijs. Nicholas Juxe, in goods, iij*li*.
 viijs. Robt Burr, in goods, iij*li*.
 viijs. George Pasker, in goods, iij*li*.
 xxvjs. viij*d*. James ffarington, in goods, x*li*.
 xs. viij*d*. Wiltm Stidman, in goods, iiij*li*.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, his Lib'ty.

Subs.

- vijs. Thomas Lawrence, in goods, iij*li*.
 lijs. iij*d*. Charles Wednester, gent., in goods, xxi*li*.
 xiijs. iij*d*. Abrahm Hartwell, gent., in goods, vi*li*.
 xiijs. iij*d*. George Paule, gent., in goods, vi*li*.
 xiijs. iij*d*. Xpōfa Wormall, gent., in goods, vi*li*.
 vijs. John Hartford, in goods, iij*li*.
 vijs. John Knight, in goods, iij*li*.
 vijs. Robt Richardson, in goods, iij*li*.
 xxjs. iij*d*. Peter Dukanoy, alien, in goods, iiij*li*.
 vijs. Richard Webbe, in goods, iij*li*.
 vijs. Robt Redway, in goods, iij*li*.
 vijs. Wiffm Corner, in goods, iij*li*.
 vijs. Richard Wrigge, in goods, iij*li*.
 vijs. John Wanle, in goods, iij*li*.
 vijs. Wiffm Hudson, in goods, iij*li*.
 xxjs. iij*d*. Anthonie Vause, in goods, viij*li*.
 xiijs. iij*d*. Edward Wilson, in goods, vi*li*.
 viij*d*. Henry Anthony, alien, per pole.
 viij*d*. Thom̃s Lege, alien, per pole.

Lambyth Deane.

- vijs. Margaret Knight, widd., in goods, iij*li*.
 vijs. Robt Scott, in goods, iij*li*.
 vjs. Nicholas Closter, in lands, xxxs.
 vijs. Salomon Hememens, in goods, iij*li*.
 vijs. Robt Netlingame, in goods, iij*li*.
 vijs. Thom̃s Stevens, in goods, iij*li*.
 xs. iij*d*. George Mortemer, gent., in goods, iiij*li*.
 vijs. John Garrett, in goods, iij*li*.
 vijs. Wiffm Cope, in goods (*attrill*), iij*li*.
 S̃m. xxxvj*li*. vjs. viij*d*.

No. VII.—18th James I. 1620.

Lambeith.—Archbishop's Libertie.

- xxvjs. viij*d*. Sir George Paul, Knight, in land, xxi*li*.
 xijs. Sir Gilforde Slingsbie, Knight, in goods, xij*li*.
 vijs. Sir Robert Hatton, Knight, in goods, viij*li*.
 vjs. William Beeston, gent., in goods, vj*li*.
 iijs. Richard Bacuslie, gent., in goods, iiij*li*.
 iijs. Daniel Lyster, in goods, iiij*li*.
 iijs. Hance Levins, alien, in goods, iiij*li*.
 iijs. Thomas Foukes, in goods, iij*li*.
 iijs. Ffrancis Cooke, in goods, iij*li*.

Subs.

- iijs. Robert Wall, in goods, *iijs.*
 vjs. Thomas Longstone, gent., in goods, *vli.*
 iijs. Theodore Owle, in goods, *iijs.*
 iijs. John Q-alye, in goods, *iijs.*
 iijs. Thomas Peterson, in goods, *iijs.*
 iijs. Thomas Taylor, in goods, *iijs.*

Lambeith Marshe.

- vs. Anthony Gibson, gent., in goodes, *vli.*
 iijs. John Scudamore, in goodes, *iijs.*
 iijs. Robert Lambart, in goodes, *iijs.*

Prince's Libertie.

Sir John Townesend, Knight.

- iijs. Thomas Rookewood, gent., in goods, *iijs.*
 iijs. George Bromely, in goodes, *iijs.*
 iijs. Ffrances Ffrome, widow, in goods, *iijs.*
 iijs. Robert Williams, in goodes, *iijs.*

Kennington.

- iijs. Joyce Holloway, widow, in goods, *iijs.*
 iijs. Anne Kirwyn, widow, in goodes, *iijs.*
 iijs. — Hereslowe, gent., in goods, *iijs.*
 ijs. viijd. Edward Carpenter, in lands, *xls.*

South Lambeith.

- iijs. Edmund Cley, in goodes, *iijs.*
 iijs. John Janes, in goodes, *iijs.*
 iijs. Giles Selbye, in goodes, *iijs.*
 iijs. John Benson, in goodes, *iijs.*

Stockwell.

- xxvjs. viijd. Sir Ffrancis Gofton, Knight, in land, *xxli.*
 vs. Edward Abjohn, gent., in goods, *vli.*
 iijs. Luce Rockell, widow, in goodes, *iijs.*
 iijs. George Bell, gent., in goodes, *iijs.*
 iijs. Robert Morton, in goodes, *iijs.*

Lambeith Deane.

- xs. The Ladye Hunt, in goodes, *xli.*
 vs. Robert Chirrey, Esq^r, in goodes, *vli.*
 iijs. Alice Knight, widow, in goods, *iijs.*
 iijs. Nicholas Ffoster, in goodes, *iijs.*

Aliens, per pole.

- viijd. Thomas Stalpart, et ux, per pole.
 viijd. Garlise Leavans, et ux, per pole.
 iiijd. Nicholas Hendrick, per pole.

Sessors.

Subs.

- xiijs. iiij*d.* Xpofer Woodward, gent., in land, *xli.*
 vs. Xpofer Wormall, gent., in goods, *vli.*
 vs. Roger Jesson, gent., in goods, *vli.*
 vs. John Edwardes, gent., in goods, *vli.*
 iiij*s.* John Bennett, gent., in goods, *iiijli.*
 iiij*s.* Henry Barnes, in goodes, *iiijli.*
 iijs. William Gould, in goodes, *iijs.*
 iiij*s.* Poole Wickes, in goodes, *iiijli.*
 Suma, *vijli. viijs.*

3rd and 4th Charles I.—1628-9.

Payment of ye 3rd Subsidie of the 5 entyre Subsidies granted in the 3rd Year, Anno 1628.

Brixton Hundred.—Kenington Hamlett.

- xvs.* Frauncis Hayton, gent., in lands, *vli.*
xvjs. Edward Threll, gent., in goods, *vjli.*
*xs. iiij*d.** Edmond Bassett, gent., in goods, *iiijli.*
xvjs. Thomas Thornhill, gent., in goods, *vjli.*
*vij*s.** William Lucas, gent., in goods, *iijs.*
xvs. Varney Bower, gent., in lands, *vli.*
*vij*s.** Ann Jones, widow, in lands, *ijli.*

Lambeth.

- vli.* Sir John Shelly, Knight & Barronett, in lands, *xxvli.*
iiijli. Sir George Paule, Kt., in lands, *xxli.*
*xxjs. iiij*d.** Sir Robert Hatton, Knight, in goods, *vijli.*
xls. Sir George Chute, Kt., in lands, *xli.*
*xxjs. iiij*d.** Dame Goften, in goods, *vijli.*

The Lo. Archbushope's Liberty.

- xvjs.* William Beeston, gent., in goods, *vjli.*
*vij*s.** John Ager, in goods, *ijli.*
*xs. viij*d.** Alce List, in goods, *iiijli.*
xvjs. Mellis Haynes, alien, in goods, *tob dabled, iijs.*
*vij*s.** Arther Ffisher, in goods, *ijli.*
*vij*s.** Thomas Peterstone, in goods, *iijs.*

Lambeth Marsh.

- xs. viij*d.** John Waynwright, gent., in goods, *iiijli.*
*xs. viij*d.** Thomas Jones, gent., in goods, *iiijli.*
*xs. viij*d.** Mrs. Katherin Woodward, widow, in goods, *iiijli.*
*xij*s.* iiij*d.** Edward Cussens, gent., in goods, *vli.*
*xs. viij*d.** Thomas Coe, gent., in goods, *iiijli.*

Subs.

- viijs. John Scudamore, in goods, *iijs.*
 xs. viijd. Robert Lumbard, in goods, *iiijli.*
 viijs. Robert Gott, in goods, *iijs.*

Prince's Liberty.

- viijs. John Baylye, in goods, *iijs.*
 viijs. John Osborne, in goods, *iijs.*
 viijs. Roger Ffreind, in goods, *iijs.*

Kennington Liberty.

- viijs. Edward Carpenter, in lands, *ijli.*
 William Webb, in goods,
 viijs. Thomas Bennett, in goods, *iiijli.*

South Lambeth Liberty.

- xs. viijd. Mr. Robert Cole, in goods, *iiijli.*

Stockwell Libt.

- xxjs. James Moungar, gent., in goods, *vli.*
 viijs. Luce Rockwell, widow, in goods, *iijs.*
 xs. viijd. Georg Bell, gent, in goods, *iiijli.*
 viijs. Symond Sargant, in goods, *iijs.*

Lambeth Deane Libt.

- xiijs. *iiijd.* George Littleboyse, in goods, *vli.*
 xs. viijd. William Gouldwell, gen., in goods, *iiijli.*

Sessors.

- xiijs. *iiijd.* Cristopher Wormall, gent., in goods, *vli.*
 xvjs. viijd. Richard Moorer, gent., in goods, *xli.*
 xs. viijd. John Bennett, gen., in goods, *iiijli.*
 xs. viijd. Henry Barnes, in goods, *iiijli.*
 xs. viijd. Poole Wickes, in goods, *iiijli.*

Suma *xxxli. ix. iiijli.*

No. VIII.—17th Charles I. 1642.—*Brixton Hundred.*—The Lord
Archbp. his Liberty in Lambeth.

	£	s.	d.
The Lady Paule, wid., ten pounds in goods . . .	2	13	4
William Baker, Esq., fifteen pounds in goods . . .	4	0	0
Beniamin Holford, gent., foure pounds in lands . . .	1	12	0
John Oldbury, gent., three pounds in lands . . .	1	4	0
John Holt, gent., foure pounds in goods . . .	1	1	4
Joane Googe, wid., foure pounds in goods . . .	1	1	4
Mary Cock, wid., twenty shillings in lands . . .	0	8	0
Mrs. Wormall, wid., foure pounds in goods . . .	1	1	4
Christopher Wormall, forty shillings in lands . . .	0	16	0
Edward Leventhorp, Esq., five pounds in lands . . .	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Beeston, wid., three pounds in goods	0	16	0
Thomas Smith, three pounds in lands	1	4	0
Onesipherus Hilden, twenty shillings in lands	0	8	0
John Atkins, gent., three pounds in goods	0	16	0
John Stylys, three pounds in goods	0	16	0
Mrs. Barnes, wid., three pounds in goods	0	16	0
Edward Harper, forty shillings in land	0	16	0
Mrs. Gruit, wid., three pounds in goods	0	16	0
Richard Walcoat, three pounds in goods	0	16	0
Mrs. Cosens, wid., four pounds in goods	1	1	4
William Burnell, twenty shillings in lands	0	8	0
Philip Valentine, twenty shillings in lands	0	8	0
Ric. Cressell, twenty shillings in lands	0	8	0
Walter Davis, twenty shillings in lands	0	8	0
Peter Goatley, twenty shillings in lands	0	8	0

The Prince his Libertie.

Robert Maybanke, three pounds in goods	0	16	0
Robert Smith, three pounds in goods	0	16	0
George Scotson, three pounds in goods	0	16	0
John Goade, five pounds in goods	1	6	8
Roger Ffriend, three pounds in goods	0	16	0
Edward Searle, twenty shillings in lands	0	8	0
Thomas Richardson, three pounds in goods	0	16	0
Westmer Berrell, twenty shillings in lands	0	8	0
Alexander Weekes, twenty shillings in lands	0	8	0
Andrew Bartlett, twenty shillings in lands	0	8	0

Kennington.

Sir Richard Manley, Kt., ten pounds in lands	4	0	0
Sir Samuell Somerset, Kt., eight pounds in lands	3	4	0
George Cox, gent., three pounds in lands	1	4	0
Richard Pettingale, three pounds in goods	0	16	0

Lambeth Marsh.

Edmund Morgan, Esq., ten pounds in lands	4	0	0
William Sherman, Esq., eight pounds in lands	3	4	0
Doctor William Cleck, eight pounds in goods	2	2	8
Thomas Woodward, Esq., ten pounds in lands	4	0	0
Peter Pagan, gent., five pounds in lands	2	0	0
Samuell Cerdwell, gent., nine pounds in lands	2	8	0
Thos. ffountaine, gent., eight pounds in goods	2	2	8
Mrs. ffeilde, wid. four pounds in goods	1	1	4
Richard Laurence, four pounds in goods	1	1	4
Jane Gott, wid., three pounds in goods	0	16	0
Henry Palmer, twenty shillings in lands	0	8	0
Thos. Gibson, twenty shillings in lands	0	8	0

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Maior, twenty shillings in lands	0	8	0
Mrs. Lambard, wid., three pounds in goods	0	16	0
Nariah Mormay, three pounds in lands	1	4	0
Adryan Smith, twenty shillings in lands	0	8	0
Henry Sherrin, twenty shillings in lands	0	8	0
John Latton, three pounds in goods	0	16	0
Mr. Peñerton, three pounds in goods	0	16	0
Henry White, five pounds in goods	1	16	8
Edward Smith, five pounds in goods	1	16	8

South Lambeth.

Sir Abraham Shipman, Kt., five pounds in lands	2	0	0
John Hardner, gent., five pounds in goods	1	16	8
John Tredeskant, three pounds in goods	0	16	0
Edmund Dent, forty shillings in land	0	16	0
Abraham Tailor, three pounds in goods	0	16	0
Mrs. Haies, wid., twenty shillings in lands	0	8	0

Stockwell.

Sir Edward Peyton, Kt., eight pounds in lands	8	4	0
Sir George Chute, Kt., twelve pounds in lands	4	16	0
Edward Ball, gent., six pounds in goods	1	12	0
The Lady Salisbury, wid., eight pounds in goods	2	2	0
Sir Robert Needham, Kt., five pounds in lands	2	0	0
Damaros Scolswell, wid., twenty shillings in lands	0	18	0
William Starkie, twenty shillings in lands	0	8	0
James Collins, twenty shillings in lands	0	8	0
Richard Ball, twenty shillings in lands	0	8	0
Mr. Edwards, four pounds in goods	1	1	4
William Fearné, three pounds in goods	0	16	0

Collector.

Richard Roundell, three pounds in goods	0	16	0
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Lambeth Deane.

John Mason, gent., three pounds in goods	0	16	0
Henry Budder, three pounds in lands	1	4	0
John Reading, three pounds in goods	0	16	0
William Boynick, forty shillings in lands	0	16	0

Seassores.

Henry Wills, three pounds in goods	0	16	0
Robert White, five pounds in goods	1	6	8
Edmund Clay, four pounds in goods	1	2	8
Peter Goulding, three pounds in lands	1	4	0
John Scoldwell, three pounds in lands	1	4	0
John Osborne, three pounds in goods	0	16	0

Suñña 108 5 4

APPENDIX B.

COPY AWARD.—PARISH OF LAMBETH.

(EIGHT WARDS.)

I, WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, of Guilford Street, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire, having been duly appointed by the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Baronet, one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by virtue of an act passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for the better Local Management of the Metropolis," to be one of the persons to set out the wards into which certain parishes are by the said act directed to be divided, and to apportion the number of vestrymen to be elected for such parishes respectively among such wards, and to apportion the number of vestrymen to be elected for any parish already divided into wards under any local act, and further, to act separately in such division and apportionment from the other persons appointed or to be appointed to perform those duties under the said act, have proceeded, in the performance of the said duties required by the said act to be executed by me in reference to the parish of Lambeth (being a parish mentioned in Schedule (A) to the said act, containing more than two thousand rated householders, and not already divided into wards under any local act), and to determine and set out the number, extent, limits, and boundary-lines of the wards into which the said parish is to be divided, and to apportion among such wards the number of vestrymen to be elected for such parish:—

Now I do hereby, by virtue of the provisions and directions of the said act, divide the said parish of Lambeth into eight wards, none of which contains less than five hundred rated householders, to be called respectively, No. 1, or North Marsh Ward; No. 2, or South Marsh Ward; No. 3, or Bishop's Ward; No. 4, or Prince's Ward; No. 5, or Vauxhall Ward; No. 6, or Stockwell Ward; No. 7, or Brixton Ward; and No. 8, or Norwood Ward: and I determine and appoint that the said ward to be called No. 1, or North Marsh Ward, shall consist of so much of the parish as will be comprised within a line drawn from the boundary of the parish in the centre of the river Thames opposite the Old Barge-house, running along the east boundary of the parish to the centre of the New-cut, thence westward along the centre of the New-cut to the

centre of the Westminster-bridge-road, thence turning north-westerly along the centre of the Westminster-bridge-road to the boundary of the parish in the centre of the said river at Westminster-bridge, and thence eastward along the said boundary of the parish in the said river to the starting-point opposite the Old Barge-house; and that the said ward to be called No. 2, or South Marsh Ward, shall consist of so much of the said parish as will be comprised within a line drawn from the boundary of the parish in the centre of the New-cut adjoining the parish of Christ Church, running in a south and south-westerly direction along the boundary of the said parish of Lambeth to Durham-place, where the said parish of Lambeth adjoins the parish of St. George Southwark, thence westward along the centre of the Lambeth-road to Hercules-buildings, thence along the boundary of the Bishop's Liberty to the centre of the Westminster-bridge-road, thence south-eastward along the centre of the Westminster-bridge-road to the centre of the New-cut, and thence easterly along the centre of the New-cut, to the starting-point; and that the said ward to be called No. 3, or Bishop's Ward, shall consist of the district known as the Bishop's Liberty; and that the said ward to be called No. 4, or Prince's Ward, shall consist of the district known as the Prince's Liberty; and that the said ward to be called No. 5, or Vauxhall Ward, shall consist of so much of the said parish of Lambeth as will be comprised within a line drawn from the north point where the said parish of Lambeth adjoins the parish of Saint Mary Newington, on the east side of Kennington-park, running along the boundary of the said parish of Lambeth next the parishes of St. Mary Newington and Camberwell to the centre of the Camberwell New-road, thence north-westerly along the centre of the said road to the centre of Vassal-road, thence westward along the centres of Vassal-road and of Holland-street to the centre of the Clapham-road, thence south-westerly along the centre of the Clapham-road to the west boundary of the parish of Lambeth adjoining the parish of Clapham, thence by the boundary of the said parish of Lambeth next the parishes of Clapham and Battersea to the centre of the river Thames, thence eastward by the boundary of Lambeth in the said river to the boundary of the Prince's Liberty, and thence along the south-eastern boundary of the said liberty to the starting-point; and that the said ward to be called No. 6, or Stockwell Ward, shall consist of so much of the said parish of Lambeth as will be comprised within a line drawn from the centre of the Brixton-road opposite Holland-street, running south-easterly along the centre of the said Brixton-road to the point on the south-west where the said parish of Lambeth adjoins the parish of Streatham, thence by the boundary of Lambeth next the parishes of Streatham and Clapham to the boundary of No. 5, or Vauxhall Ward, and thence north-easterly and easterly by the said

boundary to the starting-point; and that the said ward to be called No. 7, or Brixton Ward, shall consist of so much of the said parish of Lambeth as will be comprised within a line drawn from the centre of the Brixton-road opposite Vassal-road, running eastward along the boundary of No. 5, or Vauxhall Ward, to the point where the said parish of Lambeth adjoins the parish of Camberwell on the east, thence by the boundary of Lambeth next the parish of Camberwell to the centre of Water-lane, thence turning north-west and west along the centre of Water-lane to the centre of the Brixton-road, and thence northward along the centre of the said road to the starting-point; and that the said ward to be called No. 8, or Norwood Ward, shall consist of the remainder of the said parish of Lambeth south of No. 6, or Stockwell Ward, and of No. 7, or Brixton Ward, and will include the district of Norwood. And having regard, as far as in my judgment it is practicable, as well to the number of persons rated to the relief of the poor in each ward as to the aggregate amount of the sums at which all such persons are rated, I do apportion and assign eighteen vestrymen to the said ward to be called No. 1, or North Marsh Ward; and twelve vestrymen to the said ward to be called No. 2, or South Marsh Ward; and twelve vestrymen to the said ward to be called No. 3, or Bishop's Ward; and fifteen vestrymen to the said ward to be called No. 4, or Prince's Ward; and twenty-four vestrymen to the said ward to be called No. 5, or Vauxhall Ward; and fifteen vestrymen to the said ward to be called No. 6, or Stockwell Ward; and fifteen vestrymen to the said ward to be called No. 7, or Brixton Ward; and nine vestrymen to the said ward to be called No. 8, or Norwood Ward.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, this fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

(Signed) WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER.

The above award, and the division and apportionments therein proposed, were approved by her Majesty, with the advice of her Privy Council, at the Court at Windsor, the 19th day of October, 1855.

APPENDIX C.

IN pursuance of the 199th section of the Metropolitan Social Management Act (18 & 19 Vic., cap. 120), the following statement of the Charitable Estates and Bequests to the parish of Lambeth has been made out and published by the Vestry:—

- 1622, Roger Jeston.—A charge upon estates held by the Haberdashers' Company, towards the relief of the poor of the parish of Lambeth. The money is applied in gifts of bread to poor people, by the churchwardens and overseers, &c. Present income, £3.
- 1623, Sir Noell Caron.—A charge upon the property which belonged to Sir Noel Caron, at South Lambeth, to endow an almshouse, which he had built at Vauxhall for seven poor women, parishioners of Lambeth, who must be sixty years old at the time of their appointment. These almshouses have been pulled down, and seven almshouses have been built on the Caron property, in Fentiman's-road. By the owner of the property which belonged to Sir Noel Caron, at South Lambeth. Present income, £28.
- 1627, Henry Smith.—A share of the rents of certain estates; the estates being held by trustees, and the rents paid into the hands of the Accountant-General, for the relief of the impotent and aged poor; to be bestowed in apparel of one colour, with some badge or other mark, that the same may be known to be the gift of the donor, or else in bread and flesh, or fish, upon each Sabbath day publicly in the parish church. The money is applied in gifts of apparel, according to the directions of the donor, by the churchwardens and overseers. Present income, £40.
- 1640, Alice Easton.—A charge upon some copyhold property of the manor of Kennington, for the use of the poor of Lambeth. The money is applied in gifts of bread to poor people, by the churchwardens. Present income, £4.
- 1655, William Hind; 1695, Thomas Cooper.—Rents of two pieces of copyhold ground of the manor of Kennington, situated in Prince's-street, subject to a quitrent of 5s. 8d., to be disposed of for the benefit of the poor of the parish of Lambeth. It is usually distributed, in gifts of money, by the churchwardens. Present income, £24.

- 1661, Major Richard Lawrence.—£3837. 8s. 5d. Three-per-Cent. Consols, standing in the name of the Accountant-General, to maintain a free school for the instruction in reading and writing of twenty poor children of Lambeth-marsh. In accordance with an order of the Court of Chancery, dated March 9, 1838, the trustees now place ten boys at the school on Lambeth-green, and ten at the school of St. John's, Waterloo. They clothe the boys and pay the masters for their instruction. Trustees appointed by the parishioners. Present trustees: Mr. John Barnard, Mr. John Archbutt, Mr. George Searle, Mr. Robert Taylor. Present income, £115. 2s. 4d.
- 1667, Edmund Walcott.—Rents of houses and ground in Walcot-place, and Walcot-square, to be disposed of amongst the most needy and poor people of the parish of Lambeth: to pensioners, £624 per annum; to schools, £630 per annum, by the rector and churchwardens for the time being. Present income, £1549. 17s. 6d.
- 1671, Margaret Oakley.—Rents of houses and ground in High-street, to supply gifts of bread, to be distributed on every Sunday among twenty poor persons of Lambeth, who shall on those days have attended divine service in the parish church; and also to provide gifts for poor children of the parish, who shall be catechised in church on twelve Sundays in the year. By the rector and churchwardens. Present income, £15.
- 1672, Thomas Rich.—A moiety of the net produce of an estate at Westham, in Essex, held by the Mercers' Company, to educate poor children of the parish of Lambeth. The money is paid by the Mercers' Company to the master of the boys' school, Lambeth-green. Present income, £25.
- 1678, John Scaldwell.—A charge upon some mills at Wandsworth, to procure coats for four or five poor ancient men or women of the outside of the parish; viz. Lambeth Dean, and Stockwell. The initials of the benefactor's name, "J. S.," are to be set on each of the coats. Administered by the rector and churchwardens. Present income, £4. 6s. 8d.
- 1704, Jacob Vanderlin.—Rent of ground in the Narrow-wall, for four almshouses for poor people; but the almshouses having been long since pulled down, and the ground let, the annual rent is disposed of in gifts to poor persons, by the rector and churchwardens. Present income, £8. 8s.
- 1707, Ralphe Snow.—£147. 6s. 7d. Three-per-Cent. Consols, to buy Bibles, with Common Prayers, for the poor children of Lambeth. By the rector and churchwardens. Present income, £4. 8s. 4d.
- 1715, Thomas Tenison, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury.—Rents of houses in Church-street and Paradise-street, and of a piece of

- ground at Norwood. £3889. 17s. 4d. Three-per-Cent. Consols, standing in the name of the Accountant-General, to maintain a free-school for the education of twelve or more poor girls of the parish of Lambeth. There are now 250 girls in the school, of whom between thirty and forty are clothed, and two are boarded and instructed in house work. Trustees, the survivors of whom appoint new trustees, the rector being always one. Present trustees: Rev. C. B. Dalton, Mr. Thomas Lett, Mr. William Slade, Mr. J. H. Coward, Mr. Charles Evans, Mr. W. H. Edwards, Mr. William Rogers, Mr. W. R. Keen. Present income, £300.
- 1718, Bryan Tuberville.—£293. 11s. 7d. Three-per-Cent. Reduced, to put forth two poor boys of Lambeth as apprentices to some trade, those of fishermen, chimney-sweepers, and watermen being excepted. There is a stone on the south side of the church tower, setting forth this charity, which stone the rector and churchwardens are required to keep in repair, as a condition of the benefits of the charity being retained to the parish. The rector and churchwardens. Present income, £8. 16s.
- 1773, Countess Gower; 1728, In pursuance of the will of Earl Thanet.—£1150 Three-per-Cent. Consols, to assist in supporting Sir Noel Caron's almshouse; the dividend being paid among the inmates, in equal shares, by the rector, and two other trustees appointed by the rector, being inhabitants of Lambeth. Present trustees: Rev. C. B. Dalton, Mr. William Rogers, Mr. J. Forbes Young. Present income, £34. 10s.
- 1783, Hayes Fortee.—£746. 5s. 4d. Three-per-Cent. Consols; one moiety at least to be divided among the inmates of Sir Noel Caron's almshouses; the remainder to be disposed of for the relief of poor persons of Lambeth not receiving relief from the parish. By the rector and three other trustees, the survivors of whom appoint new trustees, the rector being always one. Present trustees: Rev. C. B. Dalton, Mr. William Rogers, Mr. J. M. Rosseter, J. H. Coward. Present income, £22. 7s. 8d.
- 1786, Jane Wakeling.—£300, Three-per-Cent. Reduced, to provide gifts of bread and meat, to be distributed to poor inhabitants of Lambeth-marsh and Narrow-wall, who do not receive alms. By the rector and churchwardens. Present income, £9.
- 1786, John Course.—£100, Three-per-Cent. Reduced, to be distributed among poor inhabitants of the Narrow-wall, who do not receive alms. The money is applied in gifts of bread and meat. The trustees to keep in repair Mr. Course's family vault. The rector and churchwardens. Present income, £3.
- 1787, James Spencer.—£373. 2s. 1d. Three-per-Cent. Consols, to put out boys belonging to Major Lawrence's school as apprentices to some trade, under the order in Chancery which regulates

- Major Lawrence's trust. The trustees are to keep in repair Mr. Spencer's tomb, in Newington-churchyard. The trustees of Major Lawrence's charity. Present income, £11. 3s. 10d.
- 1807, Richard Roberts.—£200, Three-per-Cent. Consols, to be presented to the officiating minister, the clerk, and the sexton, assisting at the administration of the Holy Communion at an early hour on the third Sunday in the month; or, in the event of the administration of the Holy Communion at that time being discontinued, to be given to a girls' school, or to a Sunday school by the rector, the rector's warden, and two other trustees. Present trustees (with the rector and rector's warden): Mr. J. B. Clarke, Mr. W. T. Nixon. Present income, £6.
- 1812, Mary Oakley.—£100, Three-per-Cent. Reduced, to provide gifts of coals, to be distributed among twelve poor families of the parish of Lambeth, by the churchwardens. Present income, £3.
- 1821, John Pickton.—£235. 13s. Tree-per-Cent. Consols, to be distributed among the most poor and indigent persons of Lambeth. The money is expended in the purchase of coals and cloaks for poor men and women. Mr. Pickton's vault must be kept in repair, out of the dividend. By the rector and churchwardens. Present income, £7. 1s. 4d.
- 1831, Mary Chapman.—£468. 18s. 10d. Three-per-Cent. Consols, to provide pensions to two poor Protestant widows of the parish of Lambeth, who have kept house therein ten years or upwards, and have not received parish relief. Trustees, the survivors of whom appoint new trustees. Present trustees: Rev. C. B. Dalton, Mr. L. Redhead, Mr. Charles Evans, Mr. Thomas Grissell, Mr. John Bright, Mr. J. B. Clark, Mr. M. Rosseter. Present income, £15. 4s. 8d.
- 1826, Elizabeth Lambert.—£60. 1s. 2d. Three-per-Cent. Consols, to provide bread, to be distributed among the poor of the hamlet of Brixton at Christmas, by the rector and churchwardens. Present income, £1. 16s.
- 1828, Grace Fenner.—£140. 9s. 8d. Three-per-Cent. Consols, to provide gifts of coals, to be distributed in December, January, February, and March, among six poor widows of Lambeth, seventy years old, who do not receive parochial relief. The stone of Mrs. Fenner's family vault, and a tablet erected to her memory in the church porch, are to be kept in repair, out of the yearly interest of this fund. By the churchwardens. Present income, £4. 4s. 2d.
- 1847, Eleanor Dodson.—£360, Three-per-Cent. Consols, to be distributed among deserving aged women of Lambeth, who are not receiving parochial relief, by the rector. Present income, £10. 16s.

- 1848, Elizabeth Edridge.—£1788. 9s. 9d. Three-per-Cent. Consols, to be applied for the benefit of poor persons of the parish of Lambeth, being sixty years of age or upwards, by the churchwardens and overseers. Present income, £53. 13s.
- Mary Kershaw.—£200, Three-per-Cent. Reduced Anns., to the relief of the poor of the parish, by the rector and churchwardens. Present income, £6.
- Pedlar's-acre Estate.—Two houses, two wharves, and two grounds, in aid of any of the rates of the said parish, according to the orders of vestry meetings. Administered by the rector and churchwardens for the time being: Mr. W. H. Edwards, Mr. L. Redhead, Mr. J. Archbutt, Mr. J. Doulton, Mr. G. Fearis, Mr. C. Evans, Mr. W. Merrit, Mr. W. Churchill, Mr. F. Doulton. Present income, £709.
- Hale's Estate.—This estate consists of all that freehold piece or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being in the common fields, called St. George's-fields, in the parish of St. George-the-Martyr, in the borough of Southwark, in the county of Surrey, called the Six-acre Piece, containing, by estimation, six acres, or thereabouts. There are upon the estate three public-houses, let on repairing leases for twenty-one years; and 231 houses and tenements: the rental whereof amounts to £1978. 10s. Infirmary, Waterloo-road, annually, £450; medical relief in all districts of the parish, annually, £413. 4s.: total, £863. 4s. To twenty-eight pensioners, at 6s. per week, £436. 16s.: total, £1800. The balance to accumulate as a fund to pay the costs. Administered by the rector and churchwardens for the time being, with Mr. John Sewell, Mr. Lawrence Redhead, Mr. John Plews, Mr. John Doulton, Mr. James Grey, Mr. Samuel Fisher, Mr. John B. Walker, Mr. John Bushell, Mr. Edward Grove, Mr. James Nash, Mr. John Grady. Present income, £1978. 10s.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page 40, line 9, Pedigree of Leigh, for *obit*, read *obit*.

ST. MARY THE LESS.

Page 121, line 14 from the bottom, for "four," read "five."

„ lines 11 and 12 from the bottom. The galleries at the west end have been removed, and the organ placed at the east end.

Page 126, line 11 from the top. The Rev. Alfred Stephen Canney departed this life on March 29, 1858, aged 38.

Page 130, line 9 from the bottom, for "Rev. J. S. Canney," read "Rev. William Harker, A.M."

DISTRICT OF ST. BARNABAS, SOUTH KENNINGTON.

The following information was received too late for insertion in its proper place:—

"This district, formerly part of Kennington, is bounded on the north by South Lambeth, on the east by Stockwell, on the south by Clapham, and on the west by Battersea."

After the first stone had been laid, "for want of funds nothing more was done until the present incumbent, the Rev. William Harker, A.M., undertook to build it, signing the contract, and taking on his own personal responsibility the entire charges and expenses of the edifice, in order to facilitate the erection, trusting to be repaid by subsequent contributions.

"There is accommodation for 1650 persons.

"Mr. Harker has also advanced £1920 for the ground and building of spacious schools; and has instituted a District Visiting Society, Dorcas Society, Sunday Schools, a Maternity Society, and a Dispensary.

"The population being 8000, an efficient Scripture Reader is employed in the district."

Page 141, line 3 from the bottom, for "rector of Highgate," read "incumbent of St. Michael's, Highgate; and prebendary of St. Paul's."

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