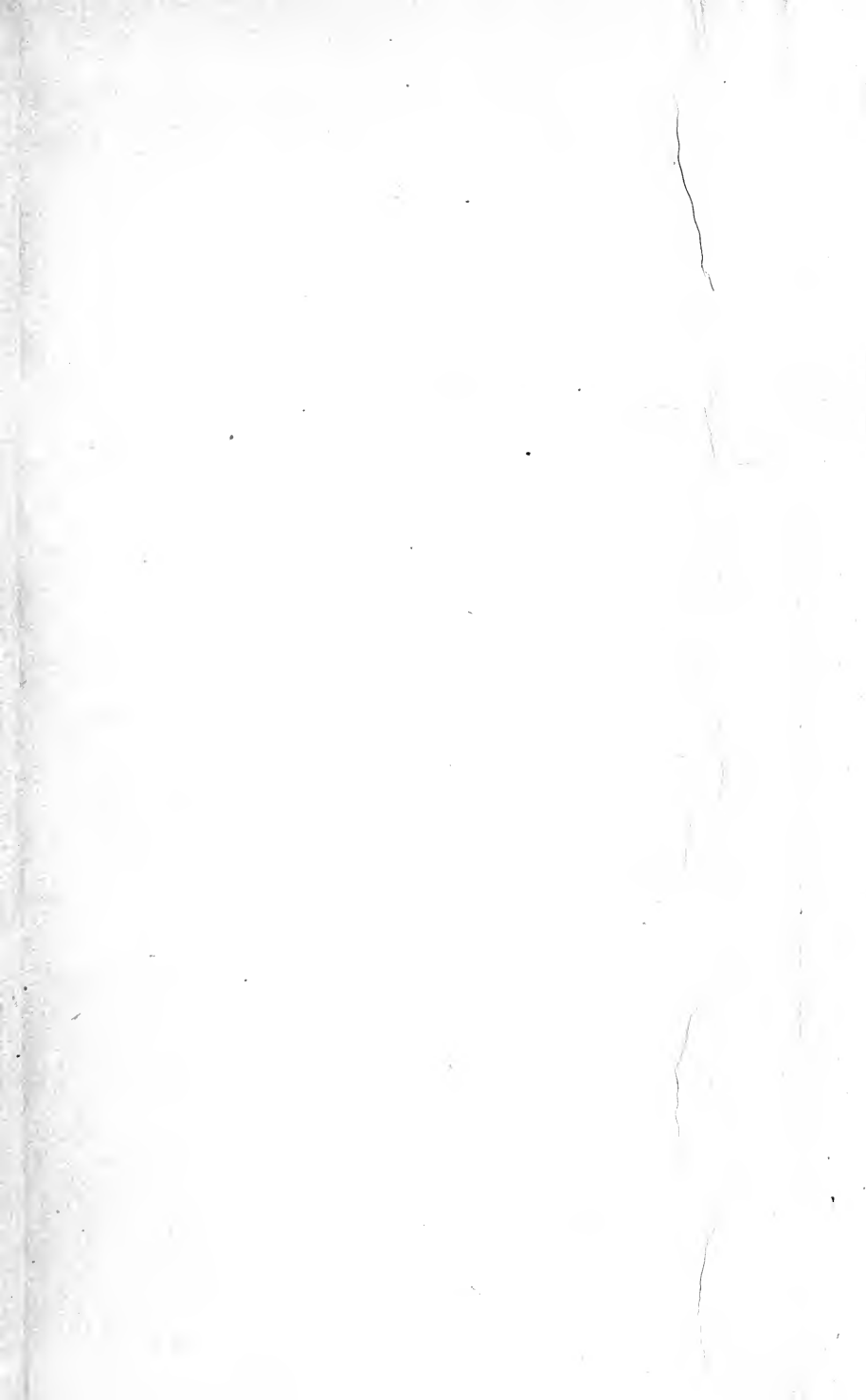
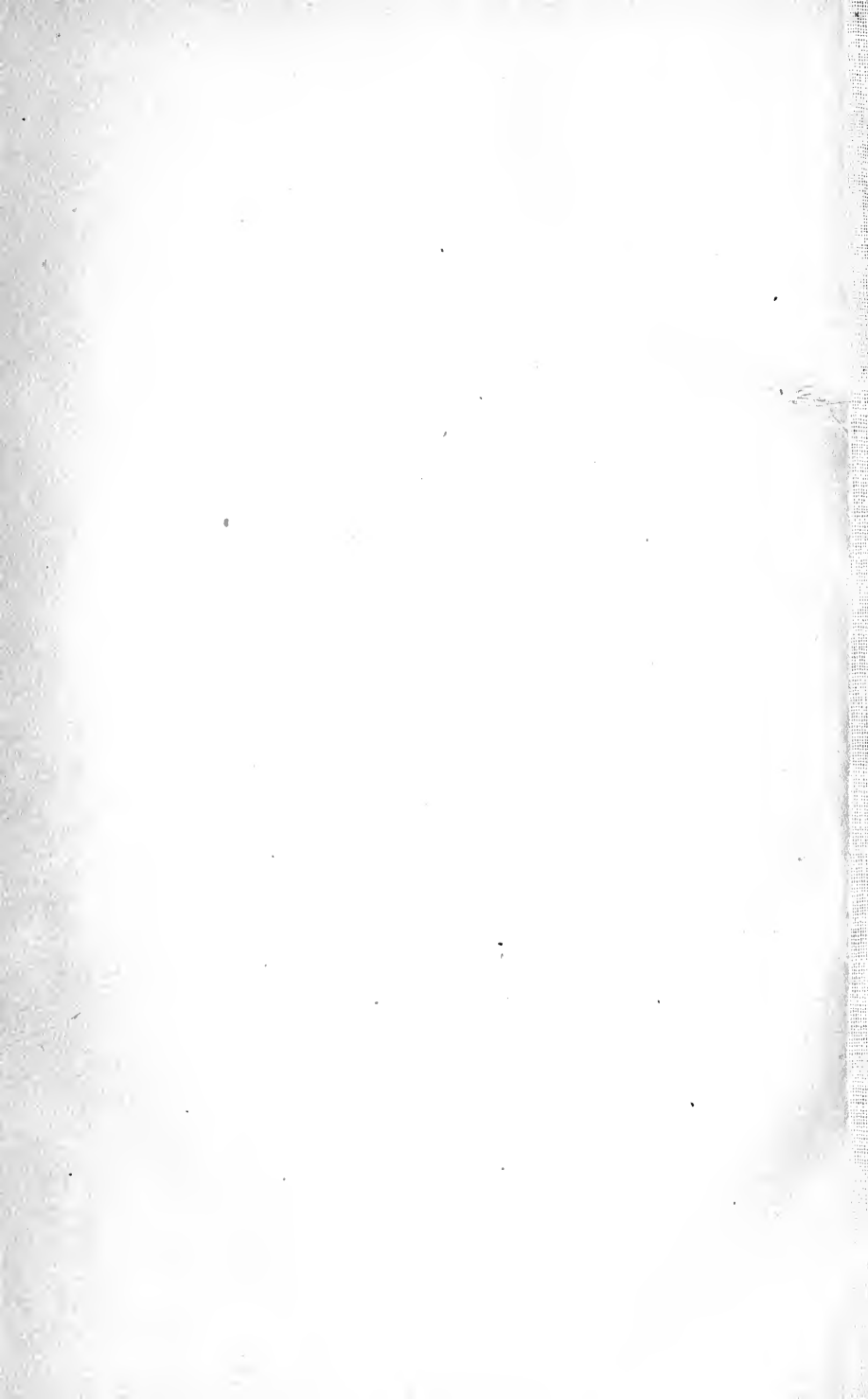
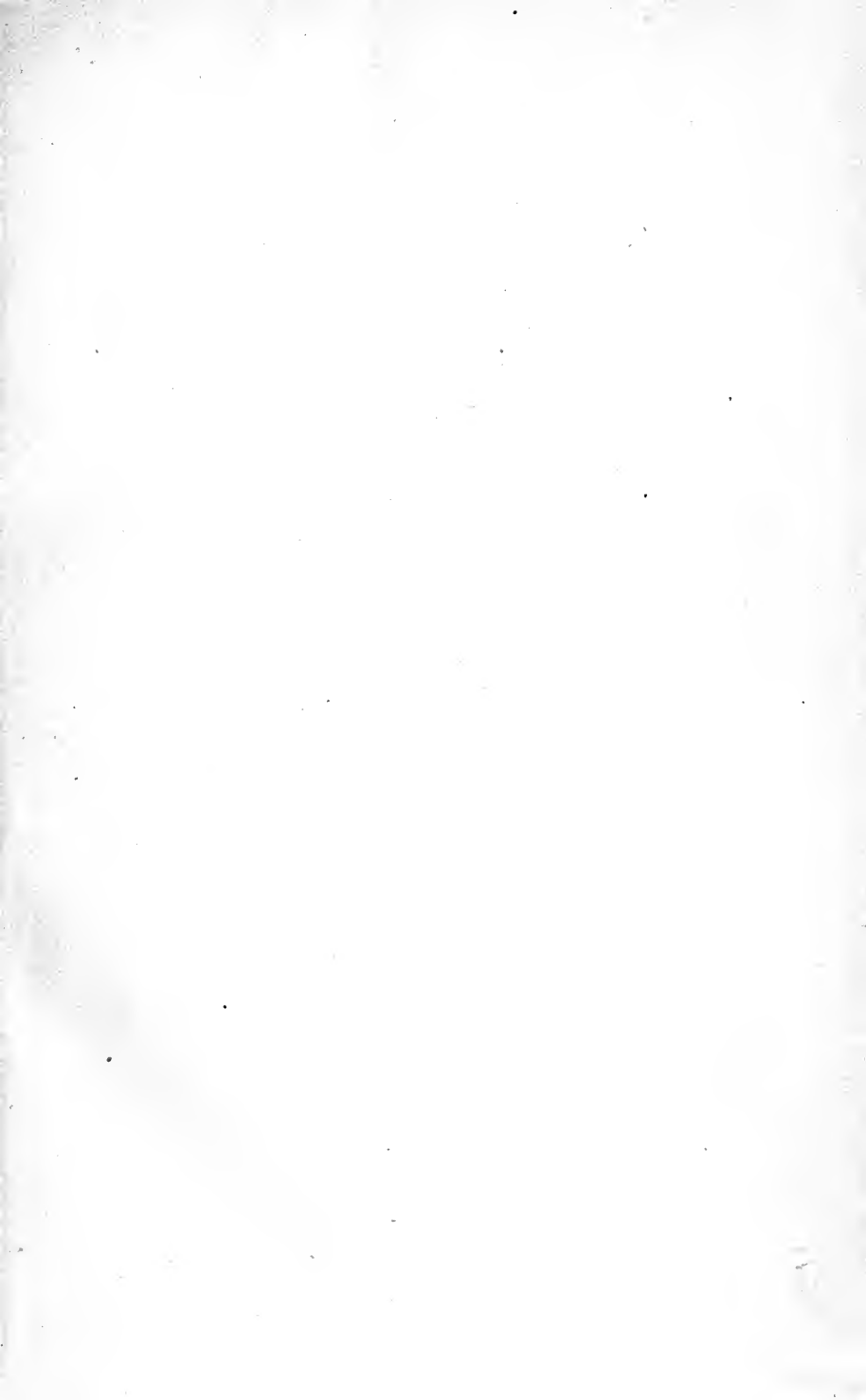


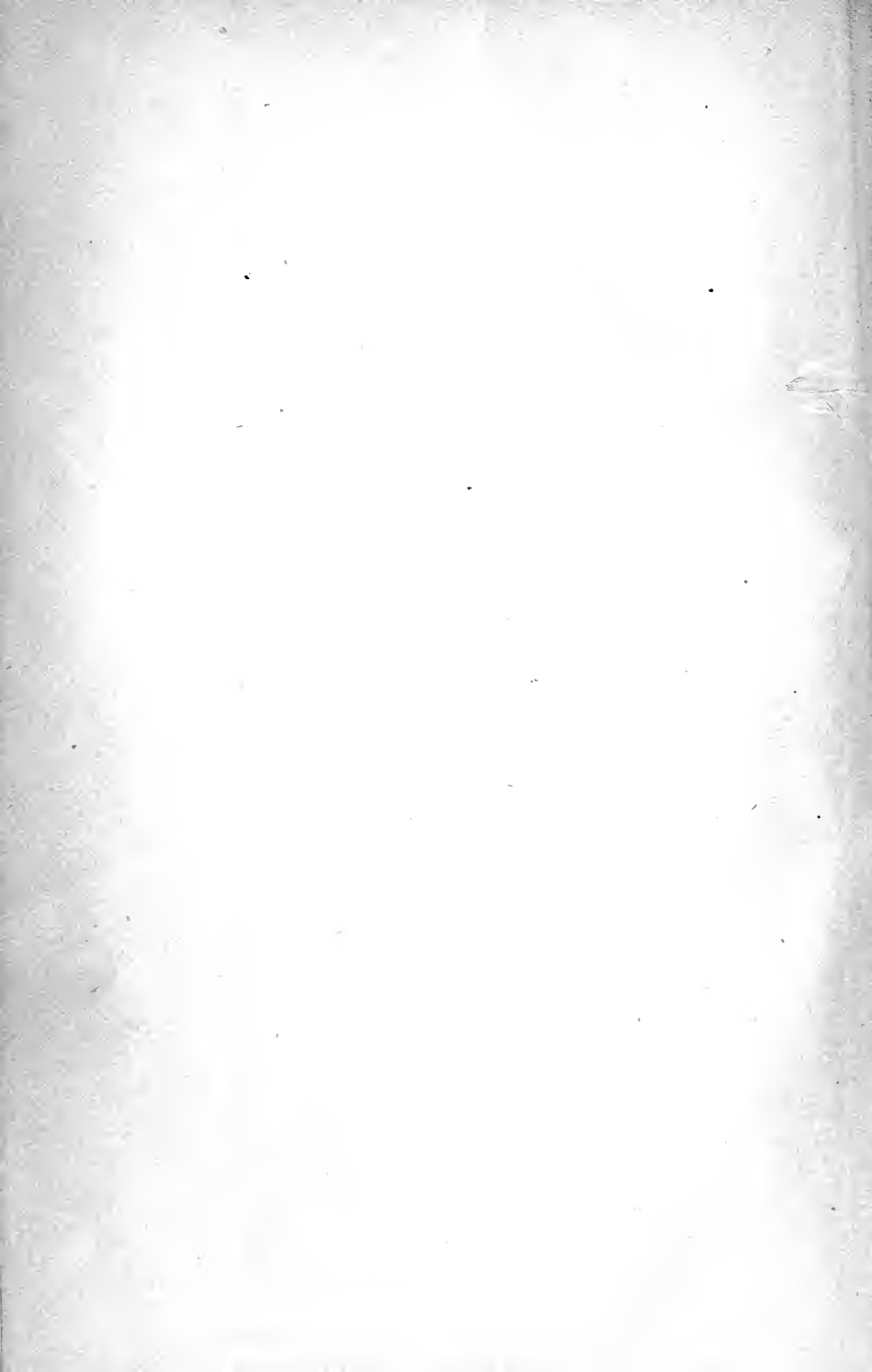
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London Shakespeare Commemoration.

AT a Meeting in the Hall of Clifford's Inn, London, on April 23, 1902 (Shakespeare's Birthday), a movement for the celebration of Shakespeare in London took shape in the inauguration of the London Shakespeare Commemoration League.

The Committee have now defined the procedure to be adopted at the proposed Celebration in London next April. The programme in view includes the holding of a Meeting and Conversazione in a hall of historic interest, with a performance of the Elizabethan Stage Society. It is also hoped that the Celebration will be marked in the afternoon by the performance of plays of Shakespeare at two or three of the principal theatres in London.

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NOTICES.

All Correspondence, Contributions, Books for Review, etc., should be addressed to the Editor of the Home Counties Magazine, 20 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

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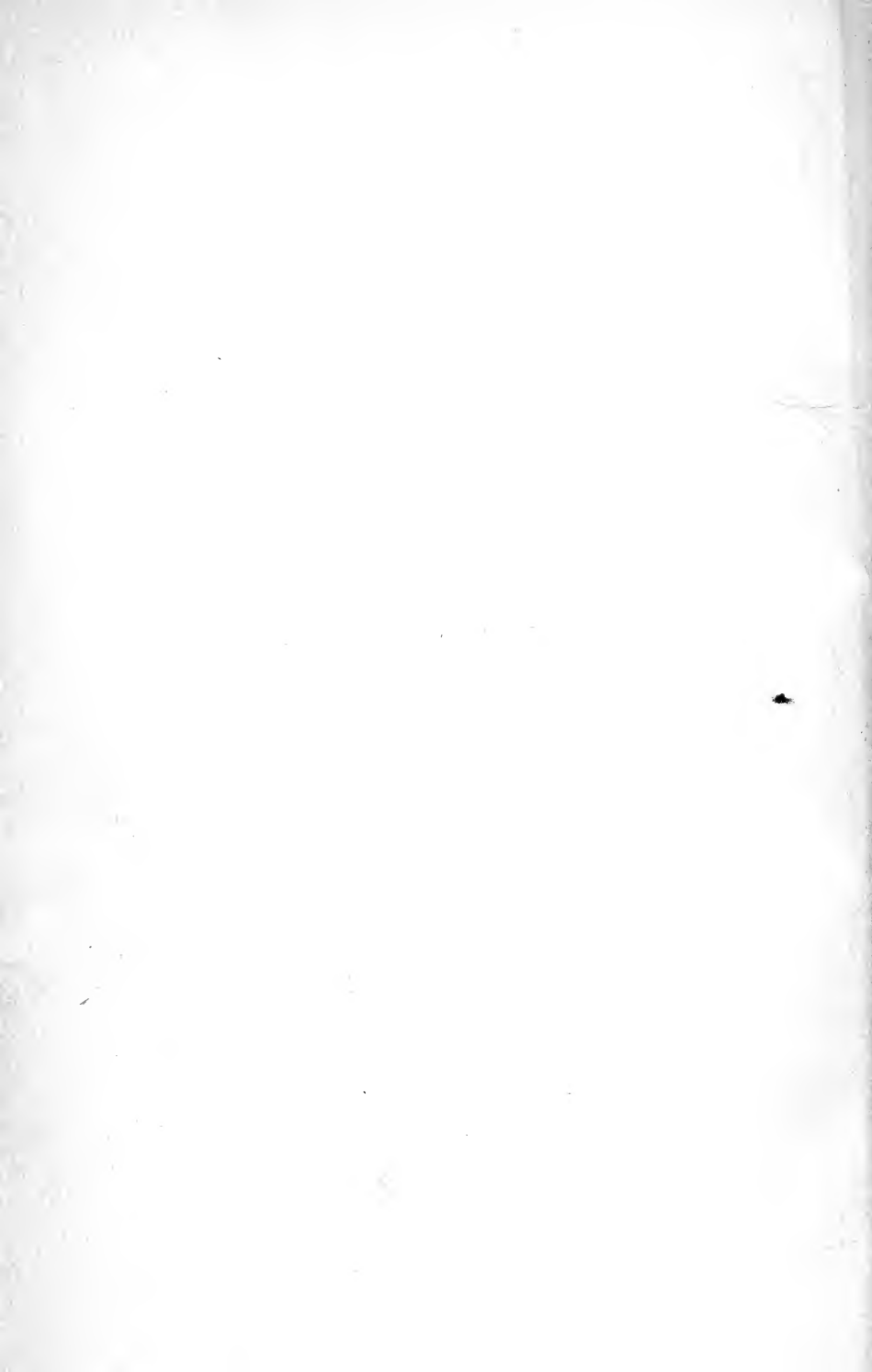
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Copies of many of the Plates which have appeared in the Magazine are on sale at low prices, and some of the Blocks can be purchased at half price.

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HOME COUNTIES MAGAZINE



*Devoted to the Topography of London,
Middlesex, Essex, Herts, Bucks, Berks,
Surrey, and Kent*

EDITED BY W. J. HARDY, F.S.A.

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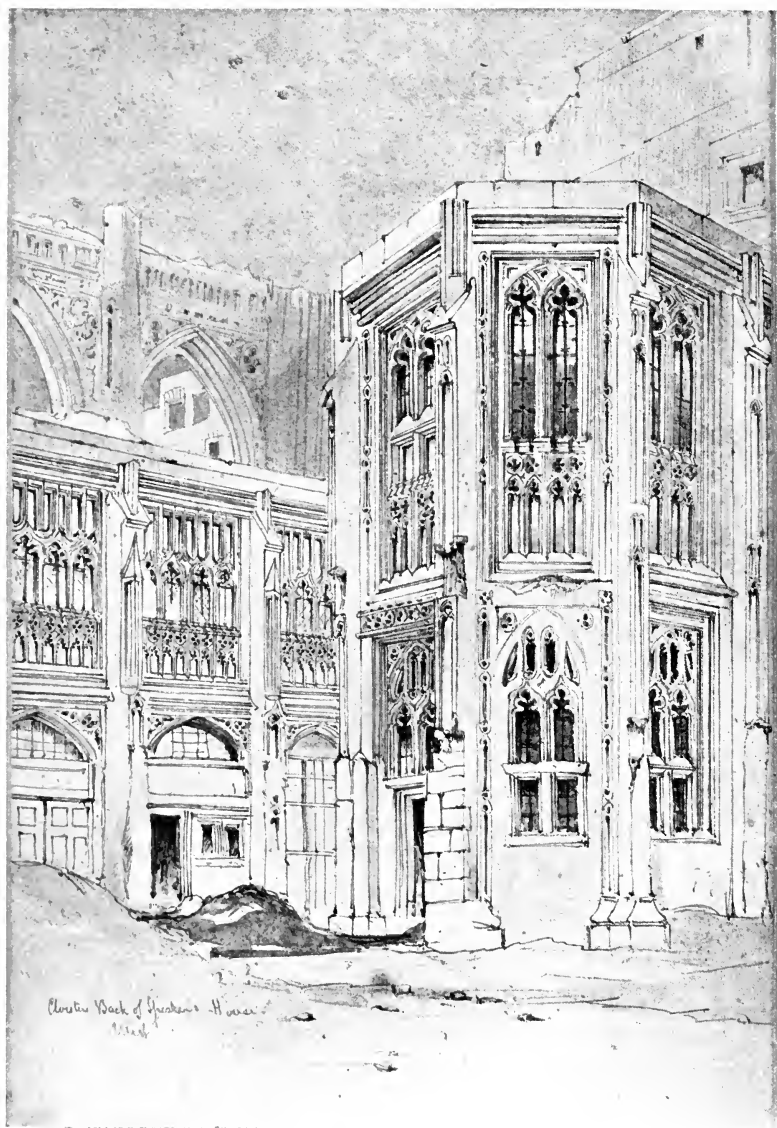
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St. Stephen's, Westminster : View of the Cloister.

From a drawing made after the Fire, and now in
the possession of Mr. Allen Vigers.

EARLY PLANS OF PART OF THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER, 1593.

BY W. R. LETHABY.

THE Palace of Westminster stands to the east of the Abbey, between it and the river. According to tradition, mentioned by Camden and others, the Saxon Palace of Edward the Confessor was situated at the further end of Westminster Hall by a Fore Court, still called Old-Palace Yard.

William Rufus threw out from this the Great Hall, the Norman walls of which still sustain the noble roof of Richard II. This Hall with, as we may suppose, some accessory buildings formed the New Palace; it was being built, we know from the contemporary record of the Saxon Chronicle, in 1097.

On either side of the near gable of the Great Hall were wings projecting some sixty feet. That on the river side was the Receipt of the Exchequer, which, Mr. Baildon has shown, occupied this site from the time of Edward III. at least, and which almost certainly goes back to the time of Henry I., if it was not contemporary with the Hall itself. Mr. Round states that the earliest mention of the Exchequer is made by William FitzStephen the biographer of Becket, who tells us that in 1164 John the Marshal was in London engaged "at the quadrangular table which from its counters of two colours, is commonly called the Exchequer . . . where also are held the King's Pleas of the Crown." Mr. Round has shown that although the Treasury was at Winchester in the twelfth century the convenient Receipt Office in Westminster ultimately absorbed its functions—"the evidence points to the gradual development of the Exchequer out of the Treasury under Henry I."¹

A Chapel of St. Stephen had from an early time been the private chapel of the Palace—the *Sainte Chapelle* of Westminster. In the first half of the fourteenth century this was rebuilt at great cost. The best artists of the day were employed in sculpturing the stones and painting the walls and great windows; till the whole became the very crown of mediæval art—a fairy story of romantic beauty. It projected by the further end of the Great Hall, parallel to the Receipt. To serve this chapel a College of Vicars with a Dean was endowed by Edward III., and collegiate buildings round about

¹ J. H. Round, "Commune of London," iv.

PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.

a cloister were originally built about 1356. A deed of 1394 states that a Cloister and Chapter House were to be erected anew on the piece of ground lying between St. Stephen's Chapel and the Receipt of the Exchequer 95½ feet in breadth; and the accounts of the following year show that the works were in progress along with the remodelling of the Great Hall. A bell tower against the side of the Hall formed part of Edward III.'s buildings, and this was heightened at the same time.

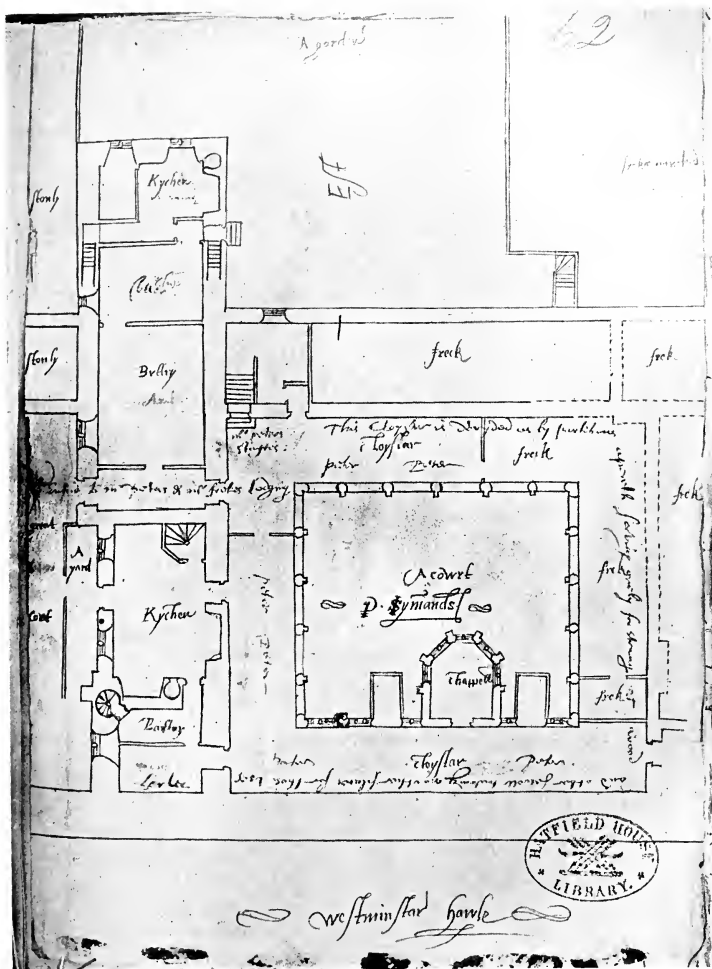
The Cloisters were again rebuilt by Dr. John Chambers, physician to Henry VIII., who had been promoted to the Deanery in 1526, and was the last person to hold the office. Stow informs us that these cloisters "of curious workmanship" were erected "at the charges of 11,000 marks." In 1547 the college was suppressed, and in 1550 a grant was made of the late college, reserving only an upper part of the chapel, which the king had already assigned for a House of Parliament. The Crypt of the Chapel and St. Stephen's Cloister survived the great fire at the Palace, and sadly "restored" and bedizened to a state of governmental smugness remain even to this day.¹

In January, 1900, when describing in this Magazine some remarkable plans of Holy Trinity Priory, Aldgate,² preserved at Hatfield, two other plans by the same John Symons were referred to, and these by the further courtesy of the Marquis of Salisbury are now reproduced. It was shown that Symons had been master mason at Dover harbour about 1580, and that "John Symonds, Queen's Plaisterer," died in 1597. It was pointed out that the plans of Holy Trinity were remarkable as early examples of correct delineation in a modern manner, and this quality is fully sustained by the surveys of St. Stephen's now given. The plans are calendared in vol. iv. of the Hatfield papers (p. 64), as "St. Stephen's, Westminster: 1593, Dec. Two plans of the lodgings, late Mr. Peters, within Westminster, drawn by John Symonds."

From the same volume of Hatfield papers we find that Robert Freke, auditor of the Receipt of Exchequer, lived at St. Stephen's in 1591 (pp. 64, 168). "Mr. Peters" must be the Robert Petre of the Exchequer, whose successor was appointed Sept. 25th, 1593. In a memorandum of his own which contains the phrase, "the few days I have to live," he says, "By my patent I am writer of the tallies and counter tallies. By my oath I am tied to make all certificates, as well of the money coming in as going forth of the

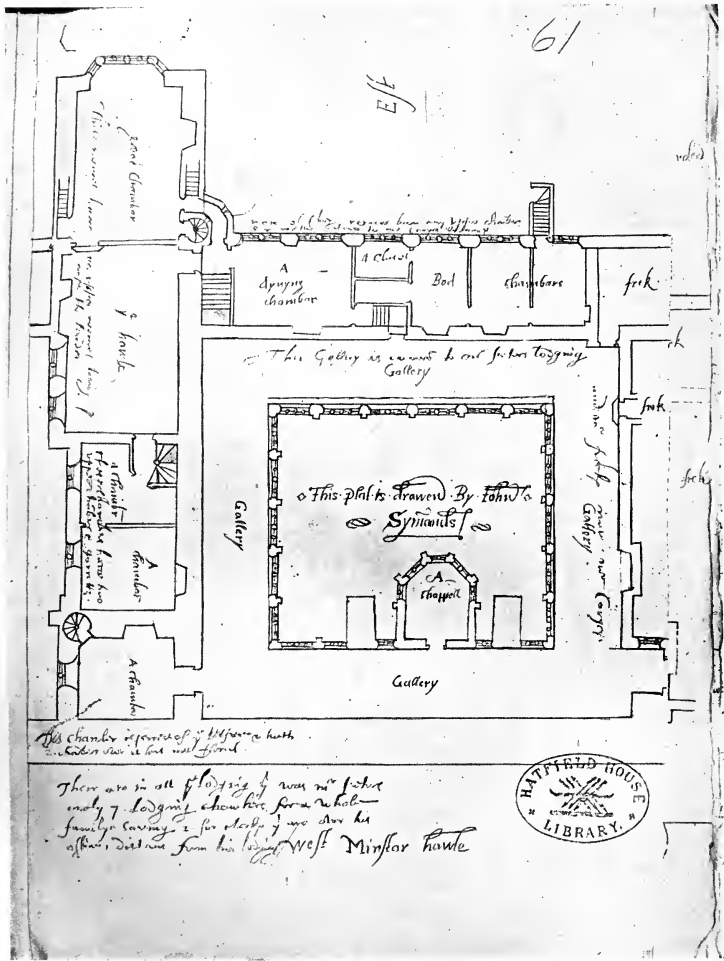
¹ The documentary facts as to St. Stephen's have been very fully published in Smith's "Westminster" and other well-known books.

² Home Counties Mag., vol. ii., pp. 45-53.



St. Stephen's, Westminster: Ground Plan.

Drawn by John Symonds, 1593.



St. Stephen's, Westminster: Plan of Upper Floor.
 Drawn by John Symonds, 1593



PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.

Receipt, and to look to the laying up and safe keeping of all the leagues and other compacts from foreign countries, beside the writing of the tallies and counter tallies . . . having served for this twenty years."¹ On these plans occurs the name of "Mr. Freke" as of one sharing the buildings jointly with "Mr. Peters."

The two plans we now have before us show the Cloisters and adjacent buildings in a remarkably complete state. Towards the north, on the left hand of the ground-plan, is "Ye Great Cort" (the present St. Stephen's Court), on the east side of which was a range of buildings running towards the Exchequer in the occupation of "Stonly." From this outer court is "Ye Entrie to Mr Peters and to Mr Frekes lodging." This passage leads into an inner Cloister Court, past the Buttery screen, in the usual mediaeval double-court arrangement.² Against "Westminster Hawle," between the Outer and the Cloister Courts, stands the "Belfree." This Tower Mr. Hubert Hall, in his book on the Exchequer, considers to have been of Norman origin, but except the mention of an early watch-tower in the Palace there is no evidence for this, and the archaeological facts show it to have been mediaeval.

In the north-east corner of the Cloister is a fine flight of steps up to the Hall, Great Chamber and Dining Chamber. On the ground floor "this cloyster is devyded as by partitions apereth, serving only for stowing of wood and other fewell, having no other places for these uses." From the notes on the upper plan we gather in regard to the east range facing the river that "None of these romes have any upper chambers;" and of the Great Chamber and Hall, "these roomes have no upper roomes, being next the leades." Between these and the Belfry "these chambers have two upper chambers and garretts." Then in the north-west corner "this chamber is parcel of ye Belfree and hath 2 chambers over it, but not flored."

On the south of the Cloister, as we know from plans of the buildings as they were at the beginning of the last century, there were no chambers, but only a narrow open strip against the windows of the lower Chapel of St. Stephen.

These plans, made only fifty or sixty years after the completion of the collegiate buildings, show them in a practically unaltered state, and are in every way of remarkable interest. Along with them is given a view of the Cloister Court from a water-colour drawing

¹ Freke and Peters are both referred to in a curious account of a robbery at the Exchequer in 1573, printed in Mr. Hall's "Antiquities of the Exchequer."

² The Receipt of the Exchequer formed the northern limit of the outer court, its outer face standing in line with the gable of the Great Hall.

QUARTERLY NOTES.

made directly after the fire at Westminster Palace. This drawing, which seems to have been the work of an artist employed by Barry, is now in the possession of Mr. Allan Vigers, who has most kindly allowed it to be reproduced as the frontispiece to this article. It shows the small chapel, the doubled-stayed cloister, and the outer wall of St. Stephen's Chapel.

QUARTERLY NOTES.

SINCE the issue of the last number of this magazine a very important topographical event has occurred: the issue of the report of the committee appointed by Government to inquire into the subject of local records. We have waited long and anxiously for this report, and certainly the care with which it is compiled, and the mass of material brought together, do much to account for what seemed to many unreasonable delay.

THE report and appendix form two separate blue books, and as they can both be purchased for the modest sum of a few shillings, we strongly recommend all workers at topography from the documentary standpoint to possess themselves of the two books. In the appendix volume we have the answers of the various bodies corporate and individuals to whom were addressed queries both as to the best means of preserving and making accessible local records, and also as to what records were in their respective custodies. Obviously the answers to the latter part of the inquiry are of the greatest importance to searchers.

WEIGHING all the evidence before them the Committee unanimously advocate the establishment of local record offices, if possible one in each county, and that at the county town, though in the case of important boroughs possessing a large number of documents, such boroughs should retain possession of their records. At every place of deposit a competent record keeper should be appointed, whilst inspectors under the Master of the Rolls should have the survey of such depositories, and advise as to the best means of cataloguing the records there preserved and making them accessible to the public, at some nominal and uniform fee, which should go towards the expenses connected with the up-keep of the office.

THE Committee fully recognize the difficulties that will exist in

QUARTERLY NOTES.

regard to ecclesiastical records, but they look to the good sense and feeling of the Bishops and Deans and Chapters to wipe out these difficulties. With regard to parish registers, the Committee suggest that the originals might remain, as at present, in the custody of the parochial clergy, but they advise that the transcripts of those registers, known as Bishops' transcripts, should, where imperfect, be completed, and that it should be in the power of the diocesan to remove from the parson's custody registers of which he was not taking due care.

IN conclusion the Committee observe that it may be thought by some of those who are warmly interested in the conservation of local documents that the time has come for changes of a more sweeping and drastic character than those recommended. But the Committee conceive—apart altogether from the difficulty of overcoming the resistance of the present custodians of these documents—that moderate proposals are sufficient, because much may be hoped from the natural growth throughout the country of a spirit which values all records of the past. Let us hope they are right in their surmise, but we have our doubts!

SPEAKING of local records, reminds us to mention the decision of the Middlesex County Council to protect its archives from further decay. Mr. Douglas Cockerell, whose skill as a repairer of ancient documents is well known, has been engaged by the Council to repair the rapidly decaying Sessions Books, the importance and interest of which was manifested years ago by the calendar compiled by the late Mr. Cordy Jeaffreson. A calendar to these records is also being continued from the point where the existing calendar left off.

WE are glad to see that the statue of King James II., which seems to have been recently treated with scant courtesy, and which is now lying in a garden at Whitehall, is to be ere long re-erected on a site where it will not be entirely dwarfed by its surroundings. Next to Le Sueur's noble representation of Charles I. at Charing Cross, which was, some years back, figured and described in these pages by Lord Dillon, the statue of James II. is the finest of which London can boast.

THREE EARLY LONDON BOOKPLATES.

BY ALFRED A. BETHUNE-BAKER, F.S.A.

THE increased interest which is being taken in the cult of the bookplate justifies a few words on that hobby as a branch of topographical collecting. From this standpoint it has hitherto failed to receive the attention which its varied interests deserve. A not insignificant element in its favour is that it may have a direct personal bearing upon a large class of individuals who would not be affected personally by more ancient memorials; for there are very few British bookplates earlier than the last half of the seventeenth century, and that date will generally take in most of the personal element in the majority of middle-class pedigrees.

To the general collector of bookplates as such, the identification of anonymous plates, and even of plates with names but without addresses or dates, is constantly a work of deterrent difficulty. In the case, however, of the county or less comprehensive local collector, the difficulty of identification is materially lessened by the limitation of his collecting area, and his special topographical knowledge. Even failing any extensive acquaintance with family history in detail, the local collector can generally find considerable scope for his energies in plates of well-known local families and with inscribed addresses, whilst a slight knowledge of the styles of plates affected at different periods would generally extend the range of useful collecting, and enable closely approximate dates to be readily ascertained.

It would be highly interesting to obtain geographically divided lists of plates, but this has never been adequately attempted, and without local combination it is hardly likely to be successful, for, as before intimated, the general collector is seldom able or disposed to essay the localization of his unaddressed or anonymous plates. It is, however, one of the aims which the local collector should keep in view, and he will probably find his interest grows as his list lengthens.

In order to bring this note strictly within the sphere of consideration of the local collector I will refer to two or three plates of "Home Counties" interest, with names and addresses inscribed, which I have selected from my general collection.

I do not think one can go far wrong in regarding London as a suitable starting point, and the plates reproduced do no discredit to the Metropolis.



Bookplate of Robert Bristow.



THREE EARLY LONDON BOOKPLATES.

The first plate, that of "Robert Bristow of London Gent: 1706", is chosen as being of quite exceptional type, handsome in appearance, and, at present at all events, decidedly scarce. From its style it might well have belonged to a period quite twenty years earlier than its date. It was doubtless the work of the same hand which did the practically similar plate of "John Gore of London Gent", which I imagine to have been engraved some twenty years earlier, though it is impracticable to assign to it an exact date.

The arms on the Bristow plate are those of the Herts family, but the published pedigrees do not show any "Robert" to whom the plate could be plausibly attributed. It may, however, have belonged to Robert Bristow, one of the Clerks Comptrollers of the Board of Green Cloth and M.P. for Winchelsea, who died on the 3rd November, 1737.

The second plate reproduced is that of "Dr. John Harborough M.D. late of Emmanuel College in Cambridge now of the City of London." This plate is much more in form with the general run of plates of the end of the seventeenth century. The arms are not recognized by Papworth as belonging to any family of "Harborough," but are accredited to an inaspirate "Ardeburow" on the authority of Glover's Ordinary, and to "Ardeburow" with the asterisk denoting that they are among the arms "incorrectly given in the printed Glover's Ordinary which have been copied into books of reference, and probably used as actual coats." I can trace no authority in the ordinary references for the crest. A little engraving of Dr. Harborough's coat of arms which I possess, obviously cut from a contemporary publication, adds the information that he was "descended from the Harboroughs of Winfarthing in Norfolk, which family descended from ye Harboroughs of Leicestershire," but in a quick look through Nichols's Leicestershire, and Blomefield's Norfolk, I failed to find any account of the family. In the "Graduati Cantabrigienses" of 1823, the name of John Harborough appears as "M.D. per literas Regias, 1683," but his connection with Emmanuel College is not mentioned. It may be noted that this plate also exists in what, in bookplate collectors' jargon, is called "folio" size, in which state it is a very handsome and desirable plate.

The third plate illustrated is that of "John Cock Gent. of Tallow-Chandlers-Hall London." This plate again is somewhat divergent from the customary lines of contemporary style. The whole bearings are those of the Herts family, but here, too, I have failed to find in the ordinary printed records a "John Cock" to whom the plate could be reasonably assigned. It was probably engraved towards the end of the seventeenth century, and it is

ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

noteworthy that it exists in another and later state with the impaled arms changed and the Christian name altered to "William." The later state is considerably scarcer than the earlier. With regard to these two plates Mr. M. F. Monier Williams, the clerk and solicitor to the Tallow Chandlers' Company has courteously informed me that search of the Company's records shows a "John Cock" to have been admitted a Freeman of the Company in or before 1698, and a "William Cock" in 1715; these were probably the respective owners of the two plates.

The armorial bearings, or other circumstances appearing on the plates themselves, suggest that all the plates mentioned in this note are of more than London interest, and local experts may easily identify the owners of the plates and assign to each its proper secondary habitation.

These plates are but examples of the many good plates which are available to enrich topographical portfolios, and I only wish to emphasize the fact that the local collector could add many interesting "items" to his collection if he devoted a little more attention to the bookplates of his chosen district.

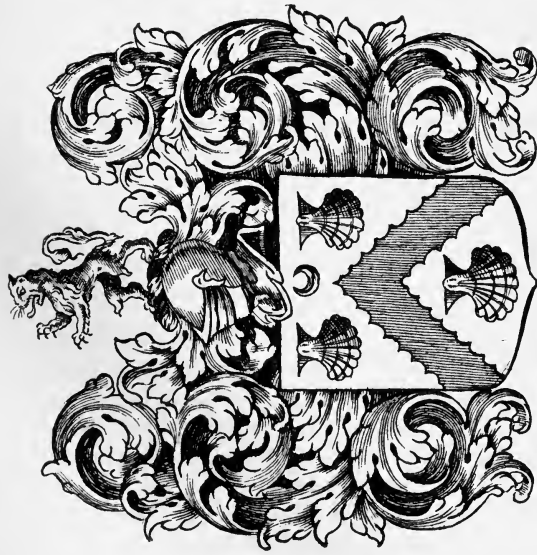
ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION, 1569.

TRANSCRIBED BY ARTHUR HUSSEY.

THE volume that contains this Visitation of the Diocese in the cathedral library at Canterbury, and has no inscription on the cover, but under Sevington it is stated "now in July Anno 1569," which fixes the year; and the mention of the "Commissary" shows it to be the returns of a Visitation by the Archbishop, and not of the Archdeacon of Canterbury. The first pages are wanting, there being returns from only two parishes in the Deanery of Canterbury.¹

In "Documentary Annals of the Reformation," by E. Cardwell, vol. i. p. 320, are printed the "Articles to be enquired of within the Diocese of Canterbury in the ordinary visitation of the most reverend father in God Matthew, by the providence of God Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England, and Metropolitan, in the year of our Lord God, 1569." These returns, now probably for the first time printed, answer to all those inquiries.

¹ The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury most kindly gave their consent for this volume to be printed, when application was made to them.



*Dr. John Harbrough M.D. late
of Emmanuel College in Cambridge,
now of the City of London.*



*John Cock Gent.
of Tallow-Chandlers-Hall.
LONDON.*

Bookplates of Dr. John Harbrough, and John Cock.



ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

To those interested in this Elizabethan period of history it may be mentioned, that in the cathedral library at Canterbury is another volume, also dated 1569, which gives the returns as to the parish clergy, if married or unmarried, and the number of householders and communicants in each parish. In Cardwell's "Documentary Annals," vol. i. p. 275, the year when these returns were ordered is given as 1561.

CANTERBURY.

S. MARGARET'S:—That the churchyard is not well fenced, and the parsonage in great decay, no hospitality kept, nor the parson resident.

S. DUNSTAN'S:—That the churchyard is annoyed with the feeding of cattle by Mr. Blundell, Vicar, and that certain church goods was (*sic*) sold by John Pirkin, sometime churchwarden, to Mr. Courtop deceased, which goods were converted to the use of the church.

That Margaret Seaward, Agnes Wyles, are scolds, and James Kytchen cometh to church being excommunicate.

That George Hunte and John Rooke for not coming to church; and James Eliat for playing at caills in time of divine service, the twenty-seventh of June, at Rooke's house. John Howell and Edward Joiner for the like offence, the third day of July.

That one Davy Mydleton by his last will and testament did give a house in S. Dunstan's to the use of the poor, who made Lyby Orchard overseer, Thomas Strodyck in Wynechepe, executor. One John Nightingale, of S. Dunstan's, doth occupy the same, and the report is which they believe to be true, that part of the money is kept from the poor, and not disposed according to the Testator's will.

That there is remaining in Simon Browne's hands, being assignee of Mr. Christopher Courtop for lands and tenements belonging to the church, £7. 14s.

In the hands of Mr. Roper for two bushels of wheat, which yearly should be paid out of a tenement called Stane in his hand, being behind more than twelve years, as by the account of the church doth appear.

In the hands of John Dawnton, butcher, certain rent which is 18d. by year, going out of a garden in his possession, being behind twelve years and more.

Rent of a house in Croker lane in Westgate Street, 4d. by the year, and is behind six years and more.

DEANERY OF WESTBERE.

WESTBERE:—That when the Parson is absent the parish-clerk readeth the service.

That the Parson is not resident upon his benefice.

That Matthew Tanner, and one Thomas, servant unto Mr. Giles, have not received the Communion at Easter last past, nor since then.

That the Parson there hath two benefices, one in Essex, and the other Westbere, and that he keepeth no hospitality.

ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

William Symon, Robert Kenne, Nicholas Lovett, and Matthew Tanner, for that they dwell so far from their own church, come not to the parish church of Westbere. And for that William Symon and his household have not received the Communion in the year.

That Robert Helte is [a] Sorcerer as it is thought, and that he hath been suspected in times past of the same thing.

HERNE:—The bible is torn and broken in divers places.

That the injunctions are not read according as it is appointed in the same injunctions.

That Mr. Vicar hath stopped up a window in the chancel, and taken away the iron bars and hath dobed [daubed?] up the window. And that their church goods hath been sold by Thomas Bridges and Thomas Ewell, churchwardens, and with the consent of the parish hath taken £15, part hath been bestowed on the church, and the rest is to be bestowed.

That Mr. Vicar should be a peace-maker, but is a peace-breaker.

That the said Vicar did send his wife away from him, being in her travail, and is given to filthy "lykar." The said Vicar hath another benefice in Essex.

That the said Vicar and Mr. Robert Seathe are in great fault for railing and scolding, to the disquiet of the parish.

MINSTER:—That the vault of the Chancel is like to decay and fall.

That there is a cope remaining in the hands of Robert Sprackling of St. Lawrence, executor to John Sayer.

That the Vicarage barn was down seven years past, and is not set up again.

That the Vicar is not resident, but they have a Curate; he is a Prebendary of Christ Church, letteth his benefice to farm and keepeth no hospitality.

That Peter Peele hath lived these two years from his wife.

That John Paramore detaineth certain money in his hands which was gathered of the communicants, namely a penny a piece for the space of these four years.

CHISLET:—That Robert Young of St. Paul's parish [Canterbury] was wont to pay twelve pence a year to the church, saving for the space of these four years detaineth the same.

The Minister omitteth the Litany and the Homilies, and expoundeth some part of the Scriptures.

Thomas Hardyman and James Cob come not to their own parish church, being two miles off, but go to the next parish church.

SEASALTER:—That the Chancel is out of repairs in the default of Christ Church.

They have no Vicar there these eighteen years; the Parson is Christ Church.

They have had no sermon this three years, but one.

ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

Thomas Leavett is a sower of discord in the parish, between neighbour and neighbour, and man and wife, not paying the clerk's wages, and conformable to no good order.

MONKTON:—That the churchyard wall upon the north side lacketh reparation.

The Curate there weareth apparel like a layman.

There is neither Parson or Vicar resident and that they do not relieve the poor there.

The Curate doth not call upon fathers and mothers, and masters of youth to bring them up in the fear of God.

That Mr. Darall, vicar there, hath three benefices, that is to say, Monkton in Thanet, Chilham, and Upper Hardres, and that he keepeth no hospitality, only that they are all let to farm, and he doth not keep ordinary sermons.

Richard Crispe, gent., his wife and family doth not come to their parish church, being principal persons, for that his house is so far distant from the said church, and were licensed by Mr. Collins when he was Commissary.

Robert Wollett now of the parish of Eastry hath withheld one cop of wheat and another of barley from the parish-clerk, then due to him.

William Edwards and Elisabeth his wife dwelling with one Browne of the parish, doth not resort to the church on the sabbath-days.

The Vicarage-barn is fallen flat to the ground, saving two sides, fit for the fire.

That one George Towyht, exor to one William Reynolds the elder of the parish of Herne, deceased, hath given by his last will and testament, to the reparation of the Church of Herne £5; and to every ten poor maidens' marriage 6s. 8d.; and hath given by his will for the space of twenty years to the poor at Michaelmas time, and to three of his kinsmen's children 10s. a year, which is unpaid. Also he gave to his god-children, and his wife's god-children £5. Also there was one Thomas Farmer deceased, in the said parish of Herne, did give by his last will to Herne, Reculver, and Hoath £7; Richard Cobb, William Button and George Merett, overseers.

RECVLVER:—That the Vicar sometimes useth to minister the communion in common bread.

That certain of the parishioners have absented themselves from the church.

John Wade, late churchwarden there, hath in his hands certain stock belonging to the church, which he hath not made account of.

S. PETER'S IN THANET:—The chancel is not sufficiently repaired. They have no quarter sermons.

That they find a duty to be paid out of the lands which were Alexander Norwood's, now being in the hand of one Thomas Maxted, viz., 6s. 8d., given by one Sir Hugo, sometime Vicar there, as a perpetual obit, being unpaid for the space of these eleven years.

ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

The stipend which should come out of the Parsonage toward the relief of the poor people, hath been unpaid for this four or five years, being the sum of 2*s*.

SWALCLIFFE:—That the place where the altar stood is not paved, and we lack a cloth to lay uppermost on the table.

The churchyard is not enclosed.

Our Parson hath one other benefice called Luddenham beside Faversham, and that as he sayeth is letten out to a farmer.

That one Alexander Consant received a cow which belonged to the church, and hath not made an account to the parish for her.

S. JOHN'S IN THANET:—That we lack a Bible in the largest volume, and the Paraphrase of Erasmus, which was stolen away out of the church a year ago.

Mr. Thomas Coleman received the goods of one Henry Kent, which he oweth to certain poor men, and doth withhold it without authority.

WHITSTABLE:—That there are divers that have not communicated according to the laws appointed, whose names shall be certified in writing with as much speed as may be possible.

Our Curate hath a benefice which is a mile or so [distant] called Swalcliffe and is resident upon the same, and he saith he came by it lawfully.

William Holoway doth refuse to pay anything to the poor man's box, and is found able by the parish.

DEANERY OF LIMPNE.

SMEETH:—That the minister doth minister the communion in common fine bread.

They have had two barns to their parsonage, and one of them is fallen down.

Ivychurch:—That the wife of George Walcot is a common scold and blasphemmer of God's holy name.

That Peter Parks is a common liar.

Mr. Armerer late Parson of Ivychurch did give to the said parish church by his last Will, to the reparation of the same 20*s*.; and one Robert Wheateley his executor doth detain and withhold the same.

That whereas one William Watts of the parish of Ivychurch, departed, did give by his last will unto the relief of the poor of the same parish a legacy of the fourth part of all the portion or part given to his child, which died within the years mentioned in the said Will, with the increase of the said child's part for the time being, as by the said last Will and Testament of the said William Watts, bearing date the eighteenth day of April 1555 more plainly it may appear. But one Mr. Blechynden who married the widow of the said William Watts doth detain and withhold the said legacy from the said parish, and

ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

also from other fatherless children, who ought of right to have the said child's part.

George Walcot is suspected of the sin of witchcraft.

Whereas Roger Sympson late of Ivychurch, deceased, did give unto George Sympson his son forty shillings, at such time as is already past, and our parish is charged with keeping of the said child; but the child's part aforesaid is with holden from the child and from the parish also by Mr. John Edolf and Christopher Sharpe of New Romney.

KENAR[DING]TON:—That they lack the Paraphrase of Erasmus.

Their Parson is parson of Snargate.

John Wood of Tenterden, deceased, willed to the use of the poor in Kenarton every year twenty shillings, to be paid for the space of twenty years, which hath been paid only one year by Thomas Hatche and John Ward exors.

Richard Friend late of Wittersham willed to one Hamon Watts now of Kenarton 6s. 8d. of yearly rent going out of one tenement which one Jerman dwelled in, which hath not been paid and is unpaid eleven years, in the default of Thomas Harward of Brookland, exors of the said Richard Friend.

SELLINGE:—That they have not the Paraphrase of Erasmus, and their Bible lacketh certain leaves.

The Sacrament is ministered in common bread.

There were certain stones taken up in the chancell by Mr. Knell, which he hath bestowed about the chancel; and the church-yard is not well fenced next to the Vicarage.

Their Vicar is not continuously resident.

The Injunctions are not read as they ought to be.

William Fordred of this parish, the younger, his Will which is not performed according to the meaning of the Testator, but for what cause or through whose default they cannot tell, except by the executors John Fordred and William Fagg.

They have had no service in the weekdays for the space of a year and more.

BILSINGTON:—That the Minister saith the service in the body of the church.

The Supper of the Lord is ministered in the fairest white bread they can get.

They have had but two sermons these two years.

That disturbance was made on the Sabbath day, being the last day of July by Alice Peyree the wife of Thomas Peyree, and that in the time of divine service, but she hath promised amendment.

BRENZETT:—That the service is said in the body of the church.

Mr. Whiting their Vicar dwelleth not with them.

Their Vicar is Parson of Mersham and letteth the vicarage to farm.

The sidesmen of the parish that were, about Michaelmas time did

ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

present John Jybbes of the parish for not coming to church. And since that time the said John hath shewed himself more stubborn and as disobedient as he was before. And divers times hath he been requested to come to his parish church, and he doth answer very stubbornly that he will not come to church but once a month in Summer and once in six weeks in Winter; and saith that he hath dispensed with the Official so to do, which thing doth cause others to take a boldness to do the like.

FAIRFIELD:—That their church is served with a Reder [Reader] and that the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church is patron. They have had but one sermon made this long time, and that their benefice is vacant; but Thomas Bell taketh up the fruits, by what authority they know not.

HOPE:—That their Parson hath felled down and carried away all the trees that grew in the church-yard; and also all the stones that were laid in the church, which were sometime the altar-stones. And also he took and carried away the timber and stone that were of the church-porch.

They have had but one sermon these two years last past.

They have service but seldom, and that at no convenient times, and sometimes the service is said by the Parson's servant.

Sir Hugh Wright their Parson did confess to William Southland, that he oweth unto the church 26s. 8d., for certain goods of Richard Waler deceased bought, who died churchwarden and had in his hand certain of the church-goods, which the said Sir Hugh Wright ought to pay, and doth not pay it.

HINXHILL:—That the chancel and the parsonage are at reparation in divers places.

The Parson doth give no alms nor "duvtyon" [division or duty?] unto the poor to our knowledge.

The Parson is a trespasser of the 10th Article saving he useth no superstition.

Our Parson is a haunter of "cunuyes" [conys] by night and a haunter of ale-houses by day.

They have had but one sermon this twelvemonth, and that they have no service in the week-days.

Thomas Steede being reasonably taxed by the parishioners towards the reparation of the church being in decay, refuseth to pay the same to the evil example (*sic*). And also our said Parson is a persuader of his parishioners not to pay the tax to the hindrance and disquietness of the said parish.

SEVINGTON:—That one Michael Harte and Elisabeth Tayler, widow, come not orderly to church as they ought.

Elisabeth Tayler, widow, who hath been a widow these three years, and hath had a child now in July Anno 1569.

ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

One Mr. Robert Golding is vehemently suspected of adultery with one Susan Bellingham his maid, who was put away that present evening that he was taken in a suspected place.

One William Robinson of Wilsborow and Robert Fagg of Ruckinge, and John Davy late of Aldington are vehemently suspected of incontinency with the said Elisabeth Tayler aforementioned.

Elisabeth Godfrey liveth from her husband.

SHADOXHURST:—That the parish is served with a Reder (*sic*).

The parsonage-house and the chancel are unrepaired.

That our benefice is vacant and hath been three quarters of a year. But William Asherst hath the Sequestration and taketh up the fruits and findeth therewith a Reder (*sic*).

They have not their quarter sermons.

WYLSBOROW:—That John Master's widow hath not received the Holy Sacrament.

William Andrews took Rabydge Russell his servant and carried her about the country, and used her at his wish, and sometimes he called her wife, and sometimes she called him "unckell," and this continued six or seven weeks.

William Robinson likewise carried the foresaid Rabydge Russell from place to place most ungodly.

William Robinson that worked at Saltwood came riding to Wylsborowe, and leaving the way to his own house rid to Thomas his son's house, knowing his son Thomas Robinson was from home, and left his horse without and went into the house, being suspected with her, and his horse break his leg, and the vicar laid it to his charge what he did there, and he could make no answer; but said that I must be bold at my son's house. The Vicar said he heard Robert Hunt said that his son did mistrust his father with his wife, and so said Thomas to Richard Braye.

Thomas Robinson carried Rabydge Russell to the place where Andrew appointed to meet.

STONE:—That the chancel lieth uncomely for lack of tiling and whitelimeing.

William Squoram cometh not to church and will not be reformed.

Clement Squoram is a blasphemer of the name of God.

Thomas Collins hath committed fornication with Funell's wife, as it is well known.

The Parson of Stone do not pay twenty shillings yearly due unto the poor, which hath been and is due to the poor of the same parish.

ALDINGTON:—That Thomas Cobb hath not paid to the poor according to Master Commissary's commandment, and hath stood excommunicate this half year.

Margaret Dale is suspected of witchcraft, and liveth from her husband, and so they say that they believe she hath used witchcraft.

INVENTORY OF SIR THOMAS MYDDELTON.

LYDD :—That the Vicar is not resident.

Robert Collins, fletcher, is suspected that in time past he hath got one Mildred Watts a single wench with child, who confessed that he was father of her children at the birth of them, and she hath done penance for the same, but he utterly denieth the same.

Parnell Sefogle widow, doth keep evil rule in her house, and is very evil suspected of evil living or incontinency.

WITTERSHAM :—That the parsonage is in decay.

The Parson is not resident upon his benefice, and we know no Parson that we have, but Mr. Whiting and he doth not relieve the poor.

Lettice Robinson doth not live with her husband, and she ought to do, but she liveth suspectlye (*sic*).

William Piper and Edward Broughton the executors of Ellen Starkye do keep from the poor of Wittersham £6.

John Hudson of Tenterden doth with hold from the poor the sum of 30s.

John Strudes doth with hold twenty shillings from the parish, in giving his account of his wardenship.

Anthony Idynge keepeth company with one Ingram Hamon's wife, being divers times warned thereof by Mr. Goldewell, Justice of the Peace, and they think that they live incontinently together.

The same Ingram Hamon's wife is a scold.

The same Anthony Idynge doth not come to the church, as he ought to do.

Lettice Robinson liveth incontinently, and that she is openly known to be a naughty woman.

Robert Shephearde, innkeeper, doth not keep good rule in his house, in the time of divine service.

[To be continued.]

AN INVENTORY OF THE GOODS OF SIR THOMAS MYDDELTON.

BY LADY LAWES-WITTEWRONGE.

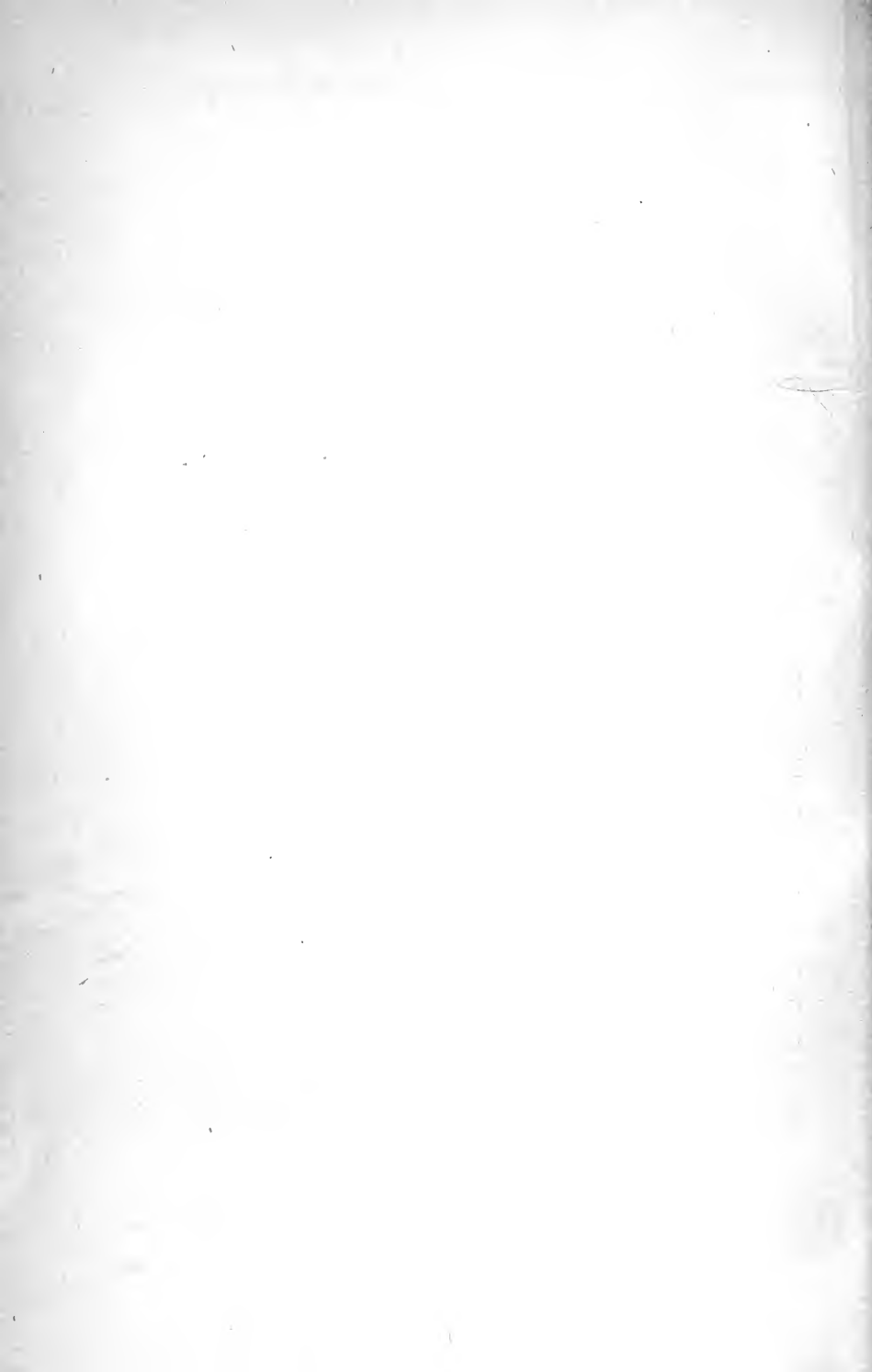
SIR THOMAS MYDDELTON, whose inventory I here print from the original amongst the archives at Rothamsted, was Lord Mayor of London in 1614. His connection with Rothamsted and the Wittewronge family is as follows :—Early in the seventeenth century Mrs. Jacob Wittewronge, mother of Sir John Wittewronge of Rothamsted, became a widow, and married, as her second husband, Sir Thomas Myddelton, a widower, whose



Sir Thomas Myddelton.

Died 1631.

From a portrait in the possession of Sir Charles Lawes-Wittewronge
at Rothamsted, Herts.



INVENTORY OF SIR THOMAS MYDDELTON.

grand-daughter afterwards became the wife of Sir John Wittewronge. After Sir Thomas's death in 1631, his widow rented Rothamsted of her son, and resided there till her death. The presence of the inventory amongst the Wittewronge family papers is thus accounted for, and so is the presence of the portrait of Sir Thomas, which is here reproduced from a photograph most kindly lent for the purpose by Mr. Edwin Whiting. Sir Thomas is dressed in a black, gold-embroidered doublet with sleeves, over which is a red cloak. A full white lace ruff is round his neck, his cuffs are of white lace, and he wears a fine gold chain. His right hand holds a pair of gloves, and his left rests upon a chair.

THE INVENTORY.

A true and perfect Inventory of all the goods, chattells, plate, jewells, household stuffs, debts, credits, and other things whatsoever belonging to the estate of Sir Thomas Middleton Kn^t and Alderman of London deceased. taken and appraised the 9th day of September 1631. by John Chambers gen^t, Roger Hatton gen^t, James Dawbeney gen^t, Henry Dickson, George Merton, Robert Lloid in manner and forme following (vizt.).

IN THE HOUSE AT LONDON.¹

- The Testator's wearing apparrell (vizt.).
Imprimis. One scarlett gowne with a cloake and lynings of foynes.
Item. One violett gowne with a cloake gray fures.
Item. Two nightgownes of Turkey grograin lyned through with fures.
Item. One black wrought velvet gowne faced with foynes.
Item. Three nightgownes and one mourning gowne.
Item. Five cloth cloakes.
Item. Three horsemen's cotes.
Item. Two cittizen's gownes. £5.
Item. One hose and jerkin of wetched² velvet and satton, laced thick with silver lace. £5
Item. One lether jerkin ymbroidered with gold, and gold buttons with a paire of hose of cloth of gold.
Item. A paire of hose and jerkin laced with silke and gold lace, of haire coloured satten.
Item. One paire of hose of cloth of silver and jerkin of haire colored velvet.
Item. One crimson satten doublet with a jerkin and hose of black satten laced.
Item. One black velvet jerkin and hose.

¹ In Aldermary Churchyard.

² Watched, pale blue. "Thesaphyre stone is Watched Blue."—BARNFIELD'S *Affectionate Shepherd*, 1594.

INVENTORY OF SIR THOMAS MYDDELTON.

- Item. One figard satten doublet and hose.
- Item. An old white satten doublet with cloth hose and jerkin damson colour.
- Item. One black cloth jerkin and hose with a tawney satten doublet.
- Item. One crimson tafferty wastcot quilt with some other old apparrell and foure hatts.
- Item. 10 paire of gloves with a girdle, hangers, and purse with a little gold lace and a button for a cloake.
- Item. Two gold capps and all other the Testator's wearing linnen.
- Item. 4 old garters fringed and a remnant of old gold lace.
- Item. One velvet footcloth for a great horse edged with gold fringe.
- Item. Two other old cloth footclothes, one velvet saddle, and another saddle with furnitures.
- Item. A remnant of black satten.
- Item. Three remnants of plush black, and of figured satten.

IN THE GREAT PARLOR.

- Item. One long drawing table with a court cubbard and a chaire.
- Item. 12 old greene stooles.
- Item. 2 needle work stooles and 2 tapestrye.
- Item. 3 old chaires.
- Item. One long Turkey carpet.
- Item. One striped carpet with a greene cubbard clothe.
- Item. One green cloth carpet.
- Item. One long pillow and 2 cushions of needle work and a black long pillow.
- Item. One paire of great brasse andirons and creepers¹ with fire irons and an iron back.
- Item. 14 pictures hanging in the roome. £2
- Item. 3 window curtains with rods.

IN THE LITTLE PARLOR.

- Item. Two little drawing tables and 2 foote frames 4 joyned stooles with a court cubbard and a chaire.
- Item. A great old presse.
- Item. 7 chaires and 4 stooles.
- Item. 6 greene cushions.
- Item. 2 greene carpetts.
- Item. All the Testator's bookes. £3.
- Item. 6 pictures. £1.
- Item. 12 tapestry cushions.
- Item. A paire of brasse andirons with creepers fire shovell and tongs and an iron back.

IN THE HALL.

- Item. One drawing table a round table and court cubbard and 6 formes and an old chaire.

¹ Small low irons in a grate, between the andirons.

INVENTORY OF SIR THOMAS MYDDELTON.

- Item. A wainscott cubbard and an old chest.
- Item. 13 corsletts and tenn pikes.
- Item. 10 calleevers
- Item. 2 holberts 2 bills and a javelin.
- Item. One long pillow and 2 old window cushions.
- Item. The tapestry hangings being 9 pieces. £20.

IN THE LADIES' CHAMBER.

- Item. A long drawing table with a court cubbard.
- Item. One French bedsted with curtaines of taffety and valence of needleworke with a downe bedd and boulster 2 pillowes, 2 quilts, one paire of blanketts and one tapestry covering matt and cord. £25.
- Item. A trundle bedsted, fetherbed, boulster, 2 downe pillowes, one paire of blanketts and one quilt.
- Item. One cabbonet with a frame.
- Item. One small Persia carpett and an old peice of tapestry.
- Item. One foote carpett.
- Item. A needlework carpett.
- Item. One long ymbroidered pillow and two window cushions.
- Item. 5 peices of hanging tapestry.
- Item. 2 great chaires crimson velvet with 5 little chaires and 5 lowe stooles and a long pillow of the same suite.
- Item. One couch and two lowe stooles of tuftafaty¹ and a greene velvet chaire.
- Item. One cipresse chest.
- Item. A great looking glasse and a canapy.
- Item. 4 callico window curtaines and rods and a dornix curtaine.
- Item. A paire of brasse andirons with creepers fire shovell, tongs and cap pan.
- Item. 4 little cabbinetts.
- Item. A toasting forke with silver tips. 3s.
- Item. 4 paire of sheets 4 pillowbeers 2 cubberd clothes 6 napkins and 2 towells.
- Item. In white plate upon the cubbard 215 oz. at 5s. 1d. per oz.

IN THE TESTATOR'S STUDDY.

- Item. A little table and a chaire and a stoole.
- Item. 2 iron chests.
- Item. A nest of boxes, a deske and a small trunk.

IN THE CLOSSETT.

- Item. A great chest, divers cheyney dishes, glasses and other small things in the same roome.

¹ "Bare-headed, in a tuftafaty jerkin."—*Ram Alley*, 1611. This fabric is frequently mentioned by Elizabethan writers, and appears to have been a taffaty with a nap like velvet.

INVENTORY OF SIR THOMAS MYDDELTON.

[Here follows the contents of the larder, buttery, pantry.]

IN THE KITCHIN.

Item. A paire of fire irons, 3 bars of iron 4 pothangers a paire of racks, fire shovell, tongs, fire forks, 7 spitts, a jack, and weights, and other iron things belonging to the chimney, with 5 dripping panns.

Item. A table and tressells and other lumber there.

Item. In fine pewter 16^c 2^{qrs} 24^{lbs} weight.

Item. In course pewter 1^c 1^{qr} 11^{lbs} weight.

Item. In fine brasse 2^{qrs} 21^{li}.

Item. In candlestick brasse 3^{qrs}.

Item. In course brasse 2^c 2^{qrs} 16^{li} weight.

[Here follows the contents of the little room at the stair-foot, and the cellar.]

IN THE YARD AND COACH ROOME.

Item. 2 coaches with harness for horse, pillowes and other things thereto. £8.

Item. 2 leaden cisternes, &c.

IN THE MUSICK ROOME.

Item. A little table, a presse, and cubbard an old chest and a stoole with a close stoole.

IN THE CHAMBER OVER THE BUTTERY.

Item. A halfe headed bedsted with a canapply.

Item. A cipresse chest and 3 stooles.

Item. A fire tongs, a picture, and looking glasse 2 stooles and some other things.

[Then follows the contents of the maids' chamber, and the garrett over the kitchen chamber.]

IN THE CHAMBER OVER THE KITCHIN.

Item. One tapestry covering.

Item. 2 green cloth carpetts.

Item. A wrought lether carpet.

Item. One Persia carpet.

Item. 2 window cushions with 3 curtens, 6 pictures, painted clothes and some other things there. £1.

IN THE CHAMBER OVER THE LITTLE PARLOR.

Item. A tapestry covering.

Item. One chest and a court cubbard and two joynd stooles.

INVENTORY OF SIR THOMAS MYDDELTON.

IN THE CHAMBER OVER THE MIDDLE PARLOR.

- Item. The tapestry hangings there 2 peices.
- Item. One long cushion, and 2 window cushions of tapestry silke.
- Item. One long pillow and cushions of India stuff.
- Item. One long pillow of India stuff.
- Item. A long pillow and two cushions India stuff.
- Item. 2 needlework window cushions.
- Item. A paire of andirons, fire shovell, and tongs, a picture and two window curtens. 6*s.* 8*d.*
- Item. A greene taffety quilt.
- Item. A greene carpet, 2 cubberd clothes bordered with needlework, and fringe.
- Item. An old Turkey carpet, and two window clothes.

[Here follows the contents of the men's chamber.]

IN THE LONG ENTRY.

- Item. A remnant of Welsh cotton.
- Item. One blanket.
- Item. 7 tapestry cushions.
- Item. 12 covers for stooles, greene cloth.
- Item. 3 carpetts and three cubbard clothes of greene cloth ym-broidered on the edges with silk fringes.

IN THE TAILOR'S ROOME.

- Item. The tailor's table, 2 chests and 2 borrd trunks with other lumber.

[Here follows the contents of the starching chamber, the Long Garratt, the chamber over the hall, and the servants' chamber.]

IN PLATE, ETC.

- Item. In white plate 1113*l.* 3 oz. at 5*s.* 1*d.*
- Item. In parcell gilt plate 253*l.* at 5*s.* 1*d.*
- Item. In gilt plate 600 oz. at 5*s.* 6*d.*
- Item. One gold chaine 44 oz. at 3*li.* 09*s.*
- Item. One ring with a diamond and a ruby. £1 5*s.*
- Item. Two gold rings. £1 4*s.*

[Amongst the items are the following.]

LINNENS.

- Item. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ells of Holland at 3*s.* p^r ell.
- Item. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ells of Welsh cloth at 22*d.* p^r ell.

OTHER GOODS OF THE TESTATOR WHICH WERE REMAYNINGE AT STANSTED

INVENTORY OF SIR THOMAS MYDDELTON.

MOUNT FITCHETT. TAKEN AND APPRAISED FOR BY THE AFORESAID APPRAISER AS FOLLOWING (VIZ^T).

IN THE TESTATOR'S CHAMBER.

- Imprimis. A drawing table.
- Item. A court cubbard.
- Item. A leatherne chaire.
- Item. The dornix and hangings there.

[Here follows the contents of the room over the hall door, the chamber over the Little Parlour, the maids' chamber, and the chamber over the larder.]

AT THE STAIRES' HEAD.

- Item. A tailor's boord.

IN TARLETON'S CHAMBER.

- Item. A court cupboard.
- Item. 2 leatherne chaires.
- Item. A paire of andirons, creepers, fire shovell and tongs.

IN THE HANGING CHAMBER.

- Item. 3 peices of tapestry in the room cont^s 54 ells.
- Item. A picture. 3s.

[Here follows the contents of the counting house, the Long Gallery, and the further garrett.]

IN THE ARMORY.

- The armor that hangs and is there. £1 10s.

IN THE PRESSE CHAMBER.

- Item. 5 great presses.
- Item. An old trunk bound with iron.

[Here follows the contents of the captain's chamber.]

IN THE NURSERIE.

- Item. A long table.
- Item. 9 new plank formes and 12 tressells.

[Here follows the contents of the Long Parlour.]

IN THE HALL.

- Item. A long table and an old forme.
- Item. 2 wainscott formes.
- Item. One court cubberd.

INVENTORY OF SIR THOMAS MYDDELTON.

- Item. One standing deske for a booke. *1s. 6d.*
- Item. One paire of andirons with brasse.
- Item. A beame a paire of scales and 7 leaden weights.
- Item. 10 joyned stooles at *8d.* a peece.

IN THE BUTTERY.

- Item. An old cubberd, a binn and a table.

IN THE SELLER.

- Item. 12 great caskes and 5 terces.
- Item. 7 stillings.

IN THE LONG PARLOR MORE.

- Item. One damaske chaire, 2 stooles and one pillow 2 cushions ymbroidered.
- Item. One pewter cisterne.

IN THE LITTLE PARLOR.

- Item. A drawing table.
- Item. A court cubberd.
- Item. A little cubbard table.
- Item. 4 formes.
- Item. One child's chaire. *1s.*
- Item. The hangings and window curtains.

[Here follows the contents of carters' hall, and the dry larder.]

IN THE KITCHIN.

- Item. A jack winch and weight.
- Item. An old table.
- Item. A leaden cisterne.
- Item. A mustard querne.
- Item. 6 spitts.
- Item. A salt tubb.
- Item. 5 pothangers and an iron barr.
- Item. An iron before the fire.
- Item. A gridiron.
- Item. 2 paire of pothooks.
- Item. 2 paire of creepers.
- Item. A paire of iron racks.
- Item. A paire of bellowes.

[Here follows the contents of the pastry-house, the bake-house, wash-house, swill-house, and dairy-house.]

IN THE CHEESE LOFT.

- Item. 6 shelves, 2 tressells, a ratt trapp and other lumber there.

INVENTORY OF SIR THOMAS MYDDELTON.

[Here follows the contents of the mill-house, the bake-house and brew-house, the stables, the coachman's chamber, the middle chamber, and Newman's chamber.]

IN MR. MIDDLETON'S CHAMBER.

- Item. A yellow printed bedsted with say curtaines valence matt and cord and rod. £2 10.
- Item. 3 peices of tapestry hangings. £3.
- Item. One leatherne chaire one green chair.
- Item. A yellow rugg.
- Item. 4 white blanketts.

IN THE CHILDREN'S CHAMBER.

- Item. A bedsted.
- Item. A trundle bed.
- Item. 4 window curtaines and 2 rodde.
- Item. A court cubberd.
- Item. A chest.

[Here follows the contents of the yard, corn loft, etc.]

- Item. A mare and a coulte.
- Item. 2 coach mares.
- Item. The great mare coulte.
- Item. A horse coulte.
- Item. A little mare coulte.
- Item. 4 hoggs and one sowe.
- Item. A broken winded mare.
- Item. A white saddle horse.
- Item. A dun saddle horse.
- Item. A great brasse pott weighing 106^{lbs}.
- Item. Potts, pans, kettles, candlesticks and a mortar weighing 92^{lbs}.
- Item. Pewter of all sorts weighing 94^{lbs} at 10d. p^r pound.
- Item. 5 chamber potts w^t 10^{ll} at 8d. p^r lib.
- Item. 2 close stooles with pannels.
- Item. An old tapestry carpet and cubberd clothe.

OTHER GOODS OF THE TESTATOR AS WERE REMAYNINGE AT CHIRKE CASTLE IN WALES AS FOLLOWETH VIZ^T.

IN THE STUDDY IN ADAM'S TOWER.

- Imprimis. One bible.
- Item. One small presse, one paire of slippers and 4 paires of shoes.
- Item. One barr of steele and one umbrellar.
- Item. Boxes and basketts and other small things.

INVENTORY OF SIR THOMAS MYDDELTON.

IN S^R THO: CHAMBER IN ADAM'S TOWER.

Item. One bedsted, curtaines and valence, one fetherbed one pillow one blankett and one tapestry covering.

Item. One halfe headed bedsted, fetherbed and bolster.

Item. 2 small tables and one court cubberd.

Item. One paire of velvet hose and jerkin one satten doublet and a taffety jerkin.

Item. One grograin gowne.

Item. One old trunk and a stoole.

[Then¹ follow the contents of the following amongst other apartments at Chirke: the upper chamber in Adam's Tower, and the old hall, the maids' chamber in the top of the Black Tower, the lower, middle and upper rooms of Constable's Tower.]

IN THE STUDIE OVER THE LARDER.

Item. A plaine court cupboard.

IN YOUNG S^R THOMAS HIS CHAMBER.

Item. 9 peeces of tapestrie hangings, a leather carpet, one faw-chine.

Item. An ould court cupboard.

IN THE NURSERY.

Item. 2 bedsteeds.

Item. An ould canopic, a court cupboard.

IN THE ARMOURY.

Item. Ould armor and other ould things.

IN THE NEWE DININGE ROOME.

Item. One court cupboard.

Item. One picture of the ould Lady Myddelton.²

IN THE HALL.

Item. Two longe tables, one court cupboard.

IN THE HALL CHAMBER.

Item. One ould greene cadowe and two ould blanketts.

IN MR. HATFIELD'S CHAMBER.

Item. A half-hedded bed, a court cupboard.

¹ From this point the inventory at Rothamsted is imperfect, and the following copy is most kindly given by Mr. W. M. Myddelton of St. Albans, who transcribed it from the original at Chirke Castle.

² Probably the widow of Sir Thomas, whose goods are detailed in this inventory.

SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

IN THE CLOCK HOUSE.

Item. The clock and bell.

IN THE NEW KITCHIN.

Item. A beame and scales and waights.

Item. One longe gunne.

S^R WATER LEECH, HIS CHAMBER IN THE INNER ROOME.

Item. 4 peeces of tapestrie hangings.

ITEM. IN OULDE PEWTER 48^{li} at 8^d.

ITEM. IN OULDE PLATE WAYING AS APPEARES IN ALL 252 OUNCES AT 5^s 1^d. PER OUNCE.

The particulars of the plate :

1. Bason and cure.
2. One spoutpott.
3. One beaker.
4. One guilt salt with a cover.
5. One guilt salt wthout cover.
6. Two guilt cannes.
7. 11 guilt spoones.
8. 8 plaine spoones.
9. 4 beare boweles.
10. Three wine cupps.

Preysed by vs JOHN EDWARDS. HEN. DIXON.

THE SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S EXCURSION OF 1902.

BY W. BOLTON, F.R.S.L.

MEMBERS of Archaeological Societies generally consider the one day in summer devoted to the personal inspection of bygone relics as its chief event. To the townsman there is also the face of the fresh country to see, and his ear is often delighted with the song of the lark or the note of the cuckoo, while the landscape, spreading away with its woods, lawns and spires into the dim distance, adds to his enjoyment. On the previous excursion of the Surrey Archaeological Society, in 1901, the members climbed to one of the highest spots in the county, namely, to Holmbury Camp, nine hundred feet above the sea, from which point is seen the waters of the channel on one hand

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and the towers of the Metropolis on the other. Last year the party had no such a prospect, their ride this time being entirely on the flat part of the Weald, and confined to the valley of Holmesdale, which affords no prospect beyond those of the adjoining fields. The district is, however, not without its peculiar associations, being at a remote period the home of the Iguanon and other extinct monsters which disappeared before the advent of man, who in his turn has left his traces of habitations, the special use of which can only be conjectured, one of which, the very peculiar earthwork called Thunderfield Castle, was prominent in the programme for the present visit of the Society.

Alighting from the train at Horley Station, carriages awaited the party, which at once started for Charlwood.

The village of Charlwood is a pretty one: its few houses are quaint and old-fashioned, set in flower gardens, and the place is as quiet as if it were a hundred miles away from London; but from the fact of its lanes and approaches being paved with flag-stones, it is evident that in the dark and sunless months of the year it must be visited with floods. Indeed, by the wayside almost all the way from Horley there is a paved path to afford dry walking for foot-passengers at such seasons. And when we remember that the place lies low in the vale of Holmesdale and is watered by the river Mole and its feeders, we need not wonder at the precautions taken to obtain *terra firma*. Our own former experience of a visit to Charlwood, walking across the fields to it from Newdegate, was one of some difficulty owing to occasional swamps and land drainage. One is reminded of what used to be said by the natives of a village in Buckinghamshire, who, when asked where they resided, if in summer time, would reply, "At Wraysbury, don't you know?" but if the question was put in winter, the reply was, with a shrug of the shoulders, "Why, at Wraysbury, G— help us."

But to-day, under the bright July sunshine, with the haymakers at work on either hand, and the road shaded occasionally with oaks and ashes, and the air redolent with the scent of the meadow-sweet, which grew and flowered abundantly all the way, no prettier place than Charlwood can be imagined, its only fault being the want of ever so little rising ground; and there is no view to be had other than that from the top of the church tower, which tower, however, is not a high one.

The Surrey Archaeological Society had been to Charlwood before. On the first occasion the late Mr. André discoursed on its architecture and history, and his report is printed in a former volume of the "Transactions." On the present occasion the pleasant task devolved on Mr. Mainwaring Johnston. The church

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is no common one. Its shape is a parallelogram, with the tower in the middle of the north aisle. Mr. Johnston is of opinion that the chancel was originally on that side, and students of Norman churches must agree with him, as they remember the numerous instances of such arrangement all over the country. The south aisle and its eastern chapel are now nave and chancel respectively, but of course later than the northern portion. Under the tower are two Norman arches; that on the west, which is good middle Norman, opens into the nave, and that on the east, which appears to be still earlier, opens into the old chancel, now a vestry. The present nave and chancel are divided by a very beautiful screen of late date, with a course of figures and foliage on the frieze, intermingled with the monogram of the Virgin and the initials of Richard Saunders, probably the founder. The work is quite late and is thought by some to be of post-Reformation date, executed in the time of Mary the First. The pulpit, which is a singularly handsome one, is decidedly Elizabethan, covered with scroll-work of a much earlier character than that on the Jacobean pulpits, which are very common, put up after the year 1611. Not the least interesting things are two windows of Decorated work, which have the merit, besides their own beauty, of never having been touched since their erection. From the outside they are lovely specimens of time-worn decay, one of them, of two lights, exhibiting an instance of what is called "plate-tracery." There is also an untouched small Norman window on the north, and one or two lancets, besides a brass to N. Saunders, wife and children, 1533, and a much-faded fresco on the south wall, showing what has been called "Les trois vifs et les trois morts."

Returning to Horley, the party first visited the church, but here the contrast to that of Charlwood was painfully apparent, for whereas in the case of the latter the restorers have dealt very tenderly indeed with the structure, at Horley they have run wild. The south side, which recently had a transept, has been widened and the transept done away with, while on the north the memorable windows, each of which contained fine original flowing tracery of what is called the Kentish pattern, have been destroyed and feeble copies of them inserted in their place. The very fine tomb of a knight in chain armour, thought to be a Salomon from the double-headed eagle on his shield, is almost the only thing that is left *in situ*, except the tower, which is entirely of timber supported on four massive posts, as is common in the district, as also in parts of Essex, where stone is also rare. Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., was the cicerone here, and he lamented, in common with those who knew the church of old, at what the Vandals had done.

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After a substantial luncheon, the party drove to something much older than any church either in the district or in the county, namely, to the remarkable earthworks and moats of what is called Thunderfield Castle. Had not the way been pointed out, it is almost certain that no stranger could easily have found the place, for it is situated in an almost impenetrable wood, and not raised above the surrounding soil. What is to be seen is merely a circle of land surrounded by two moats, with a horn-work (if it can be so called) on the north, where the ground is just slightly raised. Mr. Malden, the historian of Surrey, was the expounder of the so-called castle, who, taking his stand upon the prostrate branch of a tree, delivered a lucid discourse extemporaneously. He confessed, however, at the outset that he knew very little of the thing, except what Brayley and others relate, namely, that it is a supposed work of Athelstane. The lecturer thought, however, it might have been continued on into Norman times, but he could not venture to say anything of its history later than the time of King Stephen. Beyond the accumulation of soil, the place cannot have been touched for centuries, and it requires little stretch of imagination to suppose that the works may originally have been in a lake, and indeed in winter they are still flooded. We know that Saxon defences were generally inclosed in a stockade, and portions of such timbers have been discovered in the soil here; but it is exceedingly improbable that the Normans, if they ever used it, would have brought stone to the spot, almost the lowest in the county; and, taking into account its position, and comparing it with similar works elsewhere, it is, after all, not unlikely that it may have been a "lake dwelling," and if so, must be ages older than the Saxon period. This idea, however, was not dwelt on by Mr. Malden. He compared it, indeed, with other inclosures in various districts, observing that all such were connected with water-courses or lakes, but everything he left conjectural. The aroma of the rank vegetation, especially of hemlock, was very pronounced, and after the learned discourse, to which all listened with deep attention, it was a treat to get back again into the open air, and scent the healthy fields.

From this interesting and little known relic of very remote times, the transition to the early seventeenth-century house called "Smallfield Place," not very far away, seemed to connect the ancient and modern, albeit that the mansion is nearly three centuries old. It is a highly picturesque specimen of the period, and all of squared stone. Here the party were entertained by the kindness of the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Moore, after which the guests were conducted through the house, which has a fine hall, a carved stair-

BOSTON MANOR-HOUSE, BRENTFORD.

case, a priest's chamber, a wide chimney-corner, spacious enough to receive half-a-dozen persons all seated, and other things. Originally erected by John de Burstow, the house passed into the possession of the Bysshe family, and has gone since that time into many other hands, being for a time a farmhouse, but now once again restored to a charming semi-baronial residence. Over the porch is a shield showing a chevron between three roses. The chief front, either as a picture or a composition, is admirable, with its oriels, gables, mullioned windows, and fine porch with a lawn in front, and will no doubt be long remembered by the visitors.

Thus ended a really intellectual day, with a feast of good things. The weather was all that could be desired, and the party drove back to Redhill and dispersed.

BOSTON MANOR-HOUSE, BRENTFORD.

BY R. H. ERNEST HILL, A.R.I.B.A.

THE old manor-house of Boston (anciently known as Burston), which stands a little to the north of Brentford, hardly differs in external appearance from what it probably looked like on that eventful day when Charles I. watched his troops from the grounds during their first fight with the Roundheads in 1642. If the "Royal Martyr" could re-visit the mansion in our time, he would notice a new porch and entrance gates, and some modern stable buildings. In the gardens also the magnificent cedar trees would appear unfamiliar, since they were not planted till a century later than his time, in 1754. But on the whole, he would probably be able to recognize the old place well enough, and possibly also the exact spot in the grounds from which he saw the battle of Brentford. Such conjectures, however, are not of much use to us, and in the case of Boston House they are hardly needed, as so much of the old work has survived to our days, and still exists exactly as it was built, save for the added charms that only age can give.

The history of the estate is traced by Lysons ("Environs of London," ii. 44) from the time of Henry VIII., when it formed part of the property belonging to the Priory of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate. The Prioress obtained a charter in 1307 empowering her to establish a market and fair; and she already possessed the right of the assize of bread and ale as lady of the manor. At the dissolution of the monasteries the property came into possession of the

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Crown, and in 1547 was granted by Edward VI. to the Duke of Somerset. In 1572 it passed to Robert Earl of Leicester, who in the same year sold it to Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange, who also owned the neighbouring estate of Osterley Park. From him it came to his widow, and then to her son, Sir William Reade, in 1598. Sir William's widow succeeded to the property on his death in 1621, and apparently rebuilt the manor-house in the two following years, judging from the initials M.R. (Mary Reade) and the date, 1622, on a leaden rainwater cistern-head on the main front of the building. Lady Reade devised the estate to her kinsman, John Gouldsmith, in 1658. In July, 1670, it was purchased by James Clitherow, Esq., from Gouldsmith's trustees for the sum of £5,136 17s. 4d., as recorded in a contemporary ledger-book still preserved in the library. James Clitherow was the fourth son of Sir Christopher Clitherow, Kt., Lord Mayor of London in 1635, and the ancestor of the present head of the family, Rev. W. J. Stracey-Clitherow, M.A., to whose kindness the present writer is greatly indebted for the illustrations and much of the information contained in this article.

The mansion is visible from the road which runs from Brentford to Hanwell, and stands in beautifully wooded grounds that slope down to the river Brent. Although the surrounding district is fast being covered with bricks and mortar, the view from the gardens is effectually screened by the trees that encircle the house and give it an air of dignified seclusion. An excellent idea of the appearance of the mansion is given by the view of the principal front, opposite page 109, in the April number of this Magazine. The purpose of this article, however, is to draw attention to the internal features of the mansion, which have never yet been noticed in print as they deserve.

As will be seen from the illustration above referred to, the architectural design is characteristic of the seventeenth century. The walls are very thick and built of red bricks, which have weathered to a most charming colour and texture. The copings of the gables, and the heavy cornice, are of stone, and the windows are surrounded by architraves and entablatures of classic design. In addition to the rainwater head dated 1622 on the main front, already mentioned, there are similar features on the other two fronts bearing the same date; and on the garden front is one with the year 1670 inscribed upon it, probably placed there by James Clitherow when he bought the estate. The stone porch is evidently a later addition made by someone with a preference for Elizabethan detail, and it does not harmonize very well with the character of the front which it adjoins. On the north side lie the kitchen

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offices and stabling, parts of which are visible in the view before mentioned.

Our survey of the internal features of Boston House begins with the entrance hall. It is in the centre of the house, and extends from front to back, divided into two parts by a highly decorated wooden screen of the same curious Elizabethan detail as the porch. The front portion has painted heraldic decoration around the walls, displaying the arms of former owners of the manor, including King Edward I., Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, Robert Earl of Leicester, Sir Thomas Gresham, Sir William Reade, and John Gouldsmith; there are also shields bearing the arms of various families allied to the Clitherows. Immediately on the left as one enters is the dining-room, not large, but very pleasant, with an outlook on the front of the house. In this room hang some fine pictures, the most remarkable being a portrait of Rubens by himself, another of Vandyke by himself, and one of Titian and Aretino, supposed to be the same picture that was formerly in the collection of Charles I. and sold after his death. Another noticeable painting is that of the Misses Cotton by Hogarth, of which an engraving has been published. It was in this room that King William IV. and Queen Adelaide dined with the Clitherows, July 23rd, 1834 (see page 114 *ante*).¹

On the right of the front door is a smaller room, now a sitting-room, but formerly used for billiards, in which are two fine flower-subjects by Baptiste.

Passing through the screen we come to the back part of the hall, which communicates with the garden and kitchen wing. On the right is the principal staircase, and on the left is the library door.

The library is about the same size as the dining-room, and its windows overlook the gardens at the back of the house. In it are kept a large number of books which have descended with the house from one Clitherow to another. Among them is an edition of Blackstone's "Commentaries," with an autograph inscription by the author presenting the book to his brother-in-law Clitherow, who died in 1805. There is also an Index to the printed Journals of the House of Commons, and many other works of reference. But the most interesting volumes are comprised in a fine series of ledgers and rent-books in MS., dating from 1642, and a minute book of Brentford Vestry from 1652. The earlier ledgers contain a great number of entries relating to transactions with the East

¹ Quoted from "Glimpses of King William IV. and Queen Adelaide from the Letters of the late Miss Clitherow, of Boston House," by Rev. G. C. White, 1902.

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India Company and many prominent city men of those times with whom James Clitherow did business. He also enters items of private expenditure, such as "for my late Deere Wive's sicknesse and her funerall," which cost £307 10s. 1d., including £20 for her marble monument in St. Andrew Undershaft, July 14th, 1662. In 1664 he paid £145 to "Master Cutbert goldsmith at the Signe of the golden Flower de Luce in Cheapside, for a necklace of large Orientall pearles being ffortie seaven in Number, given to my deere Wife." Other items refer to his contributions to public funds raised by the City, "to be lent to the King on security of the Hearth Money towards setting out a fletee of shippes in case of a Warre with the Duch," in 1664. Later on in the same year he makes a further contribution, "to furnish out the Navie, because the Duch do not give satisfaction for Wrongs don to the English Nation in sundry parts of the world." A fuller account of these valuable MSS. will, it is hoped, appear in a future number of this Magazine; we will therefore proceed with our consideration of the other features of the mansion.

On the walls of the library hang several interesting family portraits. One by Romney, painted in 1785, is of Colonel James Clitherow at the age of eighteen. He was the head of the family in the time of George IV., and with his wife (Miss Jane Snow, of Langton in Dorset) and sister Mary, made the acquaintance of the Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV., about 1824. The royal friendship continued until the King's death, and Miss Clitherow's published letters give interesting details of the intimacy between the Clitherows and the King and Queen. There is another portrait of Colonel Clitherow in the Board Room of the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum. He took a great interest in local charities, and in 1835 founded Queen Adelaide's Fund, which is still in existence. His death took place in 1841, and his wife and sister both died in 1847. Another portrait in the library by Romney is that of a second James Clitherow, who died in 1805, aged seventy-four. There is also a fine pastel, by Zoffany, of Mr. Child, the well-known banker, with his wife and daughter, in the porch of Osterley House, of which neighbouring estate he was the owner. Mrs. Child (*née* Jodrell) was the sister of Mrs. Clitherow, and afterwards married Lord Ducie. Miss Child eloped with Lord Westmoreland to Gretna Green; the romance which is now quite historical. The wall-paper in the library is wonderfully well preserved, considering the fact that it was put up more than fifty years ago.

We now come to the principal staircase, which leads up to the state rooms on the first floor with wide and easy steps. The

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elaborate balustrade is said to be of the same pattern as that at Hatfield House, and, if this is so, it is extremely likely that this was the original staircase placed there by Lady Reade in 1622.

Six sturdy square oak newel-posts carry lions, "sejant," each holding an armorial shield between his fore-paws. These quaint ornaments give a very effective finish to the staircase; a close inspection, however, shows that they are not carved in wood, but modelled in composition painted to resemble oak, a fact which probably points to their being later additions. On the walls of the staircase hang seven very fine portraits; three by Kneller, two by Greenhill, one by Van Somer, and one by Mark Gerrard of Sir James Campbell, Lord Mayor of London in 1610, painted when the sitter was seventy-four years of age in 1611. This is the only one of the seven whose name appears to be known.

A door on the right at the head of the staircase leads to the State Bedroom and Ante-chamber, and another door facing the stairs gives access to the State Drawing-room. The staircase is continued up to the second floor, but without the ornamental features before described.

The first room we come to, which I have named the Ante-chamber, has nothing in it of particular interest, except two fine mirrors framed in oaken carving of eighteenth-century design. It communicates with the State Bedroom adjoining, and the windows of both rooms overlook the gardens at the back of the house.

The State Bedroom possesses two splendid decorative features in the shape of its ceiling and mantelpiece. The ceiling is in plaster, of similar detail to that in the adjoining State Drawing-room, and with a central panel containing a female figure inscribed "SPES." The enriched ribs are picked out in blue and white, which gives a light and charming effect. The mantelpiece is a fine example of seventeenth-century decoration. The fire-place opening, surrounded by jambs and frieze of gray and white veined marble, is surmounted by two mirrors of bevelled plate glass, framed side by side in dark oak. Above them is fixed a fine painting, by Lely, of a handsome young lady in the character of a shepherdess, dressed in rich satin, holding a crook in one hand and patting the head of a lamb with the other. The painting is framed in dark oak panelling, with an elaborately carved border of fruit and flowers standing out nearly six inches in relief, and reminding one of the famous work of Grinling Gibbons. The whole is exceedingly rich and sumptuous in effect, and forms a most splendid feature, worthy of a larger apartment. This room also contains a large bed with tester and curtains embroidered in red. There is a tradition that Queen Elizabeth once slept here, but it could not have

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1873

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1890

1891

1892



[Photo by G. Fryer.

Chimney-piece in the State Drawing-room, Boston House.

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been in the present building, nor in the existing bed. The date of the rebuilding, 1622, and the style of the embroidery on the bed, which is apparently early nineteenth-century work, both render such an event highly improbable. It is not unlikely, however, that the Queen may have used the mansion which was standing in her time, as the estate was then in the possession of the Crown, and at a convenient distance from London. The tradition might then easily have been transferred to the existing house, although rebuilt after her reign. The State Bedroom has an oak panelled dado round the walls, above which is wall-paper on canvas, probably hiding more oak panelling. A door in one corner communicates with the State Drawing-room through a small lobby.

The State Drawing-room, with its fine ceiling and chimney-piece, shown in the accompanying illustrations, is undoubtedly the most magnificent feature of Boston House. It is lighted by four large windows and takes up two-thirds of the main front, measuring about 41 feet long by 20 feet wide. The beautiful and elaborate ceiling, of which a part only is visible in the illustration, has the initials M.R. and the date 1623 worked on it in relief, showing that it was Lady Reade who enriched the mansion with this splendid piece of plaster-work. There is a tradition that it was executed by Italian artists; but, though it is not unlikely, the details are thoroughly English in character, and it was at an earlier period than 1622 (in Henry VIII.'s time) that Italian workmen were employed by wealthy patrons in England. The ceiling is a fine example of the Jacobean enriched-rib style of plaster-work, resembling others of the same time at Blickling Hall in Norfolk and the Reindeer Inn at Banbury. Sixteen panels arranged symmetrically, each containing a symbolical figure modelled in relief, are inclosed between flat ribs enriched with floral ornament, and the spaces are filled in with the strap-work and scrolls characteristic of the style. It is a curious feature in the design that this strap-work runs apparently *under* the ribs from one panel to another, as if the network of ribs had been laid over the other details. There are small pendants at intervals, of which two are visible in the view of the chimney-piece, but they are of poor design, and not at all equal to the rest of the ceiling. The symbolical figures are very quaint and interesting, and have coloured backgrounds. The subjects represented are the Five Senses, the Four Elements, Faith, Hope and Charity, Peace and War, Plenty and Time, each with its name inscribed in gilt letters round the panel in Latin, except Peace (twice repeated), "Plentie" and "Warr," which are written in English. In addition to these there is a figure of Time flanked

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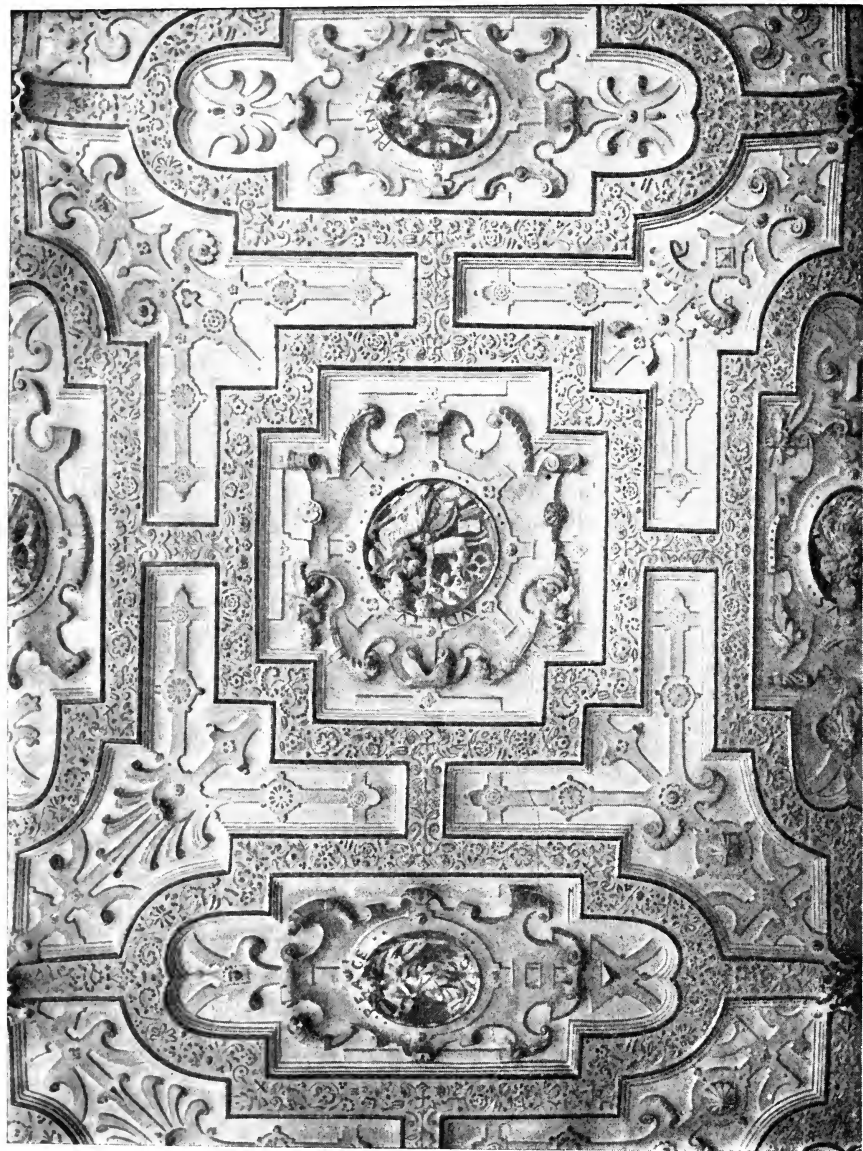
by two Cupids at one end of the ceiling, but without names. The illustration shows *Auditus* as a lady playing on an old-fashioned musical instrument, with *Plenty* on one side and *Peace* on the other, while *Odoratus* and *Visus* are only partly visible. The accompanying diagram will convey an idea of the general arrangement; and besides the symbolical figures, the positions of the portraits on the walls are also indicated. An interesting fact about the ceiling is that there is a space of about 3 feet between it and the floor above, doubtless arising from the construction of the joists to avoid cracking the plaster-work by jarring movements overhead.

The chimney-piece, which is of the same date as the ceiling, and appears to be constructed mostly of stone, has an enriched and moulded mantel-shelf surmounted by an elaborately decorated panel in plaster. In the centre is an oval containing coloured plaster figures representing Abraham arrested by the Angel when about to sacrifice Isaac, and underneath is a small panel inscribed with the motto *LOYAL YET FREE*. On either side stand ornamental pilasters terminating in figures of male and female caryatides which support a heavy enriched cornice. These features are typical of the Jacobean period, and similar examples occur at Hatfield, Cobham, and South Wraxall, a little earlier in date than at Boston House. The winged animals flanking the motto panel resemble some in a plaster frieze, dated 1612, in the Board Room at St. Peter's Hospital, Bristol. The lower portion of the chimney-piece calls for no special remark, as the present fire-grate and dogs, though handsome, are of much later date than the upper part.

Nine portraits, all by well-known artists, hang in the State Drawing-Room. Of these, three are by Kneller, two by Lely, and one by Greenhill. Over the door leading to the State Bedroom is the portrait, by Mark Garrard, of Sir Christopher Clitherow, Kt., Lord Mayor of London in 1635, and father of James Clitherow, who purchased Boston House in 1670. His wife, Dame Mary (daughter of Sir James Campbell, whose portrait hangs on the staircase), is next to her husband, painted by Zuccherò; and a replica of this portrait with a slightly different background is placed over the drawing-room door. Further details, with illustrations of these two portraits will, it is hoped, appear later on in this Magazine. As regards the other pictures, the present writer could get no information about the individuals represented; but no doubt a search through the old ledger-books in the library would bring to light many interesting details of payments to the artists and the identity of the sitters, and such a search would certainly be well worth the time and trouble spent upon it.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

1776	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782	1783	1784	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
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[Photo by G. Fryer.

Portion of Ceiling in the State Drawing-room, Boston House.

Window	Window	Window	Window
A Lady by Kneller			A Gentleman by Greenhill
Figure of Cupid	TERRA	IGNIS	ODORATVS
Figure of Time	PEACE	AQVA	AVDITVS
		WARR	PEACE
		TACTVS	SPES
Figure of Cupid	AER	GYSTVS	VISVS
A Gentleman by Kneller			FIDES

A Lady
by Kneller

*Date 1623 on ceiling
in this corner*

Sir Christopher Clitherow
by Garrard, over
Door leading to
State Bedroom

A Gentleman
by Lely

Dame Mary Clitherow
by Zucchero

A Lady
by Lely

Chimney-piece

Diagram of the Ceiling and Arrangement of Pictures in the State Drawing-Room, Boston House.

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The tastes and fashions of different generations have left their marks on Boston House, and it is not always easy to discriminate between the work of the various periods. A large part of the brick-work of the existing house has probably survived from the earlier building, which tradition says was destroyed by fire. It is certain that the windows with their sliding sashes and linings, as we now see them, are insertions of a much later date than Lady Reade's work in 1622; and a great deal of the internal joinery and decoration is also subsequent to her time, as is the pseudo-Elizabethan detail in the porch and hall. There is nothing, however, inharmonious about the general effect, and the mansion has lost none of its dignity in the various alterations that have taken place within it.

That Boston House may long continue to exist as a worthy example of an old English manor-house, preserved by the care of the family in whose hands it has remained for more than two hundred years, will be the wish of all those who take a pride in the artistic work of their English forefathers.

CHAPTERS IN THE HISTORY OF NEWBURY. No. II. Part II.

BY ELIZABETH T. MILLER.

[Continued from vol. iv., p. 308.]

KING JOHN, as we know, had granted a two days' fair to the town on St. Bartholomew's Day and morrow for the benefit of the hospital of that name. Three other fairs are also instituted by the charter of incorporation granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1596 (the first charter extant, though an earlier one must certainly have existed), on Ascension Day, Midsummer Day, and the feast of SS. Simon and Jude. Whether on Wash Common, or Westfield, or in the town itself—the locality varying from time to time—the fair is a gay scene to look upon. Streets are thronged with burgesses and their families, weavers and apprentices; strangers crowd the narrow courts, booths are set up in the market-place, vendors of cakes and mead, priests and friars, beggars and vagabonds, jostle each other, and there ensues much disorder, not to say crime, for many wrongdoers enjoy the privilege of freedom from arrest during fair-time. As we look, we may see some sturdy

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knave haled before that grave dignitary, the clerk of the market, who daily holds his court of pie-poudre for the summary administration of justice in cases of pilfering, hard bargaining, or brawling. Witnesses are called, the offence proved, and without more ado the culprit is promptly fined, driven from the parish, or, it may be, placed in the stocks (now kept in the museum), there to repent at leisure, whilst receiving unremitting attentions from the crowd.

Mr. Money gives us, among other items in an abstract relating to a proposed improvement of the charter of incorporation, dated April, 1605, "Three faires and a pyepowder Court with all the profits hereof, to be kept upon Assention Day," etc. etc.

Throughout all changes in government or religion, the industrious weavers and clothiers continued to build up their own fortunes and that of their native town. One of the most eminent of these master-craftsmen, John Winchcombe, to whom a later page must be devoted, has risen to such wealth and position that between the years 1516 and 1518 we see him playing host to Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine, who lodge at his house in Northbrook Street, with Wolsey and a noble retinue. According to Deloney, on whom Mr. Money warns us not to rely overmuch, "the floore where the King sate was covered with broadcloths instead of greene rushes," and these "choice pieces, valued at a hundred pounds a cloath" were presented afterwards to his majesty. The weavers of Winchcombe's large factory have holiday for the occasion, and when the royal party proceeds to inspect the "hundred looms" and more, with which Henry is much pleased, they are entertained with a series of masques, allegorical plays, in which, under cover of blunt buffoonery, some attempt at pointing a moral or exemplifying a truth is often discernible. An annual grant of venison rewards this loyal display, and after interchange of courtesies and gifts the royal visitors ride away.

Queen Elizabeth comes in 1568, and again in 1601, to Newbury, but history is hazy with regard to her doings. Only from the letters of Chamberlain to his friend Sir Dudley Carleton, we learn that the high sheriff of Berks, Samuel Backhouse, esq., was almost out of heart at the news of the queen's coming, "*because he was altogether unacquainted with courting*"!

A few years later James I. and his queen, Anne of Denmark, passed through the town, the latter ingratiating herself with the people by her great courtesy, as a letter from Lady Arabella Stuart to her uncle, the Earl of Shrewsbury, tells us. After much amusing comment on the journey, she says :¹

¹ Anon. "History of Newbury."

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“If ever thar wear such a vertu as curtsey at the court, I marvell what has becom of it, for I protest i see little or none of it but in the queene, who ever since her coming to Newbury hathe spoken to the people as she passeth, and receiveth theyr prayers wt. thanckes and thanckfull countenance, barefaced [*i.e.*, without a mask ; usually worn at that time by ladies on their travels], to the great contentement of natif and forreign people ; for i wod not hae you thinck the French Imbassadour w^d leave that attractive vertu of oure late queene unremembered or uncomended when he saw it imitated by our most gracious queene.”

On the outbreak of the Civil War we find Newbury on the side of the Parliament ; and naturally so, for the town was strongly Puritanical. Early in the struggle, the townsfolk, while doing their utmost to provide for the reception of Essex and his starving troops, were surprised by the fiery Prince Rupert, who occupied the town, and was soon joined by the King. We all know—or may read the story in full in “The Battles of Newbury”¹—how the republican army, wet and weary, stole upwards under cover of the mist, to a round hill commanding the royalist position ; how Falkland fell in the gallant attempt to seize this height ; how Cavalier and Roundhead met in deadly conflict on Wash Common and Enbourne Heath (moorlands above the town), and fought with desperate valour the livelong day, only desisting when night closed the combat ; and how next morning saw both armies, “all that was left of them,” withdrawing from the field.

To-day we may climb the long slope to the Wash, and view the three mounds in which many fallen heroes rest, no one daring to disturb their bones. Two of these mounds bear tablets inscribed respectively “Peace,” and “Civil War.” Near by has been erected a noble granite memorial to Lord Falkland and his comrades, on the spot where the fight raged thickest. Not far distant the old farmhouse is still shown to which Falkland’s body was carried ; the low chamber with its carved oaken fireplace remains as it was then. Terrible was the roll-call of the dead on that fatal field, and Newbury pays due reverence to the sacred spot.

The second battle, in 1644, is memorable for the brave defence of Donnington Castle by Sir John Boys, who held it for the King. We can readily picture the incidents of the siege :

Charles himself is at Shaw House, the Elizabethan mansion of the Dolmans (wealthy clothiers, loyal, and not too popular in Newbury on that and other accounts). In the garden of Shaw House a terrific struggle takes place, ending in the retreat of the attacking party, with great slaughter on both sides. Night falls, and the King, believing the odds to be against him, makes good his

¹ By W. Money, F.R.S.

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escape to Bath. But though the Roundheads are strongly ensconced in Newbury, the garrison at Donnington Castle holds its own. Cromwell's general, Manchester, advances with siege pieces and ammunition and demands instant surrender. The incident recalls a more recent parley at Mafeking. Manchester threatens to pull down the castle walls. "Well," retorts Boys, "I am not bound to repair them." Three times he refuses; then follows a fierce assault; but the battered fortress still stands, and the enemy draw off, baffled. This is in July, 1644. The investment of the castle continues, with varying success, until March, 1646, when, by direct command of the King, Boys surrenders on honourable terms, drawn up by himself, to Colonel Dalbier. Before the end he performs one exploit which again brings to mind an incident of Mafeking. Sallying forth unexpectedly through a secretly dug passage, he falls upon the enemy, drives them from the redoubts, and carries back into the castle sixty-three prisoners with arms, colours, and pickaxes.

After this the tide of war ebbs away from Berkshire, and gradually Newbury resumes its wonted peaceful ways.

Twice Cromwell visits the town (1649-50), and in 1653 it is sorely burdened with the keep of a hundred Dutch prisoners, taken in naval engagements fought by Blake and others.

Ten years later Charles II. revisits the battlefield of Newbury, receives a purse of gold, a hearty welcome from the townsfolk, and is entertained at Shaw House with his brother, the future James II., by Sir Thomas Dolman.

Throughout these changeful years the trade of Newbury is prospering, as is evidenced by the fortunes realized by master-clothiers, and the many charitable bequests made by them to the town. Yet the town is by no means an ideal place of residence; many disorders exist, and to remedy them we find the inhabitants compelled, by the General Sessions of the Peace held in 1677, to pave and repair the "three cheife streetes," and keep them thereafter in good condition, rates being levied on the parish to defray costs. Each householder is ordered to keep in repair the space between his own frontage and the brook, and in 1678 a further order is issued for the hanging of a lantern or candle above any doorway at which a "cart, waggon or block" may be standing "till tenn of the clock at night," on pain of a fine of "xij *d* for every neglect."

That religious observances are strictly enforced may be gathered from the frequent "presentments" made to the court, of persons "for not repairing to the Parish Church to heare Divine Service," "for not receaving the sacrament at Easter last," "for

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refusing to pay the clarke his wages," and so on. Fines are usually exacted for these omissions, most of the offenders being Quakers and other Dissenters, against whom bitter feeling prevailed at that period.

Secular offences are more severely punished. By the Market-cross stands the whipping-post, where both men and women undergo barbarous penalties for trifling misdemeanours. The tumbrel or cucking-stool too is in use, and woe betide the shrill-toned scold who is forcibly seated thereon, drawn to the river side, and thrice silenced in its chilly flood!

In 1688 Newbury again welcomes royalty, this time in the person of William III., who passes through on his triumphal march from Torbay to London to occupy the proffered throne. Macaulay describes the brilliant cavalcade of English and Swedish cavaliers, who rode into Newbury, followed by the Dutch Prince and his noted general, Schomberg, with a train of Swiss infantry, and a quantity of heavy brass cannon, each drawn by sixteen carthorses.

Shaw House receives a visit in 1703 from Queen Anne, who afterwards knights her host, son of the Sir Thomas Dolman who entertained Charles II. and his queen forty years earlier. There have been several subsequent royal visits to the town during the Hanoverian period.

We pass on to the year 1752. A crowd is assembled outside the "White Hart Inn" to witness the start of the first fast coach for London. It is a four-wheeled chaise to carry four, and will reach town in twelve hours, changing horses three times on the way. It is named "The Flying Coach," from its great speed of four or five miles an hour. If this be a marvel, how cumbrous and slow must have been the still older stage-waggons which up to this time had been the only means open to the public of performing the journey. But a few years of competition awakens travelling matters in good earnest, and by the end of the century the inhabitants of Speenhamland (Newbury) are accustomed to see the coaches enter the town at the rate of eleven miles an hour. Best known perhaps of the many famous coaching Inns in this busy centre of highway traffic between London and Bath is the "George and Pelican," once commemorated by the poet actor Quin in the oft-quoted lines, now no longer applicable,

"The famous Inn at Speenhamland,
That stands below the hill,
May well be called the Pelican
From its enormous Bill."

A vivid picture of the coaching days is reproduced by Mr. F.

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H. Stillman, M.J.I., from a verbal description given to him by a Newbury veteran who had himself witnessed the busy scene as a boy:

“The royal mails, their coachmen and guards, resplendent in gold and scarlet, dash through, the horns arousing the echoes of the Kennet Valley. The London coach drives up with its perspiring team of splendid horses; the passengers, stiff and cold from the outside, cramped and suffocated from the inside, are glad to get out and stretch their limbs, or obtain refreshment. The horses are unhitched, and a fresh team brought out, and very soon the passengers are warned to take their seats; another coachman takes the reins, and amid much tootling of horns and excitement, the coach goes on its way to the west. Presently the Bath and Bristol coach arrives, and the scene is re-enacted, the horses are changed, and the coachman who had brought down the London coach on the previous day, again takes his seat on the box. And so every half hour or so there is much running to and fro, talking and shouting, bustling and crowding, making Speenhamland Corner as lively a lounge as Rotten Row in the height of the season. Here the local worthies talk politics with much pertinacity, and note the coming and going of coaches as they do so. At the door of the Pelican stands the genial landlady, Mrs. Botham, known well to all who passed that way, smiling and bowing, in lace cap and black silk gown. Grooms and ostlers abound, for the stables are sometimes taxed to put up as many as three hundred horses at once.

“All this means trade for the town, and brisk interchange of news with the ports of London and Bristol.

* * * * *

“Those stirring times are gone, and though Newbury has developed into an important railway centre, Speenhamland Corner has sunk into a sleepy suburb and the Pelican is haunted chiefly by cyclists and sportsmen.”

In 1754 Newbury feasts its eyes upon a novel procession: Two French merchantmen, laden with dollars and gold and silver bars, have been captured and brought into Bristol by some English privateers, and the treasure, placed in forty-seven wagons, and guarded by troops, halts in Newbury Market-place on its way to London.

In 1766, the clothing trade, on which the prosperity of the town had always so largely depended, was almost paralyzed by the general depression caused by the wars in which England had been, for a great part of the century, engaged. Prices rose enormously; the poor all over the country were starving; employment was scarce; the mills stopped work; only the few who enjoyed monopolies of trade lived without anxiety, heedless of the misery of the down-trodden toilers. The millers and bakers made fortunes,

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for corn was not excessively dear, though bread was at an exorbitant price.

On a certain market day in August, the discontent of the poor "submerged" in Newbury finds vent in wild riot; and little wonder at it! Upsetting the open stalls, the people fling themselves upon the scattered provisions, corn, meat, butter and eggs, wreck a couple of houses, and so alarm the bakers that they at once lower the price of bread, and promise a further reduction. But the spirit of the mob is up, and not easily to be assuaged. They proceed to break into the mills, and throw the corn into the river; windows are broken, and damage to the extent of £1,000 is done. Several persons are injured in the fray, one of them fatally.

The military had to be summoned before this disturbance could be quelled. Happily, it was perceived that the rioters had much reason on their side, however unreasonable their mode of expressing their wrongs might be, and it is satisfactory to read that bread was afterwards sold to the poor at a cheap rate, *9d.* per gallon loaf, public subscription being raised for the purpose; while the millers agreed to grind their wheat free of charge. The Corporation made good the damage done to the farmers in the market; the ringleaders of the mob were tried and punished; and the town sank back into its usual peaceful condition. But from that time the clothing industry declined, until towards the close of the century, the weavers announced that they would henceforth give up certain privileges of bargaining, and encourage the establishment of "foreigners" in the town, who might wish to manufacture silk, cotton, or woollen goods; this, in the hope that a fresh impulse might be given to the industry.

Most institutions of the "good old times" degenerate into abuses if retained into a period which cannot supply their former environment; and this is notably the case with fairs. St. Bartholomew's Fair at Newbury, one of the oldest in England, is but a shadow of its old self, and even the Michaelmas Hiring Fair, formerly held in the Market Place, has now been discontinued. But early in the last century it was the usual rendezvous of rustic masters and mistresses, lads and lasses, and all in search of labourers or labour. Men and boys desiring to be carters came to the fair with whipcord round their hats; shepherds wore a piece of wool, "foggers" a bit of sponge, and dairymaids a bunch of ribbon, to proclaim their status; they stood in long rows to attract the attention of would-be employers, and when the hiring was concluded, with a shilling to clinch the bargain, a tuft of gay streamers pinned upon the hat notified the fact to all beholders.

In connection with the ancient trade which made Newbury

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what it was in the Middle Ages, we must not omit a unique performance which took place in 1811 as the result of a wager. From the oil painting made to commemorate the event, one can picture the affair from start to finish. Mr. Coxeter, cloth manufacturer of Newbury, proud of his new machinery and its magic powers, chanced in conversation one day thus to boast of it to Sir John Throckmorton:

“Why, Sir, in twenty-four hours I believe I could take the coat off your back, reduce it to wool, and turn it into a coat again.”

Taking the vaunt in all earnest, Throckmorton, a day or two later, offers to lay a wager of a thousand guineas that between sunrise and sunset a coat should be made, the wool for which should that morning have been growing on a sheep's back.

The wager is taken, and at five o'clock, on June 25th, the task is begun. Two sheep are shorn in sight of an incredulous crowd; the wool is washed, stubbed, roved, spun, and woven, and the cloth then scoured, fulled, tented, raised, dyed, and dressed, within eleven hours. It is four in the afternoon when the tailor cuts out the cloth, which is promptly taken in hand by nine assistants, with needles ready threaded, who start stitching at utmost speed.

Meanwhile the townspeople indulge in holiday, whiling away the time with sports and merrymaking in anticipation of the evening.

At twenty minutes past six the coat is proclaimed finished, and amid loud acclamations Sir John appears on a platform in sight of the five thousand spectators, wearing the wonderful garment, which has been completed in little more than thirteen hours.

The sheep which furnished the wool are roasted whole and partaken of by the people at night, with plenty of beer, and Newbury holds revel once more, almost as in the bygone days of Jolly Jack, most famous of Clothier Princes.

Why recite this purely local story? Newbury has many more dignified celebrations on record surely, Peace Rejoicings; Jubilees, Coronations! True, but this feat of homely industry is typical of the town and its mainspring of success and progress; it marks the quick wit to seize new improvements, the dogged perseverance in working against difficulties, the pluck to take any odds, that have always shown themselves as characteristics of the “Newberrie laddes,” from early days to the present.

Two things especially have contributed to the making of Newbury: (1) its position on the Roman roads, which made the town a focus for trade from east and west; and (2) the cloth manufacture, which enabled it to hold its own from century to

ST. KATHERINE'S MARRIAGE LICENCES.

century, to entertain monarchs within its wealthy homes, and to endow more almshouses, and keep them going too, than any other town of like size and importance.

Our next paper will deal with some of the "Worthies" who helped to build up the fame and fortunes of the ancient borough.

To be continued.]

ST. KATHERINE'S MARRIAGE LICENCES.

[Continued from vol. iv., p. 280.]

KEELLEN, Susanna (see Sancho, or Sencho, Franchescho).
KELLY, Thomas, bachr., 30, St. K., mariner, and Mary Walker, widow, Greenwich, Kent. He signs bond and allon. 24th June, 1788.

KELLY, Mary (see Lolman, John).

KELSEY, Hannah (see Farmer, John).

KELSON (see Carter).

KENDALL, William, bachr., 21, St. Luke, Middlesex, pawnbroker, and Frances Demer, widow, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 8th September, 1792.

KENNEDY, Moses, widower, St. K., mariner, and Ann Norris, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 11th December, 1779.

KENWORTHY, John, bachr., 21, St. K., warehouseman, and Jane Sharpless, spr., 21, St. Pancras, Middlesex. He signs bond and allon. 15th April, 1768.

KENYON, Robert, widower, St. K., mariner, and Elizabeth Hopkins, widow, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 22nd November, 1760.

KING, Joseph, bachr., 39, St. K., mariner, and Elizabeth Wren, spr., 30, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 7th November, 1775.

KINGSTON, Richard, bachr., 21, St. K., waterman, and Elizabeth Ward, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 30th May, 1797.

KNIGHTLY, Eleanor (see Bourne, William).

KNOCK, Joseph, bachr., 30, St. K., gunsmith, and Jane Claridge, spr., 30, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 27th September, 1756.

LAMB, Barbara (see Reedhead, Ralph).

ST. KATHERINE'S MARRIAGE LICENCES.

- LANNAN, Henry, bachr., 21, St. K., gentleman, and Jane Lemon, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 7th May, 1796; the marriage licence is filed with them.
- LATHAM, Anne (see Vincent, Anthony).
- LAUGHTON, Edward, bachr., 24, St. K., dealer in coals, and Ann Hives, spr., 24, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 1st November, 1757.
- LAW, Mary Ann (see Short, John).
- LAWRENCE, Elizabeth (see Brown, Thomas).
- LAWSON, Jane (see Forthman, David).
- LEGG, Richard, widower, St. George, Middlesex, cordwainer, and Marigher Eggton, spr., 22, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 10th May, 1785.
- LEMON, Jane (see Lannan, Henry).
- LEWIS, Elizabeth (see Allen, James).
- LIEBERMANS, Catharina (see Hartmann, August Ferdenant Antohn).
- LINCH, Sarah (see Gregory, Thomas).
- LINCOLN, Mary (see Smith, John).
- LITTLEHALES, Thomas, widower, St. K., ironmonger, and Elizabeth Powell, widow, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 10th August, 1765.
- LIVING, Henry, bachr., 21, St. K., merchant, and Sarah Book, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 21st December, 1798.
- LLOYD, Michael, bachr., 25, St. K., mariner, and Mary Morton, spr., 23, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 9th September, 1763.
- LOCKYER, Rachael (see Morley, Joseph Goodman).
- LOFT, Elizabeth (see Goddard, John).
- LOGAN, George, bachr., 21, St. K., seaman, and Margaret Shepherd, widow, St. K. He signs bond, 3rd September, and allon. 17th September, 1785.
- LOLMAN, John, bachr., 21, St. K., mariner, and Mary Kelly, widow, St. K. He signs (by mark) bond and allon. 25th September, 1798.
- LONG, Mary (see Maclean, John).
- LORRELL, William, bachr., 22, St. K., butcher, and Elizabeth Harris, widow, Hampstead, Middlesex. He signs bond and allon. 4th September, 1769.
- LOTT, Lewis, bachr., St. K., and Rachael Hann, spr., Gravesend, Kent. Note of marriage licence, 20th November, 1698, "St. K. Act Book," fol. 1.
- LOVEJOY, Elizabeth (see Browne, Thomas).

ST. KATHERINE'S MARRIAGE LICENCES.

- LUTWYCHE, William, bachr., 21, St. K., victualler, and Elizabeth Cort, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 10th October, 1783.
- McCLOUD, William, bachr., 21, St. K., mariner, and Mary Schroder, widow, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 23rd February, 1779.
- McCOLLOCK, Charles, widower, St. K., mariner, and Elizabeth Howell, widow, St. Paul, Shadwell, Middlesex. He signs bond and allon. 17th October, 1789.
- McCREE, Allan, bachr., 21, St. K., mariner, and Judith Thompson, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 7th April, 1783.
- MACCULLE, William, bachr., St. K., and Sarah Storm, spr., St. K. Note of marriage licence, 23rd May, 1699, "St. K. Act Book," fol. 3.
- MACDOUGALL, Allan, bachr., 21, St. Botolph without Aldgate, gentleman, and Margareta Campbell, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon., 18th November, 1789.
- MACGUIRE, John, bachr., 25, St. K., mariner, and Mary Ann Benbow, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 17th September, 1791.
- MACKELROY (or McElroy), Henry, bachr., 26, St. K., victualler, and Dorothy Hogen, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 22nd December, 1760.
- MACKEVOY, Ann (see Harris, George).
- MACKIE, John, bachr., 25, St. K., and Hannah Pearce, widow, St. K. She signs (by mark) bond and allon. 4th December, 1762.
- MACLEAN, John, bachr., 30, St. K., mariner, and Mary Long, spr., 21, St. K. He signs (by mark) bond and allon. 5th September, 1783.
- MCLEOD, Normand, bachr., 21, St. K., cooper, and Margaret Hewerdine, spr., 21, St. John, Wapping, Middlesex. He signs bond and allon. 11th February, 1772.
- MCNEALL, Daniel, bachr., 24, St. K., mariner, and Mary Reed, spr., 22, St. K. He signs bond and allon, 27th August, 1764.
- MANTZ, Martha (see Hoffman, John Barnard).
- MARCROM, Edward, bachr., St. K., and Pheby Whitefield, spr., St. Mary-le-Bow, London. Note of marriage licence, 21st January, 1698, "St. K. Act Book," fol. 1.
- MARDON, Mary (see Warren, Edmund).
- MARKINTIDE, Elizabeth (see Poego, Domingo).

[To be continued.]

ROMAN REMAINS IN GREENWICH PARK.

BY HERBERT JONES, F.S.A., F.L.S.

EARLY last year a workman employed in Greenwich Park found at the side of a slight declivity some coarse *tesserae*, mortar, and fragments of tiles, which were recognised as of Roman origin; there were also chalk flints not found naturally in the Park, and pieces of Kentish ragstone, which must have been brought there from a distance of many miles. Traces of the Roman occupation had previously been found in the neighbourhood, in digging foundations for houses outside the Park walls, and the course of the Watling Street from Dover to London is believed by many to have been through what is now Greenwich Park. Whether this was so or not, it is certain that the line it took cannot have been very far from the place where the remains were found last spring. This place is near the verge of the hill where the Thames valley slope begins. Unfortunately the surrounding ground has been a good deal disturbed, and in many places cut away, a gravel-pit having formerly existed in the immediate vicinity.

On the 3rd February, 1902, a trial trench was cut from the face of the hill where the objects were discovered, and at a depth of about eighteen inches under the surface numerous Roman remains were reached. These consisted of coarse *tesserae*, nearly all formed from tiles and rather over an inch square, wall plaster, roofing tiles broken into small fragments, with the lumps of mortar by which they were fixed; there were also a few smaller *tesserae* and a piece of *opus signinum* flooring, once well polished, but little or none of the actual material of any walls, and only one or two pieces of pottery. Further work was then suspended until March, when a systematic exploration of the site was begun, and carried on at intervals until the end of May, being then suspended for the summer with the intention of resuming it in the autumn. The exploration of the site is therefore far from complete, and this notice may require much correction in the light of further discoveries.

The structural remains of the building found *in situ* consisted of parts of three floors and a fragment of wall. The floors were of the usual Roman construction, and consisted of a layer of rough concrete, surmounted by one of finer material, upon which the actual floor is laid. The external surface was, in the case of the first floor, coarse red

ROMAN REMAINS IN GREENWICH PARK.

tesseræ rather more than an inch square, cut from ordinary roofing tiles. This floor lies at a level of nearly three feet higher than the other two. The existing portion, which is still uncovered for inspection, is of very irregular shape, roughly 14 feet by 12, and has been much broken up in comparatively modern times for the purpose of planting an elm, the centre one of a ring, now a very fine tree, apparently about 250 years old. There is only a small fragment of the *tesseræ* flooring left, but the *tesseræ* all show signs of much wear, as is the case with nearly all those found loose during the excavations. The remaining two floors on the lower level had probably been faced with fine *opus signinum*, smoothed and polished on the surface as many pieces of this material were found upon them, some with the face upwards and others reversed, but unfortunately all were loose.

It may, perhaps, be as well to remark that *opus signinum* is a kind of fine concrete, formed of mortar mixed with small pieces of broken red tile. It varies in quality, and was much used by the Romans as material for floors, sometimes under *tesseræ*; but the finer descriptions, smoothed and polished, often formed the upper surface, and being very hard and of a bright cherry red colour, must have been highly ornamental. *Tesseræ* are small blocks of tile, stone, or other substances, varying in size from about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch square, placed side by side to form a pavement, often in pretty geometrical or other patterns, but the coarser sorts are generally used plain.

The second and third floors were connected with each other, the level being the same, but they must have belonged to separate chambers. The third was supported upon a stratum of hard gravel, evidently artificial, as it was at one part carried over the opening of a shallow pit filled up with fragments of oolite stone, most likely the waste of a mason's workshop.

Immediately adjoining the second and third floors, as shown by the plan, is the only block of walling found. It is 6 feet 6 inches long, 24 inches thick, with an offset, probably the remains of a pilaster or buttress, projecting 6 inches from its face. It remains two courses high, built of large pieces of Kentish ragstone set in good white mortar with wide joints. It was, when found, wholly detached from either of the floors, though standing on the same level as the second and third. Up to the present it has been impossible to ascertain the character of the building of which it formed part, but it must have been one of very solid construction. The wall stands, without foundation or footings, upon the Thanet sand, and its base is at a depth of about four feet below the present surface of the soil.

ROMAN REMAINS IN GREENWICH PARK.

Up to the present, all attempts to find any connection between the floors and wall at the lower level, and the one first found, which lies about three feet higher, has been fruitless; indeed the walls, with the exception of that above described, seem to have been eradicated for building material down to their very bases, and the gravel beds and Thanet sand of the subsoil forming as good a foundation for buildings as could be wished, no lines of gravel, such as were used by the Romans at Silchester and other places, seem to have been required.

Endeavours were made by trenching to ascertain the original extent of the building, but without success; it, however, appeared certain that it had never extended far to the south, as the ground on that side, less disturbed than on any other, showed no traces of building at a short distance from the floors, and nothing but fallen building material was met with at any point south of them.

The tops of the surrounding knolls were also thoroughly searched by trenching for Roman or any other remains, but without result. As on the south of the site, the undisturbed gravel or sand was always reached at a very short distance under the turf; but it is a singular fact that a coin of Mark Antony, the earliest coin found, came from a trench about 100 yards north-east of the floors. It probably had very little to do with the building itself, but may have been dropped by a passer-by.

The three floors, with the wall, have been railed in and were left open during last summer for general inspection, and, from the number of visitors to them, seem to have attracted considerable interest. All the objects found are deposited in cases at the park-keeper's office, and it is hoped that a small museum may shortly be built to contain them, together with other finds continually coming to light in Greenwich Park.

It is probable that the further excavations intended to be undertaken in the spring may result in the discovery of more remains of the building, though from the disturbance the surface soil has undergone at various times, as mentioned above, these are not likely to be very large. Should a rubbish-pit be come upon—none such has yet been found—it will probably be possible from its contents to form a reliable opinion as to the character and object of the building.

The materials of which the building was constructed, so far as found, were: flat roof tiles with flanges (*tequæ*), half-round roof tiles (*imbrices*), and a quantity of the mortar by which these were secured in position. These tiles are of the ordinary Roman character, of fine well-burnt clay, but without any stamp. There were also a few walling and many hypocaust tiles, both flat and box tiles;

ROMAN REMAINS IN GREENWICH PARK.

indicating the proximity of a heating apparatus, no remains of which have, however, yet been discovered. It is worthy of remark that all the mortar found was white, without admixture of broken tile, the only exception being the concrete used in the foundation of the floors.

Coloured wall plaster was found in large quantities, the colouring, mostly of regular patterns, apparently a dark dado with lighter wall above; a few scraps seem to show traces of freehand decoration. Judging from the colours used, the plaster probably came from three or four apartments. The walls themselves seem to have been constructed of chalk flints, Kentish ragstone, and lumps of chalk, all brought from a distance; and to judge from the remains, tiles must have been sparingly used. There are no tiles in the fragment of wall yet standing.

There were many scraps of oolite, much resembling Bath stone, some squared, and three pieces apparently parts of drums of small columns, about eight inches in diameter. This would seem to indicate that the building belonged to the "corridor" type; that is, with an external passage giving access to the different chambers, the roof of the passage or corridor being supported upon small columns.

There were also pieces of red sandstone, one worked to a very good moulding, and another bearing a few letters of an inscription. The few fragments of marble found must all have come from slabs attached to the walls of the building.

This is all that can be said about the building itself at the present time, but the various objects found by the excavators perhaps exceed in interest the remains of the erection itself.

Among a mass of fallen rubbish, near the third floor, was found the right arm of a female figure, somewhat less than life-size, executed in oolite. The elbow is bent, and the hand holds a garment thrown loosely over the shoulder. In the hand has been an inserted object, probably of metal.

Three fragments of a thin slab of fine white marble, fortunately fitted together, forming the outer upper portion of a tablet bearing an inscription, and showing the outer moulding finely worked. The letters were:

NV
CV
MC
S

about one inch in height and well cut. There are fragments of, probably, two other marble slabs, but of much coarser material and workmanship, bearing the following letters rudely cut:

TS A C

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A portion of a slab of red sandstone also bears the following letters :

VLAR
IAIVS

Roman statues, or fragments of them, as well as inscriptions, are exceedingly rare in the south-east of England, and it is interesting that traces of three, if not of four, inscriptions should have been found among the small ruins at Greenwich. They were, no doubt, from votive tablets, but one may possibly be sepulchral, and it is probable that more fragments of them may yet come to light. In any case, the lettering of the pieces found will throw a light upon the probable date of their erection.

A great many broken pieces of pottery were found in the diggings, most of the sorts common among Roman remains in the south of Britain being represented, especially, as might be expected, the Upchurch ware, manufactured so largely by the Romans near the village of Upchurch, at the mouth of the Medway.

There were many pieces of the red ware, formerly called *samian*, now generally *pseudo-samian*, sometimes *anetine*. This pottery, generally the most conspicuously displayed in all collections of Roman remains, varies very much both in quality and ornamentation, some examples being much coarser than others. None of the finest sorts were found at Greenwich, and the ornamentation of what was discovered was generally coarse, possibly indicating a late date. One or two vessels, though broken into pieces, were nearly perfect when pieced together, but there are some large fragments of several others. The objects in relief upon them consist mainly of single figures of men and animals, representing hunting and similar scenes.

As usual in Roman excavations, many objects of iron were found—several keys, fragments of a lock, a fine piece of small chain, and various other miscellaneous objects, with many nails and wall clamps.

Bronze articles were but very few, and in bad condition, indeed merely scraps; and the glass, though all of good quality, very much broken up. There were bottoms and rims of bottles, and one or two small fragments of window-glass. Some few beads were found.

Of purely decorative objects, the most interesting was probably a fine scrap of green porphyry, measuring 3 inches by 2 inches and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, finely polished on the outer side. If this has been part of a wall lining, as it apparently was, the chamber it belonged to must have been highly decorated and of great beauty.

The head and upper part of a small female figure in fine bone, with the arms extended above her head and bearing between them an elliptical object, probably a shield, may be the upper part of a

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small statuette of Victory; it is of good workmanship and design, and is decidedly unusual in form. There are also some few other pieces of decorative bone, the object of which is not very apparent.

The animal remains were but few, the chief being two very fine antlers of the red deer; there is also one of the fallow deer, but as a herd of fallow deer has been for many years kept in Greenwich Park, this may possibly be modern. No trace of the roe was found, but some teeth of horses, oxen, pigs, and small sheep. As usual, many oyster shells came to light, also traces of whelk, cockle, and mussel shells.

Considering the small extent of the site excavated, the coins were very numerous, amounting up to the present time to nearly 400, of which none were gold, only four silver, the remainder bronze, a few had been washed, or plated, with silver. They have all been submitted to Mr. Grüber of the British Museum for examination; Mr. Tugwell, of Lewisham, has also given much labour to the work of sorting and determining them.

The earliest coin, as mentioned above, is a *denarius* of Mark Antony with a galley, XIV. Legion, *circa* B.C. 35, found at some little distance from the building itself, and, of course, struck long before its erection. The next in date are of Claudius I., who reigned from A.D. 41 to 54, and the sequence continues from this date, almost without interruption, down to Honorius, A.D. 395-423, in whose reign the Legionaries left Britain, and the Roman rule in these islands came to an end. Many of the coins are in good, some few in fine condition, showing that the soil is suitable for their preservation, and hardly any show any traces of exposure to the action of fire. The rarest is a third, brass, of Constantine the Great: obverse, wreathed head to left, *Constantinus Max. Aug.*; reverse, male figure, standing, *Pax Publica*. This piece may possibly be unique.

The second, brass, of Hadrian, with the reverse of Britannia, is certainly scarce, and, fortunately, in good condition. As might have been expected, many of the coins bear the London mint mark, and many others that of Treves, the centre of the Roman Imperial government in the North of Europe. All the most interesting coins are arranged, and can be well seen at the office of the keeper of the Park, and it is hoped that they may be permanently exhibited, forming, as they do, a very instructive series of the coinage of the Emperors.

While it is much to be regretted that the excavations in Greenwich Park have resulted in the discovery of only insignificant remains of the actual Roman building formerly existing there, the proof of the fact of a settlement on the site is a valuable contribu-



One Foot

Rubbing of the Poley Brass, Rochester Cathedral.

THE POLEY MONUMENT AT ROCHESTER.

tion to our antiquarian knowledge, as is also the discovery of part of a statue, and especially the fragments of inscriptions, so rare in the neighbourhood of London.

The results already attained are a sufficient inducement for the continuation of researches on the spot, as these may yield still more valuable and interesting results. No rubbish pit has yet been found, but should one be met with, which is highly probable, its contents would no doubt throw much light upon the uses to which the building was put, for there are grounds for supposing it was not simply an ordinary dwelling-house. Likewise the well, if found, would doubtless afford very valuable information. The course of the Watling Street, in the immediate neighbourhood of Greenwich, still remains an unsolved problem of no small interest and difficulty, and upon this, it is hoped, further excavations in connection with these remains may throw light.

All the structural parts remained exposed for public inspection during the summer, and every object found, which is of the slightest interest, is deposited in the office of the keeper of the Park at the Blackheath Lodge, where they can be seen on application.

[We hope to give illustrations of some of the objects described above in our April issue.—ED.]

NOTES ON THE POLEY MONUMENT IN ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

BY TOM E. SEDGWICK.

IT would perhaps be hard to find in any other cathedral or church a more comprehensive series of monumental slabs than those which now lie in Rochester Cathedral. The brasses have long since been destroyed or removed, but their indents still show quite clearly what the original design really was, and the ledger stones, which towards the end of the seventeenth century gradually replaced the debased brasses of the period, are also represented by a remarkably fine and varied series.

The latest known brass is that at St. Mary Cray, dated 1777 and the earliest ledger stones occur about a century before that time. The transition from the use of brasses to that of stones for monuments can easily be traced in the Home Counties. The brass in the middle of the seventeenth century often had the inscription incised on the stone instead of it being engraved on a metal plate in the same way as the figures were. The use of figures also became

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less common, and examples exist of monuments which consist of a metal plate engraved, with a shield placed over a very lengthy inscription, written mostly in the superlative, which is precisely what usually constitutes the design for a ledger-stone memorial. In the latter case, however, it was found necessary to carve the crest and shield in the round, but sunk in the stone, instead of incising it as in the metal.

One of the most interesting of the latter kind is that to Richard Poley, esq., which appears to be still in more or less its original position in the nave, at the foot of the steps leading to the choir. This monument exhibits one of those fitful reversion to a former type, but tempered with an adherence to the style of art current at the time, which is to be found in all branches of mediæval art, and not least in monuments. The achievement is rendered on a brass plate, secured by a score of large-headed plugs to a ledger-stone inscription. The blazon of the plate is: *or* a lion rampant impaling *gules*, a chevron engrailed *or* between three leopards' faces. The crest is, a lion rampant collared, ringed and chained The motto, FORTIOR EST QUI SE, seems to lack some such word as *regat* or *vincit* for rendering its true meaning. Papworth attributes *gules*, a chevron engrailed *or* between three leopards' heads [faces], to Justice, Parker, Periam, Wilsford and Wilford. The style of the design is very much of the Chippendale period in the sprays of laurel surrounding the shield, whilst the shell design of the border of the shield itself is Jacobean in character. The whole composition of this memorial is especially interesting, forming as it does a most important link between the ledger stones, which abounded in the eighteenth century in the place of brasses—two classes of monuments which have been largely used in Rochester Cathedral.

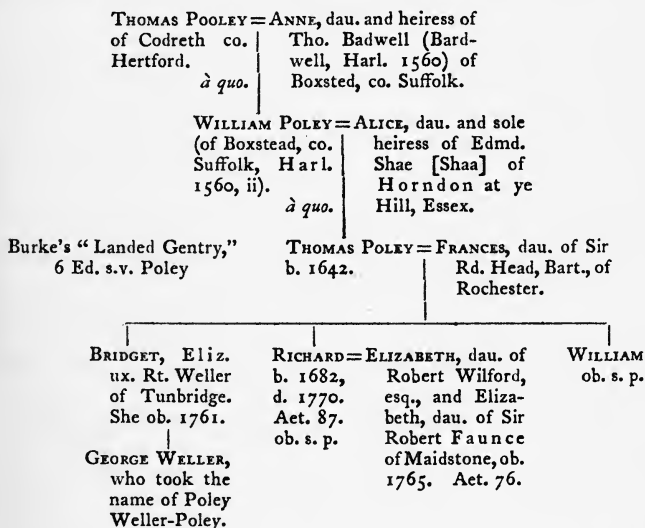
The inscription beneath this is clearly cut in stone, and is as below:

FORTIOR EST QUI SE./ SUBTUS POSITÆ SUNT RELIQUIÆ / RICHARDI
POLEY, ARMIGERI, ARTIUMQ. MAGISTRI / COLLEGII QUONDAM RE-
GINALIS APUD CANTABRIGIENSES, / ET REGIÆ/ TANDEM SOCIETATIS
SOCIJ :/ NECNON REGIBUS GEORGIO II^{do}. ET III^{tio}. EX ANTE/ AMBU-
LONIBUS HONORARIJS./ GENUS SI FORTE EXCUTIAS, LECTOR/ INVENIES
ILLUM FUISSE FILIUM PRIMOGENITUM/ THOMÆ POLEY ;/ EX EQUES-
TRI ILLA ET ANTIQUA ORTI FAMILIA POLEYORUM / DE BOXTED/
HALL IN AGRO SUFFOLCIENSI, / (REMOTIORIBUS AB ÆVIS PROVENTA
DE MISNIA IN SAXONIA)/ ET FRANCISÆ CONJUGIS SUÆ,/ DOMINIQ.
RICHARDI HEAD BARONETTI EX SECUNDO VENTRE FILLÆ / SUBTUS
ETIAM SUNT POSITÆ RELIQUIÆ UXORIS EJUS ELIZABETHÆ, / FILLÆ
POSTHUMÆ ROBERTI WILFORD ARMIGERI, / NAVISQ. BELLICÆ PRÆ-

THE POLEY MONUMENT AT ROCHESTER.

FECTI;/ EX EQUESTRI ILLA ITIDEM ET ANTIQUA ORTI WILFORDIORUM
 FAMILIA/ DE ILLDEN IN PARTE CANTII ORIENTALI/ ET ELIZA-
 BETHÆ CONJUGIS SUÆ,/ DOMINIQ. ROBERTI FAUNCE DE MAID-
 STONE EQUITIS AURATI./ FILLÆ PRIMOGENITÆ;/ EX QUA DUAS
 SUSCEPIT FILIAS, QUARUM ALTERA MAJORQ. NATU/ ELIZABETHA
 MATRI TANTUN SUPERSTITIT PATRIQ. AMICUM RESTITET SOLAMEN./
 OBIIT ILLA VICESSIMO OCTAVO DIE MAII/ ANNO SALUTIS 1765,
 ÆTATIS SUÆ 76^{to}.;/ ILLE AUTEM/ (IDEMQ. HÆRES ULTIMUS MAS-
 CULUS ISTIUS ANTIQUÆ FAMILIÆ)/ VICESSIMO DIE JANUARIII ANNO
 SALUTIS 1770, ÆTATIS SUÆ 87^o./ SIQUID LAUDE DIGNUM SECUSVE
 FECERIT VEL ILLE VEL ILLA/ NIHIL TIBI HORUM, LECTOR, IN MAR-
 MORE OCCURRET/ LIBRIS SCILICET NON PERITURIS INSCRIBETUR ET
 SUO UTERQUE DOMINO/ (QUEM NEC ULLA EFFUGIET ANIMÆ COGI-
 TATIO CUIQ. SOLI SIT GLORIA)./ AUT STABIT AUT CADET/ SUPREMÆ
 MNEMOSYNON HOC PIETATIS ERGA PARENTES SUOS/ PONI CURAVIT
 ELIZABETHA POLEY:/ SUAS QUOQ. SUBTUS RELIQUIAS VOLENTE DEO/
 (PLACIDOG. ITIDEM UTI SPERAT, ANIMO)/ TANDEN ALIQUANDO DE-
 POSITURA./ ELIZABETHA POLEY/ PLACIDE OBDORMIVIT/ NOV. 24,
 1792/ AET. 76.

I am indebted to my friend Mr. J. G. Bradford for the following interesting pedigree of this family, which he compiled from the Harleian MSS. (1177, ii, and 1560) and other sources:



Richard Poley would also be entitled to several quarterings, as will easily be seen by his descent as traced above. But doubtless

THE POLEY MONUMENT AT ROCHESTER.

it was thought that the simple impalement of his own family cognisance with that of his wife's family would be sufficient to be engraved, and possibly his daughter, who laid down this memorial to her parents and herself, had some considerations as to expense. The result, it must be admitted, is far happier than would have been the case if the shield were overloaded with minute quarterings, the necessarily fine engraving of which would now be much worn, and possibly undecipherable.

An anonymous writer, two years after the death of Richard Poley, says that he left £20 as a donation to the Cathedral library. "In the younger part of his life, this gentleman had been secretary to Mr. W. Finch, when ambassador at the court of Sweden, and was some years before his death, appointed by that nobleman to an honourable employment, in his majesty's household. He died Jan. 20, 1770, and lyeth buried at the foot of the steps ascending to the choir. In him was united the gentleman and scholar. By his benefaction to the Library of this cathedral, he discovered his inclination to assist the studious endeavors of those, who, may be animated as he was, with the laudable desire of excelling in useful literature."*

In the Cathedral Register of Burials the following items occur :

- 1765, 31 May. Mrs. Elizabeth Poley, wife of Richard Poley, Esq., of St. Nicholas. In this Cathedral.
- 1770, 26 Jan. Richard Poley, Esq. In the Cathedral.
- 1792, 1 Dec. Mrs. Elizabeth Poley. In the Cathedral. Buried in linen. 50s. paid for the use of the Poor of the Precincts.

The term "Mrs." in the last case must of necessity have been used as a form of courtesy. The reference therein to the payment for the privilege of being buried in linen has reference to the terms of the act for burial in woollen, which had been enacted with a view to the encouragement of British wool, a fine being imposed for any evasion of its terms.

Unfortunately this most interesting memorial is now hidden by the polished pine seats for the choir, which so disfigure the nave of the Cathedral, and it is, therefore, not often seen by the general public.

* "History and Antiquities of Rochester," 8vo, Rochester, 1772, p. 64.

S. Augustine with S. Faith under St. Paul's.



THREE SILVER GILT FLAGONS, 1610-1637.

TWO SILVER GILT PATENS, 1570-1630.

TWO MODERN METAL DISHES.

ALL BELONGING TO S. AUGUSTINE'S PARISH.

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE IN THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.

BY EDWIN FRESHFIELD, JUNIOR.

[Continued from Vol. IV., p. 319.]

INVENTORIES OF PLATE.

S. Augustine with S. Faith under S. Paul's.

S. Augustine.

ONE large and two smaller silver-gilt tankards. The date mark on the former is for 1637 and a maker's mark WM, and on the two latter for 1610 and 1630 respectively. They are all inscribed with the weights and "Austins parish church." The larger one is inscribed "The Gift of John Osborne parishioner and his three children William, John, and Elizabeth all three borne and christened in this parish." The second of the smaller ones has a maker's mark IM and a pig passant, and both are inscribed "The gift of Daniell Hollingworth, 1631." Illustrated on the plate to this article.

A silver-gilt cup with the date mark for 1859, inscribed with the weight and "This chalice was made out of one the gift of Samuel Langham, grocer A.D. 1630 and a portion of another the property of the parish of S. Augustine. W. H. Milman, rector, A. Wilson, W. Palmer, churchwardens, A.D. 1859."

A small silver-gilt paten cover inscribed "The gift of Samuell Langham, Grocer," and probably given by the donor of the cup of 1630, referred to above.

A small silver-gilt paten with the date mark for 1570 and a maker's mark M in a plain shield, and inscribed "S. Augustine's parish," and probably belonging to the other parish cup referred to above.

A silver-gilt paten with the date mark for 1859, inscribed with the weight and "This paten was made A.D. 1859 out of the remaining portions of a chalice, 1608, the property of the parish of S. Augustine, W. H. Milman, rector."

A silver-gilt paten inscribed with weight and "The gift of Ralph Tunstall to S. Austins church 1631." There is no mark except of the maker, which is WR, with a bar above and a pellet below in a plain shield.

Two metal dishes inscribed "S. Augustines parish."

A beadle's staff with a silver head. The head is a statuette of

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

S. Augustine in his robes seated on a throne holding a staff in his left hand. The base is inscribed "The Revd. J. W. Vivian D.D. Rector, William Smith Esqre. Isaac Lawrence Esqre. churchwardens, 1830."

S. Faith.

Two silver-gilt tankards with the date mark for 1631, and a maker's mark R C, with an arrow head below in a heart-shaped shield inscribed with the weights and "Ecclesiæ Stæ. Fidei ex dono Gulielmi Draperi mercator. sciss Lond. qui obiit mens Aug 22. An. Dni. 1631."

Two silver tankards. One has the date mark for 1640, and a maker's mark R W in a hexagon stamp with a mullet above, and is inscribed with the arms of the Stationers' Company, and "Ecclesiæ parochiali Stæ Fidis donavit Gulielm Aspley stationari præter 5 libras paupibz legatas qui obiit 18 Dec. 1640." The other has the date mark for 1661, and a maker's mark G D with a rose and two pellets below in a heart-shaped shield, inscribed "The gift of M M to ye parish church of S. Faiths under Pauls for ye sole use of ye sacrament."

Two silver-gilt cups inscribed with the weights. The one has the date mark for 1568, and a maker's mark R D in monogram in a plain shield, and is inscribed "S F." The other has the date mark for 1622 and a maker's mark R S with a heart below, and is inscribed "S. Faith."

A silver-gilt cup with the date mark for 1664, and a maker's mark I G with a mullet below in a heart-shaped shield, and the same inscription as on the flagon given by "M M." The weight is also inscribed.

Two silver-gilt patens. One, a paten cover, has the date mark for 1568, and a maker's mark R D in monogram in a plain shield as above, and is inscribed with the weight and "S.F. 1569." The other has the date mark for 1595, and is inscribed with the weight and "S.F. 1595," and a maker's mark a lion sejant bearing a banner.

A silver-gilt paten with the same date mark and inscription as on the cup presented by M.M.

A silver-gilt spoon, sugar-sifter shape. The marks are not distinguishable; inscribed "B. Adams, T. Malpas, churchwardens S. Faith, 1777."

A metal-gilt dish inscribed "S. Faith's parish."

A beadle's staff with a metal pear-shaped head, gilt, inscribed "The parish of S. Faith the Virgin."

This is the largest collection of plate in a City church. The

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

flagons are all tankards of the usual type. The three first flagons are ornamented round the middle with strap pattern. The cup given by M M belongs to *Type 6*. The cup made in 1859 belongs to *Type 9*. The two cups belong to *Type 3*, they are very fine and decorated like the three flagons. "M M," the donor of the flagon, cup, and paten, is Mrs. Mary Master, and gifts of plate were made by her to S. Botolph, Aldgate, to All Hallows, Lombard Street, and to Stepney. The plate given by her to the second-named church and to this church are by the same maker. The maker's marks, R C and I G, will be found at S. Swithin and All Hallows, Lombard Street; G D at Holy Trinity, Minorities; R S at S. Andrew Undershaft; I M at All Hallows, Barking; and I M, R C, G D, R D, R S, I G, will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate*, under dates 1639, 1624, 1637, 1552, 1619, 1655. W M and M probably are those given under dates 1648 and 1565. The church of S. Augustine was rebuilt by Wren after the Fire.

S. Bartholomew the Great.

Two silver-gilt cups with conical covers; both have the date mark for 1689 and a maker's mark P M, and are inscribed "S. Bartholomew the Great." One is also inscribed "Ex dono Johannis Whiting 1690." The other is also inscribed "Ex dono Antonii Burgesse 1690."

A small silver-gilt cup with the date mark for 1792 and a maker's mark H C in an oblong stamp, and is inscribed with a coat-of-arms and "The gift of William Edwardes Lord Kensington, patron of this church S. Bartholomew the Great 1792."

A large silver paten with the same date and maker's marks as the cups, and inscribed "S. Bartholomew the Great."

A small silver-gilt paten with the same marks as on the small cup, and inscribed with a crest and "1792."

A silver-gilt spoon with the date mark for 1774.

A silver-gilt dish with the date mark for 1831 and a maker's mark A F over S G in a shaped shield, and inscribed "In usum ecclesiae S. Barthol : Mag : D.D. M. J. Phillips Rectotis soror et nuper Patroni Vidua 1830."

A beadle's staff with a silver head. The top is a statuette of S. Bartholomew holding a butcher's knife, and has the date mark for 1730. It is inscribed "The gift of Samuel Atkins, Citizen and Clothworker of London to the parish of S. Bartholomew the Great Anno Dom : 1731. Repaired and beautified 1828."

The two cups of this church are very plain; they belong to *Type 6*. The sides are straight, slightly splayed at the lip and flat

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

at the base. The stems are plain. The covers are peculiar, and "conical" hardly describes them accurately. The lower part is like an inverted saucer with a cone rising from the foot of the saucer and ending in a little knob. The small cup has a wine-glass-shaped bowl and a plain stem and foot. The marks P M and H C will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate*, under date 1682 and 1788 respectively. The latter is there given as the mark of Henry Chawner. P M will also be found on plate at Christ Church, Newgate Street. This church escaped the Great Fire.

S. Bartholomew the Less.

Two silver tankards with the date mark for 1682, and a maker's mark I.A. inscribed with the weight. One is inscribed "The guift of Evodias Inman, goldsmith, and inhabitant of this parish to the parishioners of S. Bartholomews the lesse London 1682." And the other was given by the parishioners out of two small flagons which were worn out.

Two silver cups and paten covers, both inscribed with the weights. One has the same marks as the flagons, and is inscribed "S. Bartholomews the less 1682." The other has the date mark for 1703, and a maker's mark D.W. with two pellets above and three and a cinquefoil below in a heart-shaped shield, and is inscribed "Danti in ocullo reddat Deus in propatulo."

A silver cup inscribed with the weight and "The guifte of John Jones, citizen and marchant tailor of London Ano 1639."

A silver cup inscribed with the weight and "S. Bartholomew the Less for the use of the Lock in Kent street, Southwark." This cup has a mark which belongs to the series 1736 to 1755.

Two silver patens with the date mark for 1678, and a maker's mark S.R. with a rose below in a plain shield, with an inscription showing that they were given by the parishioners in 1679. The weights are also inscribed.

A silver dish with the date mark for 1685, and a maker's mark H.P. with three pellets above and two pellets and a cinquefoil below in a plain shield inscribed with a coat-of-arms, and an inscription showing that it was presented by Robert Earl of Alisbury in 1686, as a legacy.

Four pewter dishes inscribed with the names of the churchwardens, Robert Goffe and Thomas Shrub, in 1648. The maker's mark is H H over a heart in a crescent in a circular stamp.

A silver spoon. ? 1803.

A beadle's staff with a silver head. The head is an orb with a ball or knob on the top, dated 1813.

A short ebony wand with a silver crown dated 1833.

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

The flagons of this church are tankards of the usual type. The two cups belong to *Type 2*. The bowls have conical sides with a flat base. The stems are of the usual type but heavy. The other two cups have wineglass-shaped bowls with slightly splayed lip, round at the base, and baluster stems. The dish has a rim chased with floral design and four cherubs' heads. The maker's mark S.R. and ? IA will be found in Appendix A, *Old English Plate*, under date 1669 (part II.) and 1674 respectively. This church escaped the Fire and is within the walls of Bartholomew's Hospital.

S. Bartholomew, Moor Lane.

This church plate is modern, and consists of a flagon, two cups, three patens, a spoon, and an almsdish. The box containing the plate has the following inscription: "This plate was manufactured from a service of Communion plate, presented to the church of S. Bartholomew, Moor Lane, by the Rector and parishioners of S. Margaret, Lothbury, and S. Bartholomew by the Royal Exchange, 1852." One of the cups and the paten belonging to it are jewelled with pearls and stones of not the best quality. One paten and the almsdish are made of brass, the rest of the plate is silver-gilt. The cups belong to *Type 9*. The church was built out of the proceeds of the sale of the site of S. Bartholomew by the Royal Exchange, which stood in Bartholomew Lane, and was pulled down in 1839, under the Act 2 and 3 Vic. cap. viii., to amend the law providing for the making of approaches to London Bridge. The new church was rebuilt stone for stone just outside the walls and close to Moorgate.

This may be a convenient place to record the existence of a set of silver-plated metal Communion plate, consisting of two cups of *Type 8* and two patens without any inscription, which are now in the possession of the Bank of England in a box labelled "Plate of the Chapel, White's Row." The box has been for many years, in a private part of the Bank, and there is no record of its deposit there. But there can be little doubt that it was deposited there by Archdeacon Hollingworth, Rector of S. Margaret, Lothbury, and S. Bartholomew by the Royal Exchange, and that he obtained it from Mr. Denton, the then Rector of S. Bartholomew, Moor Lane, in exchange for the plate which is referred to on the brass label of the plate-box above mentioned. Mr. Denton insisted on getting as much as he could from S. Bartholomew by the Royal Exchange in general, and the silver plate in particular, on the ground that the metal plate of White's Row Chapel which came to S. Bartholomew's, Moor Lane, when the chapel was pulled down was not good enough. When the Archdeacon got the metal plate

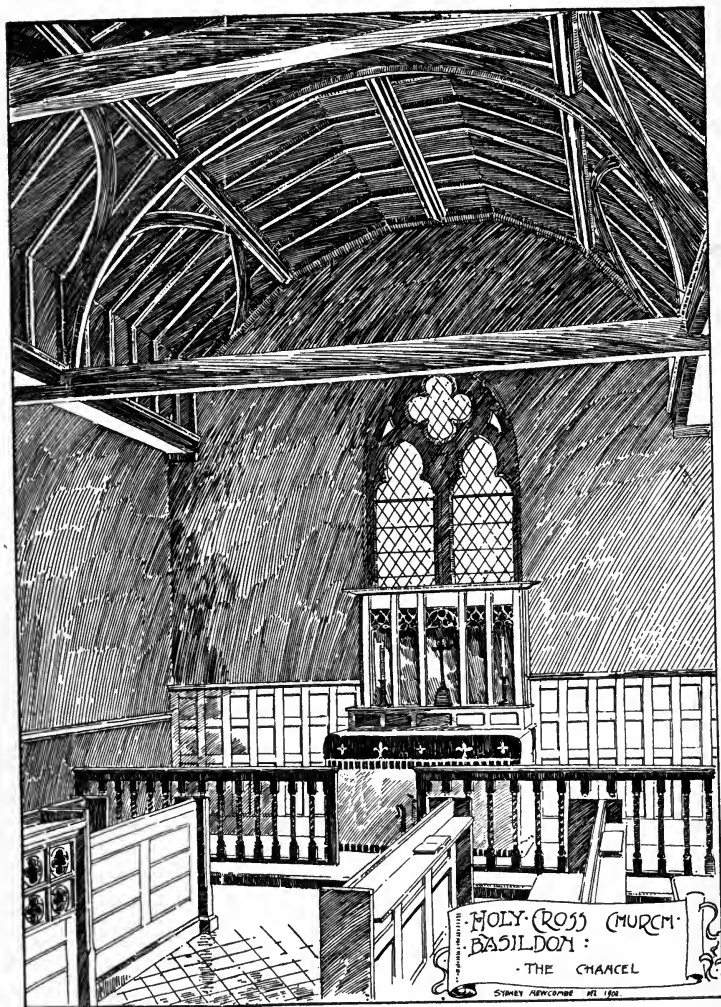
NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

he no doubt deposited it in the Bank of England, in the place where the S. Margaret, Lothbury, plate was usually kept. White's Row Chapel was pulled down sometime between 1840 and 1850, probably after S. Bartholomew's Church was built. The site of the chapel has been forgotten, and there is no reference to it in the old City directories, but an inhabitant of the parish told the writer that it stood about 200 yards N.E. of S. Bartholomew's Church, and that it was a "Puseyite place." S. Bartholomew by the Royal Exchange had at least two sets of plate. One presented to this church was melted down, as appears by the inscription quoted above. Another set is now in use in S. Margaret, Lothbury.

[We hear that another determined effort has been made by the Bishop of London to destroy a City church, this time it is All Hallows, Lombard Street, one of Wren's handsomest churches. The living is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. It seems that the various patrons or incumbents, whose consent was required to the scheme for uniting this parish with a neighbouring parish, were approached to see if they could accord it. Bishop, canons, clergy, all assented, but the laity, for whom the church was built, who are rated to support the rector under the Fire Acts, and whose consent to the demolition of their church and the alienation of the rate in lieu of tithe, which they have to pay, is necessary under the Union of Benefices Act, have not only signified their intention of opposing the union, but are requesting the appointment of a rector to their parish without further delay.

All we can say is, Well done the parishioners! Each in turn, Archbishop Tait, Bishop Jackson, Archbishop Temple, and Bishop Creighton, when they occupied the see of London, had to learn this same lesson. Each of them in turn attacked the City churches and each was defeated. If, instead of trying to devise means to pull the churches down, they had attempted to do something for their support and benefit, they might each one of them have obtained the support of the citizens instead of their opposition.

These churches were built and are still endowed out of the rates. The laity are the people chiefly concerned, and should be the first to be consulted. We say again, well done parishioners, and as a rider to their request for a parson, we would suggest a request to the bishop to do his duty and see that the incumbent when appointed comes and resides in the parish and does his work.—Ed.]



Holy Cross Church, Basildon : Chancel.
Drawn by Sydney Newcombe.

NOTES ON THE PARISHES OF LAINDON- CUM-BASILDON, ESSEX.

BY ERNEST GODMAN. ILLUSTRATED BY SYDNEY NEWCOMBE.

[Continued from vol. iv., p. 253.]

HOLY CROSS CHURCH, Basildon, has, like Laindon Church, already been described, so far as its structure is concerned, in the first of the "Rambles in the Home Counties,"¹ so it will not be necessary to go over the ground again. There is only one inscribed slab in the floor of the church—under the pulpit—of eighteenth century date. The slab, bearing the matrix of a brass, is in the nave floor on the opposite side of the church. All traces of figure and inscription have long since been torn away, so that one can only conjecture to whose memory it was placed here. Evidently it was not one of the priests, as these seem, by all records and traditions, to have lived and (presumably) been buried in Laindon Church, the church of Basildon never having been other than a chapel-of-ease to Laindon.

Although the fabric does not show work of earlier date than the fifteenth century (except perhaps the western half of the north wall of the nave), yet by the end of the seventeenth century it had become so "decayed and ruinous" as to necessitate very extensive repairs, as recorded on a tablet hung on the north wall of the nave:

SOLI DEO GLORIA

MEMORANDUM that the PARISHIONERS of *Basfeldon* in the Compass of one YEAR did Voluntarily Expend upon this their decayed and ruinous CHURCH the full sum of ELEVEN SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE in the Pound Collected according to the rents of their severall FARMS this was done at their own *proper* COST and CHARGES by the chearfull Contribution of ALL, and in particular by the Lavdable diligence and Industry of

m^r FRANCIS AYLETT Iun^r } *Sole Church Warden*
 } Anno Dom. 1702.

This fact is further recorded on the tower roof, the finial bearing a metal flag with the initials F. A., and the date 1702.

On the east wall, above the window, is a stone panel, bearing a record, almost illegible, but evidently referring to the rebuilding of the chancel in 1787 (?).

¹ Vol. iv., pp. 97-98.

NOTES ON LAINDON-CUM-BASILDON.

The south-east corner of the chancel, having again settled and become unsafe, has been rebuilt during the present year, when the oak reredos and panelling in the chancel were erected by the parishioners in commemoration of the Coronation of King Edward VII.

The only other memorials in the church are a tablet on the nave wall, bearing date 1888, recording the renewing of the fittings and flooring of the nave in that year, and a painted panel, framed and fixed on the easternmost tie-beam of the nave roof, bearing the Royal Arms with supporters, crest, and mottoes, and the initials A.R.

The Rectory-house.—This now stands in Basildon parish, about a quarter of a mile north of the church. Formerly it stood at the bend of the road half a mile to the west. The original building must have been of some antiquity and interest to have occasioned the remark by Morant, who so rarely troubled himself with describing the architectural features of the buildings he refers to, that “the parsonage-house lies in a bottom, betwixt Langdon-Church and Basildon, and, by the form of the chimney, seems to be a very ancient building.”

A terrier, dated 1610, quoted by Newcourt,¹ refers to the parsonage as “a Mansion-house with Sundry Rooms, a Brew-House, a Barn, two Stables, a Hay-House, and one long shed for Hay, one Orchard and one Garden: about 72 acres, and one Rood of Glebe, whereof 34 and 3 Rood lie in Basildon.”

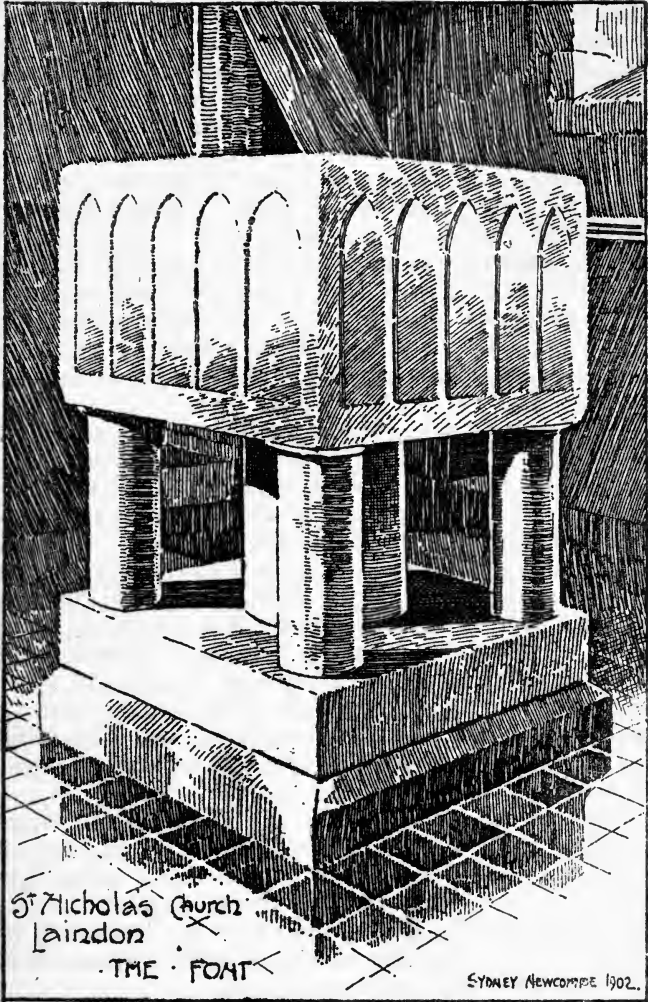
This house was burnt down about the middle of the last century, only a few outbuildings, chiefly barns, being left; the present rectory was built in its place by the Rev. Dr. Colls, vicar, in 1859, but *not* at his own expense, as might be inferred from the tablet placed in the porch to commemorate its erection.

Morant further records, in support of the tradition that a town of importance formerly existed hereabouts, that “quantities of human bones have also been dug up in the Gardens belonging to the Parsonage.”

Another fact in support of the same tradition is that a fair was formerly held in the parish on Holy Rood day, September 14th, and one day more, to which, says Morant, writing in 1768, “is great resort; and it is said that one much more considerable has dwindled to this.” But by the end of the eighteenth or the beginning of the nineteenth century, it seems to have died out altogether, and has not since been revived.

Manors.—In Laindon parish are two manors: Langdon and Gobions; and in Basildon three: Bardstaple or Barstaple Hall,

¹ “Repertorium,” vol. ii., p. 355.



NOTES ON LAINDON-CUM-BASILDON.

Belesdun, or Botelers (the house of which is now known as Moat House, although sometimes called Botelers), and Bartlesdon or Battleswick. To these, says Morant, "add Eastlee."

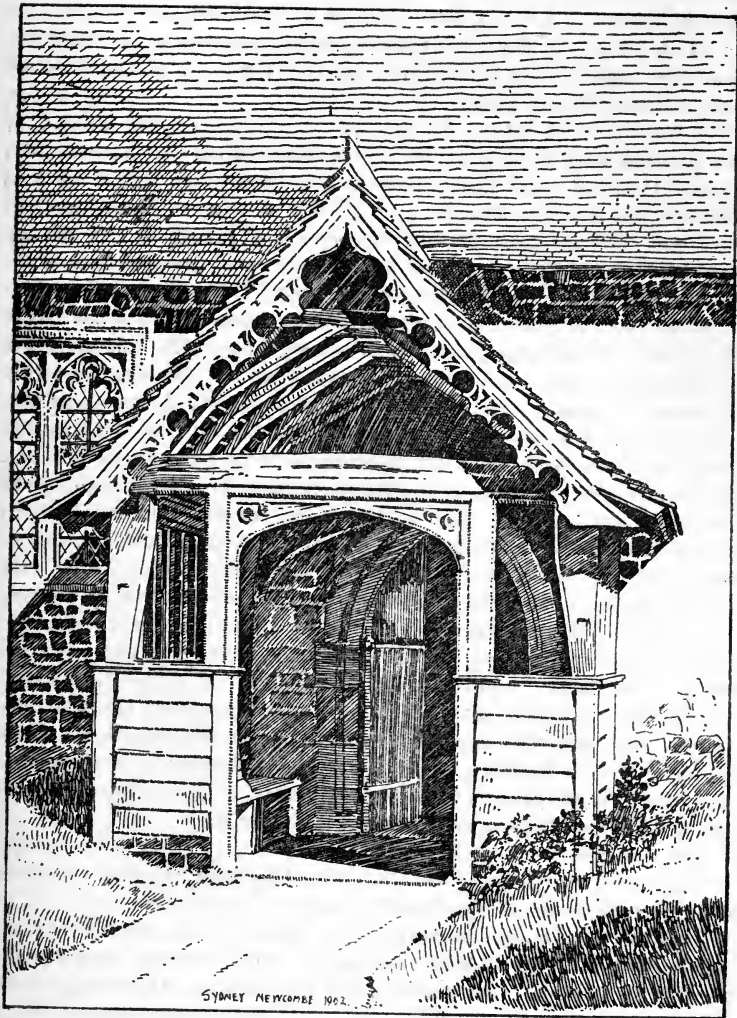
At the time of the Domesday Survey the manor of Langdon was the property of the Bishop of London, and has ever since belonged to his successors.

A record of the manor in 1290 is interesting, as showing that the great Royal Forest of Essex extended down at least to this point. In that year the manor was confirmed to the Bishop of London by King Edward I. "The year after it was certified that the Bishop had inclosed his wood in Leyndon, called the Fryth, with the demesne lands adjacent and had made a Park within the Bounds of the Forest of Essex."¹

Now the Frith was the manor-house, in which the courts were kept, and in this case presumably answers to Frith Farm, which is situate at the north-west extremity of the parish, adjoining Laindon Common, and near Billericay. So far I have not discovered that Laindon Hall, adjoining the east side of the churchyard, was ever used as a manor-house. It is, however, a building of considerable interest, dating from the fifteenth or early sixteenth century, and, except that it has been weatherboarded outside and divided so as to make two cottages inside, is still perfect in its planning. The pendants at the lower ends of the gables, with the carved and moulded tie-beams, are noteworthy features outside; and inside, the oak staircase, of which an illustration has been given (vol. iv., p. 247), the huge chimney-stack in the southern wing of the house, the moulded ceiling beams, and the original timber-framed partitions showing in various rooms, with the plastered spaces between the framing, are all worth examination. The position of the building also, adjoining the church, or to put it plainer, with the church adjoining *it*, is that usually selected in this county for the chief manor-house of the parish.

Of the manor of Gobions, the name is still preserved, though it has been degraded into "Great Gubbins Farm," situated about a mile west of the church, near the parish boundary. The farmhouse is of comparatively recent date. The manor took its name from an ancient knightly family, which owned considerable property in Essex, in the parishes of Finchingfield, Havering, Great Lees (or Leighs), Toppesfield and other places, and the remains of houses in several of these places bearing the same name are still extant. The tenure by which the Gobions held their lands, especially in Laindon, is characteristic, and may be of interest to note. In 1334

¹ Morant.



Holy Cross Church, Basildon.
South Porch.

NOTES ON LAINDON-CUM-BASILDON.

Thomas Gobyon, jun., and Elizabeth his wife, held twenty pounds worth of lands and rents in Langedon of the King *in capite* by knight's service. John Gobyon held, in 1396, the manor of Leyndon of the Countess of Stafford, by like service, and the manor of Sturmynes of the Bishop of London, as of his manor of Laindon by the service of one penny a year! He also held another Essex manor, that of Ashwell Hall in Finchingfield, by the service of finding one spit of wood in the King's kitchen on Coronation day.

From the Gobions the manor passed by marriage to the Gaynesfords, who held it during the whole of the fifteenth century. At the present time the land is gradually being cut up into small building lots, but the farmhouse still remains intact.

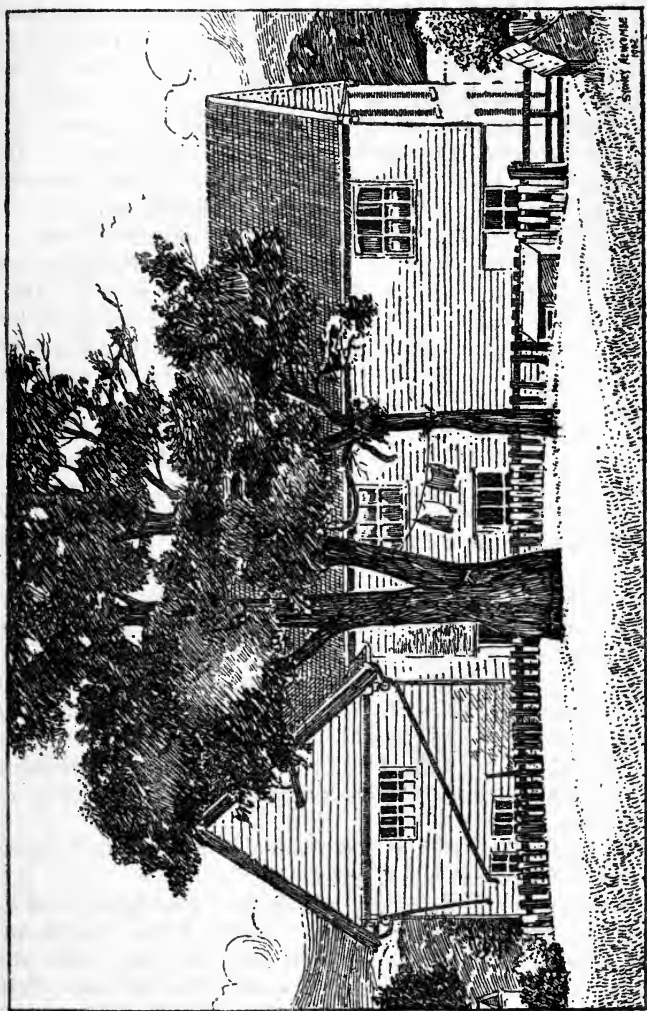
The manor of Berdestaple or Barstable Hall, in Basildon, was apparently of great importance in former days, and gave its name to the Hundred. According to Morant, "upon the best grounds, it appears to have been taken from the place now called Barstable Hall, in Langdon and Basildon, where, according to tradition, formerly stood a town; and which being near the centre of the Hundred, was then the most convenient place for holding Courts, and transacting all affairs of a public nature." The manor-house had disappeared before Morant's time, a farmhouse being built in a lower situation. This has been in its turn deserted, and the buildings now remaining are of a fragmentary nature.

The owner of the manor at the time of the Domesday Survey was Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, the son of Turolde being his under-tenant. The next recorded owner is in Edward III.'s reign, after which time the lord of the manor held also the Hundred under the King. In 1401, it is referred to as Berdestaple Hall in Leyndon, and held by John Walden, partly of the Countess of Kent, partly of the Bishop of London, and partly of John Gobyon. In 1475 it is recorded that Catherine, wife of John Marshall, held the manor of the King as of his manor of Swanscombe by fealty and rent of six shillings a year.

Another manor, that of Little Barstable, is referred to as being held by one William Sandell in 1562.

The manor-house of Belesdun, or Botelers, already referred to, is a farmhouse situate a short distance south of the church, and still surrounded by the remains of the ancient moat; from this circumstance it is now generally known as the Moat House. Parts of the old buildings are left, but the outside of the house is of recent date.

At the time of the Domesday Survey this manor was held by Suene of Essex, who also held the adjoining manor of Battleswick. It afterwards passed into the possession of the powerful De Veres,



Laindon Hall.
West Side.

NOTES ON LAINDON-CUM-BASILDON.

Earls of Oxford, who resided at Castle Hedingham, and owned much land in the county, and it remained their property till 1370. Then it appears to have passed into the hands of the family of Cornwall or Cornwallys. John Cornwallys is recorded as holding, of the Bishop of London, by knight's service one messuage called Bertelsden, now called *Botelers*. His predecessor, Thomas Cornwallys, held this manor, and several others in Leyndon and the adjacent parishes, by the service of eighteenpence per annum.

At the decease of Sir Thomas Cornwallis in 1559 the manor was held of the Honor of Mandeville, parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, by knight's service. It afterwards passed successively into the possession of the families of Wroth, Atkins and Bowes.

The manor-house of Battleswick, or Bartlesdon, is stated by Morant to be situated near the church, but I find no trace of it existing at the present time, at any rate not under this name. This manor was also the property of the De Veres until they were deprived of their estates by Act of Parliament in 1472 for their adherence to the House of Lancaster; it was then given by Edward IV. among other manors to his brother Richard, Duke of York, afterwards Richard III., who, in the first year of his reign, granted to John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, "the manor of Langdon, that had been the Earl of Oxford's, who was attainted." The family, however, recovered it again with their other possessions in 1512.

"These two last manors," says Morant, "hold no courts."

East Lee, now represented by the farm known as Lee Chapel, situated on the northern side of Laindon Hill, was formerly a manor, and belonged to the Bohun family. It was a distinct place, and paid no tithes either to this parish or Langdon Hills. Not much appears to be recorded about its possessors, but it came into the hands of the Petre family in the seventeenth century. The chantry chapel referred to in the certificates, mentioned on pages 248-250 of the last volume of this Magazine, was at this place.

Farmhouses.—Beside these manor-houses there are several farmhouses in the two parishes that are interesting from the antiquarian point of view. Oliphants, situated a short distance east of the rectory, is a timber building, gabled and stuccoed over; an illustration of the quaint east front was given on page 249 of the volume just mentioned; Great Wasketts to the north of this, Laindon Ponds on the road to Billericay, Middle Hall in the south of the parish against the railway, Fryerns east of the church, and several others in Laindon parish are equally delightful old buildings. In short, while the parishes of Laindon-cum-Basildon are perhaps as little known as any in this part of the county, it is safe to claim

NOTES AND QUERIES.

for them that they are second to none in interest from either the historic or antiquarian point of view.

By the kindness of Mr. E. H. Freshfield, F.S.A. we are enabled to append a short account of the church plate of Laindon and Basildon.

A silver flagon, with the date mark for 1883, and a maker's mark, J A S H E, in a quatrefoil stamp, as on the Laindon flagon.

A silver cup, with the date mark for 1709, and a maker's mark, probably I H, with pellets or mullets below in a shaped shield; inscribed, "Mr. Francis Aylett Churchwarden 1710," and the royal arms and "A R".

An electro-plate paten, inscribed, "Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata mundi da nobis tuam pacem."

A silver flagon, with the date mark for 1882, and a maker's mark J over A S H with E below in a quatrefoil stamp; inscribed, "Pascha nostrum immolatus est Christus."

A silver cup with the date mark for 1656, and a maker's mark W M, with a cinquefoil or rose and three pellets in a plain shield.

A silver saucer or paten with the date mark for 1672, and a maker's mark R P, with a mullet below in a shaped shield.

The flagon of this church is a pear-shaped bottle with a handle, spout, and foot, and a band containing the inscription round the widest part of the vessel. The silver cup is a very pretty little piece, similar to and by the maker who made the cup at Rainham. It has a straight-sided bowl, slightly splayed, and a baluster stem. The silver saucer has a foot. It is a very interesting little piece of plate, and originally, I should think, the lid of a porringer, to which a foot has been added. The bowl is repousse with representations of the flowers of tulips and a dog chasing a lion. The relief is high and bold, and the drawing is good. The maker's mark, W M, will be found in Appendix A of "Old English Plate" under date 1648, and at Rainham. The maker of the flagon also made the tankard at Basildon.

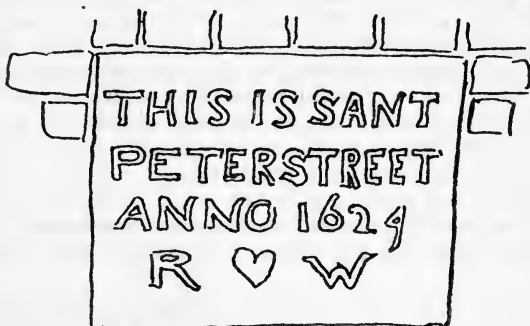
NOTES AND QUERIES.

WOOLSTAPLERS AT HITCHIN.—Mr. F. Seebohm and I are endeavouring to obtain information as to the old Hertfordshire staple marks. There are many instances in Hitchin Church. We have failed to discover whether anyone has made a special study of local staple marks, both of individual merchants or local guilds. There was such a guild at Hitchin, and my (formerly Mr. Tuke's) house was the guild hall. Can any reader give me a clue? If I can follow it up, I will give a few notes as to what I find in the

NOTES AND QUERIES.

"Home Counties Magazine."—A. PULLING, 2, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, London, E.C.

STREET-NAME INDICATORS.—Referring to the paragraph in the "Quarterly Notes" published in the October number respecting old street in-



dications still existing, I inclose herewith a rough sketch of one inserted between two first-floor windows in one of the houses in Saint Peter Street, Westminster, a malodorous thoroughfare running off Strutton Ground, Westminster. The word "Sant" is as spelled, and is not a clerical error on my part.—E. E. EGLINTON BAILEY, 49, Downshire Hill, Hampstead Heath, N.W.

CHISWICK.—Can any reader recommend to me any books to read for accounts of Chiswick, especially the old church pulled down in 1884.—H. J. B.

REPLIES.

KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS (vol. iv., p. 322).—It is perhaps more accurate to say, that in the modern sense of the word there is no evidence of "restoration" of the choir taking place in 1623. Certain *repairs* were carried out by order of the Countess of Exeter, and the opening service was conducted by Dr. Hall. The coffins *were* first collected and bricked up in the north aisle of the crypt in 1860, but not taken to Woking until 1893-4. The plan on p. 295 should be convincing as to the round nave.

The clearance of earth for lowering the crypt floor to its original level did not reveal any semi-circular apse, and certainly there is no indication of one at the present east end, of Transition date.

REPLIES.

As to the first church of the Templars, it was about 1805 that John Britton, in vol. i. of "Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain," referred to the discovery of some remains of a round church in demolishing old houses near Southampton Buildings about a century before that date. As to more recent unearthing of another portion, I am informed by Mr. Birch, F.S.A., of the Soane Museum, that about a quarter of a century ago, during some rebuilding next the *cul-de-sac* court east of that thoroughfare, the foundations of the complete circle were again uncovered, I note from the drawing made at the time by that gentleman, which he kindly lent me, that the "Round" was about 48 feet internal diameter, its aisle 9 feet wide within the same, and that the bases of two (out of six) round columns belonging thereto were *in situ*. Enough of the chancel wall at the junction was left to show it was 21 feet wide, but its extreme end could not be got at. I understand it was unnecessary to remove these foundations, which are therefore still below the surface, but nothing whatever is to be seen above it.—E. W. HUDSON.

ROCHESTER (vol. iv., p. 261).—Notwithstanding the authority of Bede, it is not probable that the name of Rochester was derived from a personal appellation. No such name as Hrof is found in Anglo-Saxon, except in connection with the hypothetical founder of Rochester. Bede does not precisely say that Hrof first built at Rochester, but merely that he was the chief inhabitant. His exact words are: "Justum . . . ordinavit in civitate Dorubrevi quam gens Anglorum a primario quondam illius, qui dicebatur Hrof, Hrofescæstre cognominat." But Hrof seems to be a legendary, if not fictitious, individual, and the name of the town probably dates from a period much earlier than Anglo-Saxon times. In discussing this name, Mr. Jonas has adopted the singular plan of designating the place in the genitive case calling it Hrobi and Dorobrevi, while in a charter of King Edgar he says it stands as Hrofensi, which is the dative case of the adjectival form. The Bishop of Rochester is still "Episcopus Roffensis." It appears from the charters that the early Anglo-Saxon name when Latinized was Hrobum or Hrofum. The charter of Ecgberht, cited by Mr. Jonas, makes a grant to the church "que sita est in civitate Hrobi," and the charter of Æthelwulf speaks of the "episcopalam sedem Dorobrevi, id est, civitatis Hrofi." The charter of King Eadgar makes a grant "æcclesiæ Hrofensi." Here we have the dative adjectival form from Hrofum, the nominative being "æcclesia Hrofensis." But a much earlier charter than any cited by Mr. Jonas, that of King Æthelberht of Kent, April 28th, A.D. 604, grants lands "in Hrofi-brevi" near the "Southgate-street" and the "Broadgate" (Kemble, Cod. Diplom. i.). The Anglo-Saxon name of Hrob or Hrof seems therefore to be a contraction of the Latin Durobrevum, which may be either Celtic or derived from some still more primitive language.

In later times the second constituent of the Anglo-Saxon Hrofeceaster was occasionally dropped. Thus in the "Liber de Antiquis

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Legibus" (Camden Society, p. 16), we find the Mayor of London, Roger FitzRoger, A.D. 1249, "admissus a Domino Rege apud Rofham," and during the Barons' War, A.D. 1264, it is recorded that "in Septimana ante Pascham, Barones et Londonienses expugnantes Roffam, ceperunt eam, et castrum obsederunt, et ballivam ceperunt" (Camden Society, p. 62). And this quotation leads up to the question of the "castrum" or "castellum," regarding which Mr. Jonas has a good deal to say. The most recent research clears away the difficulties which seem to have puzzled older writers on this subject. Mr. J. Horace Round, in his "Geoffrey de Mandeville," Appendix, "Tower and Castle," pp. 332 sqq., shows that "castellum" and "civitas" were practically identical, and he cites Mr. Clark's "Mediæval Military Architecture," to prove that Rochester was alternatively styled a "civitas" and a "castellum." Of the use of "civitas" some examples have been given in the above-quoted charters, while Theodore, in the seventh century, styles the Bishop of Rochester, "Episcopus *Castelli* Cantuariorum, quod dicitur Hrofesceaster" (Bæda, iv. 5). It is unnecessary to repeat Mr. Round's arguments, but it is quite evident that in Anglo-Saxon times "castellum" did not signify what we know as a "castle," but merely a fortified town, and that the fortifications merely consisted of earthworks, and not of masonry walls. What Gundulf did was to substitute stone walling for some, if not all, of the earthwork which formed the fort of Rochester, or, as seems more probable, he left the earthwork which anciently inclosed the "castellum Hrofi," that is, the old town of Rochester, to take care of itself, and built a stone wall round that portion of the town which the chronicler calls "pulchrior pars Hrovecestræ" ("Anglia Sacra," ed. Wharton, i. 337, 338). Some of this old wall is still standing, and may be recognized by the absence of plinth to the buttresses—a distinctive peculiarity of Gundulf's work. It was approximately constructed between September, 1087, and March, 1089, whilst the Keep, known nowadays as Rochester Castle, was not built by Archbishop William of Corbeuil till between 1126 and 1139. There is no evidence that Gundulf had any hand whatever in constructing this Keep, or even in laying its foundations. The error has arisen from writers of eminence, such as Mr. Parker, Mr. Freeman, and others, thinking that *castrum* necessarily meant a tower. It really signified a fortified enclosure.—W. F. PRIDEAUX.

HANWELL (vol. iv., p. 312).—In the October Number of the "Home Counties," the writer of Ramble No. VI. says, that leaving the train at Hanwell, you turn to the left and pass over the Grand Junction Canal, "which at this point is carried over the District Railway line to Hounslow." This is not quite correct. The Canal here passes over a branch of the G.W.R., which runs from Brentford to Southall.—H. J. B.

THE LAND OF THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS (vol. iv., pp. 267, etc.)—May I be allowed to correct one or two errors into which my namesake,

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Mr. Walter Dexter, appears to have fallen in his interesting account of the Ingoldsby land. In reference to Reculver (not "the Reculvers") he says that the Trinity House authorities saved the south and east walls, the only Roman portions now left. The writer has confused the walls of the Roman castrum with those of the church. The Trinity House authorities have done nothing to preserve the south and east walls of the fortress; but they do keep in repair, as a sea mark, the remains of the west wall with its two flanking towers of the ancient church of St. Mary, Reculver. The south wall of the church is nearly level with the ground, and the east wall is gradually decaying. Mr. Dexter further says, that "the present towers are modern, having been built by the Trinity House Board." That this is not so the most casual examination of the ruin will show. The word "towers" should have been "spires." The present skeleton spires, as noted in my Handbook to Reculver, were erected by the Corporation of Trinity House in place of the original ones, which fell about 1819. The lower portion of the towers are rather interesting examples of Transitional Norman work showing French influence. The only modern work about them is the brick buttresses which have been built to prevent them falling.—B. C. DEXTER.

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DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, MUNSTER SQUARE, LONDON, N.W. Compiled by Tom E. Sedgwick, with Chapters by J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., R. Norman Shaw, and others.

At first sight the history of a church whose consecration only dates from the year 1852 might seem to appeal to only a limited number of readers; but there are circumstances which render this little book acceptable to all who take an interest in the provision of church accommodation for those parts of London which have outgrown the spiritual provisions made for them under the old parochial system. The Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster Square, was the second church built under the auspices of the Metropolis Church Scheme originated by Bishop Blomfield, the first being Christ Church, Albany Street, which was finished in 1837. The early history, vicissitudes, and ultimate success of this new church for a new population cannot fail to be of great interest to all those who have at heart the great work alluded to above, with which such organizations as the Bishop of London's Fund and the Bishop of St. Alban's Fund are now so energetically seeking to cope. The striking personality of the first vicar, the Rev. Edward Stuart, and his connection with the Tractarian movement, subjects which pervade the whole book, will commend it to many who cannot have too many sidelights thrown upon that great religious evolution of the nineteenth century. But the portion

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of the book which will appeal most forcibly to the general reader is the first chapter "On the Place of St. Mary Magdalene's in the Revival of Church Building," by J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A. This we consider to be a very valuable contribution to the history of church building in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Mr. Micklethwaite traces the Gothic revival from the romance writers of the time of George III., "the creators of an affectation of mediævalism which showed itself in county houses masquerading as 'abbeys' and 'castles,'" and does not fail to take note of the deplorable churches erected by the "Commissioners" about 1820. He ascribes the wonderful change in church building between the years 1840 and 1850 to two influences: first, the ecclesiological movement, which grew out of the great church revival begun by the "Tractarians;" and second, the architectural teaching of A. W. Pugin. The connection of Pugin with the great improvement in church architecture at that period is well and carefully worked out; and it is asserted that "the course and pace of the movement in London is well marked by three churches—St. Andrew's, Wells Street, St. Barnabas's, Pimlico, and St. Mary Magdalene's, Munster Square. The problem of adapting church architecture to the necessities of a reverent service is always with us, and we shall find much to instruct us therein in this chapter. Very heartily we commend this little book to all interested in church architecture and church extension.

A GENERAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF KEMP. By Fred. Hitchin-Kemp. (The Leadenhall Press.) £2 2s.

This is a very fine volume and beautifully illustrated. It contains a vast amount of information concerning the Kemp family and families connected therewith, and as it possesses a capital index, this information is readily found. So much of the book deals with persons associated with the Home Counties that it demands notice in these pages.

OLD ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL. By Canon Benham. Portfolio Monographs, No. 43. (Seeley and Co.) 5s.

Last July we spoke of another of these beautiful monographs, that on Mediæval London, and we referred to the fact that the authors, Canon Benham and Mr. Charles Welch, were perhaps unable to do themselves full justice on account of the limited space allotted to them in which to treat of a very vast, controversial, and difficult subject. In the monograph now under notice there is no evidence that the space is insufficient; Canon Benham tells the story of Old St. Paul's clearly and concisely, and brings together a number of allusions to it in ancient history, many of which are certainly not generally known. The illustrations are excellent and special praise is due to the frontispiece—the Cathedral and the Three Cranes Wharf—which is a compilation from old drawings and prints. The other illustrations are reproductions of Hollar's views of the Cathedral and certain illuminated manuscripts. The view of the west front after the fire, from a drawing in the Cathedral library, is of particular interest.

In very brief outline the story of Old St. Paul's is as follows:—The Saxon cathedral was burnt in 1087, and the erection of a sacred edifice worthy of the importance of London was soon after commenced. The completion of the building was slow, for the ambitious line on which it was being carried out required vast funds; but we may presume the building was complete in 1221, when the graceful steeple—which made it so conspicuous an object to the traveller approaching the city from the north, south, east or west—was added.

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Dame Nature seems to have been singularly unkind to Old St. Paul's. In 1255 the Bishop of London appealed for funds to renew the roof and other parts of the building, so shattered were they by tempests! Funds were obtained, damages repaired, and the Cathedral lengthened eastwards, absorbing the parish church of St. Faith; to the parishioners, the east part of the crypt was allotted as a place of worship, so that the church was literally that of St. Faith "under St. Paul's." In 1314 a new cross and ball, "well gilt," were added to the Cathedral steeple, and within the cross were inclosed divers saintly relics in order to protect the building from future damage by storms. The steeple remained till the days of Queen Bess, when it fell once more at the hand of Nature. In June, 1561, a terrible thunderstorm burst over London and the steeple was struck, the timber frame was soon ablaze, the lead which covered it poured down like lava on the roof, the very bells melted. For hours the Cathedral itself was in danger, but with the exception of the roof of the nave the fabric was saved. Bitter papists and puritans of course attributed the disaster to a divine protest against the creeds they respectively condemned, whilst wiser folk set to work to raise funds for repairs. But the steeple was never re-erected. The repairs were ill-done and the condition of the fabric caused considerable alarm during the reign of James I. He appointed a commission of inquiry, and at the head of the list of commissioners occurs the name of Inigo Jones, "surveyor to his Majesty's works." Certain alterations and additions, incongruous enough it is true, were then made, but nothing very material was effected till the following reign, when Laud urged the cause of the Cathedral's up-keep. Then money came in freely enough till the outbreak of the Civil War caused the flow of funds to cease. On the painful picture of St. Paul's under the Commonwealth, often painted, we need not dwell. Four years after the Restoration Wren was called in to survey the Cathedral and he presented his survey in 1666, just a week before the terrible fire of London. Canon Benham appropriately ends his book with Hollar's vivid picture of the Cathedral in flames.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE HAMPSTEAD ANTIQUARIAN AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1900. (Mayle, 70, High Street, Hampstead). 5s.

Like its forerunners this volume bears witness to the excellence of the work done by the Hampstead Antiquarian Society. Amongst the papers read before it and now printed is one on Jack Straw's connection with Hampstead Heath; another on the Commonwealth Ministers at Hampstead; another on Holly Place Chapel and the Abbé Morel; and a most charming description by the veteran artist and antiquary, Mr. J. G. Waller, of his "Early Rambles on Hampstead Heath." The outdoor excursions of the society were numerous, and the account of the visit to Lord Mansfield's beautiful house and grounds, Ken Wood, is specially interesting, though it was perhaps hardly necessary to record the fact that the lordly owner shook hands with each of the members! The frontispiece to the volume is a View of Hampstead from the Pond in 1745.

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN LONDON. By Mrs. E. T. Cooke. Illustrated by Hugh Thomson and F. L. Griggs. (Macmillan.) 6s.

Presumably this book is written for strangers to London, but for folks who know it, and who know it fairly well, it has interest and value, for Mrs. Cooke will tell them many things that are by no means common knowledge; moreover she tells them pleasantly and clearly. A work of useful topography it

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does not, we take it, profess to be. Some of the author's experiences of Londoners, their ways and sentiments, strike us, we confess, as peculiar, and her regard for the modesty of London servants is acute indeed, since she tells us (p. 165) that, in her own house, she has "skied" a Titian, and turned with its face to the wall the photograph of a masterpiece by Praxiteles, for fear of outraging the feelings of her housemaid!

WOOLWICH DISTRICT ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, ANNUAL REPORT, 1901-1902. Printed for the Society, 16, Wellington Street, Woolwich.

This is the seventh annual volume of the society's proceedings. Previous volumes have been reviewed in these pages, and we can safely say that none were more worthy of complimentary notice than that now before us. It is satisfactory to observe that the number of members is steadily increasing, though, with a population such as that of which the Woolwich neighbourhood can boast, it is surprising that the increase in membership is not more rapid. The chief paper in the present volume is that by Mr. William Norman on Woolwich Ships, 1512-1612, and an excellent paper it is, the illustration adding to its value. Very useful too is Mr. W. T. Vincent's bibliography of Woolwich, and a biography of noted people connected with the neighbourhood.

HANDBOOK TO HERNE. By B. C. Dexter. Price One Penny. (W. F. Millgate, 21, Mortimer Street, Herne Bay.)

To induce the ordinary antiquary or topographical student to believe that a penny guide-book is worthy of perusal is, we know, a difficult task, yet we shall endeavour to attempt it in speaking of Mr. Dexter's pamphlet of fourteen pages now before us. The pretty village of Herne lies so near the popular seaside resort of Herne Bay that it should have many visitors during the summer season, and the guide-book will tell them much that is worthy of note, and much that should enhance the pleasure of their visit. The little sketches which enliven the pages are very nicely done, especially that of the fine Perpendicular font in Herne Church. The pamphlet shows one or two printer's errors which will doubtless be corrected in later editions.

SOME NOTES ON BOOKS AND PRINTING, A GUIDE FOR AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS. By Charles T. Jacobi. New and enlarged edition. (London, The Chiswick Press.) 6s. net.

The desire to get into print is a widely-prevailing one, especially amongst workers in the field of topography. Often it is laudable; for an effort, however modest, to place on permanent record topographical matter, collected from original or out-of-the-way sources, is generally a worthy contribution to local history. But, though the desire to get into print may be widespread, we fancy that knowledge as to the procedure necessary to gain the goal is not so general, and, for that reason, we think ourselves doing really useful service when we commend to our readers Mr. Jacobi's excellent little book. It will tell them all they need to know in regard to printing, illustrating and publishing a manuscript, and it tells them this in plain and practical language. True, the technicalities used by printers, binders and publishers occur in the volume, but they do so in a glossary to which the reader can readily refer. At the end of the book are specimens of types and papers, and we consider that, in regard to the former, Mr. Jacobi has been wise in excluding all founts peculiar to particular presses.

The Cheefecake House, in HYDE PARK.

Genl Mag. May 1801. Pl. II. p. 101.



The Serpentine, 1801.

(See footnote, p. 80.)

THE MAKING OF THE SERPENTINE.

BY W. L. RUTTON, F.S.A.

THE river and the parks are the grand features of London, and of the latter "the superb Hyde Park and the truly Royal Gardens of Kensington," taken unitedly in their wealth of beauty and history, form the crown. And as the harmonious contrast of land and water constitutes the world's chief beauty, so here the fair expanse of lawns and avenues has the natural and necessary complement of the broad sheet of water provided by the artistic ingenuity of the great Queen-Consort.

The descriptive term above is quoted from "The Daily Telegraph," which in an Easter article extolled the unfailing attraction and advantage afforded by this fine park—among others—to the multitude of London workers seeking here, during a brief holiday, air to breathe, and rest from toil endured in the unlovely districts of their daily life. To these the Serpentine is a delight; yet, as solaced by its placid aspect, or carried smoothly over its surface, how many know, or perhaps care to know, its origin and source! Indeed, of more educated people but few can give a correct and definite reply to the inquiry, and the writer confesses that it was his own deficiency which led him to gather the particulars now communicated.

It is known to the few that the stream, West Bourne, coming down from Hampstead and flowing in its marshy course through Hyde Park on its way to the Thames, was by Queen Caroline, Consort of George II., converted into a lake of some forty acres (not fifty as generally reputed) for the adornment of the gardens and park in which she delighted. This lake was named—not very appropriately we may think—the Serpentine River; but when made it was the old river, or brook, West Bourne expanded: the stream continued to flow, and the outline 170 years ago may have presented more frequent and serpent-like windings than are now seen in its course which has from time to time been considerably rectified. Horace Walpole, in his "Reminiscences" (p. 55), thus refers to the Queen's extravagance in carrying out her park and garden making: "One of the Queen's delights was the improvement of the garden at *Richmond*, and the King believed she paid for all with her own money, nor would he ever look at her intended

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plans, saying he did not care how she flung away her own revenue. He little suspected the aids Sir Robert Walpole furnished to her from the Treasury. When she died she was indebted £20,000 to the King." This extract has been repeated in every account that has been written of the Serpentine, and although it does not directly refer to that work it may be considered to apply to the Queen's projects generally. But from the statements of expenditure, which will have our attention, it is gathered that the cost of making the Serpentine was from time to time defrayed by payments from the Exchequer, with all usual formalities, excepting £1,500 derived from the King's Land Revenues.

Up to the present time all that is known of the work is derived from Faulkner, who wrote in 1820. The fruits of his research have at the most been but slightly added to by Thomas Smith, 1836, Joseph Larwood, 1872, and yet later writers who have made Hyde Park and the Serpentine their subject. In the meantime use of the public records has been greatly facilitated by their arrangement, and the printing of clear and ample calendars. Under these improved circumstances I have had recourse to the Literary Search Room at Chancery Lane, and very kindly assisted by the superintendent, Mr. Salisbury, have found and transcribed the official statements of the making of the Serpentine presently to follow.

Mr. Charles Wither, Surveyor-General of His Majesty's Woods, in his statement concisely defines the operations as "laying the Six Ponds in Hyde Park into one, and several other works done there." In all accounts of the park there are references to pools or ponds, terms that may apply generally to the springs, which were of great value in supplying water to the more modern or seventeenth-century part of London. Indeed, certain of these springs had ancient reputation as bestowed in perpetuity on the Monastery of Westminster by King Edward the Confessor, the first builder of the existing Abbey. The conduit-house which formerly received the water has to-day a little memorial pillar placed by the Dean and Chapter on the site at the Knightsbridge end of the Serpentine, just above the deep and picturesque "dell" through which the overflow stream is seen in its course to the sewer. Interference with the springs was of courses unavoidable when the dam was thrown across the valley, and consequently the Chapter was put to some expense in meeting the circumstances. Thus with the Treasury Papers, dated June 30th, 1733, is the petition of the Dean and Chapter setting forth "that they are possessed by ancient grant of several water springs in Hyde Park which supply their college with water, and have a waterhouse standing there at the

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head of the Serpentine River. That upon notice from the Surveyor-General of Woods demanding several alterations to be made in order to accommodate the design of the river, they had executed them at a cost of £140 4s., and prayed allowance of same." This was granted, at least in part.

Other springs, and the rights attached to them, were affected by the works of the Serpentine, viz., those granted by Charles II. in 1663 to Thomas Hawes for ninety-nine years, subject to an annual payment of 6s. 8d.¹ Hawes had been of Berkhamstead, and in 1731 the concession had devolved on "the poor in the parishes of St. Martin in the Fields, Watford, and Berkhamstead St. Peter's, and others." Thirty-one years of the term had yet to run, and the vestry held at St. Martin's had offered to the King the purchase of the respective interests in the said springs and waters for the said term, for £2,500 clear of all expenses. By a Treasury Minute of February 16th, 1731, it appears that His Majesty was pleased to accept the offer, and agreed that the sum should be paid as soon as the title to the springs and waters had been examined and passed by the Attorney-General; and in due course the matter was concluded.

The compensation of £2,500 is erroneously stated by Larwood, and those who have followed him, to have been paid to the Chelsea Waterworks Company. That company, indeed, has frequent mention in the Treasury Papers in connection with Hyde Park, though not in respect of the above transaction. The company had its origin in 1722, and a petition to the Lords of the Treasury, February 19th, 1730 (a few months before the work of the Serpentine was commenced), set forth that they had obtained a grant from His late Majesty of a licence to make a reservoir in Hyde Park, for the better supplying of several parts of Westminster with fresh water, on condition of supplying—if required—His Majesty's royal palace and gardens with water at such moderate rates as the Commissioners of the Treasury should think reasonable. Accordingly, on completion of the great basin in the Paddock at Kensington, which is about nine acres, they laid pipes and filled the basin, and now prayed an annual allowance for maintenance of pipes, wear and tear of engines, etc. The great basin was what we call the Round Pond, of which, however, the area is now much less than nine acres, and from a later entry it is found to have been first filled with water at midsummer, 1728. All such matters took long to settle, and this of the company does not seem to have been arranged until May 31st, 1733, when a warrant was issued for payment of £50 per annum for the supply of the Palace, and £100 yearly for filling

¹ Pat. 15, Chas. II., pt. 19, No. 1, and Cal. Treasury Papers, 1663, Jan. 13.

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the great basin in the Paddock, *i.e.* the Round Pond. Mention of it may appear to be beyond our subject, the Serpentine, but relation between the two waters has always existed and continues to this day. The reservoir which the Chelsea Company made—Thomas Smith says by licence of September 9th, 1725—was within the park, near Grosvenor Gate, and just opposite the junction of Mount Street with Park Lane; in June, 1736, the Queen, then “Guardian of the Kingdom” during the absence of the King in Hanover, granted permission for the enlargement of the reservoir and the engine-house pertaining. This pumping-station existed until June, 1835, when, according to Thomas Smith, who about that time was writing his little book, it was removed. The reservoir, however, remained until 1859, and its situation is yet marked by a sunken circular garden, or grass-turfed basin, within which is a central basin of stone and a dolphin fountain.

As to the many original springs, ponds, or pools in Hyde Park, one other reference may be made. In the particulars of sale of the Park by Parliament in 1652 (Faulkner quotes the document) there is mention of eleven pools. And as in the Statement which will have our attention, the making of the Serpentine is described as “laying the six ponds in Hyde Park into one,” we may think it probable that these were comprised in the eleven.

In the “London Journal” of Saturday, September 26th, 1730, is found the announcement: “Next Monday they begin upon the Serpentine River and Royal Mansion in Hyde Park.” The first of these projects had probably its commencement as foretold, but the Palace fortunately remained *in nubibus*. It formed part of the magnificent design of the Queen, which even extended to the annexation of the Serpentine, with a large portion of Hyde Park, to Kensington Gardens. The politic Caroline, however, wisely deferred to her Minister’s estimate of the cost, “only three crowns,” meaning that the English subjects, yet but imperfectly understood by their Hanoverian sovereigns, would not submit to the deprivation. The story is now taken from Mr. Larwood, who, however, has not given his reference.

The document to which we will refer is found at the depository of Public Records with the papers classed as “Declared Accounts” (Bundle 2480, Roll 283). The declaration of an account is the final form in which an account is set forth. A State—or Statement—of the account has been made and presented, examined and compared with the vouchers, and having received the Certificate of the Public Auditor is laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury who in course of time grant their Warrants directing the Declaration to be drawn, *i.e.*, engrossed. That final document

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is ultimately signed by the Lords Commissioners as their *declaratur* (hence perhaps its title) as also by the Auditor, and, as will be seen in the case before us, the order to pay the "surplusage," or balance due to the accountant, is attached. The Declaration is more precise and complete than the State or Statement, and is therefore to be preferred when the survival of both documents allows of choice.

I have to add, by way of preface, that as the account presented relates to work in Windsor Great Park as well as to that in Hyde Park, I have eliminated as far as possible the matter in relation to the former, so as to leave distinctly that which concerns the making of the Serpentine. And that as the Surveyor-General of Woods, Charles Wither, died before the settlement of his account, it had required the attestation of his widow and sole executrix, Frances Wither.

"THE DECLARATION OF THE ACCOUNT OF CHARLES WITHER ESQ^R DECED. LATE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF HIS MATIES. WOODS of the sum of Six Thousand pounds imprested to him at the Receipt of Exchequer, between the 13th day of July 1730 and the 7th of May 1731 upon account for several reparations in the park called WINDSOR GREAT PARK, And also of paying the expences of works in HYDE PARK, and of the issuing and paying the same accordingly as by two books of account delivered by him in his lifetime, and afterwards attested on the oath of FRANCES WITHER, his widow and sole executrix, hereupon cast, tryed, examined, and compared with the Imprest Roll, Bill of Particulars, and other vouchers hereafter mentioned, and also with the State of this account approved and allowed by warrant of the R^t Honble. the Lords Commissrs. of his Maties. Treasury dated the 25th day of May 1732 remaining with the Auditor of this account, may appear. Which said account was declared before the Rt. Honble. S^R ROBERT WALPOLE, KNT. OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER, Chancellor and Under Treas^r of his Maties. Exchequer, and first Lord Commiss^r of his Matys. Treãry, S^R GEORGE OXENDEN, BARN^T and WILL^M CLAYTON, ESQ^R two other Lords Commiss^{rs} of the Treãry, the 15th day of June 1732."

First there is a clause entitled "Arrears," but it is stated that there are none chargeable to the Accountant.

He is then charged with "Money received out of his Majesty's Exchequer for sundry works and repairs in Windsor Great Park and in Hyde Park." For the first of these he has received £2,000, and for the works in Hyde Park he has had £4,000 in three payments on Writ of Privy Seal and Royal Sign Manual, the first dated October 13th, 1730, the last dated April 22nd, 1731. Thus the total amount the Accountant has received is £6,000, and

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against it he is allowed for works and disbursements on account of Windsor Great Park, as detailed, £1,741 11s. 7³/₄d. (a).

Then follows: "MONEY PAID FOR WORKS IN HYDE PARK.

"Also the said Accountant is allowed for the expence and charge of laying the six ponds in Hyde Park into one, and for several other works done there, viz^t.

"For 74,644 Cube Yards of Earth dug out of the inside of y^e Ponds verge old West Watercourse¹ and the Old Pond Heads &c. and carted to the new Heads and Side Banks and banking of the same at the mean distance of 2,000 feet at 9^d per yard, £2,799 3s. And for 6,287 Cube Yards of Clay dug and carried to the Head, laying down and ramming the same to make a Clay Wall at 3s. 9^d. per Yard, £1,178 16s. 3d. In both £3,977 19s. 3d.²

"Extraordinary Works not estimated but done by his Ma^{ties} particular directions, viz^t.

"For grubbing up in several places, and drawing up upon the hill out of the way of the water-line, 105 large Oaks, Elms, and Willows at 4^d each, £21.

"For grubbing up several small Oaks in the Grove, £3 10s.

"For 900 Cube Yards of Earth dug and carted to the south side of the Ponds to fill up a line for the planting of 20 large Elms at 9^d per Yard, £33 15s.

"For the charge of taking up the said 20 Elms, with large balls, and carrying them from the sev^l parts to the place of planting, in doing of which and setting each was used generally 18 horses and 60 men, making up large Stools to place them in, and making up the Pans several times after they were broke down by the carts and horses at £2 10s. per Tree, £50.

"For Watering-Cart to water the trees at 5s. a day, and for a Labourer attending the same at 20^d. a day for 152 days between the beginning of April and the 20th of November, 1731, £50 13s. 4d.

"For Labourers new panning and mulching the Trees, cutting the flaggs weeds out of the Ponds, and doing several other needful works between the 1st of Aug^t and the 20th of Novemb^r 1731, 46 days at 20^d. per diem, £3 16s. 8d.

"For 321 loads of Earth dug and carted from the Upper Pond Head next the Paddock to the new made Head, to fill up that part of the Slope which was designed for the Cascade, but not being done was obliged to be filled up to preserve the Clay Wall, at 12^d per load, £16 1s.

"A Labourer digging a pro tempore drain to carry off y^e waste water 12 days at 20^d per diem, £1.

¹ I. e. verge of "the old waste watercourse" which we know as the West Bourne.

² I give the sums of money in modern figures, as those of the document are very cumbrous and inconvenient. For instance, £3,977 19s. 3d. is thus expressed, iij^m.ix^c.lxxvij^{li}. xix^s. iij^d.; and other sums are even more complex.

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“For making a large Shelter Shed for the Workmen to retire to in bad weather. Viz^t to Henry Skeene, carpenter, for the use and waste of 33 Squares 34 Feet of rough shelter at 8s. per Square, £13 6^s 8^d, and to Philip Speed, smith, for work and materials about the same £1 11s. 3d. In both as by Bills and Receipts, £14 17s. 11¹/₂d.

“For making a large Well at the Head of the Pond with large Elm Pipes laid quite through the Head into the said Pond, with a large Brass Collar and Plugg and Chain to the same for drawing down the water of the Pond at pleasure, viz^t to Henry Skeene, carpenter, £85 5s. 2¹/₂d. Thomas Elkins, bricklayer, £8 18s. 7d. and to Philip Speed for Iron Work £5 6s. In all as by Bills and Receipts £99 9s. 9¹/₂d.

“For making a large Drain two Feet wide in the clear and 330 Feet long by the side of the Grove about the White House, with a Head to the same, to convey the Back Water into the Pond &c. viz^t to Henry Skeene, carpenter 16s. and to Thomas Elkins, bricklayer, £34 3s. 4d. In both as by Bills and Receipts £35 1s. 4d.

“For charges about the 20 large Elms new planted, viz^t to Joseph Banister for a new Sledge for drawing the Trees and repairing it, £3 4s. William Watkins for smiths-work in mending and repairing the Chains, 28s. Henry Skeene, carpenter, for Oak Boxes for the Trees, and Deals used in taking 'em up, £35 3s. 8d. And to Mark Coltherd for Ropes, Wax, Pitch, Tallow, Oakham, Straw, &c. used about the Trees, and for Hayseed to sow the Slopes, £8 19s. 7d. In all as by Bills and Receipts, £48 15s. 3d.

“In all the Charges and Expences for Work done in HYDE PARK, as by Bills and Receipts above mentioned, and the State of this Account approved and allowed by Warrant of the Treasury, £4,355 19s. 7d. (b).

“Fees and Charges of receiving money at the Exchequer and other Allowances to y^e Accountant, viz^t.

“And the said Accountant is allowed the money by him paid for Fees at y^e Treäry and Excheq^r on receiving money there, and for other charges of passing Accounts, viz^t.

“For Fees paid at the Treäry for 5 Warrants at £7 3s. 6d. each, £35 17s. 6d. At the Auditors of the Receipt on receiving £6,000 charged in this Acco^t, £39 5s. At the Clerk of the Pells, £24 5s. The Tellers of the Exchequer £90. And for the deduction made there of six pence per pound for the use of his Maties Civil List, £150. In all £339 7s. 6d.

“This Accountant for his Expenses in Horsehire to London, and keeping there going to the Bank to get silver for the conveniency of paying soldiers [Windsor Great Park account] and other small Expenses, £6 18s. 5d.

“For so much by him paid to James Horne, employed as Clerk of the Works, for his care and trouble in attending to the Receipt and Payment of the Money sent down to WINDSOR FOREST for making the Ridings, As likewise for his attending in HYDE PARK to take the Lines, Levels, and Dimensions of the Six Ponds in order to make a Plan and

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Estimate for laying the same into one, and for his care and diligence in directing the said Works, looking after the workmen, making up and settling all the Accounts from the 14th of July 1730, to the 31st of July 1731, being 383 days at 12s. per diem, £229 16s. And for his like attendance at the same rate 50 days between the 1st of Aug^t and the 20th of Novemb^r 1731, £30. In both as by M^r Horne's Receipts, £259 16s.

“And for the Fees and Charges of passing his Acco^t of the New Works at the Paddock in HYDE PARK and the GREAT PARK AT WINDSOR betwⁿ the 26th of Decemb^r 1726 and the 21st of Febr^y. 1728 thro' the several offices to the obtaining his quietus thereupon, £51 3s. 8d.

“And to Thomas Foley Esq^r for the care and pains of himself, Deputy, and Clerk, in examining, auditing, engrossing, and preparing this Account for Declaration, £40.

“In all the Money paid by this Accountant for Fees at the Treas^{ury} and Exchequer on receiving Money there, and other Allowances made to him by virtue of the before mentioned Warrant of the Treasury on a State of this Account appears the Sum of £697 5s. 7d. (c).

“Sum Total of the Payments and Allowances aforesaid, £6,794 16s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.”

This sum comprises the foregoing accounts, viz. :

	£	s.	d.
(a) Windsor Great Park account	1,741	11	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
(b) Hyde Park	4,355	19	7
(c) Both parks	697	5	7
	6,794 16 9 $\frac{3}{4}$		

The amount £697 5s. 7d. pertaining to the accounts of both parks cannot be accurately apportioned. Approximately, however, £400 may be assigned to Hyde Park, which added to £4,355 19s. 7d. above, forms a total of £4,755 19s. 7d. expended in “Laying the Six Ponds in Hyde Park into one, and for several other Works done there,” that is to say, in the formation of the Serpentine in 1730 and 1731, when the work was under the direction of Charles Wither, Surveyor-General of His Majesty's Woods.

The account thus ends :

“And to the said Accountant, upon the end and determination of this Account of the sum of £6,000 imprested to him at the Exchequer, between the 13th of July 1730 and the 7th of May 1731, for certain works and reparations in Windsor Great Park and in Hyde Park, is in surplusage the sum of £794 16s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

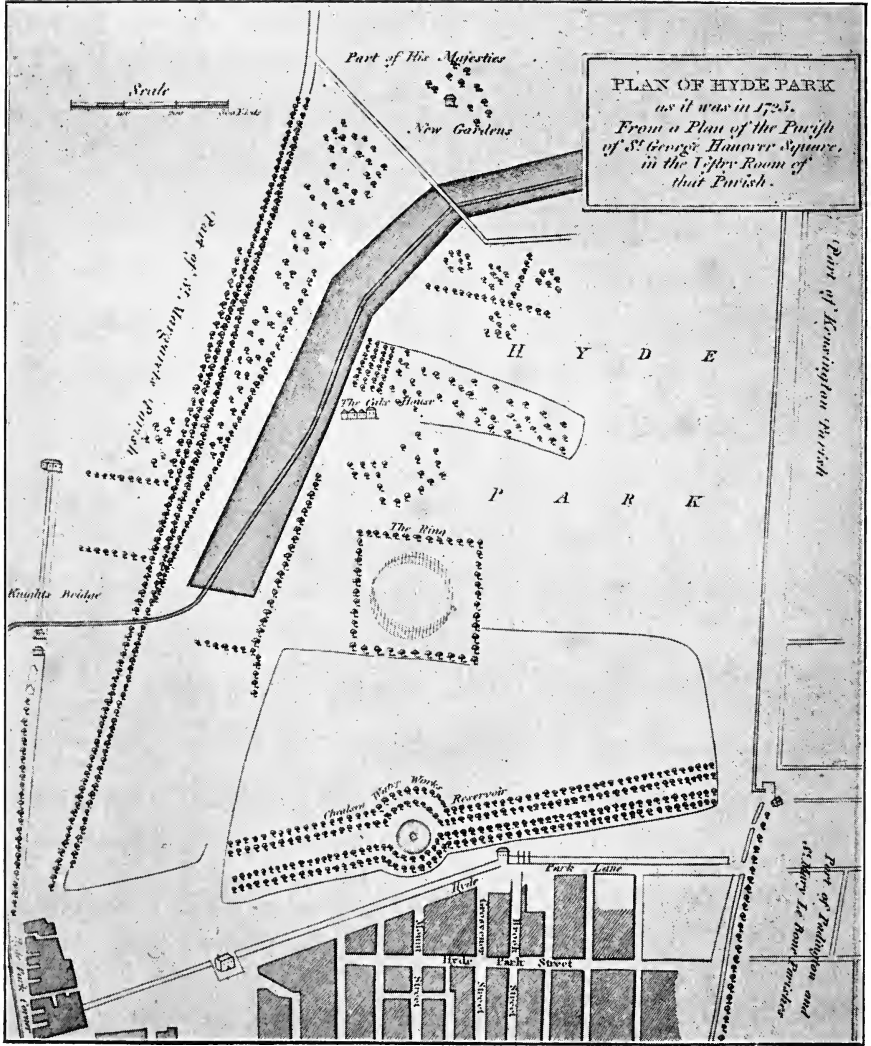
“Exd. by T. FOLEY, Audr.

“Declaratur 15^o die Junii 1732.

“R. WALPOLE.

“GEO. OXENDEN.

“WM. CLAYTON.



Plan of Hyde Park, 1725.

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"Memdum. The surplusage of this Account is ordered to be paid at the Excheqr. wthout Acco^t by Warrant of the Treasury dated the 21st day of September 1732.

"DUKE PARSONS, Dep. Aud^r."

Let us now review the information afforded by the Statement we have just read in regard to the making of the Serpentine. The plan of 1725, reproduced from one in the Crace Collection, British Museum, shows the state of the course five years before it was reformed; it is the best plan found for the purpose, although it is cut off some 350 yards short of the Bayswater end. The form of the course much resembles that of the present day; it is, however, narrower and shorter. The too rigidly lined stream of the West Bourne is seen making its way through an area too smoothly watered, after the manner of map-drawing. Yet that marshy area would doubtless in wet weather be submerged by the water brought down by the bourne, and then perhaps present the even surface of our map. At other times the aspect would be rough and broken, and "the string of pools," "the six pools that were laid into one" would be visible, bordered by the weeds, the water-flags and the willows, which we read had to be cut and grubbed up. We should have preferred the course in its varied and rugged condition, and to have seen the six ponds that were surveyed by James Horne before they were broken up; but we must perforce be content with what we have, and in imagination fill up the picture from the description of the operations.

Besides cutting the flag-weeds out of the ponds, 105 large oaks, elms and willows had to be grubbed up and drawn up the hill out of the way of the new water line, and also several smaller oaks in "the Grove about the White House," which was either identical with "the Cake House" or near it, and not far from the site of the modern "Receiving House" of the Royal Humane Society.¹

¹ "The White House" was certainly "the Cake House" (see Plan), or "Cheesecake House" (see View), called "the Lodge" in 1669, April 25, when Samuel Pepys took his wife there, and they "in their coach eat a cheesecake and drank a tankard of milk." The trees seen about it in both Plan and View constitute "the Grove," and near it was the once fashionable drive called "the Ring." The old gabled house built of timber and plaster, whitewashed, roofed with red tiles, standing by the margin of the water, and backed by abundant foliage, has evidently been a favourite subject to the artist. It is often represented in the Crace Collection, whence is derived our picture, which is also found in the "Gentleman's Magazine," May, 1801. The accompanying notice in the magazine describes it as then a boat-house, and fortunately records its position by saying that in its garden was the Receiving House of the Royal Humane Society. The Receiving House forms the subject of another picture in the same valuable magazine, February, 1802; it is a little building by the water-

THE MAKING OF THE SERPENTINE.

The main portion of the work was of course the digging of 74,644 cube yards of "earth" out of the ponds by the verge of the old waste watercourse, which was known as the West Bourne. The whole course was in length about 1,500 yards, and supposing the rectification to have extended all along, the above cubic quantity does not seem much. The stuff, we are informed, was carted to the new heads or retaining dams, and to the side banks, the average lead being about 700 yards. Good clay was required to make watertight the "heads," so 6,287 cube yards of it were dug (where, is not specified) and carried, laid down, and rammed "to make a clay wall," which material, if worked with water, is now known as "puddle." And from the upper pond head next the Paddock (then, apparently, that part of Kensington Gardens which surrounded the Round Pond and extended to the Serpentine), was carted 321 loads of "earth" to make up the new made head or dam, where space had been left for a cascade which had been countermanded, and also to preserve the clay wall. Again, 900 cube yards of "earth" were dug and carted to the south side of the ponds to level up the margin for the planting of twenty large elms. The course, as we see it on the plan, appears to have been lengthened eastward, that is to say at Knightsbridge, by about 77 yards, and an average addition of 52 yards was given to the width.

The transplanting of the twenty large elms was an interesting though arduous operation. They had to be moved with "large balls" (of earth about the roots we suppose) and the "panning and mulching" we hear of was evidently part of the process. For the transport of each was required eighteen horses and sixty men! Large "stools" had to be made to place them in, and the "pans" had to be made up several times after they were broken down by the carts and horses. Sledges also were employed in the transport, and further expenses were incurred in chains, oak-boxes and deals used in "taking 'em up," also in ropes, wax, pitch, tallow, oakum and straw. After being replanted the trees were carefully watered, for which was employed a watering-cart.

The Knightsbridge head or dam was, from its height of about twenty-five feet above the outlet, an important portion of the work. Further work in connection forms the subject of the second

edge, and near it is seen a portion of the Cake House. In 1834, August 8, the Duke of Wellington laid the foundation stone of the Society's existing house, on ground which the "Times" report shows was an extension of the former area granted by the Crown. Thus we gather that the site of the Cake House (which was standing in 1841, the date of the latest sketch, and of which a portion remained until a few years since), adjoined that of the Royal Humane Society's present establishment, and was somewhat nearer the Serpentine.

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account which will next have our attention. In the first account we read of a large well, with large elm pipes laid quite through the head into the pond, (?) the Serpentine; the pipe was fitted with a brass collar, plug and chain, for drawing down the water at pleasure. The word "pond" is used somewhat ambiguously, and may perhaps apply to one at the lower level, afterwards merged into the "great lake at the east end of the Serpentine River" which will interest us presently.

The Surveyor-General of Woods, Charles Wither, whose Statement we have considered, probably lived to see the completion of the main portion of the Serpentine in the summer of 1731, but he died on November 20th following, as his obituary in the "Gentleman's Magazine" shows. "The London Journal" of May 1st, 1731, has this record: "Two yachts are to be placed in the Serpentine River in Hyde Park for the diversion of the Royal Family"; so we may imagine Queen Caroline jubilant on the execution of her project.

[To be continued.]

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ESSEX is one of the counties with which the "Home Counties Magazine" concerns itself, so that the issue of the first volume of the "Victoria" history of that county seems to furnish an occasion for referring generally to the very remarkable task which those responsible for the production of this series of histories have taken upon themselves to perform. The fact that the connection of the Editor of this Magazine with the series in question has now been severed makes it possible for him to speak in these pages more freely on the subject than when the first volumes of the histories of Hertfordshire and Surrey made their appearance.

THAT there is need for a new history of almost every English county few who desire to study topography with intelligence will attempt to deny; for the majority of existing county histories teem with inaccurate statement and conjecture. The fault does not lie entirely with the authors of those histories. During the last twenty or thirty years the opportunities for original research have been vastly increased, and it is evidently the intention of the general editors of the Victoria series not to neglect these opportunities. The scheme is a vast, almost an overwhelming, one, but

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we believe that with public support those who are directing it will carry it through. If they do, the country will be provided with a truly magnificent basis for detailed local history, and we urge our readers to support the scheme not only by becoming subscribers to the volumes for those counties in which they are specially interested, but by placing at the service of the general editors any original material they may possess relating to a particular locality.

It was lack of space, and that alone, which prevented us from commenting in our January issue, on the very successful meeting of the London Topographical Society held at the close of last year under the presidency of the Earl of Rosebery. The Society was able to show a good record of work completed and in hand: its "Annual Record" with an account of the vanishing Christ's Hospital and Newgate; the continuation of the plans of the Kensington Turnpike Trust, and Hollar's map of the western-central parts of London in the days of Charles I. The formation of a library devoted to London topography was also announced.

MR. LAURENCE GOMME, the energetic clerk of the London County Council, complained that this was not enough, and dwelt upon the fact that there is a vast amount of matter appropriate to the Society's publications as yet untouched. Of course there is; but, like the logical Don Ferdinando, the Society can but do what it can do. As Lord Rosebery, with the recollection of a then recent event evidently in his mind, aptly put it: "It is quite obvious that if the public do not provide enough cloth to make a waistcoat, you cannot aim at rigging yourself out in a coronation robe." He ended a most appropriate address by an appeal to the thousands of opulent Londoners who should help the Society and had not helped it. It is good news that his appeal was not in vain, and we shall not be betraying secrets if we say that the additions to its membership-roll will enable the Society to provide itself with, if not a coronation robe, at least something more than a waistcoat!

BUT if we twit Mr. Gomme on his ambitions in regard to the London Topographical Society, we offer unstinted praise of his wisdom in selecting names for the two new thoroughfares between Holborn and the Strand, and his tact and skill in steering the London County Council so as to avoid a tempting opportunity of making itself ridiculous. Both names—"Kingsway," by which the road from Holborn to the Crescent is to be called, and "Aldwyche," the name of the Crescent itself—are dignified and appropriate. The former needs no explanation; the latter, we may remind our readers, commemorates the Danish settlement which once existed

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in the locality. The name, though now generally forgotten, and unmentioned by Stow, lingered on till past the middle of the thirteenth century, when a fine was levied of property "in Aldewych," between the Master of the Hospital of St. Giles without London, and Martin Muxelebroth. As a surname we find it later still: William de Aldewyche is party to a London fine in 1325.

THE widening of the southern side of the Strand goes on apace; Simpson's is no more, Lawrence's, the last remaining of the old-fashioned chop-houses, is already surrounded with scaffolding. How many of our readers we wonder remember a still older chop-house, Creighton's, which stood close by the head of Savoy Street. A wonderful haunt of the theatrical stars of the sixties was Creighton's; it vanished, if we remember aright, some five and twenty years ago. Of the various notices of Simpson's that appeared in the daily press when it closed its doors, not many weeks back, that in the "Morning Post" struck us as the best. It was on the 11th of October, 1848, that the advertisement columns of the Post announced that John Simpson would open a "Restauratum" in premises adjoining the already opened Divan. "The culinary arrangements," continued the advertisement, "would be carried out under the suggestions and plans of Mr. Soyer of the Reform Club." No wonder it soon rose to fame! It is good news that, as regards fare, furniture and service, it will be the old Simpson's that will welcome us when the rebuilding is complete.

SEVERAL of the local societies devoted to the study of antiquities and topography in our Home Counties are able to show satisfactory reports of progress during the year 1902. The Surrey Archæological, despite heavy losses by death and some by resignation, can chronicle an increase in the number of its members, but considering the population of the county and the evident interest taken by Surrey folk in local history, the roll of membership should be yet larger.

THE work of opening out and "plotting" the ruins of Waverley Abbey have been pushed forward with undiminished zeal by the Rev. T. S. Cooper and Mr. Horncastle; the foundations of what is thought to be the guest chamber have been unearthed, and a second guest house, of the same date as the later portion of the infirmary, has been discovered; the buttress bases and those of the central pillars are in excellent preservation. A very few weeks of labour during the present year will see the work of excavation complete, and material will have been collected which will make possible the preparation of a detailed ground plan of one of the most important religious houses in the country. The Surrey Society has

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by initiating and carrying through this work, done excellent service to archæology, and we cannot believe that antiquaries and ecclesiologists generally will allow the debt of £110, which it has incurred in the work, to remain long unpaid. Subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Secretary of the Society.

WITH Professor Hales as its President, a strong Council, and Mr. Charles J. Munich as its Secretary, the Hampstead Antiquarian Society sails merrily along, and prospers as it deserves to do. It has had plenty of meetings, indoor in winter and outdoor in summer, and if residents in Hampstead do not know all about their place of habitation the fault is their own, for they can join the Society and be instructed. We notice that the Society has added largely to its local collections—books, pictures, and the like. This is as it should be. We notice, too, that other similar societies are following Hampstead's lead. The St. Albans' Archæological Society has now quite a respectable library, conveniently housed in the County Museum.

SPEAKING of St. Albans, it is satisfactory to record an increasing appreciation on the part of its citizens of the extremely picturesque features which, despite much needless destruction, it yet retains, and which render it so popular as a place of residence, and so much visited by lovers of old-time scenes. A year or two back we commented on the care with which Messrs. Boots, the well-known chemists, had retained the interesting features in some ancient business premises they had acquired in the Market Place; and now the fact that an old building may be perfectly well adapted to the requirements of a modern shop has been further demonstrated by Mr. Harvey, an oil and colourman, who has acquired a building at the top of George Street.

INSTEAD of destroying a singularly fine bit of, probably, fifteenth-century work, he has placed it in the hands of a local architect, Mr. Foster Woodman, who has turned it into a most suitable shop, and, at the same time, not only retained the evidences of antiquity it possessed, but, by scraping off an outer crust of plaster and showing the half-timber front, revealed others, of which we had not knowledge. The shop-front itself might have been better, but it contrasts favourably with the ground floor of an exceedingly picturesque inn, the "Old King's Head" near by. Here, and at another inn on Holywell Hill, the effect of excellent work done to the upper storey has been completely lost by the introduction of glaring and hideous tiles on the ground floor. It is difficult to conceive how an architect possessed of sufficient taste to enable him to

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appreciate the beauty of the half-timber work he exposed could be guilty of this tile-work.

IN London the preservation of old buildings is of course more difficult, but the difficulties are oftener invented than really existent. The problem of Clifford's Inn—which is to be brought under the hammer within a few weeks—is, however, not an easy one to solve. The site is of vast importance and value for building; but, by the demolition of the delightfully quaint old houses now standing upon it, we shall be deprived of a charming oasis in the desert of bricks and mortar, and there will vanish almost the last remaining portion of legal London as Charles Dickens knew it and described it. The hall, too, contains within traces of early work, and is interesting as one of the few survivals of the Strawberry Hill Gothic. But, quite apart from the sentimental side of the question, it is the bounden duty of the government to secure the garden which forms the northern portion of the Inn and keep it open; for it would be madness to allow the eastern extension of the southern wing of the Public Record Office—which must certainly be built ere long—to be hemmed in by houses which would doubtless be built close up to the northern boundary of the Inn. The danger of destruction by fire to which our national archives would thus be exposed must not be minimized.

WE do not pretend that the garden of Clifford's Inn is much of an "open space" from the sanitary point of view, but still it is an airing-ground for the thickly crowded population of workers round about it. As for the acquisition of really important open spaces we can chronicle two: Northbrook Park at Lee, the gift of Lord Northbrook, contains about seven acres, and its value is evident when we see how fast the army of bricks and mortar is hemming it in. Broomfield Park, which has been purchased by the Southgate Urban District Council (the Middlesex County Council contributing one-fourth of the money) for the enjoyment of the public is a much more important acquisition as an open space, for the ground comprises over fifty acres. The house which stands within is called by Lysons, in 1811, "Bromfield" House; it was then the residence of William Tash and had, for three centuries, been that of his wife's ancestors. The old hall and staircase contain some of Thornhill's finest decorative work.

IT is to be hoped that Mr. Percy Clarke's protest against the removal of James II.'s statue from the neighbourhood of Whitehall will bear fruit, though we cannot yet feel certain on the point. It is needless to repeat the many reasons in favour of retaining it at

QUARTERLY NOTES.

Whitehall: the close connection of that classic ground with the House of Stuart is perhaps the chief. We should, however, like in these notes to call our readers' attention to Mr. Bedford's article (see *post*, p. 150) on the statues of James and his elder brother, Charles II., and also to mention the fact that Mr. Emslie has just issued a very attractive etching of the former statue.

THE recent visit of the King and Queen to the new artizans' dwellings at Millbank called forth a good many newspaper allusions to that locality, and its rusticity in, comparatively speaking, modern times. We wonder that amongst these allusions the description given of it by good old Thomas Pennant, early in the nineteenth century, did not find a place: "The last dwelling in Westminster," he says, is "Mill-bank" a large house which took its name from a mill which once occupied its site. Here, he continues, "In my boyish days I often experienced the hospitality of the late Sir Robert Grosvenor, its worthy owner," whose ancestor had purchased it from the Mordaunts, Earls of Peterborough. It was called Peterborough House till the death of "that great but irregular genius, Charles, Earl of Peterborough in 1735, and rebuilt in its present form by the Grosvenor family."

IN view of the interest in the Elizabethan era, which the present exhibition, held under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, should certainly create, may we be permitted to draw our readers' attention to two works, the value of which is, we think, hardly appreciated by the students of Elizabeth's London: we refer to Mr. Inderwick's Calendar of the Inner Temple Records, and to the Calendar of the Middlesex County Records for the reign of Queen Bess, which, years ago, was issued by the then County authorities.

THE utility of the latter work was perhaps lessened by the fact that it was merely a *selection* of entries from various classes of the county records, and not, in the true sense of the word, a calendar. Still, it was a most entertaining and instructive work, and provided material of a substantial kind for the painting a picture of life in the great metropolis during the great reign of the great queen whose tercentenary we have just celebrated. The Middlesex County Council is now continuing this calendar on, as we think, more useful lines, and we hope our readers will support the Council by becoming subscribers to the work should it be decided to print it. The Council has yet in its possession many volumes of the old calendar, and those who desire to possess copies should communicate with the authorities at the Guildhall, Westminster.

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Stone Pier, with cast lead figure, Carshalton.
Photo by G. Trotman.



Gates and Ironwork, Carshalton, Surrey.
Photo by G. Trotman.

CARSHALTON PARK GATES.

BY CLOUDESLEY S. WILLIS.

THE passage of the nineteenth century has scarcely left its mark on the old part of Carshalton. The garden walls, with overtopping roofs, and the laburnum trees are Georgian. The former name of the town itself, Casehorton, is still heard, and smacks of earlier times. Perfumes of the mint and lavender fields are about the town ; and by the church and along the street side run

“ shallow rivers, to whose falls
Melodious birds sing madrigals.”

You are in the days of patches and sedan chairs ; and look to meet some powdered-haired beauty at the corner.

One side of the High Street is almost taken up by the wall of Carshalton Park. But the house within is without distinction. We hear that in George the First's time Mr. Scawen caused Leoni to prepare plans for a mansion. The house was never built ; but Leoni thought the plans worthy of publication. Apparently the only part of Mr. Scawen's scheme that he realized was erecting the great gates, and laying out an approach from Wallington Green ; and this was on a superb scale.

One might know Carshalton and miss seeing the park gates, which are approached by a side lane from High Street. They are never opened ; the entrance being by another way. The total length of the range of fencing is one hundred and twenty feet ; the stone pillars measure eighteen feet in height ; and the lead figures surmounting them seven feet six inches. Without the enrichment of the marvellous panels at Hampton Court, this fine stretch of eighteenth century ironwork has a graceful line, and a beautiful balance and proportion in its parts. The design hangs together admirably. The numerous vertical bars of contrasted thicknesses confer an air of height and dignity. And while advantage has been taken of the capacity of wrought iron for pleasant pattern, the sparing use of ornament appears as fitting for the entrance of an English mansion as the exuberant decoration of the earlier work at Hampton Court suits the river front of the palace.

The old iron of which it is formed, being well hammered, has a somewhat uneven but interesting surface ; and is easily distinguished from the new work, added by way of repairs, in which the modern, evenly rolled, bars have been used. The pleasure

CARSHALTON PARK GATES.

derived from the contemplation of old wrought iron is due, so far as the material goes, to the inequalities of the surface, which catch the light and give a texture to the metal. Indeed, the labours of the old-time smith, who was obliged to "draw down," or hammer, his small iron from thick bars to the required size, were far greater than those of his modern successor, who can purchase iron rolled to almost any section. But for this reason the work of the latter is formal and unsympathetic. The design of new ironwork is frequently inferior to that of ancient, inasmuch as it is the invention of draughtsmen who have no practical knowledge of the possibilities of the material, and therefore strive for unnatural effects, or lose others that are suitable. Whereas the design of old wrought iron, while often controlled by the architect, bears evidence of having been developed by the smith himself, the idea having grown, as it were, between the hammer and the anvil.

It is even possible that these beautiful gates were produced in Carshalton town. Judging by the existing ironwork in the place, as the gates of Carshalton House, associated with Dr. Radclyffe, Queen Anne's physician, and the remains of vine leaves on the sign of the "Greyhound," one may suppose that a school of fine smiths existed in Carshalton before the end of the eighteenth century, when the tradition of smithing unfortunately died out. It is certain that the excellent vane on Ewell old church was made in that village as late as 1815.

The two Portland stone pillars are of most delicate design and cutting. The interior faces of these are elaborately carved, but, being boarded up to protect them from damage, they can only be judged from photographs.

But perhaps the most interesting features of the gates are the two groups of cast lead figures on the stone pillars that were made to receive them. One represents Diana as a huntress, and the other Actæon being torn in pieces by his dogs. He is shown with a human face, and not with a stag's head and horns as is usual. The figures are well modelled, and the work of some capable artist. They are evidently of earlier date than the gates and pillars. What is more probable than that they were brought from the neighbouring palace of Nonsuch, when it was destroyed by Charles the Second's mistress, the Duchess of Cleveland. These statues are such as delighted the age of Elizabeth. "In the Grove of Diana," wrote Hentzner, "is a very agreeable fountain, with Actæon turned into a stag, as he was sprinkled by the goddess and her nymphs, with inscriptions." Diana's Dyke is still pointed out at Nonsuch; and the whole was doubtless intended as a compliment to "the imperial votaress" herself.

ST. KATHERINE'S MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Were the stag not expressly mentioned by Hentzner we might claim to have here the actual statues.

Many similar figures existed of late at Ewell, Walton on the Hill, and particularly outside the plumber's shop at Cheam. All these places are in the neighbourhood of the vanished palace. But the figures also have now disappeared; and the nearest existing lead statues are the Mars and Hercules at Hampton Court, which may have adorned that Tudor palace these three hundred years.

ST. KATHERINE'S MARRIAGE LICENCES.

[Continued from vol. v., p. 48.]

- M**ARSHMAN, Jane (see Eastwick, Henry).
MATHEWS, Margaret (see Copous, James).
MATTHEWS, Elizabeth (see Dobbin, William).
MEADOWS, —, bachr., —, London, and Sarah Shepherd, spr., —, London. Caveat against marriage licence to them, 13th September, 1731, "St. K. Act Book," fol. 34.
MEEK, Ann (see Greatorex, Thomas).
MEEK, Elizabeth (see Greatorex, John).
MIDDLETON, Ann (see Wilkinson, William).
MILLARD, Ann (see Warren, Peter).
MILLER, Thomas, bachr., St. K., and Elizabeth Pickett, St. John, Wapping, Middlesex, widow. Note of marriage licence, 7th February, 1698, "St. K. Act Book," fol. 2.
MILLER, Peter, bachr., 21, St. K., mariner, and Sarah Haydon, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 17th November, 1777.
MILLER, John, widower, St. K., mariner, and Lucy Rawlings, widow, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 18th October, 1785.
MILLER, Sarah (see Edwards, William).
MILLIS, Jarvis, bachr., 27, St. K., mariner, and Frances Fullington, spr., 26, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 26th February, 1757.
MILLS, John, bachr., 21, St. K., master mariner, and Mary Fewster, spr., 20, Balmborough, Northumberland, with the consent of Mary Fewster, widow, John Sharp, and Thomas Sharp, her testamentary guardians, assigned by will of her father, Robert Fewster, deceased. These give their consent in writing which is annexed to allon., and William Morton,

ST. KATHERINE'S MARRIAGE LICENCES.

- of Belfort, Northumberland, gentleman, appears personally to swear to their signatures. John Mills and William Morton sign bond and allon. 1st March, 1766.
- MONTGOMERY**, Peter, bachr., 21, St. K., mariner, and Mary Dunbar, spr., 21, St. K. He signs "Petter Montgomery" in bond and allon. 23rd November, 1781.
- MOOS**, Christopher, bachr., 25, St. K., mariner, and Eleanor Perry, spr., 22, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 14th August, 1760.
- MORLEY**, Joseph Goodman, bachr., 21, St. K., wharfinger, and Rachael Lockyer, spr., 18, St. K., with consent of Joseph Harrison, of St. K., wharfinger, her guardian lawfully appointed by the Master of the Rolls. Joseph Goodman Morley and Joseph Harrison sign bond and allon. 22nd April, 1776. Annexed to the above bond and allon. is a copy of the order of the Master of the Rolls, dated 22nd April, 1776, in the matter of Rachael Lockyer, an infant, appointing Joseph Harrison her guardian. Facts recited in order: her father and mother died, many years ago, intestate, leaving her their only child; upon death of her mother, who survived her father, the child's grandmother Rachael Stock, widow, took care of her till her death, and left her by will about £2,400, provided she married with the consent of the exors. Joseph Harrison, David Muir, and John Minnitt. The minor has neither uncle nor aunt nor any near relation, and is now advised to apply for a guardian.
- MORRIS**, Rachel (see Parker, James).
- MORTON**, Mary (see Lloyd, Michael).
- MUGERIDGE**, Samuel, bachr., 24, Beckenham, Kent, gentleman, and Ann Henderson, spr., 24, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 6th December, 1755.
- MULLER**, William, bachr., 21, St. K., gentleman, and Elizabeth Rutherford, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 30th September, 1796.
- MURCK**, Henry, bachr., 21, St. K., mariner, and Sarah Shepherd, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 8th September, 1798.
- MURPHY**, Edward, bachr., 21, St. K., and Catherine Davies, widow, St. K. She gives bond (which is not signed) and signs allon. (by mark) 10th June, 1783.
- MURRAY**, John, bachr., 21, St. K., mariner, and Margaret Hart, spr., 21, St. George, Middlesex. He signs bond and allon. 14th August, 1792.

NAGELIN, Catherine (see Berg, Daniel).

NEALE, Richard, bachr., 21, St. K., and Mary Swale, spr., 17,

ST. KATHERINE'S MARRIAGE LICENCES.

- St. K., with consent of William Hall, of St. K., wharfinger, one of the guardians appointed by the will of her father, Aaron Swale, deceased. She and William Hall sign the allon.; Robert Goodall of Threadneedle Street, London, gentleman, and William Hall sign the bond, dated 5th April, 1800.
- NELSON, Mary (see Pingrell, Robert).
- NICHOLSON, Philip, bachr., 30, Whitehaven, Cumberland, mariner, and Elizabeth Seal, widow, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 4th August, 1766.
- NICOLS, Charles, bachr., 30, St. K., and Ann Ray, spr., 21, St. K. She signs (by mark) bond and allon. 8th October, 1770.
- NISBETT, Elizabeth (see Ulcken, Conrad).
- NIXON, Phebe (see Cosgriff, Henry).
- NOBLE, Mary (see Adamson, William).
- NORRIS, Ann (see Kennedy, Moses).
- NOY, Mary (see Oldham, Thomas).
- OATES, Hannah (see Richmond, Thomas).
- OLD, Thomas, bachr., 21, St. K., cheesemonger, and Isabella Dow, spr., 21, St. Mary, Whitechapel, Middlesex. He signs bond and allon. 8th October, 1791.
- OLDHAM, Joshua, bachr., 28, St. Mary, Whitechapel, Middlesex, gunmaker, and Mary Jordan, spr., 23, St. K. He signs bond and allon 29th August, 1765.
- OLDHAM, Thomas, bachr., 21, St. K., painter, and Mary Noy, spr., 18, St. K., with consent of her mother, Hannah Noy, widow, of St. K. Thomas Oldham and Hannah Noy sign bond and allon. 27th May, 1768.
- OLIVER, John, bachr., 21, St. K., mariner, and Elizabeth Bell, spr., 18, St. K., with consent of her father, Edward Bell, of St. Botolph without Aldgate, mariner. John Oliver and Edward Bell sign bond and allon. 7th May, 1792.
- OMER, Elizabeth (see Smith, James).
- ORKNEY, Alexander, bachr., 21, St. K., mariner, and Charlotte Aitkenhead, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon, 15th February, 1776.
- ORTON, Richard, bachr., 40, St. Dunstan Stepney, Middlesex, gentleman, and Mary Southan, widow, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 31st August, 1771.
- OWLES, Elizabeth (see Conelley, Lackey).
- PALEY, Elizabeth (see Harcus, John).
- PARKER, John, bachr., 21, St. K., mariner, and Mary Hagger-

ST. KATHERINE'S MARRIAGE LICENCES.

- ston, spr., 21, St. Paul, Shadwell, Middlesex. He signs bond and allon. 8th November, 1762.
- PARKER, James, widower, St. K., shipwright, and Rachel Morris, spr., 21, St. Paul, Shadwell, Middlesex. He signs (by mark) bond 29th October, 1785, allon. 29th August, 1785.
- PATTERSON, Mary (see Shapcote, Henry).
- PEACOCK, William, bachr., 21, St. K., mariner, and Elizabeth Hart, spr., 21, St. George, Middlesex. He signs bond and allon. 22nd September, 1775.
- PEARCE, Hannah (see Mackie, John).
- PERKINS, Thomas, widower, St. K., gentleman, and Mary Ringrose, widow, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 24th April, 1771.
- PERRY, Ann (see Burgess, John).
- PERRY, Eleanor (see Moos, Christopher).
- PERSON, William, bachr., St. K., and Ann Carleton, spr., St. John, Wapping, Middlesex. Note of marriage licence, 12th June, 1699, "St. K. Act Book," fol. 3.
- PHILLIPS, Jane (see Siebert, John).
- PICKERING, Mary (see Arvin, John).
- PICKETT, Elizabeth (see Miller, Thomas).
- PIMM, William, bachr., 21, St. K., labourer, and Jane Croucher, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 1st November, 1777.
- PINGRELL, Robert, bachr., Whitechapel, Middlesex, and Mary Nelson, widow, St. K. Note of marriage licence, 28th December, 1698, "St. K. Act Book," fol. 1.
- PLOWMAN, Ann (see Ford, John).
- POEGO, Domingo, bachr., 24, St. K., mariner, and Elizabeth Markintide, widow, St. K. He signs (by mark) bond and allon. 7th June, 1774.
- POLLMANN, John William, bachr., 28, St. Swithen, London, gentleman, and Mary Abernethy, widow, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 11th July, 1759.
- PORTER, William, bachr., 23, St. K., butcher, and Diana Scott, spr., 23, St. Botolph, Aldgate. He signs bond and allon. 23rd January, 1778.
- POWELL, Elizabeth (see Littlehales, Thomas).
- POWELL, Margaret (see Rogers, Richard).
- PREAST, Mary (see Boss, Benjamin).
- PRICE, John, widower, St. Mary, Lambeth, Surrey, gentleman, and Elizabeth Taylesworth, spr., 24, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 24th October, 1772.

ST. KATHERINE'S MARRIAGE LICENCES.

PROCTOR, Martha (see Wiseman, John).

PROUDFOOT, Ann (see Hinchley, Simon).

RAAN, Jan Hendrik, bachr., 28, St. K., gentleman, and Anthonia Theodora Hermina Van Dusseldorp, spr., 24, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 26th June, 1773.

RAEBEY, Elizabeth (see Griffith, William).

RAMSAY, John, bachr., 38, St. K., mariner, and Ann Browes (Browsers in bond), spr., 38, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 9th August, 1768.

RAMSAY, James, bachr., 21, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, Surrey, shipwright, and Susannah Virgo, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 16th August, 1771.

RANDALL, Robert, bachr., Lombard Street, London, and Susannah Stanley, spr., St. K. Note of marriage licence, 9th October, 1699, "St. K. Act Book," fol. 6.

RANDALL, Thomas, bachr., 21, St. K., butcher, and Mary Coalnett, spr., 21, St. Mary, Whitechapel, Middlesex. He signs bond and allon. 16th November, 1761.

RAVENHILL, Sarah (see Chapman, William).

RAWLINGS, William, widower, St. K., gentleman, and Jane Franks, widow, St. George, Southwark, Surrey. He signs bond and allon. 20th July, 1761.

RAWLINGS, Lucy (see Miller, John).

RAY, Ann (see Nicols, Charles).

RAY, Frances (see Sims, Samuel).

RAYNER, John, bachr., 21, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, Surrey, blockman (?), and Elizabeth Drayton, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 27th May, 1768.

READ, John, bachr., 24, St. Martin, Ludgate, London, apothecary, and Elizabeth Hopkinson, spr., 25, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 28th March, 1760.

READ, Mary (see Roberts, Robert).

REED, Mary (see McNeall, Daniel).

REEDHEAD, Ralph, bachr., 24, St. K., mariner, and Barbara Lamb, spr., 23, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 26th April, 1766.

REEKES, Elizabeth (see Ward, Benjamin).

RENHOLDS, Ann (see Christian, Andrew).

REYNOLDS, Mary (see Jaffrays, John).

[To be continued.]

CHAPTERS IN THE HISTORY OF NEWBURY. No. III. ITS WORTHIES.

BY ELIZABETH T. MILLER.

[Continued from p. 46.]

A WRITER of nearly fifty years ago¹ conjuring up from the far past the names of men who had a share in the early history of Newbury, pictures the Saxon abbot Bethune "hunting with hawk and hound in the woods of Speen," the sole right of sporting in that district having been granted to the monastery of Abingdon by King Kenwulf in the year A.D. 821. Beyond this fleeting form of the imagination no individual appears in close connection with the locality until the Norman settlement, when Ernulph de Hesding, one of the Conqueror's followers, and ancestor of the Counts of Perche, acquired the manor of Uluritone (according to Lysons, "Ulward's Town," from Ulward, its Saxon owner under Edward the Confessor), the site of which was identical with that of Newbury.

Of these early worthies the names only survive, written, not in the scroll of fame, but merely in the Domesday Book. True, one Count of Perche is said to have built the castle which was besieged by King Stephen, while another founded a priory at "Saddleford" for Augustine canons; but apart from these the Counts of Perche were "absentee landlords," living chiefly in Normandy. King John, in the sixth year of his reign, seized the "Newbiri" estates, by way of avenging himself on his Norman barons for his own expulsion from his French domains,² and thereafter often visited the town while residing at his palace of Kingsclere; for in his itinerarium³ mention is made of two such visits, in September, 1204, and October, 1214.

John's grant of the fair dues to St. Bartholomew's Hospital would alone constitute his title to rank as a Newbury worthy, but legend gives him yet another claim. Being hard pressed by the insurgent barons, he is said to have fled for refuge to the cottage of an old dame in Newbury who earned her bread by plying distaff and spindle. Here the king lived in disguise for some days,

¹ Henry Godwin, F.S.A., "The Worthies and Celebrities of Newbury," 1859. Other works of which use has been made by the author (and she here acknowledges her indebtedness to them), are "The History of Newbury," by Walter Money, F.S.A., and Fuller's "Worthies."

² Norman Roll, No. 35.

³ "Archæologia," vol. xxii., 139-155.

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and in gratitude for the loyalty of his hostess and her cronies, he afterwards founded the hospital of St. Bartholomew. So runs the story. But, as I have before pointed out (*ante*, vol. iv., p. 182), he probably did not found the hospital.

When, at the battle of Lincoln in 1217, the last Count of Perche fell fighting against Henry III. his Berkshire estates were bestowed by the king on the victor, William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, who thus became first lord of the united manors of Newbury and Hampstead Marshal.¹ This Earl of Pembroke figured in the third crusade, and afterwards helped to govern England during the absence of Richard I. in the East. Later he held the turbulent barons in check and secured their fealty to John, for which service the king granted him the Marshal's staff. Again, at Runnymede, his influence helped to obtain John's consent to Magna Carta; he secured the succession to Henry III., became guardian of the infant king and protector of the kingdom during his minority; defeated the barons at Lincoln and the French on the high seas, and closed his eventful life at Caversham. So nearly did his power encroach on that of the Crown, that when the Great Seal was lost in the Wash, the deeds of Magna Carta and the Carta Forestæ were impressed with the seal of Pembroke.

Now for the one blot on the fair fame of this noble lord of the manor of Newbury. Under an instrument cited by Addison (p. 112, Anthony Wood, *Athenæ*, 69 a), he alienated the great tithes of Speen to the Knights Hospitallers, and they have ever since remained severed from the church of Speen, being now vested in the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.

The office and title of lord of the manor of Newbury were held in succession by descendants of the great Protector-Marshal until the last male heir died childless towards the end of the thirteenth century. That it was of serious import to the inhabitants for their lord to be a just and upright man may be gathered from the following extract from the grant of manorial powers by Gilbert, Earl Marshal: "I have granted and confirmed the borough, together with *judgment by fire and by water, judgment by battle, and judgment by the gallows.*" Terrible powers these if wielded by an unprincipled despot, as must too often have been the case in those "good old times" when men ruled their lives on the "simple plan"

"That they who take should have the power,
And they should keep who can."

A slender thread of superstition is all that connects with Newbury

¹ Roger de Wendover, iv., 21; Camden, Red Book of the Exchequer.

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the noble Simon de Montfort, who came into temporary possession of the manor on his marriage with the widow of William Marshal the younger. So deeply was the uncrowned king revered by the populace, that mere contact with his remains was credited with power to work miracles, and it is gravely attested in Rishanger's "Chronicles" (p. 152), published by the Camden Society, that Matilda Farun of Newbury was cured of an almost fatal dropsy by touching a fillet which had been measured round his corpse!

So far, none of our "Worthies" have done much to make good their titles; but in the fifteenth century we light upon a notable figure, who not only benefited his native town by his devotion to its most important industry, that of cloth-weaving, but proved himself a true patriot when war was waged against his country.

Jack of Newbury, as he is spoken of to the present day, was "the most considerable clothier England ever beheld. His looms were his lands, whereof he kept one hundred in his house, each managed by a man and a boy. In the expedition to Flodden Field against James, King of Scotland, he marched with one hundred of his own men, as well armed and better clothed than any, to show that the painful [diligent] to use their hands in peace, could be valiant and employ their hands in war."

So much we read in Fuller's "Worthies," i., 137. Among the many accounts written by known and unknown chroniclers, it is difficult to sift fact from fiction in giving a short narration of this hero's life and exploits. Let us take the story of Jack of Newbury as it has been handed down to us by the genial Deloney, stiffening it with a few facts discovered by writers of a more recent date.

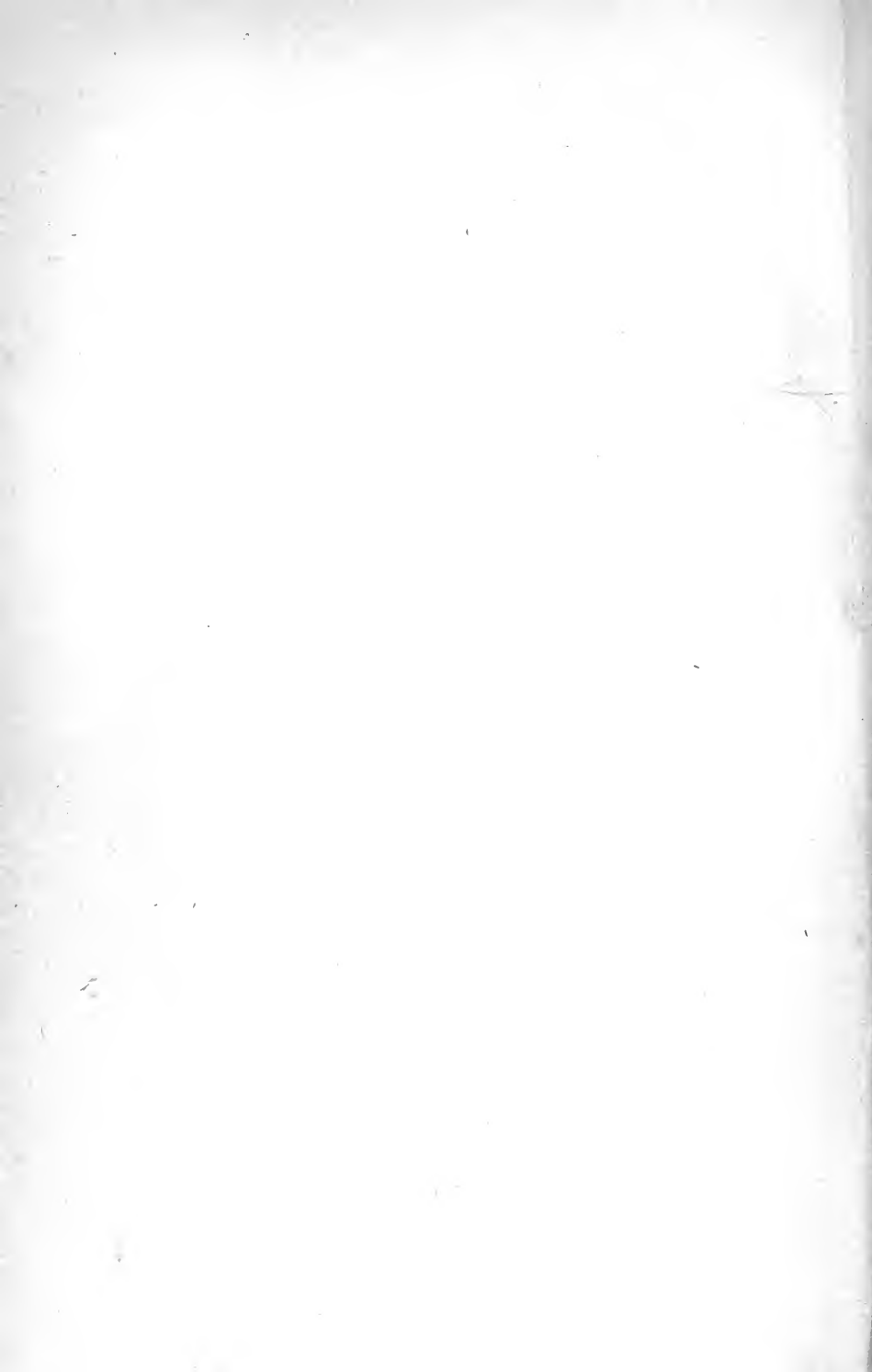
Jack was the son of Robert and Margaret Smallwoode, natives of Winchcombe in Gloucestershire, where his early days were spent, and whence later he took the name of "Winchcombe," by which he was afterwards known. Charles Kingsley threw out this conjecture as to the reason of the alias when discussing the notable Jack at an Archæological Congress at Newbury, and confirmation of his idea was sought and found in the parish registers of Winchcombe. The usual signature of the great clothier was "John Smallwoode alias Winchcombe." Disliking the idea of the monastic life to which his father destined him, Jack ran away to Newbury, where he entered the service of a clothier. Deloney describes him as "a man of merrie disposition," "wondrous well beloved of rich and poor," "not a churl of his purse." These good qualities, added to his business habits and skill, won for him the affections of his master's widow, whom finally, urged perhaps by business considerations rather than by sentiment, he married in the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The only record we have of this un-



John Winchcombe, son of the famous "Jack of Newbury."

From the painting at the Jack Hotel, Newbury.

Photo by Hawker, Newbury.



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natural union is the following, in which Jack hardly poses as a hero. Hoping to curb his wife's propensity for staying out late at night, he on one occasion locked her out and went to bed. Towards midnight he was roused by her wailing entreaties to be let in, and, after reducing her to tears and promises of amendment, Jack took pity on the woman and admitted her. Scarcely had she entered than she begged him to go and seek for her wedding ring, which she had dropped outside the door. "Good, sweet John" did as she requested, and was immediately locked out in his turn to meditate in the cold night air on the depth and subtlety of womankind!

Soon after this Jack was left a widower and wealthy. His second wife, a woman of lowly birth, was chosen for her own sake, and a quaint wedding they made of it. In Deloney's words:

"The Bride being attyred in a Gowne of sheepes' russet, and a Kirtle of fine woosted, her head attyred with a filament of gold, and her hair as yellow as gold hanging downe behind her, which was curiously combed and pleated, according to the manner of those dayes. She was led to Church betweene two sweete boys with Bride laces and Rosemary tied about their silken sleeves . . . then was there a fair Bride cup of silver and gilt carried before her, wherein was a goodly braunch of Rosemary gilded very faire, hung about with silken Ribonds of all colours: Next was there a noyse of musicians that played all the way before her; after her came all the chieftest maydens of the Countrie, some bearing great Bride Cakes, and some garlands of wheat finely gilded, and so she passed into the Church."

Jack provided an abundant wedding feast for both rich and poor; no less than ten tuns of good Rhine wine being consumed, among other things, and he loaded his new relations with generous gifts before carrying away his bride at the end of the ten days' festival.

The honeymoon had not long waned, when Jack of Newbury was called on to take an active share in the war then waging between England and Scotland. James IV., as ally and brother-in-arms of the French king, invaded Northumberland in the summer of 1513, during the absence of a large part of the English army in France, and an order was issued to all able-bodied men throughout the country to equip themselves for war. Jack of Newbury was more than ready for the fray. Instead of the *six* men whom he was required to furnish, he "made readie *ffytie* tall fellows, well mounted in white coates, and red caps with yellow feathers, demi-lances in their hands, and *ffitie* armed men on foot with pikes, also in white coates; . . . Himself also in compleat armour on a goodly barbed horse, with lance in hand, and a faire plume of yellow feathers in his creste." With this gallant force he marched to

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Stony Stratford, in company with other Berkshire men under Sir Henry Englefield, to meet Queen Catherine, who was there collecting troops in lieu of her absent lord. On being presented to her majesty, Jack modestly spoke of his humble calling, and of his readiness to give his life in defence of his country, to which the Queen rejoined, "Would to God the King had many such clothiers."

Great must have been the disappointment of the Newbury men when their march north was stopped by tidings that their aid was no longer needed, Surrey having already defeated and slain James and the flower of the Scottish nobility on the Field of Flodden. Still, they could rejoice in knowing that other Berkshire men had made their lasting mark in history by the way they fought in that famous battle, for as we read in the old ballad of "The Newberrie Archers,"

"'Twas a goodly sight to see
Howe faste the Scottes were put to flight
By the laddes of Newberrie."

—*Hist. and Antiq. of Newbury and its Environs, pub. 1839.*

Jack received a gold chain from the Queen, and led his men home again.

Three years later, the King and Queen, accompanied by Wolsey, were entertained at Newbury by the popular clothier, who, after giving them a sumptuous banquet, displaying the riches of his looms and factory, and presenting them with fine specimens of cloth, presented to Henry, through the reluctant Cardinal Wolsey, a Petition "for a commercial treaty to be made with the Netherlands, in the interests of the English clothiers." His reason runs thus :

"Whereas, by reason of the wars, many merchant strangers are prohibited from coming to England, and our merchants in like sort, forbidden to have dealings with the Low Countries and France, the cloth trade hath fallen very low."

Wolsey, scenting Lutheranism in this appeal, demurred and delayed so long as to draw from the astute clothier the taunt,

"Had my Lord Chancellor's father been no hastier in killing calves than he in despatching of poor men's suits, I doubt he had ne'er worn a mitre."

The result of Jack's persistence was a treaty by which it was arranged that "Merchants should freely traffic one with another, and proclamation thereof be made as well on the other side of the sea."

In commemoration of this service rendered to the trade of New-

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bury, whereby, "poore men were speedily as well set on work as before," a portrait of Jack Winchcombe was placed in the old market house, where it hung for many generations. The honour of knighthood, offered by the King, was declined by the worthy clothier, who preferred to embellish his own rank rather than to be admitted on sufferance to an aristocracy of "vaine titles."

One more benefaction to his adopted town was added in the erection of the Church of Newbury, from the pulpit westwards to the tower; and by his will, in January, 1519, shortly before his death, he left £40 towards its further "building and edifying," besides donations for the various altars. He was buried, as directed in his will, by the side of his first wife, "in our Lady Chauncell," and a brass tablet in the Church was placed to his memory by his descendants some years later, inscribed, "Off your charitie pray for the soul of John Smalwode, als Winchcom and Alys his wyfe. John dyed the XVth day of February Ao. dni., mcccccxix."

Jack's ancient brick and timber residence, divided later into sixteen clothiers' houses, comprised a block of buildings on the east side of Northbrook Street, now partly occupied by the "Jack of Newbury" Inn, a fifteenth-century gable, with an oriel window and carved verge-board still remain, and in the neighbouring buildings many old oak carvings have been discovered, in the course of re-building, which must have belonged to the Winchcombe family.

Jack's descendants grew into the fame and honour deserved by such an ancestor, one having married a lady of title, and acquired Donnington Castle, and another having wedded the famous Bolingbroke.

Another Newbury clothier, as wealthy, but not so popular, as Jack of Newbury, was Thomas Dolman, son of Winchcombe's manager. His busy factory was in Northbrook Street, and there he amassed a fortune which enabled him to acquire from the Crown the manor and fishery of Shaw, under a grant dated 27th July, fourth and fifth of Philip and Mary (1557-58). The retirement of the Dolmans from business, and the building of a fine Elizabethan mansion called Shaw House by the clothier's son, provoked from their envious townsmen the following couplet:

"Lord have mercy on us, miserable sinners!

Thos. Dolman has built a new house and turned away all his spinners."

Upon which Dolman had a Latin inscription placed over the window above the porch of the mansion, running

"Edentulus vescentium dentibus invidet,
Et oculos caprearum talpa contemnit."

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Shaw House was honoured with more than one royal visit in the time of the Dolmans, and a state bed is preserved which was prepared in 1703 for Queen Anne, who afterwards knighted her lavish host at St. James's.

We now come to one whose death, rather than his life, gave him a niche among the worthies of Newbury.

Julius Palmer, a fellow of Magdalen College, and a native of Coventry, had been expelled from Oxford in the reign of Edward VI. for ridiculing the reformed religion. Restored to his college on the accession of Mary, he was present at the martyrdom of Ridley and Latimer, and was so deeply impressed with their dying testimony, that he began researches which ended in his conversion to the new doctrine, from which neither loss of position, threats of punishment, nor even the bitter curses of his own mother, could ever cause him to swerve. He was arrested on a charge of various crimes, including that of heresy, and the trial, which lasted three days, was conducted in Newbury Church, one of his examiners being a grandson of Jack of Newbury. Palmer made a spirited defence, and after the public trial, resisted every well-meant persuasion on the part of Winchcombe and another merciful examiner to forsake his faith. "Take pity," said the former, "on thy golden years and pleasant flowers of youth, ere it be too late."

To which Palmer replied, "Sir, I long for those springing flowers which shall never fade away."

Sentence being pronounced on the prisoner and two other heretics who had undergone the same trial, the three were burnt in the sand-pits of Newbury. This was not the only martyrdom which took place in the town, though probably the most notable one, and its mention may serve to remind the Newbury people that their borough had the honour, according to Fuller, of having "started first in the race of the reformed religion."

Our next is a man of no less noble a character, who died for king and country rather than for religious principles, and whose fighting was done with worldly weapons. Lucius Cary, Viscount Falkland, shed his blood on the battlefield of Newbury September 18th, 1643; his body lay awhile in the old Town Hall, and was then removed for burial to the parish church of Great Tew near Oxford. To his stainless character and lovable disposition, Clarendon, Pope, Southey, and many another poet and historian have done ample justice. With a tinge of his royal master's superstition, Falkland was deeply impressed by having lit by chance, when trying to foresee his fate by means of the "Sortes Virgilianæ" on the ominous lines :

HISTORY OF NEWBURY.

“To fight with caution, not to tempt the sword
I warned thee, but in vain; for well I knew
What perils youthful ardour would pursue;
That boiling blood will carry thee too far.

.
Oh curst essay of arms! disastrous doom!
Prelude of bloody fights and fields to come!”

He prepared himself for the death he expected by receiving the Holy Communion on the eve of the battle. He slept that night under the roof of a Newbury tradesman in the Market Place, and early next morning joined in the vanguard movement led by Sir John Byron in support of the king's right wing. We are thus enabled to read of the death of Falkland in the words of the trustworthy eye-witness Byron himself, who tells us, “My Lord Falkland did me the honour to ride in my troop this day, and I would needs go along with him” (Falkland served as a volunteer); “the enemy had beat our foot out of the close, and was drawn up near the hedge I went to view; and as I was giving orders for making the gapp wide enough, my horse was shott in the throat with a musquet bullet and his bit broken in his mouth, so that I was forced to call for another horse; meanwhile my Lord Falkland (more gallantly than advisedly) spurred his horse through the gapp, where both he and his horse were immediately killed.” So fell Falkland, the blameless and the brave, in the thirty-fourth year of his age; as loyal and true a gentleman as ever lived. Nearly two centuries later a descendant of this Sir John Byron wrote of the death of another fatalistic hero (the Duke of Brunswick) in terms that would equally have applied to Falkland, how when the first cannonade broke the stillness of that June morning at Waterloo,

“He caught its tone with death's prophetic ear,
[then] rushed into the field, and, foremost fighting, fell.”

No monument was erected to the fallen hero until 1878, when Mr. W. Money, of Newbury, suggested and designed a handsome memorial which now stands on Wash Common, on the site presented by the architect himself.

We must now linger for a moment in the beautiful octagonal drawing-room at Sandlesford Priory, listening (in fancy) to the learned and witty discussions that took place there in the days of the famous Mrs. Montague. This lady, the wealthy widow of Edward Montague of Denton Hall, Northumberland, and Sandlesford Priory, Berks, was the friend of Johnson, Goldsmith, Burke, Reynolds, Beattie and Cowper, and herself wrote a celebrated essay in defence of Shakespeare, whom Voltaire had attacked. Dr.

HISTORY OF NEWBURY.

Stillingfleet used to attend her literary parties wearing knee-breeches and blue worsted stockings, and so entertaining was he, that the ladies would delay discussion until his arrival, declaring, "We can do nothing without our *bas bleus*," hence the phrase "blue-stockings." Madame d'Arblay and Mrs. Hannah More were among the Priory guests, and Cowper commemorates a visit here in the rhyme beginning:

"The birds put off their feathery hue
To dress a room for Montague."

We wonder that so tender-hearted a man as the poet did not rather write a protest against the use of wild birds' plumage to please a woman's fancy with FEATHER HANGINGS!

The now almost forgotten poet Penrose was born at Newbury, where he afterwards lived as curate for nine years. Of his poems Dr. Chalmers wrote in high praise, and Byron expressed great admiration for his undoubted genius, yet few men nowadays even know his name. Still, Newbury may be proud of this son of promise, no less than of another and more popular writer, Thomas Hughes, who is more esteemed in his native county for his "Scouring of the White Horse" than for his more widely known work, "Tom Brown's School-days."

Francis Baily, mathematician and astronomer, was born at Newbury in 1774. At the Litten School, where he distinguished himself in physics, his studious habits earned for him the nickname of the "Philosopher of Newbury." After gaining mercantile experience in London, he went to America, and suffered imprisonment on a French privateer; his later life was devoted to science, he remodelled the "Nautical Almanack," edited the "Star Catalogue," and was one of the principal founders of the Astronomical Society. "Baily's Beads," a peculiar appearance visible during the solar eclipse, take their name from him. He died in 1844, and was buried at Thatcham.

Other famous names will doubtless occur to local readers of this brief sketch, in which, however, it would be impossible to include nearly all the men who have created so fine a reputation for their native town.

Prelate and monarch, soldier and tradesman, martyr and patriot, "blue-socking," poet, and scientist, they pass before us in review, suggesting quaint old customs and scenes of an age that will never return—

"Their bones are dust,
Their good swords rust;
Their souls are with the saints, we trust."

ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION, 1569.

TRANSCRIBED BY ARTHUR HUSSEY.

[Continued from p. 16.]

NEWCHURCH :—That they have had no Injunctions red (*sic*) for default of a Curate.
The churchyard is not well fenced, nor conveniently kept, and the vicarage-house is not well nor sufficiently repaired.

That the Vicar, neither the Parson be resident, neither that there is no part of the revenues distributed to the poor.

The Register Book is not well kept, because they have had no Vicar continually dwelling among them.

The Parson and Vicar have either of them another benefice, the Parson at Stourmouth, the Vicar at Champes in Cambridgeshire; there is no hospitality kept; they have had no quarter sermons, but two this four years.

Alexander Harrison of Hythe withholdeth twenty shillings given to the poor, by the will of one William Gilbert.

They have had no Curate to christen or bury, when need did require.

BRENZETT :—That the church gate is broke.

John Soames, of the town of Lydd, hath put down a clay wall within the church.

John Gibbes and Julian his wife come not to church as they ought to do.

The churchwarden did not gather nor enquire (*sic*) no "forfayte" of them that come not to church.

John King, otherwise called John Antony, and his wife, doth not come to the church as they ought to do.

Bennett Broke, the wife of Robert Broke, is a slanderer and defamer of her neighbours.

Mr. Edmonde Gaye of Goodnestone hath a house and land in our parish, and yet will not pay neither clerkes wages nor nothing else to the church.

Thomas Cowle doth absent himself from his wife and hath not received the communion since Easter was twelvemonth.

WAREHORNE :—That the Injunctions have not been read of late.

The Chancel lacketh paving, and the church-yard lacketh fencing.

Robert Mynge and Alice his wife be suspected not to be married lawfully.

ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

LYMPNE:—That the Bible is not of the largest volume.

MEARSHAM:—That our Parson hath felled an old ash tree in the churchyard.

That our Parson hath a benefice in the Marsh, called Brensett.

One Edward's widow had a child, begotten in advowtrye as she saith, by one Richard Smythe of Sevington.

Henry Adams absenteth himself from his wife.

EBONY:—That our church is decayed.

Our Vicar is Vicar of Appledore and resident at Canterbury.

William Parkes was married at Appledore to another woman, who by open talk hath another husband alive.

NEW ROMNEY:—That our Chancel is in decay.

Parnell Benton of New Romney was presented at the last Visitation for whoredom committed openly in the churchyard in the night season, and being excommunicated she fled into Chichester Diocese as far as Rye, and there she dwelleth and is as yet unpunished. Also they present Jeoffrye Tomkins of New Romney aforesaid, Jurate, and Elisabeth Etherick, wife of Thomas Etherick, for that they are suspected incontinently of living in advowtrye [adultery] together.

Thomas Plumer refuseth to pay three shillings and four pence to the poor as he is cessed.

John Smythe, tailor, is a common Drunkard, a common Ribald, a common Railer, and also a contempner of the minister of God's holy word, and also a Slanderer and Contempner of the holy matrimony of Priests, in so much that on S. James' day last he, the said John Smythe, did both at the ale-house or tavern and also openly in the street call John Forsett, our Vicar, knave; and the said John Forsett's wife errant whore, and said moreover that all the married Priests in England are knaves, and their wives are very whores, and that he would abide by it.

Roger Hewit absenteth himself from his wife.

ORLESTONE:—That William Tugwell, our Parson, is not resident.

That he hath two benefices Brabourne and Orlestone.

John Bishop of the parish of Westham which John was content to take unto his wife Agnes Wickes widow, of Orlestone, and now he denieth to marry the said Annis (*sic*), the banns of the said John and Annis were put forth three several Sundays.

SNAVE:—That the church, chancel, and parsonage lack reparations, and the church-yard lacketh closures.

Our Parson is not resident; that he hath another benefice, but where they know not, also he faileth in making of his sermons.

APPLEDORE:—That Mr. William King our Vicar is not resident upon his benefice.

Margaret Hammond and Christopher Sporges live together in advowtry.

ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

The wife of Robert Byxe is suspected to be a light person of her body.

Johanna Kichin widow, with holdeth forty shillings given to the poor of Appledore by Thomas Bell late of Faversham, deceased.

Thomasine Arnolde now the wife of Thomas Knight, dwelling now at Lydd, for that she was asked to the said Thomas twice in one day at our Parish, and married att Lydd in the night following, and asked the Sunday after she was married.

Our Curate doth not wear a "cappe" and a tippet.

Johanna Kellom is a common harlot and a drunkard.

Robert Hyx will not pay to the poor men's box.

Mr. William Russell and Johane Kitchin keep house together, and have been asked these nine weeks, and yet not married.

Our church-yard is not decently kept, in default of our Vicar and farmer.

We lack a table of the commandments.

DYMCHURCH :—That our church and also our churchyard is not well fenced.

BROOKLAND :—That we lack the Paraphrase.

The Vicarage is at reparation.

Our Vicar is not resident.

Thomas Wrak did not receive at Easter last past, nor as yet hath.

We have not our sermons.

WOODCHURCH :—That our Parson is not continually resident.

Our Parson is also Parson of S. Peter's in Sandwich.

OLD ROMNEY :—That our Parson doth minister the communion in fine small bread.

Lawrence Baker detaineth and denyeth a legacy given to the poor people of our church by the last will of one Edmonde Barton deceased.

Arthur Blechenden of St. Mary's with holdeth and detaineth a legacy given unto the poor people of our parish by William Wattes, late of Ivychurch, deceased.

RUCKINGE :—That the church is not fully repaved, and also the chancel lacketh glaseing.

Edward Wood's wife with certain prayers and a cloke wrapped about a bramble had one to help her to draw her child under the said bramble three times, whereof we examined her, wherefore she did it, and she said it was the use of her country, but she thought no hurt in it as she sayeth. Also Robert Warwelles wife is suspected of witchcraft.

FAWKENHURST :—That Mr. Wood our Parson taketh the fruits, tithes, and ecclesiastical profits of the Benefice, and hath never said nor sung any divine service in the church nor ministered any sacraments there for the same.

ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

They lack all the books, and a communion table, the chest for the poor, for that we have had no service there many years, but were accustomed to go to Aldington to have service and receive sacrament there, and we are prohibited that we shall not come to receive the sacrament or otherwise to hear Service at Aldington. Touching the rest it is done accordingly.

They have no Service.

That our Parson is not resident, neither doth he any good there, neither keepeth he any hospitality.

That our Parson doth not call upon Fathers, etc., etc.

There is no Register kept, nor no other things done.

Mr. Woode our Parson hath other benefices, two or three.

They cannot tell where to go to hear divine service.

We are absent from service because we have none.

KINGSNOTHE :—That there dwelled a wench at Mr. Humfrye Clarke's house which went away from Kingsnothe with child, but we cannot tell where nor what is become of her.

That one Edward Chawlesroste (as we heard say) in his Testament making, did give a Cow to the relief of the poor of Kingsnothe, which is not yet delivered unto them.

DEANERY OF BRIDGE.

BRIDGE :—That the Queen's Majesty's Injunctions and Homilies are not read by the Curate.

Our chancel lacketh tyling, glaseing and convenient seats.

Our Parsonage is in a temporal man's hands and is resident upon the same, and our Vicar is not resident.

STELLING :—That we have Service but once in the day, sometimes in the forenoon sometimes in the afternoon.

We lack the Paraphrase of Erasmus, because the Parson will not pay his part.

They have no Minister resident with them.

They want their Quarter sermons.

KINGSTONE :—That they lack a decent Communion table.

Our Chancel lacketh glazing.

The church-yard is not cleanly kept.

The Parsonage is not sufficiently repaired.

The farmer of the Parsonage hath felled two ashes growing in the churchyard.

CHILLENDE :—That they lack a Bible of the largest volume.

LITTLEBOURNE :—Detectum est nihil.

GOODNESTON :—That our Chancel is not repaired as it ought to be, and also the glass windows be broken.

ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

That certain timber is cut down in the church-yard by the Vicar, and an old Palm tree [*i.e.* yew] digged up by the roots for the reparation of the Vicarage, through the which timber and other necessaries, our churchyard is not so decently kept as it ought to be.

The Vicarage is in great ruin in default of Mr. Nevinson, vicar there.

That Mr. Nevinson hath topt two palm trees.

They have had no quarter sermons as they ought to have.

There is no relief give (*sic*) to the poor by the farmer that hath the Parsonage in farm.

MOLASH:—That Margaret Baldock is a witch, which they have had knowledge of since the last Visitation.

ICKHAM:—That they lack the Paraphrase of Erasmus.

That there is certain duties with holden from the poor by Helen Rucke or Welles, now the wife of Simon Rucke of Romney Marsh, at S. Mary's there, executrix of the last Will and Testament of Simon Welles of Ickham her late husband, and hath been behind unpaid these nine years last past.

CHALLOCK:—That they lack the Paraphrasis of Erasmus.

Our church and chancel is not sufficiently repaired.

They have no quarter sermons.

WICKHAMBREUX:—That Mr. Robert Formell of our parish, hath pulled down by his own private authority, an old chapel called Hooke Chapel, late standing in the same parish, and kept the chapel churchyard forcibly from the Parson there, contrary to his ancient right and interest.

ASH:—That the Minister ministereth the communion in common bread, and for default of a decent communion cup they minister in a glass.

Mr. Cranmer enjoyeth the tithes of the Chapel of Overland to the value of forty marcs, and no service is said there.

One Jode's widow is suspected of witchcraft and she hath not received the communion at Easter.

PRESTON:—Nihil detectum est.

BISHOPSBOURNE:—That the Communion is ministered sometimes in wafer bread, and sometimes in common bread.

The Parson is not resident.

There is one Walter Long, deceased, whose widow hath no authority to administer her husband's goods.

CHILHAM:—That one John Filmer the Vicar's farmer hath cut down much of the wood growing in our churchyard.

Our Vicar is not resident, nor giveth to the poor according to the Queen Majesty's Injunctions.

ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

That Mr. Dorrell vicar there keepeth no hospitality for the poor.
James Syseman of our parish, carpenter, hath been in time past negligent in coming to church on Sundays and Holydays.

One . . . Terrye the miller of Eastwarde [? Eaststour] doth also absent himself from the church on Sundays and Holydays.

Humphrey Cowlye doth absent himself from the church.

BEAKESBOURNE:—That they lack the Paraphrase of Erasmus.

They lack the Bible of the last edition.

The churchyard wanteth a sufficient and convenient fence of pale.

PATRICKSBOURNE:—That they lack the Paraphrase of Erasmus.

They have had no Homilies nor Injunctions read these two years.

The Vicar is not resident.

That the Vicar Sir Harrye Heavyside doth not edify and serve the people according to the Injunctions.

BROOKE:—Nihil detectum est.

GODMERSHAM:—That the churchyard is not well fenced nor cleanly kept, and our church is not well repaired for lack of tile.

The Vicar is not resident upon his vicarage.

They want their quarter sermons.

Thomasine Fuller was married at Godmersham to one Richard Fabourne, and the said Richard is run away from the said Thomasine, and by report he hath another wife.

STAPLE:—That they lack the Paraphrase of Erasmus.

CRUNDALE:—That our Parsonage is out of reparations.

There is no hospitality nor relief for the poor, according to the Queen Majesty's Injunctions.

They have not their quarter sermons and that they have but one these four years.

John Shepton of Nackington who doth with hold a certain house, by estimation with the lands, one acre and a half, given by one Richard Houldebacke to the relief of the poor yearly and one Mass; and the other half to the maintenance of the church.

Thomas Allen taketh profit of our Parsonage, and did get by Benevolence to the relief of the poor six shillings [and] eight pence yearly, and hath had the profits these four years, and we have had of him but five shillings in all.

WINGHAM:—That they lack a chest or box for the poor.

The churchyard lieth unfenced in the default of Mr. Thomas Palmer.

Elisabeth Ratcliffe is an obstinate and dissipate person.

Simon Sollye with holdeth the certain money given to the church by the will and testament of Richard Sollye, to the value of a noble.

Robert Barker of Ickham, with holdeth certain money from the church which was the debt of John Gason.

ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

That one Beake hath not given in his accounts which of late he hath as churchwarden, and with holdeth certain money from the church.

Richard Warham hath committed fornication with Elisabeth Boughton.

BARHAM :—That they lack a linen cloth for the communion table.

The Minister ministered the Communion this year in common bread.

The church-yard is unfenced, the one part by the parish, and the other part by the heirs of Thomas Adenne.

The chancel is unrepaired.

The buttresses be fallen down and the head of our chancel is at reparation.

The Parson keepeth no hospitality.

One Joan Fox the wife of John Fox is suspected of fornication.

John Broke, gent., with holdeth two kine from the parish of Barham and the farm of them. Also the said John Broke with holdeth four shillings and four pence by the year, which was wont to find the holy bread, and now by the Queen's Majestys Injunctions should be to the finding of the Holy Communion; also he oweth certain money and with holdeth the sum of fifty-three shillings and four pence, the which his father had goods of the church for; also the same Mr. Broke oweth for the burial of his father within the church.

The same Mr. Broke oweth for the farm of cows for twenty-four years, twenty pence by the year, forty shillings. And for another cow eighteen years, thirty shillings, and he meaneth to defraud us of all.

The heirs of Bartholomew Barham, gentleman, with holdeth the due contained in the testament of Thomas Weldish.

STOURMOUTH :—That our Parson hath three Benefices, one called S. Alphege at Canterbury. And he sayeth that he would have resigned the same, but my lord of Canterbury would not suffer him so to do.

BOUGHTON ALUPH :—That Sampson Marshall hath not received the holy communion this year.

Mylchar Sharpe doth divers and sundry times absent himself from his parish church, being of our parish.

CHARTHAM :—That their Curate doth sometimes wear a syrple [surplice] in divine service and sometimes not.

The communion is ministered in common bread.

Their Parson, Mr. Bungey, hath felled certain trees that grew in the churchyard.

Their Parson is also a Prebendary in Christ Church in Canterbury, and hath another parsonage in Essex, and they say that he doth let his benefice in Essex to farm to one Mr. King, but keepeth his Parsonage of Chartham in his own hands.

ADSHAM :—Detectum est nihil.

STODMARSH :—That they lack a communion cup and doth borrow one.

FOLK-LORE IN BERKSHIRE.

BY W. NIVEN, F.S.A.

I HAVE been a long time in responding to Mr. Fairman Ordish's invitation to your readers to communicate what they may have come across in the way of Christmas Mummers (vol. i. 25, vol. iii. 11). Perhaps he and others may find some interest in the following account, which unfortunately I am unable to illustrate. In the parish of Buckland, at the further end of Berkshire, and in a district differing from the eastern end of the county as much by its primitive rusticity as in its physical characteristics, nearly all that I have witnessed of these Christmas plays has taken place. The performance was held in my house, amongst other places, every Christmas, and I believe the lads extended their perambulation as far as adjoining and less talented or less enterprising villages; keeping up the run of the piece for quite a week. Three years ago I got one of the players to write out for me the prologue he spoke in the character of Father Christmas, and the mislaying of this caused my delay. I have it by me now, and give it below almost *verbatim et lit.* As regards the play itself, I have been much assisted by Mr. J. L. Fletcher, the village schoolmaster, who has kindly supplied me with information where my own recollection was faulty. He tells me that the performance took place as usual this (1902) Christmas. The troupe consisted of lads in their teens, herein differing from that described in the "Pall Mall Gazette" (December 22nd, 1902), led by an old shepherd (locality not stated). The lads went to some trouble if not much expense in dressing for their parts. Beelzebub I think had blackened his face. The Doctor wore dark clothes and a tall hat, as befitted his profession, and much use was made of coloured paper. "Maery" (Maid Marian?) was also a boy in petticoats.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

FATHER CHRISTMAS.
KING GEORGE.
BOLD SLASHER.
DOCTOR.

DOCTOR'S HORSE (2 lads).
MARY.
JACK VINNIE.
BEELZEBUB.

PROLOGUE.

Father Chris. In comes old Father Christmas, welcome or welcome not,
And I hope old Father Christmas will never be forgot.

FOLK-LORE IN BERKSHIRE.

Last Christmas time I turned the spit, I burnt my fingers and now feel
of it,

The sparks flew over the table, the skimmer beat the ladle.

"Hallo," says the gridiron, "can't you two agree, I'm the Justice,
bring them to me,

I'll knock them into mince-pies hot, mince-pies cold, mince-pies in the
pot nine days old."

A room, a room, I do presume (*sic*),¹ and I hope these gallant souls
here may help me reign this merry Christmas time.

As I was going down Herefordshire there I saw the red deer. His
horns were here, there and everywhere. I also saw Bow [Bold?] Robinhood
with the pike-staff in his hand and the carrier on his shoulder. One, two, three I say,
if you do not believe all these words I say, step in King George, and boldly clear a way.
Come in King George.

Enter KING GEORGE.

K. George. In comes King George the noble knight, who shed his
blood in an English fight,

An English fight it was the reason that made me carry this awful
weapon,

I fear no English, French, or Turk, no mortal man can do me hurt.

Come in bold Slasher.

Slasher. In comes bold Slasher ready or ready not, and as for thee,
King George, I care not.

In my hand I've a staff, five feet and a half,²

'Twill knock down a cow or knock down a calf,

And I warrant 'twill knock down thee.

I'm a man of courage bold, and of thee, King George, I have been told.

I heard thy bragging way as yonder I did stand,

And if you don't mind what you say, you'll die by a Turkish hand.

I've come into this room to-night, and with thee, King George, I mean
to fight,

So if thou'st anything to say, step out and boldly clear the way, and to
battle, to battle we will go.

K. George. Hi, hi, thy bragging will not do, stand back, or I'll
quickly run thee through.

[*They fight, KING GEORGE falls wounded.*]

Father Chris. Doctor, doctor, where bist thee, King George is
wounded through the knee.

Doctor, doctor, do thy part, King George is wounded through the heart.

Enter DOCTOR on horseback, having much difficulty in keeping his seat.

Doctor. Let me feel his pulse. His pulse beats like a donkey running
away. Maery, bring me my pliers.

¹ No doubt, before its corruption, this was addressed to the master of the house, in this sense: I presume to crave your indulgence and admittance to your house for this our play.

² The length, I believe, of a quarterstaff.

FOLK-LORE IN BERKSHIRE.

Mary. Your wires?
Doctor. No, my pliers. } *Repeated several times.*

[*Business, extracting tooth.*

A tooth, a tooth, a tooth indeed, horrible, terrible, like never seen,
Enough to drive a poor fellow out of seven senses into seventeen.
Rise, King George, and fight thy man again.

[*At end of second bout SLASHER is wounded. Same business, extracting tooth, etc.*

Father Chris. Come in, Beelzebub.

Beelzebub. In comes old Father Beelzebub, on my shoulder I carry
a club,

In my hand a dripping pan, don't you think I'm a jolly old man?
Last night, about six o'clock to-morrow morning, I was going down a
straight, crooked lane, etc., etc.

[*Some modern country wit which is not worth printing.*]

Father Chris. Come in, Jack Vinnie.

Jack Vin. My name is not Jack Vinnie, my name is Mr. Vinnie, a
man of great property and science. I can do more than you or any
other man can do.

Father Chris. What can you do?

Jack Vin. I can cure hipsy, pipsy, palsy, gout, pains within and
pains without; popcorn, barleycorn, and all other notorious little things.

Father Chris. What else canst do?

Jack Vin. Cure a magpie with the toothache.

Father Chris. How do you do that?

Jack Vin. Pulls his tail out, screws his head off, and throws his
carcase in the ditch.

Father Chris. Come in, Molly Tinker.

Mary. My name is not Molly Tinker.

My name is Mary Tinker, the small-beer drinker,
I told the landlord to his face the chimney-corner was my place;
My head's so large, and my wit's so small,
I will give you a tune to please you all.

[*Then follow several songs, more or less of a music-ball kind, and,
finally, the National Anthem.*]

ST. ALBANS ABBEY IN THE SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES.

BY ERNEST GAPE.

DOCUMENTARY evidence as to repairs and alterations to ancient buildings is always valuable if reliable and if read intelligently. For that reason I feel no hesitation in setting before the readers of "The Home Counties Magazine" some hitherto unpublished details of certain expenditure upon the abbey church of St. Albans at the end of the seventeenth century and beginning of the eighteenth.¹

In the 1857 edition of Dr. Nicholson's guide to the abbey-church, a guide which has quite recently received addition and correction at the hands of the present Dean of St. Albans and Mr. William Page, F.S.A., it is stated that the building has, on various occasions since the monastic suppression undergone repairs and alterations. In 1612 King James took a personal view of the structure as he made his progress into the north, and "out of his princely zeal and pious inclination to preserve so ancient a monument and memorable witness of the first conversion of this Kingdom from Paganism to Christianity," granted a brief for collections to be made throughout England and Wales, for the speedy repair of the same. About two thousand pounds were then collected, "which sum was most justly and truly expended." Money was also collected by brief in 1623 and 1683. The east window bears the latter date in stained glass, in record of the expenditure upon the building in that year. At the same time the shields of arms of certain nobility and gentry who contributed were hung up at the foot of the groinings in this part of the church. Money for the repair of the abbey church was also raised in 1689 by the grant of certain ecclesiastical funds, and in 1721 by brief. "The last considerable repairs," adds Dr. Nicholson, "were effected by voluntary collection chiefly in the County of Hertford in the year 1832." Unhappily the statement is no longer correct; the destruction of much of the ancient building has, by the munificence of Lord Grimthorpe, now been effected!

The book from which I am now about to quote contains entries of money, etc., received between 1682 and 1684:

¹ This evidence is preserved in a MS. volume which has been for long in my family.

ST. ALBANS ABBEY.

The names and summes of money [received] of such persons as have contributed most liberally towards the repayr of this church since his Maj^{ty} was graciously pleased to grant a general collection for the same.

1682, May 26th. The Hono^{rab}le S^r Harbotle Grimston Baronett, M^r of the Rolls and high Steward of the burrough of St. Albans, 100*l.*, Received thereof 20*l.*

Samuell Grimston, Esq., 10*l.*

Oct. 13. A person unknowne by the hands of M^r Roe, minister of Whitchurch, in gold, 10*l.* 4*s.*

Jan. 16th. The Right Hono^{rab}le Robert Earle of Aylesbury, 10*l.*

The Right Reverend L^d Bish^{pp} of Winchester, 10*l.*

The Right Reverend L^d Bish^{pp} of Norwich, 5*l.*

The Right Hono^{rab}le the Countes of Northumberland, 5*l.*

The Right Hono^{rab}le the Duches of Somersett, five guineys, 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

S^r Thomas Pope Blount, a tymber tree, 5*l.*

Joseph Edmonds, Esq., 5*l.*

Thomas Agar, Esq., two guineys, 2*l.* 3*s.*

Oct. 20th, 1683. S^r Harbottle Grimston's 2^d payment, 10*l.*

Feb. 18, [16]83-[4]. Earle of Aylsburyes 2^d gift, 10*l.*

Apr. 20, '84. L^d B^p of Lincoln, 10*l.*

July 25^o, 1684. D^r Copleston and the Fellowes of Kings College in Cambridge, 5*l.*

July 25, 1684. D^r Coga, Master of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

Aug. 26, 1684. S^r Harbottle Grimston's 3^d payment, 10*l.*

Oct. 17, 1684. S^r Tho: Pope Blunt, 10*l.*

Apr. 30, 1685. M^{rs} Markam, 20*l.*

M^r Arthur Wicherby, 5*l.*

L^d Bellasis, 5*l.*

1685. M^r Edw. Coleman, Clerk of the Rules in the King's Bench, 2*l.* 3*s.*

John Howland, Esq., 10*l.*

The book under notice contains no record of the expenditure of these sums, but records the fact that for the years 1692 and 1693 £80 was received (£40 each year) from Archdeacon Cole. The details of the expenditure of this sum are given, and furnish important data for the history of the fabric. The following are some of them:

Paid the glasier for mending the east window upon the blowing down of the upper roundel, and other work then done, 9*s.* 6*d.*

Item paid Francis Halford for serge, worsted, and thread for cushions, 1*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*

Item paid Robert Hoyland for making the cushions and for tow and fringe, 1*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

Item paid John Nicholls, the joyner, for setting up benches in the chancel, and for wainscoat, nails, and work, 2*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*

ST. ALBANS ABBEY.

- Item paid him for erecting two new pews, for the officers of the parish, at the end of the body of the church, and for wainscot nails and hinges, 17*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*
- Item paid to M^r Lord, the carver, for his work about the same, 3*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*
- Item paid Walter Kent, Henry Sims, William Bradwyn and James Hixon for altering and mending the eight circular windows in the belfry, and for other repairs, 9*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*
- Item paid John Carter, the plumber, for lead and work done in the roof of the church, 7*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*
- Item paid to John Hawgood, carpenter, for work done about the pews or roof and for boards, joists and nails, 3*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*
- Item paid Walter Kent, glazier, and William Bradwyn, bricklayer, for work done about the great window at the west end of the church, and for glass, solder, lead, lime, hair and sand, 1*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*
- Item paid the same workmen for the like work done by them to the great south window, 1*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*
- Item paid to John Nicholls, the joiner, Henry Sims, smith, and James Hickson, painter, for their work about the south door and church-yard door, and for boards, nails, hooks, hinges, bars, screws, spikes, hinges (*sic*), and locks, and for painting the doors, 12*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.*
- Item paid to the stone mason for fixing the hinges to hang the door, 7*s.* 6*d.*
- Item paid . . . for cleaning the outside walls and the gutters from filth and weeds, and the inside from dust and cobweb, mending the belfry stairs and filling up the hollow in the south wing, 7*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*
- Total of the disbursements, 77*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*

This left a balance of £2 17*s.* 7*d.* in the accountant's hands. The next account is for the years 1694 and 1695. £71 7*s.* 10*d.* was received: £70 from Archdeacon Cole, 1*s.* 10*d.* from the sale of old iron, and 3*s.* from bricks sold, whilst £1 3*s.* was received of Daniel Parsons "for six briefs that he found was collected for the repairs of the said church and not before accounted for." The out-goings include:

- Paid John Carter for plumber's work upon the steeple and low leads on the north side and the highest leads of the church, 4*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*
- Item paid old Gregory for pulling the weeds off the church, 6*d.*
- Item paid William Bridgman of Luton for 13,000 white paving bricks, 19*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*
- Item paid Walter Kent for new glazing two windows, one over the north door and the other in the lower end of the south side, 1*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*
- Item for mending the windows on the north side of the church and for 120 bricks and hair, 19*s.* 9*d.*
- Item for the exchange of 16 *cwt.* 2 *qrs.* 21 *lbs.* of lead, 2*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*
- Item for 6 *cwt.* 0 *qrs.* 3 *lbs.* of new lead, 4*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*

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- Item to Walter Kent for glazing and repairing eight windows on the upper end of the south side of the church, 1*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*
- Item for levelling the ground on the north long aisle, 1*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*
- Item for paving the same, 295 yards, 3*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*
- Item paid John Hawgood for 132 slite (?) deals to case two pair of doors at the west end of the long aisle, 11*s.*
- Item for 33 feet of small quarters and for nails and stuff to mend the great door also, 5*s.*
- Item more paid to Samuel Malletratt for iron work for the three doors, 4*s.*
- Item paid James Hickson for painting and shading the inside of the great doors, 16 yards, 4*s.* 8*d.*
- Item for painting the outside at 4*d.* per yard, it being carved work, 5*s.* 4*d.*
- Item for painting the other two pair of doors twice at 6*d.* a yard, they both are sixteen yards, 8*s.*
- Item paid for levelling and paving the long south aisle and mending the pavements between the pillars, and also new paving of the cross-walk at the white altar, and whiting the west end of the church [no sum stated].
- Item more paid to John Agglinton for two days' work of himself and his son at pointing the leads and mending the pavement about the font, 5*s.* 8*d.*
- Item paid more to William Bradwyn for levelling and paving between the pillars in the north long aisle, 60 yards, 16*s.* 3*d.*
- Item for 500 of paving tiles, 2*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*

The total expenditure was £71 17*s.* 6*d.*, or 9*s.* 8*d.* more than the receipts.

During the years 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707 and 1708, £40 a year was received from Archdeacon Cole, making a total of £200. Of the expenditure during these years we have the following particulars:

- 8 *September*, 1704. By order of the mayor and aldermen of St. Albans to John Hawgood, carpenter, for putting a new window frame and window on the south side of the church, 40*l.*
- 11 *July*, 1705. By like order to James Smith of Annables for the use of Mr. Wightman's executors, being money due to him for new casting the bells in the church, 40*l.*
- 22 *May*, 1706. By like order a like sum paid to the same person for the same purpose.
- 19 *July*, 1707. By like order paid to John Hawgood, carpenter, for repairs to the said church, 7*l.*
- 11 *Aug.*, 1707. By like order to John Smith, one of the churchwardens, to reimburse him and his predecessors monies by them laid out upon repairs of the said church, 23*l.*
- 12 *Sep.*, 1707. By like order to M^r W^m Marston, M^r Henry Dobyns, and M^r Samuel Lofts, feoffees of Clay pites, to reimburse their

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monies borrowed by them and paid to M^r Wightman towards casting the bells, 10*l*.

Paid the Town Clerk for writing the bond, 6*s*. 8*d*.

3 *August*, 1708. Paid by the order aforesaid to the churchwardens money by them expended about the repairs, 6*l*. 7*s*. 11*d*.

11 *November*, 1708. Paid for materials, workmanship, etc., about two new pews in the chancel, 9*l*. 11*s*. 2*d*.

2 *May*, 1710. Paid by order aforesaid to the churchwardens for money laid out by them on repairs of the said church, 14*l*.

A total of £190 5*s*. 9*d*.

RULES AND ORDERS FOR THE KING'S BENCH PRISON IN 1729.

By E. KIRK.

IT occurs to me that an interesting light on London prison life in the eighteenth century is thrown by the "RULES AND ORDERS for the better Government of the King's Bench Prison, made and sign'd by the Lord Chief Justice and Judges of His Maiesty's Court of King's Bench, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, this five and twentieth day of November in the third year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King George the Second in the year of our Lord 1729." These will be found enrolled on Crown Roll, K.B., Mich. 3 Geo. II., ro. 17, and the following abstract will give some idea of their contents :

Nos. I. to IX. are "*Rules relating to the Marshal of the said Prison.*"—I. "That the Marshall of the Marshalsea of this Court do cause a pair of Stocks to be kept vp in the Prison (as has been antiently practis'd) for the Punishment of such Prisoners as shall blaspheme the name of God, be guilty of swearing or behave themselves in a disorderly manner." II. Concerning the illegal confinement of prisoners—they "shall have liberty to appeal to this Court in Term-time or to the Lord Chief Justice or any other Judge of the said Court in time of vacation for redress." III. The Marshal shall not sue out any Writ of Habeas Corpus to remove any prisoner from this Prison to the Fleet Prison. V. In the event of the death of a prisoner notice shall be given to the Coroner to inquire into the cause of death. VI. No "Garnish or other exaction" shall be extorted from prisoners. VII. Prisoners detained in prison shall be allowed "to send for and have any beer, ale, victuals, or other

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necessary food from what place they please," and use such bedding, etc., as they shall think fit. VIII. The Marshal shall "cause a Table of Fees as the same shall be settled and confirmed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament" 2 Geo. II., intituled "An Act for the Relief of Debtors in respect to the Imprisonment of their persons." "And also a table of these Rules, together with a list or table of all gifts, legacies, and bequests for the benefit of the prisoners," shall be hung up in a prominent place. IX. Concerning the treatment of prisoners, fees for their committment, chamber-rent, etc.

Nos. X. and XI. are "*Rules relating to the Officers and Servants of the Marshall.*"—X. The duty of the Turnkeys. XI. Servants or Officers shall have no share in the Charities belonging to the prisoners.

Nos. XII. to XIV. relate to "*Prisoners in general.*"—XII. That the Chapel be continued "according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England." XIII. Any prisoner abusing another shall be put in the stocks, etc. XIV. The dining-room to be used for the "exercise of devotion." Two rooms under the dining-room to be reserved for the use of afflicted prisoners.

Nos. XV. to XVIII. "*Rules relating to the prisoners on the Common Side.*"—XV. Prisoners who shall make oath that they "cannot command five pounds and cannot subsist without the assistance of the Charities belonging to the Common Side" shall "be capable of being elected into all offices and intitled to all Shares Dividends and profits belonging to the same." XVI. Persons committed for criminal matters shall not have any vote or suffrage in the election of officers of the Common side, nor shall they receive any share of the Charities other than their share of such profits as shall arise from the Baskets. XVII. "That every prisoner shall be admitted to lodge in a cabin within the respective Ward to which he or she shall belong, without fee or reward." XVIII. "That every prisoner shall be capable of being chosen in his turn an assistant," with such allowances as have been heretofore received.

[To be continued.]



Highbury Barn, 1770.

COLLECTORS OF OLD LONDON.

BY H. FANCOURT.

OF ancient London there remains at the present day but little, and what few relics we still possess are threatened with almost immediate destruction, so that it may be safely predicted that in the course of a very few years scarcely an example of the street architecture of even the seventeenth century will remain, and with the exception of Westminster Abbey, the Tower (how shorn now of its picturesque surroundings!), and two or three ancient inns of court, not a trace will exist to recall the features of the old City as it existed before the Great Fire. The breaking up of old neighbourhoods, the construction of new streets, the widening and improvement of others, together with many other improvements, are, of course, matters of necessity, and the inevitable result of increased population, the development of trade, and improved sanitary regulations; but the elderly Londoner who day by day witnesses the removal, say of some old City inn, full of memories of the old coaching days, or, it may be, a mansion of Queen Anne's period with its quaint associations, cannot but look with regret upon the wholesale destruction that is involved in these drastic changes.

In order then to form an idea of the appearance of London in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, we must turn to those great stores of topographical illustration that our London collectors have for so many years past brought together with such patient industry; and it is a satisfaction to find that scarcely a street or a building of any historical or literary importance has escaped their diligent researches.

There is little doubt indeed that in no department of antiquarian literature have there been so many indefatigable workers during the last two centuries as in that of London history; and since John Stow, towards the end of the sixteenth century, compiled his survey of the old City, countless explorers have contributed the result of their researches into this ever-attractive subject, and, as the old metropolis gradually increased, extended their investigations to those districts lying beyond the City boundaries. It would require indeed a small volume to merely enumerate the names of those who have devoted themselves to this work, and the antiquaries and topographers of the present day may justly feel grateful to the laborious workers of the past, who have opened up so rich a mine of information that to all intent and purposes is inexhaustible. It

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was not, however, until about the middle of the seventeenth century that anything of importance was done to preserve the features of the old City, and for what we know of its appearance during that period we are almost entirely indebted to the laborious and ill-used Wenzel Hollar, of Prague, whose views, plans, and maps are of the most interesting description, and a mine of information and delight to the English antiquary, and we can only regret that his precarious and struggling existence did not permit him to undertake any comprehensive set of prints showing us the general features of the London streets and famous buildings as he beheld them. Following, however, close upon his steps came the well-known designers Knieff and Kipp with their "*Delices de la grande Bretagne*," and among the very great number of views illustrating the country mansions of the nobility of that period, the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century, they included several of the great London houses, such, for instance, as Burlington House, Piccadilly, Sir Thomas Moore's mansion at Chelsea, and others. From this period onward, indeed, we have no complaint to make as regards the quantity of illustrations of our subject, and almost every writer who contributed a work treating of London antiquities considered it desirable to have it as well illustrated as possible. If many of these prints are not such as we should employ at the present time they are fairly accurate, and from such books as Strype's "*Stow*" (1725), and from the superior edition of 1750, we may gather a pretty accurate idea of the old City in the eighteenth century.

The large number of these illustrations may probably have suggested to those persons in the eighteenth century, who possessed both means and leisure, the desirability of further illustrating any favourite author on the subject, and thus the London collector came into existence. The fascinating occupation found many devoted followers, and at the present time has developed itself to an extent that the early collectors could hardly have imagined. One of the books, considered the most adaptable for further illustration, was Pennant's "*London*," and it was doubtless the best that had appeared up to that time, so the collectors took this work and considered themselves under the necessity of filling it with portraits and views treating of every particular mentioned in the text, although many of these had but slight connection with London history, and involved extraneous matter of comparatively little interest.

Even as far back as the middle of the seventeenth century there were persons who foresaw the importance of preserving some pictorial record of the great City, and Evelyn, in his "*Sculptura*," makes some very sensible suggestions regarding this matter. Pepys,

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as we know, got together some important drawings and memoranda relating to London that he presented to the Bodleian Library, but it was not till towards the end of the eighteenth century that the first really great and important collection of prints and drawings of London antiquities was completed by Dr. Croll, and finally presented by him to the British Museum, where it may now be seen. The doctor confined himself to Pennant, as others of the period did, but we have reason to be thankful for his great industry in collecting, as the book contains many items of considerable value.

The next collection of importance in point of date appears to have been that formerly in the possession of the notorious Fontleroy, the banker, who was executed for forgery, and whose illustrated "Pennant" may be seen at the Soane Museum, Lincoln's Inn Fields; this contains many rare views, and its value is estimated at £6,000.

The enormous changes that London has undergone, together with its vast increase in size during the last fifty or sixty years, have, as a consequence, brought into existence a new class of collectors, who, discarding the idea of confining themselves to any book, aim simply at preserving the features, not only of London itself, but of the picturesque suburbs as they existed at a comparatively recent period. That this far-reaching design, formidable as it may appear, has been successfully accomplished, I need only refer to the vast collections of Messrs. Gardiner, Crace, and Wilson, in each of which are to be found not only the principal and well-known views of London proper, but illustrations of suburban districts extending many miles beyond the boundaries of the old City, and in some cases exceeding even the areas treated of in Lyson's "Environs." In order to render their collections as complete as possible, no trouble has been spared to procure authentic views, maps, and plans, and the most unlikely districts even have been searched, in the hope of securing information as to certain localities of whose antiquities few, if any, records were known to exist. The late Mr. Gardiner was most persevering in this respect, and undertook several journeys on the Continent in search of scarce London topography. His efforts were very successful, and by these means he was able to secure many important additions to his great collection. I particularly remember his showing me, about fifteen years ago, a fine and large print of some equestrian entertainment in the gardens of Sadlers Wells Theatre, about 1720, which to collectors was quite a discovery, as no copy of this view had been seen up to that time, and although several very early representations of the theatre are well known, it was supposed that no view of the gardens was in existence.

Unlike the amateur of coins, gems, bronzes, and other precious

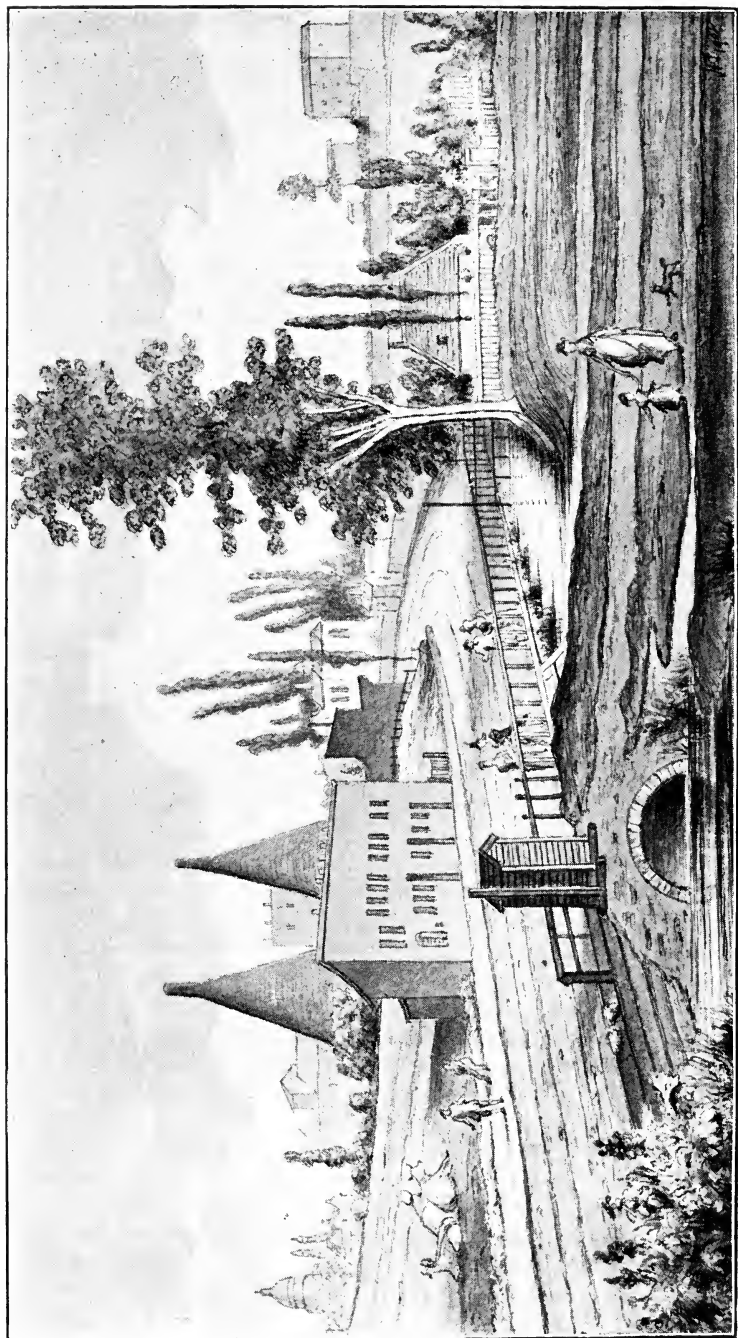
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articles, who must be continually on the alert to detect forgery, and who, without great experience, is continually liable to be deceived, the collector of Old London runs little danger of being imposed upon, from the fact that the production of such forged representations would involve a vast deal of trouble, a special knowledge of what already exists in the way of illustration, and, after all, would hold out little hope to the forger of sufficient reward, as very few of such views could possibly be put into circulation. The only case I can recollect of a series of pretended views of Old London being offered to the public as copies of genuine works, is the set of etchings published about 1854, and purporting to be representations of the forts erected round London during the great Civil War, and stated to be taken from the drawings of a colonel in Cromwell's army. They were poorly drawn, evidently based upon Hollar's map, and are repudiated by all collectors of any experience and judgment. They occasionally figure, however, in sales of topography, and are generally sold for a few shillings.

One of the great attractions in a pursuit of this kind is, that the collector may at any moment be fortunate enough to discover some interesting print or drawing that had hitherto escaped the researches of the amateur, and there are doubtless even now in the hands of private individuals many examples that would greatly increase our knowledge of the town and suburbs, but they may remain hidden and their existence unsuspected for years, and are brought to light only when circumstances may compel the owner to submit his prints and drawings to public auction. Other sources from whence the most advanced collectors of the present day may possibly derive information and examples will probably be found in some of the continental cities, where vast stores of books and prints have accumulated for centuries, and such accumulations would doubtless repay a careful and prolonged search.

As an example of what we know to exist in the way of London views, I may here refer to the large collection of English subjects, and among them many suburban views of London, now in the possession of the Emperor of Russia. These are painted on a magnificent service of china, presented by George III. to the then Emperor, consisting of about a thousand pieces, and illustrating most of the renowned beauties of England and Wales at that period. As I remarked, the environs of London furnish many examples, and Hampstead, Highgate, and St. Pancras are represented in a series of most interesting views.¹ I presume there would be no great difficulty in procuring copies of these curious subjects, but although I have examined many collections I have never met with

¹ See Howitt's "Northern Heights."



Valley of the Fleet, 1780.

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any that were stated to be derived from this source. Illustrations of Old London may occasionally be found among old water-colour drawings, which, although available at all times to the public, appear to have been overlooked even by the most ardent collectors. About fifteen years ago I was looking over a book of drawings by Benjamin Green, drawing master at Christ's Hospital about 1770, when to my great surprise I discovered an extremely pretty sketch of ancient houses entitled Highbury Barn, representing what was probably the remains of the domestic buildings erected by the Prior of St John's, Clerkenwell, whose country seat, as is well known, was on this site. I drew the late Mr. Gardiner's attention to it, and he was much interested, and at the same time surprised, that an important drawing of this kind should have escaped notice, no allusion to it having ever appeared in books treating of this particular neighbourhood. (See our first illustration.)

Our second illustration is drawn from a private source, and is a reproduction from a very large water-colour drawing formerly in the possession of Mr. S. Lewis, manager of Adams's tile works in the King's Cross Road, and possibly still remaining in his family, a small copy of which I made about forty years ago. As the reader will remark, it is of considerable interest as showing to what the old Fleet River had become reduced about the year 1780. The tall poplars in the background mark the position of the old Bagnigge Wells Gardens, and in the buildings fronting them were extensive remains of the old suburban house traditionally reported to have been the residence of Nell Gwynne, and bearing the date 1680 on an old stone, now inserted in one of the modern houses built on this site. On the right-hand side of this drawing the reader will perceive a small pathway across the field, which is referred to on the above-mentioned stone as the "nearest way to ye Pindar of Wakefield," a public tavern still existing in the Gray's Inn Road, and said to have been established in 1510.

The present greatest collector of the northern suburbs of London is undoubtedly Mr. H. Blackwell, of Queen's Road, Finsbury Park, who possesses a most complete and exhaustive series of views of great value, both from an antiquarian and artistic point of view. About thirty years ago this gentleman conceived the happy idea of perpetuating the features of the neighbourhood in which he resided and its immediate surroundings, and with the assistance of competent artists he caused to be executed a most unique series of views, comprising Hornsey, Crouch End, the Green Lanes, and other districts, that are now entirely built over, and form a portion of London itself. Not a single picturesque bit was disregarded, nor any object of interest overlooked, so that this beautiful series will

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possess an ever-increasing value, as almost every feature of these once rural and attractive neighbourhoods has disappeared, and the ground is covered by countless uninteresting streets and squares.

In conclusion, I think I have sufficiently demonstrated that the getting together of views and memoranda treating of our ancient City and suburbs is a fascinating and instructive pursuit. It need not be entirely confined to the individual of ample means, as persons with little money may derive great pleasure by taking a parish, or small district, and illustrating it by means of wood engravings, copies of rare prints, etc., that are easily procured. Even persons of wealth are often content with this more limited area, and a little album of this kind will often receive contributions from friends who are pleased to assist the amateur and interest themselves in his pursuit. The northern suburbs particularly were rich in relics and memories of the past, and have for years afforded unlimited pleasure to the Old London collector.

THE MANOR AND TITHE LANDS OF LETCOMBE REGIS, CO. BERKS.

BY H. R. PLOMER.

THE following abstract from Chancery proceedings of the reign of James I.¹ not only records field names in the neighbourhood, but gives some interesting information as to customary rights, tithe lands, and notes on the manor of Letcombe Regis.

The suit in which it appears was an action brought in 1621 by Nicholas Field, husbandman, who described himself as being at one time a man of good ability, with goods worth five hundred pounds, against Thomas Goodlake, gent. The family of Goodlake held the manor of Benhams; and Lysons, in his "Magna Britannia,"² states that it has held the rectorial estates under the church of Winchester more than two centuries. Ashmole mentions a Thomas Goodlake as buried in 1693-4 in the parish church of Letcombe Regis, at the age of sixty, but this is clearly not the Thomas Goodlake referred to in the suit, unless there is some mistake in the dates.

According to Dugdale,³ the tithes of the land belonging to the

¹ Ch. Proc., Jas. I., F. 1, 57.

² Vol. i., Part 2, p. 458.

³ "Mon. Ang.," vol. ii., pp. 336, 343.

LETCOMBE REGIS.

church of Letcombe Regis were given by King John to the monks of Ambresbury, co. Wilts. It would be interesting if some reader of the "Home Counties Magazine" could tell us how they passed into the possession of the church of Winchester, as stated by Lysons.

One message or tenement scituat lying or beeing in Letcombe aforesaid commonly called by the name of Coxes and one little close therevnto adjoining, late in the tenure or occupacion of one William Loader, and allsoe all the Barnes, stables, howses, roomes, buildings and backsides to the said message or tenement belonging or apperteyning, and allsoe all the errable lands of the glebe lands, and two acres and a halfe of meadowe in white meade within the mannor of Letcombe Regis aforesaide, beeloning or apperteyning to the Rectory or parsonage of Letcombe Regis aforesaid, And allsoe all and all manner of Tyth corne and graine of what kinde or nature soe ever it were springing growing encreasing coming or beeing in or upon [eny ?] of the east and west white fieldes the errable lands called Sackbury, the field called Chilrey field, the feilde called Utter Eblands and one errable close in the Inner Eblands called or knowne by the name of Patyes Close; And allsoe all the tyth haye, and tyth wooll of soe many sheepe as should depasture and feed in all and singular the common downes of Letcomb Regis aforesaide, beeing beeloning or in any wise apperteyning and dewe and payable to the said Rectory or P'sonage of Letcombe Regis aforesaide, and to the owners thereof. And allsoe common of pasture for sixe beasts and a bull to goe depasture and feed in all and singular the commons and commonable places of Letcombe Regis aforesaide Together with Com'on of pasture for foure horses to goe feed and depasture in a certain ground or common, within the manor of Letcombe Regis aforesaid called the fore leaze according to the manner and custom of the town of the said Letcombe Regis aforesaid (excepting out of the said demise and graunt unto the said Thomas Goodlake, his executors and assignes allwayes reserved) all manner of trees and wood then growing or that att any tyme after should be standing, growing or beeing in or upon the said premises or any parte thereof. And all tyth corne and graine that att any tyme after should be springing growing or beeing due or payable out of or for all or any the farme or the demesne lands of the said mannor of Letcombe Regis aforesaide, and accustomedly used to be tithed by the land, and allsoe sixe acres of errable land parcel of the glebe land lying in the said Chilrey feild, Then in the occupacion of one Richard Vokins, for terme of tenn yeares fully to be compleate and ended under the yearly rent of foure score and uppwards.

THE INDENTS OF THE DESPOILED BRASSES IN ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.¹ No. I.

By TOM E. SEDGWICK.

And because that it may be more permanent, and farther knowne, then to haue it engraued in syluer or brasse, I intend by the leaue of God, within the space of . xij . moneths folowyng, such a descripcion to make in wryttinge, that it shall be no mastery after, for the graver of painter to make the lyke by a perfect example.²

INTRODUCTION.

IN 1899 Mr. W. Page contributed to the first volume of this Magazine a series of articles on the brasses and indents in St. Albans Abbey (Vol I., pp. 19-25, 140-161, 241-247, and 329-332). In conclusion he expressed the hope that the example he there set might be followed by others for other places, as "lists of this nature are some of the best means for the preservation of the objects they enumerate." Being heartily in agreement with this remark I have endeavoured to carry out his suggestion by writing a series of chapters dealing with the indents of the brasses formerly existing in the two other cathedrals in the Home Counties, viz., Canterbury and Rochester, to be illustrated by a series of rubbings which I have specially made for the purpose. The casements in Rochester Cathedral will, therefore, be dealt with in the current year, the treatment of those at Canterbury being reserved for a future volume.

At the outset, I desire to state my obligation to the writings of those who have dealt with Rochester Cathedral in the past, especially Mr. St. John Hope and the late Mr. Walter Rye, and to many who have helped me in my researches in other ways, in particular, the Rev. E. F. Evans, Mr. H. J. Bradford, and the vergers of the cathedral, whose courteous assistance has always been most readily afforded.

Owing no doubt, in large measure, to its proximity to the Continent, the conveniences of transit afforded by the Medway, the Thames and a seaboard on two sides, and to the absence of local stone suitable for plane monuments, Kent is the richest of all

¹ For a description of the only "brass" still remaining in Rochester Cathedral, see the January number of this Magazine, pp. 56 *et seq.*

² "A Laboryouse Journey & Serche for Englandes Antiquitees, geuen of him as a newe yeares gyfte to Kynge Henry the viij in the xxxviij yeare of hys Reygne," by Johan Leylande.

BRASSES IN ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

the counties of England in monumental brasses, the metal for which was made on the Continent, and, with few exceptions, was brought over to be engraved in one of the schools or guilds which existed for the purpose. The brasses which survive are however but a tithe of those which, for five hundred years or more, were laid down to commemorate all classes of the community. Rochester Cathedral alone, at one time, must have contained some hundreds of such memorials, now either entirely destroyed, or at least stripped of the metal which once formed their principal feature.

DESTRUCTION OF BRASSES.

The monuments in our cathedrals suffered far more in proportion than those in other churches at each of the several periods when destruction rather than preservation was the order of the day. This probably was due to the greater prominence occupied by the cathedrals, and may have been increased in several instances by popular dislike of the often high-handed behaviour of the ecclesiastics towards the people, who then, as in later times, were only too ready to take every opportunity of retaliating for real or imaginary encroachments on their rights and liberties.

In many cases also the destruction of the brasses was due to a representation of the Saviour, of the Holy Trinity, or of some of the Saints being included in the composition, or to the inscription having a reference to prayers for the soul of the individual commemorated or references to special indulgences. Either of these, or other similar, reasons were, in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., deemed a legitimate excuse for the sacrifice of the whole of the metal to avarice, under the colour of reforming zeal. This spoliation also continued in a great measure during the next reign, notwithstanding that Elizabeth issued two proclamations at least to check such demolition.

The ravages of the civil wars were moreover responsible for much further loss, when the metal formed objects of loot for both sides, and the brass was, on occasion, even converted into cannon for the artillery, although we do not know that such was actually the case at Rochester.

In several instances, no doubt, the despoiled slabs have been reversed, and then used for paving purposes: the stone itself being, when necessary, cut into various sizes suitable for the purpose. The rage for "restorations," which periodically recurs, has been the cause of much wanton mutilation and destruction in our cathedrals, and these should be held responsible for the disappearance of many brasses and indents, since objects which escaped mutilation or removal at the hands of the authorities actually re-

BRASSES IN ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

sponsible for carrying out the alterations or repairs were often destroyed or stolen by the workpeople they employed. In fact one would be inclined to add that the most fortunate monuments are almost always those which are passed by and overlooked.

THE VALUE OF DESPOILED SLABS.

These despoiled slabs show what the now departed glory of these memorials has been, and many of them are all that remain of brasses, no counterpart of which can now be found, in which the metal is yet *in situ*, although brasses still exist which are similar in general respects to the outlines still to be traced, with more or less accuracy, by the edge of the indents which were sunk in the stone to receive the metal.

As Mr. St. John Hope has pointed out¹ that: "One of the most valuable sources of evidence as to the arrangements of a church is its old pavement. Not only does it sometimes indicate by undisturbed gravestones of known persons the positions of altars and images, but the limits of altars and altar platforms, the places of lost furniture and screens, and of various other interesting features, are often plainly to be seen in it. Unfortunately the cathedral church of Rochester has been repaved in modern times from end to end, and most of the ancient gravestones that remained have been displaced and broken up." The choir also was newly paved and pewed about the year 1743. In these removals the monuments were often broken and otherwise damaged, many of the indents were also bedaubed with cement, and subsequently relaid when and where it might be found to be convenient.

EARLIER REFERENCES.

It may be interesting to collect by way of preface some of the general references made by former writers to these monuments, which contain much interesting information as to their state and treatment at the dates when the several notices were written.

Browne Willis tells us² that "the greatest part of the monuments in Rochester Cathedral were miserably defaced and the *brasses torn off in the great rebellion.*" This indeed was a bad time for monuments in general and brasses in particular. But it is probable that the monuments were, in fact, "defaced" before the outbreak in England, since a Norwich officer, writing in 1635 of his visit to the cathedral, says that "the monuments of antiquity were so dismembered, defaced, and abused, that I was forced to leave

¹ "Archæologia Cantiana," vol. xxiii., 1898, p. 286.

² "History of the Mitred Parliamentary Abbeys and Conventual Cathedral Churches," vol. i., 8vo, London, 1715., p. 285.

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them to some better discovery."¹ And Weever's account in his "Funereall Monuments" (1631) also proves that the mutilation of the monuments had occurred long before. Speaking of Gundulph's monument, he says he "was buried where you see the pourtraitures of certaine Bishops, sometimes artificially cut in stone and alabaster, but now cut almost in peeces, dismembred, and shamefully abused (as all other monuments in this church are, of any antiquity), so that neither reading, nor tradition can giue vs any true notice of their names."

We must therefore deduct something from the charges usually laid upon the Parliamentary rebels who did considerable further damage, to be followed in their turn by alternate periods of neglect and removal, both of which had a disastrous effect on such slabs as escaped total annihilation from either cause.

Mr. R. Rawlinson² tells us how "the church was disturbed by the *Enthusiastick Fury* [*sic*] of those Times and Persons, who were so terrified with the apprehensions of a Return of Popery, which they had with so much Precipitancy and little Caution left, that all Matters of *Antiquity* were deemed superstition; . . . and a *Cross*, a *Mitre*, or a *Cope* were sufficient arguments for the defacing a Tomb or Monument." He adds that, "many monuments are said to have been erected here (whose shadows are now vanished), which might have given us some light into history, had any SOMNER-like Searcher into Antiquities been then living, to have preserved and transmitted such venerable *Remains* to Posterity. We have indeed a few mangled inscriptions preserved in Mr. *Weever*, which are now wholly lost by the Injury of Time, or the more *injurious* and *sacrilegious* Hands of Triumphant Rebellion." The orthography is as it appears in the original.

In another work with a similar title, written half a century later, and published anonymously, but which, according to the British Museum catalogue, was written by Messrs. W. Shrobsole and S. Denne,³ it appears that "The fury of those pretended reformers who in the last century subverted the civil as well as the ecclesiastical constitution of this kingdom, extended to this cathedral; though it certainly suffered less mischief from their bigotry than some others of these sacred edifices. This is evident from a paper, intituled, *Mercurius Rusticus*, published in 1647, where the author gives us the following account. 'In September, 1641, the rebels,

¹ Lansd. MS. 213, quoted by W. Brenchley Rye, "Archæologia Cantiana," vol. vi., 1866, pp. 62-4.

² "Hist. and Antiq. of the Cath. Church at Rochester," 8vo, London, 1717, p. 116.

³ "Hist. and Antiq. of Rochester," 8vo, Rochester, 1772, pp. 62-3.

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coming to Rochester, brought the same affections which they expressed at Canterbury; but in wisdom thought it not safe to give them scope here, as there; for the multitude, tho' mad enough, yet were not so mad, nor stood so prepared, to approve such heathenish practices. By this means the monuments of the dead, which elsewhere they brake up and violated, stood untouched, escocheons and arms of the nobility and gentry remained undefaced.'"

Mr. Denne also mentions in Thorpe's "Custumale Roffense" (p. 170), that the iron and brass of some of the tombs and monuments were taken down and sold to John Wyld, a shoemaker of Rochester. This is again referred to in the "History and Antiquities of Rochester,"¹ in which it is also added that the epitaphs on William Streaton's monument and on Bishop Lowe's monument were the "only inscriptions which escaped the ill-directed zeal of the first reformers, and the fury of those outrageous innovators of the last [seventeenth] century who were stimulated by the lowest motives."

It is also probable that some of the metal for these brasses may have been included in the sale which Corrozet referred in his "Antiquities de Paris," published in 1577, when he wrote "au mois d'Avoust au dit an (c. 1550) furent vendus publiquement, en la Megisserie, plusieurs ymages, peintures et autres ornemens d'Eglise, qu'on avait apporté et sauvé des Eglises d'Angleterre."

INDENTS STILL EXTANT.

Mr. Spence recorded² in 1840 the existence of twenty-seven indents or matrices. This extract is especially interesting as being perhaps the first record of these despoiled slabs. He says: The brasses in this church have been exceedingly numerous Now, however, they are all gone—not one remains! The south aisle still retains the broken sockets of three; at the foot of the steps leading from the great west door has been a very fine one, having the figure of a bishop, standing under a canopy. There are five others in the nave, one of them very ancient, having represented the figure of a knight, with a conical bascinet, and collar of mail; there is also another near the centre of the nave. . . . In the north aisle is another in a very elaborate socket for a brass; and the curious will observe that the mitre on the figure was originally represented as showing both its peaks On the pavement of the north transept are the sockets of nine brasses; the tenth, which, no doubt, was highly curious, may yet be traced on the north wall of this transept."

¹ "History and Antiquities of Rochester," 8vo, Rochester, 1772, p. 70 n.

² "A Walk Through Rochester Cathedral," 12mo, London, 1840, pp. 6 *et seq.*



The Bull Inn, Blackmore.
Drawn by Sydney Newcombe.



Farm House, Marden Ash, Ongar.
Drawn by Sydney Newcombe.

RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

In the south transept he records that there "are five sockets for brasses; one of them, which has been extremely elegant, is upwards of eleven feet in length, and is the longest slab in the cathedral; it covers the remains of a bishop. . . . In the centre of the choir is another socket, once filled with a noble brass, representing a bishop with his pastoral staff, and right hand erected, as giving the benediction."

"Immediately before the Communion Table is a slab which bears traces of having been once filled with a very elegant brass; the sockets for two figures may still be discerned: a knight and lady."

At the present day twenty-three matrices are still to be found in the cathedral: one is in the south transept, one is fixed against the east wall of the north transept, one behind the high altar, and one in the presbytery, whilst eleven others, collected from various parts of the church, have been relaid in the north choir aisle, and eight in the crypt, seven of which latter were lying about loose until about five years ago, when they were relaid by the care of Mr. George Payne, F.S.A. One still remains loose in the vault beneath the chapter house, among the architectural fragments that have been gathered together from different parts of the cathedral during the restorations carried out at the end of the last century.

Four of these are to former bishops of the see, three to other ecclesiastics, two are to knights and their ladies, eight are to civilians, and the remaining six are uncertain.

Having thus given a short *résumé* of the history of these monuments, I propose to figure and describe all the casements now extant in the two following numbers of this Magazine.

[To be continued.]

RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES, NO. VIII.

Ingatstone Station to Ingatstone ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile), Fryerning ($1\frac{1}{2}$ miles), Blackmore ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles), Stondon Massey Church (7 miles), and Chipping Ongar (9 miles). By train from Liverpool Street Station (G. E. Railway) to Ingatstone. Map: Ordnance Survey (one-inch scale), sheet 240.

THIS is another walk across the Essex upland, through country of a nature similar in many respects to that described in Ramble No. III. from Ongar.

The village and church of Ingatstone have already been described

RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

in a previous ramble (see Vol. IV., p. 311), so will need no further reference.

Leaving Ingatestone Station, proceed north, either by the road or across the footpath through the meadows, through the churchyard, and into the High Street. Fryerning, which is the first halting-place in our journey, is a small village situate on rising ground to the north-west, and may be reached either direct by the road leading from the middle of the High Street, or by a winding footpath which opens a short distance lower down, and joins the road in about a third of a mile.

A small green with its pond, a few houses, and the Norman church with its remarkable red-brick tower, constitute the village; but the beauty of the surrounding landscape, together with the harmony of the buildings, will assuredly compel a stay here for a time. Note particularly the old plastered gabled house, with its brick chimney stacks, on the north side of the green adjoining the churchyard. The church (St. Mary) is of Early Norman date, the walls being built of unwrought flints, with the angles and the jambs and arches of the original windows of thin Roman bricks. The south door is also of Norman date, but of plain stonework. The principal features of interest inside are the staircase to the rood loft, still preserved in the nave wall; the font, which is of thirteenth-century date, and has some beautiful foliage and other carving on the square bowl; the tablets in the vestry; and a palimpsest brass, also preserved in the vestry, framed and fixed to the wall, showing a mediæval figure on the face, and one of seventeenth-century date on the back. The church tower is, with possibly the exception of its neighbour at Ingatestone, the finest example of mediæval brickwork in this part of the county.

Our next point is Blackmore, situated about three miles to the north-west. The journey, by whatever road it is taken, is through well-wooded and delightful country. The best road is that leading west from the green, past the aggressive modern lych-gate of the cemetery: an abundance of sign posts will show the way to Blackmore. When the grounds of Jericho are reached, marked on the Ordnance Map as "The Priory," the church, with its noble timber spire, will be seen standing among the trees. Continue on the road, turn to the left over the little bridge, and we get into Blackmore village, a comparatively large place, containing many houses and inns of antiquarian interest; amongst the latter, the "Bull," standing in the lane leading to the church, should certainly be visited for a sight of its lower room, still containing the original furniture and fittings of Elizabethan date.

The church (St. Laurence) is a large building, even in its present



BLACKMORE CHURCH, ESSEX.
Drawn by Sydney Castle.

RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

reduced condition—the nave, aisles, and tower of the monastic church only being left. Formerly it was the church of an Augustinian priory, founded here by Adam and Jordan de Samford in the reign of Henry II. The greater part of the structure is still of this date, the west front being a fine piece of Norman work. An illustration, by the writer, of the west door, with a note on the church, will be found in the "Building News," July 25, 1902. There are many other objects of interest in the church, particularly the dormer windows of Elizabethan date in the north aisle wall. Recent restorations have, however, robbed the building of a great deal of its charm, and undoubtedly of many of its treasures, as those who care to examine the "rockery" in the churchyard will observe to their distress, if not disgust. The tower and spire are fine examples of the type of mediæval timber-work in which this part of Essex abounds. Some of the beams and posts of the framing are of huge dimensions, and the general effect of the tower from the outside, with its three diminishing stages crowned by the shingled broach spire, is very striking.

Of the priory few traces remain. It appears to have stood in the grounds of Jericho—this house having also formed part of the monastic buildings. At the Dissolution, or shortly after, it passed into the hands of the Crown, and was much frequented by Henry VIII. from which circumstance, it is said, arose the remark which has since become a by-word, "he has gone to Jericho"!

Stondon Massey Church (St. Peter and St. Paul), our next point, can be reached either by the road or a footpath opening out of the road a short distance west of Blackmore Church. It is of Early Norman date, and has considerable remains of the original building left, but, like its neighbour of Blackmore, has been the victim of much superfluous "restoration." The south door is of Norman date, and fortunately untouched.

The spire is of timber, supported by a framing of beams inside the nave, as at Laindon, Shenfield, and similar churches already described in these rambles. The fitting of the octagonal spire to the belfry, which is not square on plan, is worthy of notice.

From Stondon Massey the road leads north-east, passing, in about a mile, a beautiful old gabled farmhouse, Bridge Farm, on the north side, then through Marden Ash to Chipping Ongar town and station.

RAMBLES, NO. IX.

Guildford to Chilworth and Albury Station, S.E. and C. Railway (2 miles by train), St. Martha's Chapel (1½ mile), Shere and Gomshall Station (4 miles), about 5½ miles walk in all. Map: Ordnance Survey (1 mile to an inch), sheet 8.

THE belt of undulating country which runs across Surrey on the southern side of the North Downs presents practically all the essential features which go to make up an ideal district for a ramble. Woods and rivers, cultivated slopes and areas of waste land, are some of the elements which enter into the composition of this diversified scenery. Moreover there is a series of villages and small towns lying under the shelter of the chalk hills which offer great attractions to ramblers who desire to study objects of archæological and historical interest as well as natural beauty.

The total distance between Guildford and Dorking, however, following the road at the foot of the Downs is upwards of twelve miles, and as this is a ramble which may be conveniently shortened, it is suggested that the journey from Guildford to Chilworth should be made by rail.

In Chilworth itself there is not much to attract or occupy the attention of ramblers in search of interesting or picturesque objects. The gunpowder works, however, which were the scene about two years ago of a fatal accident, have a certain claim to notice from the fact that they were considered to be the oldest of their kind in England. In the "History of Surrey," by Manning and Bray, however, it is stated that earlier mills for the manufacture of gunpowder were worked at Long Ditton and Godstone in this county.

The Chilworth Gunpowder Mills are interesting from the fact that William Cobbett inveighed strongly against devoting such a pretty valley to the "influence of the Devil" (as he was pleased to express it), by making gunpowder and bank-notes.

From Chilworth Station the road to St. Martha's lies first to the left and then to the right, where a brick bridge crosses the stream, the Tillingbourn, that provides water-power to the powder mills, and afterwards falls into the river Wey. On approaching the bridge a faint musical sound is heard, which upon closer inspection is obviously caused by a cascade of water as it falls over the dam. Just beyond this bridge, as the pedestrian proceeds in a northern direction, the surface of the ground rises perceptibly, and soon a



Chilworth Mill, with St. Martha's Chapel in the distance.
Drawn by Duncan Moul.

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deeply cut lane is entered, the sides of which are steep, sandy banks, exhibiting alternately some remarkable sections of greensand and a profusion of vegetable growth. Most sandy districts are remarkable for their deep and picturesque lanes, and this is a particularly fine example of the class to which it belongs. The view is entirely shut out on either side by the high banks, and no sound except the song of birds is heard, and no sign of human being or human dwelling is in sight. It would be impossible to find a more secluded or a more beautiful example of country scenery of its kind in the Home Counties.

St. Martha's Chapel is situated at the top of a lofty hill of greensand and forms one of the most prominent objects in Surrey. As seen from the railway station (S.E. and C. Railway) at Albury and Chilworth, it seems to occupy the summit of a conical hill, but on closer inspection it will be found that it is placed at one end of a ridge or tableland about 600 feet above the sea-level. This is a portion of the greensand hills which run in a direction roughly parallel with the North Downs of Surrey and Kent.

Upon reaching the crest of the hill the chapel is found to be a cruciform building, with a central tower, constructed of iron-stone rubble with quoins and window-jambs of light-coloured sandstone, probably dug in the neighbourhood. The building is clearly of Norman workmanship, with later additions, and was restored in 1848. Readers of Martin Tupper's charming book, "Stephen Langton," will remember the circumstantial account of the building and consecration of the edifice, but it is to be feared that only the slightest foundation for the story exists in fact.

There is not at the present time much of interest to attract the attention of visitors. The church, or chapel as it is generally called, stands in a solitary situation. The church plate consists of a silver cup and paten bearing the London hall-marks of 1780, and there is in the church a monument to William Morgan, who died in 1602, and one to V. Cutter, who died in 1709. In the churchyard there are, in addition to a few cruciform monuments, a number of memorials formed simply of rough blocks of local ferruginous sandstone.

One of the finest features of St. Martha's, as far as the average ramble is concerned, is the magnificent view which may be obtained from the hill on which the sacred edifice is built. This view embraces, towards the south, the South Downs near Brighton and Worthing, including the well-known clump of trees at Chanctonbury Ring; Leith Hill, with its tower; Ewhurst Mill; Blackheath, and Farley. Towards the east one sees the range of wild downs stretching towards Dorking. To the west are the well-



St. Martha's Chapel, with the North Downs beyond.

Drawn by Duncan Moul.

RAMBLES.

known eminences of Hindhead, Crooksbury Hill, the Devil's Jumps, and the Hog's Back, together with Godalming, Shelford, Bramley, and other villages. Towards the north a vast expanse of country is visible, extending as far as Windsor and the river Thames. Among other distant objects visible on a clear day are St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Towers, the Crystal Palace, and even Nettlebed Hill in Oxfordshire.

We have lingered so long at St. Martha's that we have only space to say that the walk from this point to Gomshall is full of interest. On the way thither one passes the Cathedral of the Holy Catholic Apostolic Church (from this point "the Silent Pool" of Martin Tupper's romance may be visited); Shere, or Shiere, one of the most charming villages in the county, and various other objects.

We hope later on to give further particulars of the attractions of this beautiful district which affords some of the very finest of all possible walks in Surrey.



St. Martha's Chapel, from the south-east.

Drawn by Duncan Moul.

THE STUART STATUES FROM THE WORKSHOP OF GRINLING GIBBONS.

BY REV. W. K. R. BEDFORD.

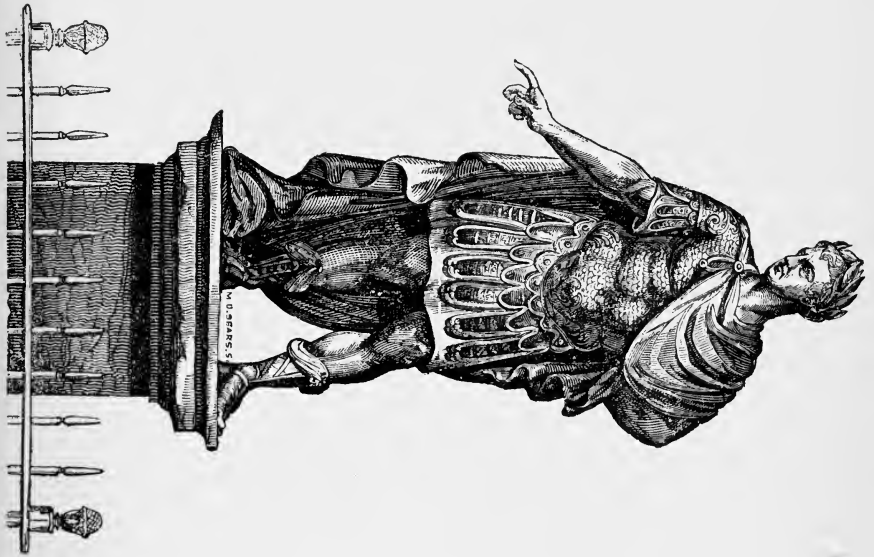
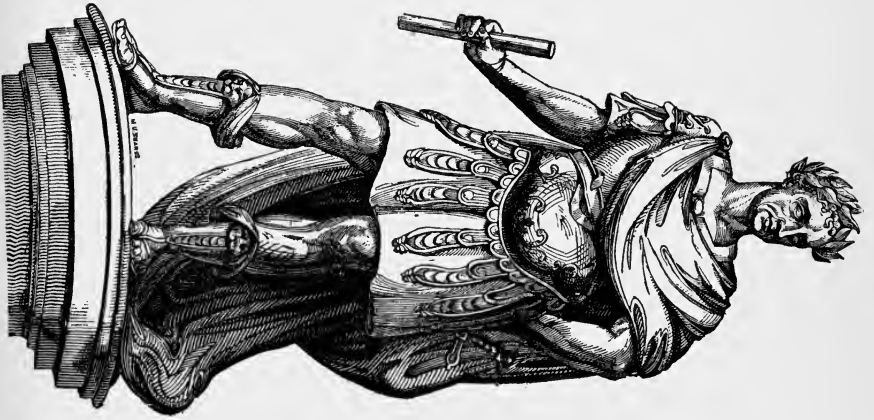
WHATEVER the predisposing cause may have been—his own semi-Italian pedigree, or the constant and intimate relations of Scotland with France—it is certain that with the succession of James VI. of Scotland to the English throne patronage of art became fashionable, courtier-like, and eventually national. The taste of the reigning sovereign might be debatable.

“The hero William and the martyr Charles—
This knighted Blackmore and that pensioned Quarles.”

But the monarchs who introduced into England the genius of Inigo Jones, Anthony Vandyke, Peter Paul Rubens and Grinling Gibbons deserve commendable mention. Possibly they only saw a new means of self-glorification, a popular mode of asserting “the right divine,” but in effect it was an introduction among Englishmen of something like appreciation of a wider field of beauty and of skill than that which had sufficed their forefathers. The old courtier of the Queen still cherished the wooden effigies of his ancestors as a Russian does his sable Icon, but the modern school of educated Englishmen became aware that in the galleries of Rome and Madrid were portraits more faithful in expression and far more grateful to the eye than the coarse daubs which to them had represented painting, or the conventional scarecrows which did duty on the tombs of their forbears. When Charles II., on his restoration, concluded the list of gifts to be distributed among his loyal adherents with so many “full-length likenesses of His Most Gracious Majesty in the Robes of the Sovereign Order of the Garter, to be executed by our Sergeant-painter, Sir Peter Lely, Knight,” it was clear that a portrait was a gift a king might offer and a subject be honoured in accepting.

So, no doubt, thought the loyal Tobias Rustat when he presented to the newly established College of Chelsea, the great retreat for aged soldiers which we owe to the tender compassion of poor Nell Gwyn, the full-length bronze statue of the King, Charles II., which ornaments the quadrangle of Chelsea Hospital at the present day, and so, no doubt, did he think when, ten years later, he intrusted to the same artist, the talented Grinling Gibbons, the commission for a statue similar in design, materials, and proportions, which was to form one of a series in the completed palace of Whitehall. Both

1504



Stuart Statues in London.

STUART STATUES.

statues were, to use the expression of the day, in the Roman shape, the fancied armour, *caligæ*, mantle and truncheon of a Cæsar; both but little above life-size, and in each case with a cast of countenance indicating a power of depicting emotion which, had the sculptor possessed less imitative skill in representing foliage and natural objects might have induced him to turn his talents to portraiture.

Evelyn, the diarist, says of him (January 18th, 1671):

“This day I first acquainted his Majesty with that incomparable young man, Gibbons, whom I lately met with in an obscure place by mere accident, as I was walking near a poor solitary thatched house in a field in our parish [Deptford] near Says Court. I found him shut in, but looking in at the window I perceived him carving the large cartoon of Tintoret, a copy of which I had myself brought from Venice, where the original painting remains. I asked if I might enter, he opened the door civilly to me, and I saw him about such a work as for curiosity of handling, drawing, and studious exactness I had never before seen in all my travels. I asked him why he worked in such an obscure and lonesome place; he told me that it was that he might apply himself to his profession without interruption, and wondered not a little how I had found him out. I asked him if he was unwilling to be known to some great man, for that I believed it might turn to his profit, he answered that he was but as yet a beginner, but would not be sorry to sell off that piece; on demanding his price he said a hundred pounds. In good earnest the very frame was worth the money, there being in nature nothing so tender and delicate as the flowers and festoons about it, and yet the work was very strong; in the piece were more than an hundred figures of men, etc. I found he was likewise musical, and very civil, sober and discreet in his discourse. There was only an old woman in the house.”

Nevertheless, a certain school of critics persist in the assertion that no Englishman of that era was a sculptor worthy of the name; and even deny that the statue which lately stood in the garden at Whitehall is the work of Gibbons, in spite of the direct evidence that it is so.

Tobias Rustat was no mere pensioner of a profligate Court, his benefactions to the University of Cambridge and his contributions to the rebuilding of St. Paul's place his memory upon a very different level to that of the Chiffinches and Shadwells of the period, nor was James altogether unworthy of a statue, though few may be disposed to endorse the enthusiastic protests of the Legitimist party. At any rate, if the meddlesome hand of change was to remove the figure from the quiet little square at the back of the Banqueting House, where it had stood in peace for more than two centuries, there existed on the opposite side of broad White-

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hall a most appropriate situation in which it might have been placed, with historical and architectural propriety. If James II.'s reign afforded few achievements of credit to himself or advantage to the nation, we may fairly say that his administration of the navy as Duke of York was, as we learn from Pepys and others, the beginning of a continued improvement which consolidated the power of this great naval nation, and his statue in the quadrangle before the Admiralty would be quite visible through the elegant screen which faces the street, and bring back recollections of the foundation of our present naval system.

The precise cause of the statue's disappearance from London, after a sojourn of so many years, is enveloped in mystery, though it is understood that its future site will be at Hampton Court. When the late First Commissioner of Works uprooted it from the centre of Privy Gardens, it was no doubt from a feeling that so fine a work of art ought to be better seen, but unluckily his good intention has been entirely thwarted. In our engraving, which is taken from a very spirited woodcut by Sears in the "Saturday Magazine," of October 12th, 1833, it will be noticed that a truncheon, originally in the right hand, and restored at the first removal, is missing. This circumstance would be hardly worth mentioning, but that upon the strength of the supposed pointing finger, a theory was propounded a few years ago that the actual place of the scaffold for the decapitation of King Charles I. was the eastern not the western side of Inigo Jones's building. The house of Stuart seems to have been fated in its associations with Whitehall as though James I. still sprawls in the arms of struggling angels on the ceiling of the great room, his bust (a very fine one) which originally surmounted the doorway, is now at Windsor.

The brother statue of King Charles II. still occupies its original pedestal at Chelsea, but there was once in the city an equestrian figure of the second Charles trampling under his horse's feet a figure reported to represent Cromwell, about which a humorous family tradition is current. As related by a descendant of the Viner or Vyner family, of whom two were Lord Mayors and became baronets in the reign of Charles II., Sir Thomas Vyner during his mayoralty in 1654 purchased a statue of John Sobieski, King of Poland, and having converted the equestrian into the Protector, by substituting Cromwell's head for the Pole's, erected it in Stocks Market, the site of the present Mansion House. At the Restoration he fell in with the spirit of the time, and clapped the king's head upon the shoulders of the rider, while Cromwell's was degraded to the prostrate figure. But there is no evidence of the truth of this story, and Maitland tells us that the statue was erected after the

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Restoration by Sir Robert Viner. Contemporary testimony speaks of the demerit of the figure which stood in Stocks Market, and it was removed at the time of the erection of the Mansion House, towards the end of the eighteenth century, and most probably destroyed.¹

MIDDLESEX BOOKPLATES.

BY ALFRED A. BETHUNE-BAKER, F.S.A.

MIDDLESEX, of course, offers to the collector a field which is unique in its comprehensive magnitude. Containing within its area the City of London and so much of the larger London outside the City boundaries, it gives, if not a home, at least a habitation to an enormous number of persons who would of necessity possess libraries of more or less importance, and many of whom would certainly intimate their ownership by bookplates.

As the home of Parliament, the Law Courts, the Government Offices, most of the learned societies and a host of other institutions too numerous to reckon up, Middlesex is so comprehensive as to need subdivision for useful collecting.

Parliament alone would afford a considerable subdivision of great interest and value from the bookplate collector's standpoint. The much-debated plate engraved by William Marshall and attributed to the Lord Keeper, Edward Lyttleton, afterwards Lord Mounslow, if a bookplate at all, is the earliest we have which bears an engraver's signature, its approximate date being 1635. Then, too, the plate of Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury from 1663 to 1677 is another most interesting example of an exceptional type of early plate. Both these plates have been already reproduced in recent literature. A host of other lords, both temporal and spiritual, have owned fine or interesting plates which are much sought after by bookplate collectors, while the Commons House, too, would provide a long list of plates whose owners' names would bring to mind

¹ Charles the Second was certainly unfortunate in his statues. Another effigy, for which the commission was to have been given to Gibbons, but which was executed either by Quillin, of Antwerp, or by Spiller, was placed in the centre of the court of the Royal Exchange after the Great Fire, but though it survived unharmed the fire of 1838 it was disposed of at the sale of the ruined materials for £8. At any rate, James the Second's statue has met a better fate; and if London was to lose this specimen of English art, it is something to know that it will still excite the admiration of visitors to Hampton Court.

MIDDLESEX BOOKPLATES.

a thousand episodes of historic moment. Passing to officials of the Houses of Parliament, the folio plate of Paul Joddrell, "Clerk of y^e Hon^{ble} House of Commons," stands apart by reason of its lordly size and its bold and effective engraving.

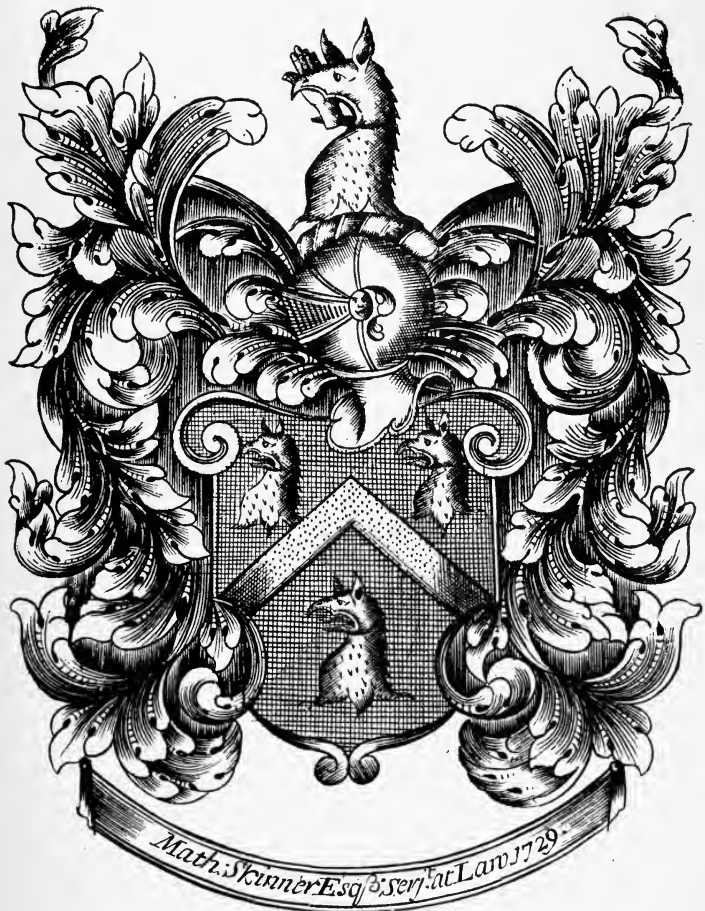
The judicial bench and the Inns of Court and Chancery, as another subdivision, would include a multitude of great names and good plates—the two not by any means universally coincident. Possibly no one man in this division had more or handsomer plates than Mathew Skinner, of Lincoln's Inn, afterwards Serjeant Skinner, who altered his plates from time to time. He flourished between 1689 and 1749, and was a great-grandson of Robert Skinner, Bishop of Bristol, Oxford and Worcester successively; he was called to the Bar in 1716, and rapidly obtaining a large practice, he became Recorder of Oxford in 1721, Serjeant-at-Law in 1724, and Premier Serjeant in 1734, in which year also he became M.P. for Oxford City, and in 1738 he was appointed Chief Justice of Chester, which post he held with the Recordership of Oxford to the end of his life. All his folio plates are rare, and the selection of the 1729 plate for reproduction here is merely arbitrary and not because of its superior excellence over the others.

Then, too, of the learned Societies, though of later date, there are one or two which would provide a subdivision equal in numerical strength to an ordinary county. Indeed it may be safely asserted that a very large number of the finest plates known to collectors would in one way or another fall within the catholic embrace of this magnetic county. A considerable number have been already reproduced in the two series of Griggs's "Armorial Bookplates," in the "Ex-Libris Journal," or in different topographical or genealogical publications.

There are, however, many interesting examples which the Middlesex collector may attach, without attempting the wholesale accumulation indicated in the foregoing notes, and I shall exclude from further reference successive generations of peers, occupants of the chair of St. Augustine, of the Woolsack, Barons of the Exchequer, and other judges, Knights of the Shires as such, Solicitors-General, Serjeants-at-Law, and the *οἱ πολλοί* of government officialism, who may be taken to belong to the county merely in an official capacity, and I shall continue these notes with a few references to plates whose inscriptions indicate a Middlesex domicile outside the congested area of officialism.

The folio plate of "The Hon^{ble} James Bertie Esq^r of Stanwell in Co^m: Midd^x Second Son to James late Earle of Abingdon. 1702," is a handsome plate of the usual contemporary style, to which Lord de Tabley gave the name "Early Armorial," but

1729



Bookplate of Mathew Skinner, 1729.



1545



Bookplates of the Hon. John Hales and James Clitherow.

MIDDLESEX BOOKPLATES.

which Mr. Egerton Castle wishes to see distinguished as "Periwig style." Mr. Bertie died in 1740, having been nearly forty years in Parliament, to which he was returned at no less than ten elections. Another rare plate of similar style is that of "John Chamberlayne Esq^r of S^t Margarets Westminster. 1702."

The Fox family have several nice plates. "S^r Stephen Fox of y^e Parish of S^t Martins in the Fields Knight 1703," also an Early Armorial, is specially interesting for its owner's personality. In 1654 he was entrusted with the reorganization and management of the royal finances during Charles's exile, and for his excellent administration, and the "ease" he brought to his royal master, Clarendon lauds him warmly. On the restoration he was rewarded with the Clerkship of the Green Cloth, and the post of Paymaster to the Forces, in which positions he gave universal satisfaction, and amassed a vast fortune. Evelyn and Pepys alike esteemed him. Chelsea Hospital owes its origin to his suggestion, and he gave generously to its erection. His bookplate synchronises with three important family incidents, for in 1703 he attained his seventy-seventh year; his only son's wife died without issue, and Sir Stephen himself, "being unwilling that so plentiful an estate should go out of the name and being of a vegete and hale constitution," took effective measures to secure his wishes by a second marriage. Of this marriage, besides a couple of daughters, came two sons, who became respectively Lord Ilchester and Lord Holland. He died in his ninetieth year, a man of striking personality and exceptional gifts.

The only son of his first marriage had a plate inscribed "Charles Fox of the Parish of S^t Martins in the Fields Esq^r 1702." It exists in both folio and ordinary size, and in either it is a desirable acquisition—the ordinary size has an additional interest in the fact that it was subsequently altered for and used by "The Hon^{ble} Charles James Fox," who was of course a nephew of the original owner.

A contemporary plate of similar style is that of "The Hon^{ble} John Hales Esq^r gouvernor of the Royal Hospital near Chelsea Midlesex" a hero of many fields, where he fought brilliantly and was sorely wounded, and a person of varied experiences at home including confinement both in Newgate and the Gate House on suspicion of high treason. But allowance must be made for the times and in spite of past suspicion Queen Anne, in 1702, on Marlborough's recommendation appointed him governor of Chelsea Hospital, which post however he lost on George's accession, when various changes were made to correct abuses which had crept into the administration of the institution. On the death of this excel-

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lent old Jacobite, for such at heart he probably always remained, a contemporary notice says, "He was accounted one of the bravest and best Foot Officers that ever England bred but as he pass'd through a great variety of Adventures and was not always steady in his political principles so his character underwent various censures."

Another good plate is that of "Hewer Edgley Hewer of Hanover Square in y^e County of Middlesex Esq^r." This is a "Mantle of Estate" plate of the first decade of the eighteenth century and belonged to the nephew and heir of Pepys's William Hewer.

"Robert Vyner of Swakely in the County of Middlesex Esq^r" had a handsome folio plate of Early Armorial style.

These plates are all relatively early, but I will finish my note with one of somewhat later date.

The plate of "James Clitherow Esq^r of Boston House Middx." is a fair example of the Dragon Chippendale style, and it is of interest in connection with the historic house at Brentford, of which Mr. Ernest Hill discoursed so pleasantly in the January number of this Magazine.

Many other plates with Middlesex addresses outside the various subdivisions previously touched upon are well known to the general collector and a Middlesex connoisseur would have no difficulty in identifying an abundance of plates of county interest, though not bearing Middlesex addresses.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

ANNE CATLEY.—In the "Life of Miss Anne Catley" (London, 1888), page 67, there is given an "Inscription engraved on a tree at George Stainforth, Esquire's, in Hertfordshire, formerly the cottage of Anne Catley." It commences:

"Catley, the once famed Syren of the stage,
Melodious heroine of a former age,
Her labours o'er, here fix'd her glad retreat;
These her lov'd fields, and this her fav'rite seat."

And so on, for twenty-two lines. I should be grateful if any reader of your Magazine could tell me where this cottage is, or was.—JOHN CHARRINGTON, Shenley, Herts.

DENE HOLES AT BEXLEY.—I want to obtain information with regard to the so-called Dene Holes of Bexley, Kent; *e.g.*, their uses, date, etc., with literary references if any.—C. N. LATTEK, Bank of England, E.C.

PIGEON-HOUSES.—I shall be grateful for information relating to old

NOTES AND QUERIES.

dove-cotes or pigeon-houses in Hertfordshire and the adjoining counties. Of course I do not refer to pigeon-houses placed over stables, or on poles, or nesting boxes set against walls, but to substantial structures of stone, wood, or brick, which the lords of manors and rectors had the right to maintain (temp. 1100-1600). With the exception of the columbarium marked on Mr. Fowler's map of the monastic buildings of St. Albans, published 1876, I can find no reference to this subject. The nearest example known to me is at Monks Risboro in Buckinghamshire; but in the West of England and in Gower remains of such buildings are comparatively common.—G. MOWAT, St. Albans.

LONDON SIGNS, 1638.—In continuation of the extracts from Lambeth MS. 272 on this subject, I subjoin the list of parishioners and their house-signs for the parish of St. Margaret, New Fish Street. On looking through the other parish lists, I find that St. Michael, Crooked Lane, has a large number of signs mentioned in its return; and, although the list is not complete, I propose to insert it here later on as it naturally follows St. Margaret's.

ST. MARGARET'S NEWE FISH STREET 1638.

<i>fish Street ye east syde</i>	Moderate Rents
Mr. Slaid att ye Plow a house and shopp	£16
„ Beale next above the Starr a house and shopp	26
„ Mollins att ye Starr an Ine	50
„ Shipton next below ye Starr a house and shopp	26
„ Wyne a shopp next ye Church porch	6
„ „ a shopp next above ye Sone Tavern	6
„ Padnall att ye Sunn a Tavern	30
„ Meryfeild next below ye Sunn a house and shopp	12
„ Taylor att ye pomgrant	16
„ Nicholas Houghton att ye Mearmaid „ „	20
„ „ „ jun ^r att ye Plow „ „	14
„ Thomson att ye Ship „ „	12
„ Downes att ye blue boare „ „	20
<i>Churchyard</i>	
Mr. Bennett a house	40
„ Wyne „ „	6
Thomas Clark „	6
<i>fish Street ye west syde</i>	
Mr. Clifton a house by ye stayers in ye Ally above ye Dragon	£3
„ Vincent a Tennement in ye Ally above ye Dragon	4
„ Lenthall a house and shopp att ye Dragon	16
„ Vincent „ „ att ye Crowne	16
„ Wybert „ „ at ye ffryingpan	30
„ Andrewes „ „ att ye white lyon	30
„ „ Tennement in ye Bell entery	4
„ Hale a Tennem ^t att ye second doore in ye Bell entry	8
„ Rooke a house att ye Bell yard and sundry warehouses there	40

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Mr. Smith a house and shopp att ye Red lyon	20
" Browne " " " " queens Armes	18
" ffuter " " " " Talbott	36
" Robins " " " " blue Ancher	16
" George Houghton a shopp att ye Corner below Crooked lane	10
" Pomfrett a shopp next above ye Myter	10
" Groby a victualing house att ye Myter	26
" Tomson a shopp next below ye Myter	10
" Speed a house and shopp att ye Jack an ape	10
" Dennett " " " " Tunns	8
" Hill " " " " black Raven	12
" Gould " " " " Saman	10
" " a shopp att ye Maydenhead	4
" " " " " Crowne	4
" Sankey a house and shopp att ye white lyon	10
<i>Crooked lane north syde</i>	
Mr. Bennett a house and shopp next ye Corner	£12
" Bye " " " att ye bores head	12
" Goulden " " " att ye pyd bull	8
" Banks att ye 3 ffoot stools an Ale house	10
" Briggs a house and shopp att ye wheel-barrow	8
" Perry " " " under the Ship	16
<i>Pudding lan east syde</i>	
Mr. Myles att ye boares head a house and shopp	£10
" Spire a house in ye Ally ye first doore	10
Browne and Sidgingam ye back house in ye Ally	4
Mr. Barnard a Cooper next below ye Ally	6
" Needler ye next below y ^t within ye brick building	12
" Judd next att ye brick building	12
" James Host and Mr. Greenlease ye next house	16
" Daniel a house and shopp ye next below it	16
" Stapler ye next house above ye Rose	6
" Poole a house and shopp att ye Rose	14
" Cord " " " next below ye Rose	10
" Spencer a house ye next above ye ffish	8
" Hearne a house and shopp att ye ffish	16
" Tho Allett and Tho Shelman a house and shopp next below ye ffish	6
" ffordam ye first doore in ye entry one ye Right hand	12
" ffox the first doore on ye left hand in ye fish yard	6
" Leake the second doore on ye left hand in ye ffish yard	8
" Smith att ye brick house and shopp in ye ffish yard	8
Widd. Thomas a house in ye back yard	2
Mr. Ryve a house and shopp att ye Three Tunnes	12
" Turkettle a warehouse next below ye Three Tunnes	6
" Wattkins the first doore over Turkettles warehouse	} 6
" Barman and Teash the 2 and 3 doores by the same Stayeres	

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Crooked lane south syde

Mr. Geo Houghton a house and shopp att ye blue boare	£20
„ Perks „ „ next ye blue boare	8
„ Hubbert „ „ att ye 3 pidgions	10
Widow Watts house ag ⁿ t ye pyd bull	0
Mr. Staines a house and shopp att ye Talbott	14
„ fleetwood „ „ att ye Dolphin	10
„ Bubson „ „ att ye Shipp	16
„ Burt a house ye 1 doore in the Myter yard entery	6
„ Compton „ ye 1 stayers in do. do.	6
„ Lee and Widdow Bourne ye 2 stayers in ye Myter yard	6
„ Pomfrett and Mr. Pittam behind ye Myter	4

Pudding Lane west syde

Mr. Lewis a house and shopp above ye blue anchor	6
„ Witts „ „ att ye do. do.	8
„ Shaw Costermonger next bee low ye Starr back doore a house and shopp	6
„ Pimm by the stayers above Shawes house	3
„ Worley att ye Sugar Lofe a house only	6
„ Attwell a house and shopp next below ye Sugar Lofe	8
„ Tanner „ „ att ye George	16
„ Nuball and Challengwood a house next below	8
„ Bidaugh a house and shopp att ye Plasterers Armes	16
„ Cooke „ „ att ye Goulden Ball	14
„ Beard a great house next below ye Church way	30
A little Tennem ^t Taken in by Mr. Beard next below it	6
Mr. Ward in a great house y ^t Mr. How lived in	26
„ Eson next doore a shope and house over ye kings head gate	10
„ Moore for part of ye kings head ye north syde	4

R. H. ERNEST HILL.

REPLIES.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXCURSION (p. 26).—I am afraid that at the Summer Excursion of the Surrey Archæological Society I must have failed to make my views about Thunderfield Castle so clear as I had hoped. By reference to the "Codex Diplomaticus" and to the "Domesday Survey," not to Brayley, I tried to show that the land probably was an outlying member of the manor of Sutton, and that it was probably claimed by Richard de Tonebridge, ancestor of the Earls of Gloucester, and that the castle was almost certainly a Norman work (a De Clare fortress) of the period of unlicensed castle building. But the details will be published in the Transactions of the Society.—H. E. MALDEN, Guildford.

REPLIES.

ROCHESTER, ITS CASTLES AND BRIDGES (p. 75).—I am forced to confess that the whole of Colonel Prideaux's note, impresses me with the conviction, that his reading of "Rochester, its Castles and Bridges," has not been thoughtful. The Colonel finds fault with the accuracy of my statements, and says, "no such name as Hrof is found in Anglo-Saxon, except in connection with the hypothetical founder of Rochester," and then proceeds to add a multitude of cases where Hrof and its variants are found in Anglo-Saxon.

He challenges my authorities, and qualifies his own as "*not probable*," "*seems to be a legendary if not fictitious individual*," "the name of the town *probably dates*," "*seems therefore*," "*seems more probable*," "it was *approximately constructed*," etc.

With respect to my own quotations, Colonel Prideaux has absolutely no ground for charging me with tampering with the text of any authority I have named. I have given my Latin *verbatim et literatim* as I find it. I should not feel justified in altering genitives and datives to the nominative case, even though the Colonel implies that that is what ought to be done, leaving aside altogether their intelligibility and power to convey a clear meaning to those used to reading of the kind.

I intend to refer to one point which Colonel Prideaux apparently waves aside. He says that certain gentlemen of eminence made an error in "thinking that castrum necessarily meant a tower." I venture to remind him that the general sense of the word *burh* was, in Anglo-Saxon times, a town. Athelstan ordered "all burhs to be repaired," etc. Cnut, when making a similar provision, defines it as "*civitatum emendatio*." Here the word for the town is used for the town wall. As late as the time of William Rufus, the Chronicle, speaking of the restoration of Carlisle by the King, says, "he repaired the burh, and ordered the *castell* to be built." There is a drawing of a four-sided enclosure, with towers at the angles, and *battlemented walls of masonry* (see MS. of Prudentius), the picture is named "*virtutes urbem ingrediuntur*." In the Anglo-Saxon gloss "*urbem*" is rendered "*burh*," and when Anglo-Saxon was a living language Florence of Worcester, an accurate historian, translates the "*burh*" of the Anglo-Saxon by "*urbs*."

In the Bayeux Tapestry is a picture of William's troops "throwing up a motte at Hastings" after the battle; the picture is headed "*jussit ut foderetur castellum*." Domesday Book speaks of Arundel as a castrum.

Colonel Prideaux informs his readers what "*castrum* does *not necessarily mean*;" had he given a list of the various significations of "*castrum*," he would have been obliged to include "*castle*." Does not this way of putting the matter by Colonel Prideaux savour somewhat of the *argumentum ad absurdum*? Having carefully gone over Col. Prideaux's note, I do not, nor do I think any one acquainted with the subject will, see any reason to alter a word of the article in question.—ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.

[The Editor regrets that he cannot open the pages of this Magazine for further correspondence on a subject so *general* as that raised by the above letter. The subject is not topographical.]

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CHISWICK (p. 74).—In reply to your correspondent, H. J. B., "Historical Collections Relating to Chiswick," 8vo, by W. P. W. Phillimore and W. H. Whitear, published by Phillimore and Co. in 1897, will give him some account of the recent history of that district. The volume is a reprint of articles which appeared in a local newspaper.—CHAS. T. JACOBI, Chiswick Press.

TOLL-GATE AT KENTISH TOWN, ST. PANCRAS, CO. MIDDLESEX (vol. iv., p. 319).—The plan is very accurate so far as my memory (going back fifty years) of that old spot serves me. The part of the bar on the west side was not a fixture, but only opened when the Horse Guards came out in the morning for exercise, or other soldiers on the march north to be billeted at Barnet, or when Barnet Fair was on. It was quite a sight on Epsom morn, after five o'clock, to watch the post-boys coming through to west London, to pick up carriages for the races, with a pair of horses; they were booted and spurred and wore a white smock frock over their liveries, to catch the dust, and white beaver hats.

I have before me a water-colour drawing showing the toll-gate, and two hundred yards south, the old mustard mill, on the boundary of the Dartmouth estate, and a tributary of the old Fleet river supplying the water. On the other side of the lane leading to the mill lived William Snoxell, the inventor of the patent wooden shutters for windows. A very tragic affair happened in his house. Mrs. Snoxell, being much alone with her boy and girl, engaged a Spanish lady as a companion, who after some years became jealous of the girl and poisoned her; no suspicion fell upon this foreign she-devil, but eventually the wretch confessed, and she was bundled out of the house.

At the corner of the high road was No. 10, Trafalgar Place, where resided Monsieur Laby, a French artist, who painted the altarpiece, "The Death of St. Joseph," for the Roman Catholic Chapel, North hill, Highgate. His father, a nice old fellow, was formerly a captain in Napoleon's army, he used to sleep upon his sword to keep away rheumatism. Although he and his son were very pleased to seek an asylum here, he would never learn English, owing to his hatred of his preservers.

At No. 6, Trafalgar Place lived Mrs. Rives, with her children; she was a daughter of Mrs. Horton (see p. 322), who was presumed to be a child of the Duke of Cumberland; she instituted a lawsuit to prove her rights and claim the estates which should have been hers: if I remember rightly, all her papers produced at the trial were impounded by order of the government.

At the end of Trafalgar Place was the Congregational Chapel; in charge was the Rev. Michael Angelo Garvey, an able and energetic man, who gave up the ministry to join the "Devil's own," and enjoyed a good chamber practice, but, being an inveterate smoker, died from paralysis of the brain. The chapel is now the Board School. Two doors on lived Lady Williams, next a large house, Eastlake's now, but formerly the home of Shelley the poet; one Thomas Baker, a barber, used to go over to shave him, and owing to his care was presented with

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a black velvet jacket worn by Shelley, and of which Master Tom Baker was mighty proud!

Next door lived John Barnett, that kind and lovable composer of music, and, a few doors further on, the grandfather of Ambrose Heal, of Pinner, who might do much for this magazine; he is the fortunate possessor of the finest collection of material extant relating to St. Pancras.

Nearly opposite was the old Castle Tavern, a building of two storeys, the top one projecting over the ground floor.

Adjoining were the old Assembly Rooms, where the light fantastic toe was pointed to the strains of the band, and those nice old-fashioned "good women" used to meet their friends and neighbours for a happy night. The tea-gardens attached had summer-houses round the lawn, on which lawn bowls were played. Our old friend the river Fleet meandered past on its way to old Pancras Wash, grown over with willow trees and affording shade for the fish beneath. What happy times!

South of the Castle Tavern were an old house and grounds, styled the home of Lord Nelson and Emma Hamilton by our old and revered friend, John Timbs, and there is no doubt Trafalgar Place was named by the builder in honour of Nelson's residence close by. Parsons, the engraver, lived here in the forties.

The old pound was removed from behind the turnpike to the front of what is now Castle Place, and when Church Street was opened out and the Congregational Church built, in 1848, the pound was again removed to a spot close by.

Coming along the high road to Angler's Lane, old Chapel Row commenced. At No. 2 lived Cooke, the engraver; next door Mann, the artist, was born; his father was Hargreave Mann, who carried on the floor-cloth factory behind the Brecknock Arms. At No. 7 lived a French count and his wife, who fled from Paris at the '48 revolution. He was a tall, fine man, and one day, returning from the West End, he was mistaken for General Haynau, the woman-flogger of Austria, and had to seek refuge in a baker's shop.

The Old Farmhouse stood a few yards from the toll-gate and the same from the high road; it was always a private mansion, and owing to its age and size was without a tenant for years, and falling into decay it was pulled down about 1846. Behind the mansion were two very large old walnut trees, and around the grounds the remains of a moat; it is more than likely this was the mansion in which Henry Bruges, garter king-at-arms, resided, in the manor of Cantlowes, in the time of Henry IV.

If any one could get permission from the authorities of St. John's College, Oxford, to search the college records, he could discover who presented this large property, something like fifty acres, to the college.

Does any reader remember a College for Civil Engineers being in Kentish Town? It is stated in the "Dictionary of Universal Information" that there was such an institution.—R. B. CANSICK, Woburn Sands.

OLD TOBACCO-PIPES (vol. i., p. 342).—I recollect that in 1892 an unusually large number of pipes, some nearly a foot long, were dug up in

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Tooks Court, Chancery Lane, from fourteen feet below the ground surface. The site now occupied by an extension of H.M. Patent Office was formerly that of the printing and publishing offices of the "Athenæum" and "Notes and Queries," together with an adjoining dwelling-house. The old buildings were probably erected at the commencement of the eighteenth century. The pipes found were of the seventeenth century period, and one that I have still in my possession is stamped on the heel, IOHN HVNT. I believe the Hunts were pipe-makers in the west of England during the seventeenth century, but how all these pipes got to Tooks Court is a mystery. So far as I know there is no account of a pipe-factory having existed in Tooks Court.—CHAS. T. JACOBI, Chiswick Press.

STREET-NAME INDICATORS (p. 74).—I inclose sketch of a Street-Name Indicator which remains in the rear wall of those parts of two houses—Nos. 54 and 55, Lincoln's Inn Fields—which are built over what is now



called Sardinia Street. The tablet is placed a little above the arch which spans the carriage way. There is a similar tablet in the front wall, but the lettering on it is, in parts, scarcely legible.—F. W. PETERS, Wandsworth.

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LONDON BEFORE THE CONQUEST. By W. R. Lethaby. London, Macmillan and Co. 1902.

Although the author modestly makes no higher pretension for this present work than that of its being a topographical essay, it embodies very successfully the results of the most recent research and criticism. It is, moreover, far from being a mere *rechauffé* of past work, but is of value because it treats, as Mr. Lethaby assures us not one of the hundreds of books concerning London has yet done, of the ancient topography of the city as a whole. Mr. Lethaby tells us that, in trying to realize for himself what London was like a thousand years ago, he has in some part reconsidered the evidences. His conclusions are

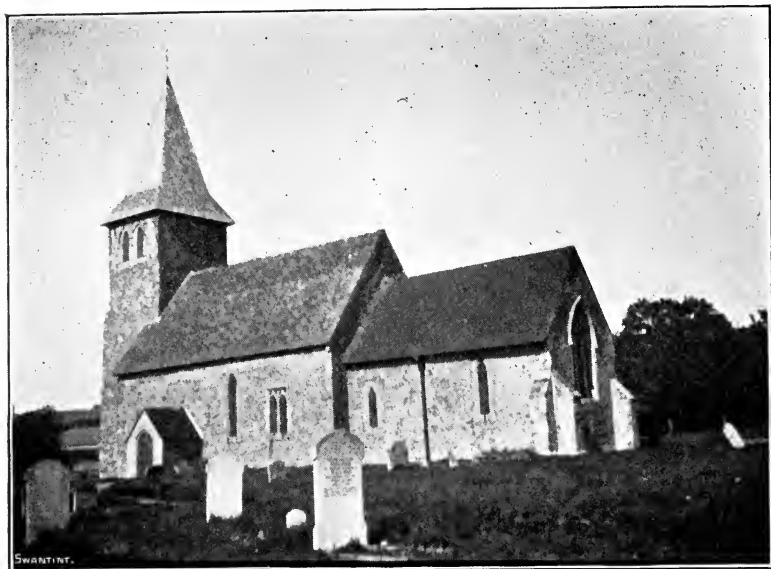
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generally advanced with much cogent argument. He reviews briefly in his first chapter the opinions current as to the origins of London and its legendary history. Here he makes us feel that "the whole question is overloaded on a quite insufficient basis of fact, and quakes and gives way under the least pressure of examination." We do not, however, readily forgive him for undermining our belief in the original association of the city with the worship of the ancient sea-god Lludd. Elsewhere he almost forces us to the conclusion that Ludgate itself is derived from nothing more than a Saxon word meaning a postern. Through a series of chapters dealing with the rivers of London, the roads and the bridge, the walls and gates, the wards, streets, and the like, Mr. Lethaby leads us to an attempted reconstruction of London as it was in Roman times. The inevitable conclusion to which we are led is that our extant contemporary evidences of the city in the pre-Conquest period are exceedingly scanty. Hence it is that through no fault of the author's he is forced to take his standing-ground on what is known of London in the Middle Ages and to be mainly concerned with post-Conquest evidences in their probable relation to an earlier condition of affairs. He is probably correct in holding, as against the late Mr. J. R. Green, who followed Stow in believing that London's first bridge stood much to the east of the present one, that the main streets of the city in Roman times followed much the same course that they do now and that the Saxon city of King Alfred was not an entirely new growth. He opposes Mr. Loftie's opinion that none of the mediæval gates of London exactly occupied a Roman site. In the case of Aldersgate at least, the discovery some few years ago of the complete section of a ditch outside the wall bearing a strong resemblance to the ditch at Silchester, and like it having a raised foundation in its bed for a trestle bridge crossing from the gate is, certainly strong presumptive evidence that this gate occupied its present position in Roman times. Mr. Lethaby, however, for all that he has often to criticise Mr. Loftie's views, cannot but give him the credit of having revived an interest in London topography. This interest should do much to ensure a ready sale for Mr. Lethaby's own volume. The value of the book is much enhanced by the carefully prepared plans and drawings of Roman and Saxon antiquities found in and about the city, with which it is plenteously illustrated.

KENT. By George Clinch, F.G.S. London, Methuen and Co. 1902. 3s.

This is another of Messrs. Methuen's "Little Guides." It gives a general description of the famous county, its physical features, geology, fauna, flora, etc.; but the major portion of the book is composed of an alphabetical list of the towns and rural parishes, with descriptions of whatever may be noteworthy in each. The guide is, perhaps, more antiquarian than anything else, and for the antiquarian tourist or cyclist gives the main points to be examined in the old churches and ruins. Much fuller descriptions are inserted of the two cathedrals of Canterbury and Rochester, and of a few of the principal county houses. There is a good map, and the illustrations are well executed. The most striking historical circumstances are concisely given in the sketches of the different localities. It is deplorable to find how much destruction has taken place in the county. In many cases the great buildings of the past have wholly disappeared; whilst those that remain, together with the churches, have too often been mutilated or "restored" beyond recognition. May we hope that a new leaf has been turned over, and that, in the future, ancient buildings will be more carefully and reverently preserved. Happily the county of Kent still retains many architectural treasures, and this "Little Guide" brings them together in so compact a form, that every cyclist will be able at a glance to find out in his excursions all points of special interest, and will be without excuse if he pass them by unheeded.

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Postling Church.



The Court Lodge or Manor House, Postling.

POSTLING CHURCH, KENT.

BY ALFRED DENTON CHENEY, F.R.HIST.S.

RATHER over a mile north Sandling Junction, on the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway, and some six miles west from Folkestone, nestling at the foot of the Chalk Downs, lies the tiny village of Postling.¹ The situation is somewhat peculiar, inasmuch as it is midway between two ancient highways, about a mile apart, leading to the city of Canterbury; that on the west the Roman Stone Street, made in the uncompromising Roman rigidity in an almost straight line from their most important port in Southern Britain, the Portus Lemanus (the modern village of Lympe); that on the east running through the Elham valley, with its old-world villages of Lyminge, Elham and Barham.

That the first settlers of Postling were attracted by its sheltered position on the south side of the Downs, and by its abundance of water, is a probable explanation of their selection of the site, and if the visitor will explore the immediate vicinity of the church he will find a pretty little dell, at the head of which three springs gush forth water in considerable quantities, forming the main source of the Old Stour, which, after passing through Stanford (the ford across the Stone Street), glides past the ancient walls of Westenhanger, and washing the base of the tower, commonly (but erroneously) reputed to have been the sometime residence of Fair Rosamond, flows peacefully on to Ashford and Canterbury.

But although Postling has at all times been quite a small and insignificant village, it has a special interest for the antiquary and archæologist from the numerous questions which arise in connection with its history; and it is to the elucidation of some of these more or less knotty problems that this paper is devoted.

At the very commencement of our inquiries we are met by a peculiarity in the manner in which its ecclesiastical edifices are described. In the Domesday Book Postling is represented as possessing two "æcclesiolæ," a word denoting small "chapels," as it is described by Mr. Larking in his work "The Domesday Book in Kent," or "churches" of insignificant size, as it is translated by Hasted and Ireland. Now there are only two other

¹ Population in 1821 was 175, in 1891 it was 125, and last census 88 persons.

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places in Kent in which the term "æcclesiola" is used in place of the more important "æcclesia": one is Polton, an exceedingly small manor near Dover (which, like Postling, eventually became the property of St. Radigund's Abbey, hard by, by gift of the lord of the manor), the other is Dartford, where, at the time the Survey was made, there was an "æcclesia" belonging to the bishop, and three "æcclesiolæ," which may either have been small chapels of ease, dependent upon the mother church, or chapels attached to manors of more or less independent status. Now, where were these two small churches at Postling? The probability is that one belonged to the manor, which after the Conquest formed part of the possessions of Hugo de Montfort, and the other to the manor of Henewood or Honeywood, the residence of the family of the same name. I am not aware of any vestiges, or even tradition as to the existence, of any chapel in this latter manor (which lies some way to the south of the village of Postling), but there is a local, though apparently unfounded, tradition that one of these small churches stood in the field at the top of the vicarage garden, close to the north side of the hedge. The Rev. A. R. Jackman, M.A., a former vicar of the parish, kindly wrote me to this effect, mentioning that the remnants of this structure (concerning the demolition of which there exists no record) were incorporated in the walls of the coach-house, a small shed or coal store adjoining the vicarage, and a few loose stones by the spring in the garden; but these remains are certainly not those of a Saxon edifice, but of some ecclesiastical building of much later date, probably fourteenth century.¹ The present parish church of Postling doubtless occupies the site of one of those "æcclesiolæ," as the lower portions of the walls of the nave and of about two-thirds of the church are undoubtedly of pre-Norman date (Parker, in his "Glossary of Architecture," says that it was probably built in Edward the Confessor's reign), and as it, and it alone, appears in any evidence of mediæval times, I think we may leave the mysteries connected with the foundation and fall of the two Saxon chapels, and confine our attention to the existing church.

It is a small, plain early English edifice, consisting of nave, chancel and western tower, and in its present form dates from about the twelfth century (at which time the manor of Postling was held by the powerful family of de Columbers, to which it was granted by Henry I.), with considerable additions in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Set into the north wall by the chancel, is the original stone tablet recording the dedication of the church

¹ Possibly of the roadside shrine, which formerly stood in the vicinity.

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on the 19 Kal. September, on the day of St. Eusebius Confessor. It is believed to have been originally on an old altar tomb in the chancel, and is referred to by Hasted and other Kentish historians as the one special feature in the church. A facsimile of this curious inscription¹ may be found in vol. 10 of the "Journal of the British Archæological Association," p. 183; it was presented to the society by the late Mr. Thurston of Ashford, an enthusiastic local antiquary. Unfortunately, although the day of the month is given, the year is unaccountably omitted. It is worthy of remark that the church is dedicated to Saint Mary, Mother of God. In A.D. 1500, there were in England no fewer than 1,938 churches dedicated to "St. Mary" or "St. Mary the Virgin," exclusive of a host of double dedications. Thirteen were built in honour of her Assumption, and twelve to her Nativity; another favourite title was "Our Lady of Pity" as at Dover, but, so far as I am aware, Postling is the only church dedicated to "Saint Mary, Mother of God" (see an article in "The Ampleforth Journal" for 1902). In the reign of Henry III. (A.D. 1260) Philip de Columbers, grandson of the reputed builder of the church, presented it to the Canons of St. Radigund's Abbey (of which some considerable remains exist some three miles from Dover), since which it has been known as the church of St. Mary and St. Radigund; an old tomb at the eastern end of the chancel is supposed to be the resting-place of William Mersche, Canon of St. Radigund and vicar of Postling, A.D. 1432.

The chancel was restored in 1885, and about ten years later the whole building underwent a similar ordeal; nevertheless much remains of great interest. Parsons, in his "Monuments of Kent," published in 1790, records:

"In the chancel is a flat stone; the inscription illegible from the damp, only the name and date 'Norwood 1661.' Over this, against the wall, hangs an escutcheon by an iron hook, Ermine, a cross engrailed, gules. In the rails a large and seemingly very old tomb, but no inscription. Painted glass there is none in the body of the church; in the eastern window of the chancel there are some remains of very beautiful and elegant bordering; but it is broken in many parts."

¹ "XIX Kal. Septembris, St. Eusebie confessoris et hæc ecclesia fuit dedicata in honorem St^æ Dei Matris Mariæ."

² St. Radigund's Abbey seems to have been a favourite place of sepulture of the leading families of Kent in the middle ages. The Malmayns, Lords of Waldershere, were buried there in 1225 and 1274. Lord Poynyngs in 1375; and many of the Criols (or Kyrrels) of Westenhanger and Lympne lie beneath the ruins of its church. In 1504 John Kyrrel of Limne was conveyed thither from Belevue, eight priests accompanying the body, to each of whom was paid a fee of 20*d.*

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This has since disappeared. On the south side of the chancel is a piscina, and on the north side an aumbry, which from its position was probably a receptacle for the Hosts reserved for the Communion of the sick ; in addition there is a large recess—which might have been an aumbry, or used for the storage of some portion of the vessels used in the celebration of Divine Service—in the return wall of the chancel at the back of the north pier of the arch. At the top of the nave, on the south side, is a piscina, marking the site of a second altar. On the walls of the nave may still be traced considerable portions of the mural decorations which ornamented the church previous to the desolation of the holy places in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries ; and of the three bells in the little steeple, two are of Pre-Reformation date, with beautifully executed lettering round their bases, one bearing the inscription “Ora pro nobis, Sancte Petre,” and the other “Ora pro nobis, Sancta Maria.” There is also a curious two-handled cup, sometimes called a chalice, but more probably a christening mug, dated 1732, said to be the only one in Kent.

But of special interest to the antiquary are the remains of two structures, originally of great size and beauty, in fact, which must have been the dominant features of the Pre-Reformation church ; and which stood, one across the whole width of the nave, immediately outside the chancel, and the other, of similar type, inside the chancel, about midway between the east window and the chancel arch. The first was undoubtedly the roodbeam, the visible memorial and summary of the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion ; which in mediæval times preached a mute but striking and perpetual sermon in every cathedral and parish church in the kingdom. The great beam, carved, coloured, and gilded, stretched across the chancel (in small churches like Postling across the full width of the nave), supporting the crucifix, with its attendant images of St. Mary and St. John, and ornamented with bowls of latten or brass, in which, on great festivals, were placed lighted candles.

The Inventory of 1552, made after the spoliation of the churches had made considerable progress, gives us an idea of the possessions even of small and out of the way churches. Let us see what remained in Postling Church :

Dec. 6: year of Edward the Sixth.

Richd. Burchard vicar:—John Perrot and Clement Browning churchwardens: Raffe Hasylherst, and John Ketchim, inhabitants. First a vestment of red braunched velvet with a crosse of embrodered worke with the Albe.

Item, one vestment of red silke with the albe.

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Item, one chalice of syluer parcell gylt wayeing by extymacion 6 unces.

Item, two copez one of white brauched damaske and the other of red silke.

Item, 2 corporass casez with their clothez.

Item, 4 altar clothez one dyaper.

Item, one frunte hangyng of sattyn abrydgs with a frenge with a pillow for the altar.

Item, 2 candlestikks of lattyn.

Item, a pix of lattyn with 2 curtenz of red silk.

Item, 2 crossez of copper and gilt.

Item, a senser of lattyn.

Item, a crosse cloth of red silk.

Item, a holy water stope of lattyn.

Item, a basin and cuer of lattyn.

Item, 2 old chussyngs, 4 banner clothz.

Item, one surples and one rochet with a rayle cloth.

Item, 3 whit hangyngs for the rod and rod lofte.

Item, 6 altar clothz with 4 towells.

Item, 23 bolles of lattyn.

Item, 3 bells in the steple, with one handbell.

Memo. one corporas case with the cloth, one lynen hangyn of the rode loft were stolen out of the church when it was broken upe¹ and one handbell.

Item given to the poor 8 old towells and one old altar cloth.

So universal and so complete was the destruction of the roods that it is very rarely indeed that any vestige remains of any one of them. At St. Alban's Abbey in Hertfordshire, the end of the beam is still to be seen in the centre of the pier on the south side. It was taken down some years ago for the purpose of sawing off the portion embedded in the wall, an interesting relic of the original carving and gilding now to be seen in the presbytery. At Postling Church, however, the remnants of the roodbeam are, perhaps, still more important. Evidently when the order was given for its destruction the workmen found it difficult to remove the heavy beam, as its ends were embedded in the walls of the nave on each side, supported on stone brackets; they therefore sawed through, leaving these portions intact which rested upon the

¹ *I.e.*, when the church was broken open. This seems to have been pretty frequently the case in Kent and elsewhere; but it is doubtful whether these depredations were altogether the work of thieves, in some instances they seem to have been high-handed proceedings on the part of the local gentry; in others the effort of humble parishioners to resume possession of gifts to their parish churches threatened by the iconoclasm of the Royal Commissioners. It was but a short time previously that they had seen their village guilds swept into the king's coffers.

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brackets.¹ We have therefore two pieces of oak, each 12 in. in height by 10 in. in width, quite sufficient for us to obtain a very fair idea of the beauty of the whole structure by the carving, colouring, and gilding left on these remnants. A secondary piece of wood 5 in. in thickness, was inserted between the beam and the stone, in order to prevent injury to the ornamented work. It will be noted that the roodloft at Postling was not merely across the chancel arch, but extended over the whole width of the nave; the reason being that the church is a small one, without either transepts or aisles; the width of the chancel arch being 9 ft. 10 in. and of the nave but 21 ft. 10 in. That the roodbeam was surmounted by a roodloft is evident. The two ends of the beam are about 3 ft. from the wall of the chancel, and along this wall, on either side of the arch, runs a ledge, the same height as the top of the roodbeam, upon which rested the other or inner side of the platform of the roodloft. The whole structure stood about 9 ft. above the floor of the nave.

But this relic of the roodbeam is not the only, nor indeed the principal, object of interest in this little out-of-the-world Kentish church. For, in the middle of the chancel, affixed to the walls on either side, are similar brackets, and similar remains of a carved and coloured beam, equal in size and beauty to that in the nave. The whole depth of the chancel, from the chancel arch to the Eastern wall, is 27 ft. 10 in., with a width of 15 ft. 6 in. And here, the nearest beam 12 ft. 6 in. from the entrance to the chancel, stood another platform, stretching across the chancel, supported by two beams 1 ft. 10 in. apart, the front beam carved, coloured and gilded, the further beam plain, both resting on stone brackets as before; and it is one of the special purposes of this paper to discuss what stood upon this inner structure. From its exact similarity to the roodbeam in the nave it would, at first sight, seem that it supported a second rood, and this was the opinion of so high an authority as Sir Arthur Blomfield, who examined both in 1896 and pronounced the one inside the chancel as of the thirteenth century, and that at the east end of the nave of fourteenth century work. On the other hand, Mr. Harry Hems of Exeter, whose name is well known in connection with ecclesiastical fittings, and whose acquaintance with the interiors of churches is very extensive, assures me that there is no instance existing of two roods in similar position, which would obviously be meaningless. And if we take the opinion of Sir Arthur Blomfield as meaning that the roods followed each other in point

¹ There is a curious eye in this portion of the beam, which looks as though it had belonged to one of the images destroyed at the Reformation, and had been inserted in this remnant of the beam.

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of time, having originally been erected in the chancel, and subsequently removed to the usual position at the chancel arch, the difficulty is by no means removed. For, in the first place, I do not believe that any evidence exists of a rood erected in a chancel close to, but in front of the altar:¹ in the second place why should the first roodbeams be sawn off and the ends on the corbels left in the wall, instead of the whole structure being bodily removed? That the two co-existed is still more unlikely, for then the rood, which undoubtedly stood at the entrance to the chancel, would block out the view of a second rood in the chancel. Moreover, a careful examination of the Inventory of 1552 already quoted, bears out the existence of a single rood only. It is true that it refers to "two crossez of copper and gilt," but throughout it implies but one rood-loft; thus "3 white hangings for *the* rood and roodloft," and again, "one copporas case with the cloth one lynen hangyn of *the* rood loft were stolen out of the churche when it was broken up." A second theory is that the erection in the chancel formed a portion of an inner screen. Colonel Jessep, R.E., who has himself visited Postling, and was puzzled by the apparent former existence of two roodlofts, has drawn my attention to Cutt's "Dictionary of the Church of England," in which it is stated that "besides the screen, which was universally interposed between the chancel and the nave of a mediæval church, there are also some examples of a second screen between the sanctuary or sacarium and the chancel," instances being given as existing at St. David's Cathedral, St. Martin's, Colchester, and the churches of Brilley and Michaelchurch, Herefordshire. In the two latter "a canopy or ceiling of oak panelling with moulded ribs and carved bosses, extends over the sanctuary for the whole width of the building—from the east wall to the Sanctuary screen is a distance of about 10 ft.,—and much lower than the height of the building." But to the acceptance of this theory in the case of Postling church there are many objections. In the first place, in such a small chancel a structure of this description would block out the light, for the remains of the beams are only about eight feet from the floor, and if they supported a canopy the chancel windows would be almost wholly above the same, and the place would be in darkness. In the second place, there is no evidence of there having been a screen under either of the lofts (screens were not universal in Kent as they were in the West Country and in the Eastern Counties). In the third place the remains in the chancel clearly show that they supported a platform

¹ It would be contrary to ecclesiastical symbolism: church furniture was not placed haphazard, and the position of the Rood at the junction of nave and chancel had a special symbolical significance.

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of some three feet in width, not a canopy such as described in Cutt's "Dictionary."

A possible explanation that has occurred to my mind is that it bore a tabernacle for the Blessed Sacrament. Archbishop Peckham, in the thirteenth century, directed that in every parish church a tabernacle should be constructed in which the Eucharist should be reserved. Hence a pyx was found in every church. I daresay I shall be reminded that in almost every known instance it hung above the high altar, but there seem to have been some exceptions to this custom.

Another possible explanation is that upon this platform were placed some of the church ornaments. The Inventory of 1552 shows that this little church was richer than its neighbours in furniture. It was well supplied with vestments, altar cloths, and no fewer than 23 bolls of lattyn (the material of which monumental brasses were made); and it is a conjecture that upon this richly ornamented platform stood the monstrance, the censer, and the rest of the church plate. Mr. Peacock, in his "English Church Furniture," tells us that—

"Untill the removal of relics and reliquaries the latter had been the chief jewels used in decking altars. Images also, specially those of precious metal, were sometimes used. The ornaments used on or about the altar were the chalice and paten, the monstrance used in processions of the Blessed Sacrament, the cruets for wine and water, the spoon, the two basons, other basons for collecting alms, the censer and ship for incense" etc. Again: "Tabernacles, containing images, sometimes above or near the altars, at others upon the roodscreen, were possessed by all but the poorest churches. Their destruction was so complete that hardly a single unmutilated specimen has come down to us."

And this brings me to the final suggestion, and that which commends itself to my mind as by far the most probable, viz:—that the principal object which stood upon this platform was either a Reliquary, containing a relic of St. Radigund, or an image or images of the Patron Saints.¹ We have in the chancel walls a receptacle for the reserved Hosts, and a large aumbry or cupboard for the church utensils; the roodbeam in so small a church would hardly accommodate a tabernacle in addition to the rood, and its attendant basons for lights; the great probability is that here stood one of those structures containing images or relics which, as Mr. Peacock has told us in the quotation just made, "were possessed by all but the poorest churches." And the ascertained facts singularly fit in

¹ The ancient church of S. Radepond, Poitiers, claims to possess the body of S. Radigund almost entire. It is still an object of pilgrimage.

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with this theory. It will be remembered that in the opinion of Sir Arthur Blomfield it was of thirteenth-century date. Now in A.D. 1260 the church was given to the great Abbey of St. Radigund, as we have already noted, and its title was amplified from "St. Mary" to "St. Mary and St. Radigund"; what more likely than that the Abbot, the new patron of the church, should enrich it with a relic of its new patron saint, enclosed in a shrine or reliquary, or at any rate her image? It was the custom for images of the patron saints of the churches to be placed in the chancels; a constitution of Gray, Archbishop of York A.D. 1250, enumerates amongst other necessities, a principal image in the church, and a few years later Archbishop Winchelsea of Canterbury, issued a decree making this custom obligatory in his Province also. Fosbrooke, in his "British Monachism," (vol. ii. pp. 106-8), mentions not only the "Roodloft, or gallery across the nave, at the entrance of the chancel, or choir, where were the images of the Crucifixion, Mary and John, and sometimes of Saints on either side, and where the musicians played," but also "the high altar with the pix, or Host hanging under a silk tester with curtains, and with the cross and screen full of pictures or statues behind it, or, a *beam over it, sustaining images or relics,*" a description which exactly describes the two structures of which we have remnants in Postling Church, and their respective uses. This is confirmed by a recent work by Mr. Ditchfield on "English Villages," in which he writes:

"Nearly all large churches, and some village churches, *especially those connected with a monastery,* had shrines, or receptacles for the body or relics of a saint. Some of them were fixed and made of wood or stone, adorned with rich tabernacle work, such as the shrine of St. Cuthbert, at Dunham, or of St. Frideswide, at Oxford; and others were portable, shaped like coped boxes, covered with precious metals, enamels and engravings" (p. 194).

To sum up the whole matter, I am of opinion that a visitor to Postling Church during the first half of the sixteenth century would have found a nave, bright with mural paintings (of which some few small patches still remain), a rich and beautiful Roodloft across the whole width of the nave at the chancel end, and in the chancel itself a similar structure, bearing a shrine or an image; beyond this the high altar and the hanging pyx above, the whole adorned with rich hangings and curious metal work, provided by the pious care of the parishioners and their love for their parish church. A few short years, and all this had vanished, whitewash had obliterated the paintings, destruction had marked for its own both rood and reliquary, the altars had been laid low, broken to

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pieces or placed in the doorways to be trampled under foot, and the plate and hangings and the rest of the adornments of the holy place, which had cost so much self-sacrifice and care to collect, had been sequestered by the Royal Commissioners, or stolen, or scattered; so that in our days it is left to the antiquary and the archaeologist to discover, by this evidence and by that, what existed in the days when the mediæval church was the "Ecclesia Anglicana" of our native land.

APPENDIX.

A. A short distance South of Postling church, at the other side of what was the village common, stands a small building called Shrine Farm. It is a remote and out-of-the-way spot, surrounded by fields but undoubtedly stands upon an ancient bridle-path. The name has been preserved for some centuries, for Hasted records that "John Rock, anno. 3 Ed. VI. held in capite certain lands called Shryne, in Postling, late in the tenure of Richard Haslewood, late parcel of the lands of Thomas Poynings, exchanged with King Henry VIII. Rot. Esch. ejus an," from which it would seem that they were portions of monastic lands seized by that monarch at the Dissolution of the monasteries. The query arises: How did this property obtain its name of Shrine? The late vicar, the Rev. A. Robert Jackman, informs me that there is an uncertain tradition that there used to be a small shrine on the road which runs by Sandling Park to Newingreen, and hence its name; but the recent tenant of the farm told me that it is believed to have been a resting place for pilgrims on the way to the Shrine of St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury; and this hypothesis is not without considerable probability. The three great pilgrim routes were (1) from Southampton via Winchester, across Surrey and Kent; (2) From London, by what we may term the "Chaucer" way and (3) for pilgrims from the Eastern part of Europe, the valley from Sandwich. Dean Stanley tells us that there were regular places of midday refreshment as well as those for rest at night, and it is a well-known feature of the pilgrimage that it was not by the most frequented roads, but by the old British tracks, that the pilgrims made their way. In note D of his work, he makes this remark: "From Charing, the ancient British track may have continued towards the sea by Wye, near another 'Cold Harbour' (a name constantly found near lines of ancient road), situate at the part of the continuation of the hilly chain, east of Wye, and so by Stouting, across the Roman Stone Street, to the Coast." Now this is exactly the line which would be a continuation of the old bridle-way past Shrine Farm. Moreover, although the majority of the pilgrims who landed in Kent travelled from Sandwich, it is certain that others came to Dover, Folkestone and Hythe (the latter, a more important port at that time than Folkestone), and the ancient roads from West Hythe, and Hythe, passed through and joined each other in what is now Sandling Park,



Bookplate of Thomas Millington.

ESSEX BOOKPLATES.

going North by either the Elham valley, or the Stone Street (and Shrine Farm stands midway between the two), or by the road past Le Shryne, and so via Stouting; whilst a third route, still locally known as a pilgrims' way, approaches Postling from the east, immediately below Tolsford Hill. Without, therefore, approaching demonstration, there is strong reason for believing that Shrine Farm obtains its name from having been one of the recognized houses of rest for pilgrims landing at any of the ports of S. E. Kent.

"During the whole duration of the cult of St. Thomas, Hythe was a principal port of entry for foreign pilgrims. The pilgrim roads are still visible enough; and this fact just saved the town from the charge of being a purely local port like Romney. St. Thomas himself is said to have oracularly declared that Hythe was the safest port for those sailing to Boulogne." ("Cinque Ports," by Ford Madox Heiffer, p. 192.)

B. This part of Kent must have been very wild in the middle ages. Amongst the Inquisitions, 4th year of Henry VII., is the following: "A messuage, 80 acres of land, 20 acres of wood, 100 acres Moor, and 100 acres of heather called Sandlyng, in Saltwoode and Postling. . . . as the manor of Postling by fealty and 3s rent; the residue worth 40s. of the said Archbishop and 20s. 1½d. rent." Amongst the Royal grants, 16 Nov. 27 Henry VIII., "Richard Tyll, of Postlyng, Kent, yeoman, Keeper of the park there, license to keep crossbows *for the defence of his house*, and to shoot in the same park."

C. The importance of Hythe (and West Hythe), as a Cinque Port, is illustrated by the fact that it furnished five ships and men, against one by Folkestone, and three by Hastings. ("Domesday Book of Kent.") By the time of Queen Elizabeth its relative importance had greatly diminished, and in the maritime survey, taken in her reign, Hythe is returned as having 122 houses against 120 houses in Folkestone.

ESSEX BOOKPLATES.

BY ALFRED A. BETHUNE-BAKER, F.S.A.

IT is noteworthy that few of the great nobles of England are extensive landowners in the places from which they derive their chief titles, and very many of the lesser nobles also are landless in the territorial sources of their titles. But though the Capells have long been seated in Herts one can hardly exclude from mention amongst Essex bookplates those of "The Right Hon^{ble} Algernon Capell, Earl of Essex, Viscount Maldon, and Baron Capell of Hadham: 1701." These plates are of the style contemporaneously usual where supporters were displayed; they are of no

ESSEX BOOKPLATES.

rarity, but they derive a certain interest from the personality of their owner, who accompanied William III. in all his campaigns and was himself a general officer, Constable of the Tower and Lord Lieutenant of Herts. Macky in his entertaining "Characters" writes of him: "He is a good companion, loves the interest of his country, hath no genius for business nor will ever apply himself that way. . . . He is a well-bred gentleman, brown complexioned and well shaped, but his mouth is always open"!

The Abdy family is to be credited with various plates, early armorial, Chippendale, festoon and plain armorial. The plate of "Sir Anthony Thomas Abdy Bar^t" is a good-looking Chippendale, but the rarest and most pleasing is that of "Sir Robert Abdy Bar^t of Albyns in Essex," a Jacobean plate of exceptional style, showing strong signs of the goldsmith's handiwork. Its owner was third Baronet of his line, of which the founder was one Anthony Abdy, Alderman and Sheriff of London, who died in 1640, leaving three sons, all of whom were created Baronets. Sir Robert, who descended from the second son, was of Trinity College, Oxford, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and Member of Parliament for the County of Essex in four parliaments, from 1727 till his death in 1748. Morant says of him that he was "a man of deep knowledge in antiquity and natural history, a great connoisseur in medals, of which he had a fine collection, and, what was more valuable, a true Patriot and a person of unshaken integrity and remarkable humanity." He may surely be ranked amongst the Worthies of Essex.

"William Altham, of Mark-Hall, Essex", had a Chippendale plate of a well-known stock pattern.

The Bramstons of Skreens had several plates: that of "Thomas Bramston Esq^r of Skreens" is certainly one of our commonest early armorials, but the original plate of "George Bramston D^r of Lawes" (which Thomas Bramston altered for his own use), is of quite exceptional rarity. Two festoon plates of very different character are those of "Richard Benyon Esq^r Gidea Hall Essex," and "W^m Boldero, A.M. Rector of Woodford Essex."

"Rich^d Bull of Ongar in Essex Esq^r" had a handsome but rather heavy Chippendale, which is found both with and without an escutcheon of pretence, the latter being much the rarer state.

A Chippendale of no particular merit was owned by "Ynyr Burges Esq^r East Ham, Essex."

The early armorial of "John Carruthers of Holmains Esq^r" is not unpleasing in its general effect, though the design and execution are careless and weak; the plate too is common and frequently in poor condition.

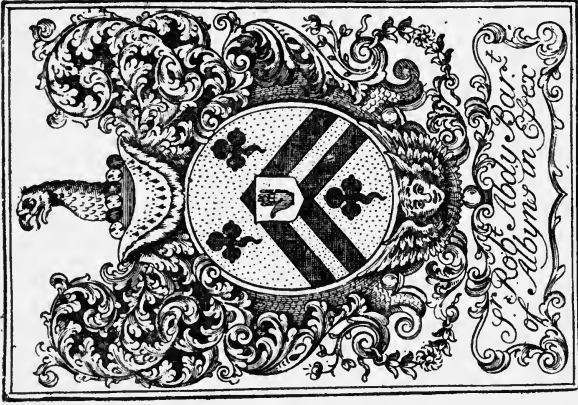
1762



James Hallet Esq.

ESSEX.

Bookplates of James Hallet and Sir Robert Abdy.



*Sir Robert Abdy Bart.
of Abony in Essex*

ESSEX BOOKPLATES.

Another early armorial is that of "Samuel Carter Great-Coggeshall Essex. Gent.," a nice little plate which claims notice as one of the relatively few plates on which the owner describes himself as "Gent."

An unusual design of what I suppose must be called Jacobean style is that of "Edward Conyers Esq^r of Walthamstow, Com. Essex", who impales the Fermor coat for his marriage with the daughter of the first Lord Lempster. This Edward Conyers was M.P. for East Grinstead, as was his father before him. He purchased the Copt Hall estate and was succeeded in that property by his son John, who built the present house and became M.P. for Essex. He too had an interesting and desirable plate, a "Library Interior," inscribed "John Conyers Esq^r Copt Hall, Essex." This class of plate is relatively small, and the older examples are much in demand. This one has the additional advantage of being engraved and signed by Gravelot. Another plate showing the Essex Conyers' arms, but having no address, is that of "Mary Conyers," an apparently early Chippendale in which Jacobean and Chippendale features are successfully combined to produce an attractive result in spite of a too solid style of decoration.

The Fanshaws of Parsloes have had several plates, the most interesting of which is the handsome little Jacobean plate of "John Fanshaw Parsloes Essex." It is given as an illustration (from the original copper) to the Fanshawe pedigree in the sixth volume of Howard and Crisp's "Visitation of England and Wales." Another plate showing Jacobean features treated in a somewhat novel way is that of "John Greene Esq^r Bois Hall Essex."

The plate of "James Hallet Esq^r Essex", which is noted from the collection of Mr. W. J. Hardy, F.S.A., is well worth reproduction as a "pictorial Chippendale" of exceptional character. The framework setting of its asymmetrical shield is marked by heavy brachial ornamentation singularly deficient in the charm and *esprit* which we are wont to associate with the name of Chippendale. The whole is placed in rustic scenery, showing a hunting episode, with the huntsman calling off the hounds from the fallen quarry. This constitutes the chief interest of the plate and marks its difference from others of the same class. The pictorial Chippendale is not famous for purity of style, and its composition is generally beneath criticism, but this example is much less glaring in its defects than many plates of the decadent Chippendale period, and in common with almost all of them it has a general attractiveness which is apt to blind the ordinary observer to the hopeless incongruity of the whole composition.

"William Heath Esq^r Stansted Hall, Essex", had a mantle of

ESSEX BOOKPLATES.

estate plate and "Thomas Augustus Jessopp Esq^r of Waltham Abbey, Essex", a plate which must be attributed to the festoon period, though it is by no means characteristic of the style.

A distinctly interesting feature is added to bookplate collecting by the different states in which plates are at times to be found, and this is well instanced by the plate of Mr. Smart Lethieullier, an early armorial of attractive appearance which derives marked character from the treatment of the mantling. In the first state of the plate the name is given in a cartouche-like frame as "M^r Smart Lethieullier of Aldersbrook in Com Essex"; but in its second state the name frame is erased and its place is taken by an enlargement of the name and address, which is altered to "Smart Lethieullier Esq^r of Aldersbrook in Com. Essex" and engraved in larger characters.

"Richard Lockwood Esq^r Dews Hall Essex" had a sort of early armorial plate which was probably executed some years after that style had ceased to be in vogue.

Perhaps the most striking plate with an Essex address is the "1703" folio of "Thomas Millington of Gosfield Hall in Com Essex Esq^r." It is not quite in common form with the early armorial of the time (from which it diverges in the heavy and hardly graceful intervolutions of the mantling), but its general appearance is handsome and its effect is imposing. Although not frequently seen in the sale-rooms it cannot be called a really rare plate, and I am inclined to think that in its smaller size it is quite as scarce as in the folio state. Its owner was sheriff of the county and M.P. for Great Bedwin; he was son and heir of Sir Thomas Millington a distinguished doctor, physician to William III. and Queen Anne, and President of the College of Physicians from 1696 to his death in January, 1703-4, so his son seems to have commemorated on his bookplate the date of his succession to the Gosfield property, which his father had purchased some years before.

There are several plates of the Petre family which would claim the esteem of collectors but for their utter lack of rarity. "Robert Lord Petre Baron of Writtle" is a handsome Jacobean plate which stands alone in its design; and the plate of Robert James eighth Lord Petre as used by himself and as altered for his successor, Robert Edward the ninth Lord, is also attractive in appearance and divergent from the patterns of the period.

"J. L. Rebow of Colchester" owned a poor Jacobean, which is, however, raised above the commonplace by a line border.

The plate of "George Scott Esq^r of Woolston Hall, in the County of Essex" is a Chippendale of a well-known stock pattern.

In Chingford Churchyard is buried, together with his wife, a

ST. KATHERINE'S MARRIAGE LICENCES.

"Joseph Sedgwick" who died in 1762, aged sixty-six years, and whose bookplate is a "Mantle of Estate" of Jacobean characteristics. It exists in more than one state, but is without any address, and I must leave it to local experts to say whether its owner living had an Essex domicile.

"S^r William Smijth of Hill Hall in Essex Bar^t" had a charming little plate, identical, but for its heraldry, with that of Sir Robert Abdy and clearly by the same engraver.

I have a handsome armorial engraving inscribed "S^r Fisher Tench Baronet, of Low Laton Essex" which raises an interesting point. I bought it as a bookplate and its appearance indicated that it had been so used; but on investigation I discovered it to be clearly from the same copper as the illustration similarly inscribed in the 1724 edition of Guillim. Some of the coppers used for Guillim's illustrations were subsequently used for bookplates, but the onus of proving the latter use must in each case rest on the person asserting it, so for the present my "Tench" plate stands unproved and under suspicion, and unwary purchasers of handsome armorial engravings figuring as bookplates should be on their guard against contingencies.

And in conclusion I may refer to the plate of "Richard Warner of Woodford Row, Essex", a nice little Jacobean with shaded background, and to another Jacobean plate with the same name but no address, which yet, from the arms and cadency displayed, should have belonged to the same owner.

In these notes there is not space, nor is it within their scope, to refer to many peculiarities of heraldry and other detail which the plates at times display, nor is criticism attempted on lines which "X." has of late made peculiarly his own.

ST. KATHERINE'S MARRIAGE LICENCES.

[Continued from p. 103.]

RAMSAY, John, bachr., 38, St. K., mariner, and Ann Browes (Browsers, in bond), spr., 38, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 9th August, 1768.

RAMSAY, James, bachr., 21, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, Surrey, shipwright, and Susannah Virgo, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 16th August, 1771.

RANDALL, Robert, bachr., Lombard Street, London, and Susanna Stanley, spr., St. K. Note of marriage licence, 9th October, 1699, "St. K. Act Book," fol. 6.

ST. KATHERINE'S MARRIAGE LICENCES.

- RANDALL, Thomas, bachr., 21, St. K., butcher, and Mary Coalnett, spr., 21, St. Mary, Whitechapel, Middlesex. He signs bond and allon. 16th November, 1761.
- RAVENHILL, Sarah (see Chapman, William).
- RAWLINGS, William, widower, St. K., gentleman, and Jane Franks, widow, St. George, Southwark, Surrey. He signs bond and allon. 20th July, 1761.
- RAWLINGS, Lucy (see Miller, John).
- RAY, Ann (see Nicols, Charles).
- RAY, Frances (see Sims, Samuel).
- RAYNER, John, bachr., 21, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, Surrey, blockman (?), and Elizabeth Drayton, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 27th May, 1768.
- READ, John, bachr., 24, St. Martin, Ludgate, London, apothecary, and Elizabeth Hopkinson, spr., 25, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 28th March, 1760.
- READ, Mary (see Roberts, Robert).
- REED, Mary (see McNeill, Daniel).
- REEDHEAD, Ralph, bachr., 24, St. K., mariner, and Barbara Lamb, spr., 23, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 26th April, 1766.
- REEKES, Elizabeth (see Ward, Benjamin).
- RENHOLDS, Ann (see Christian, Andrew).
- REYNOLDS, Mary (see Jaffrays, John).
- RICHARDS, Arthur, bachr., St. K., and Hester Waite, spr., Shad. Thames, Middlesex. Note of marriage licence, 9th March, 1698, "St. K. Act Book," fol. 3.
- RICHARDSON, Edward, widower, St. K., mariner, and Elizabeth Wilson, spr., 21, St. Paul, Shadwell, Middlesex. He signs bond and allon. 2nd October, 1779.
- RICHARDSON, Elizabeth (see Ballen, Christopher).
- RICHARDSON, Jane (see Jones, William).
- RICHMOND, Thomas, widower, St. K., gentleman, and Hannah Oates, widow, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 13th October, 1791.
- RICKEN, Elizabeth (see Fraling, Elias).
- RIDDELL, Henry, bachr., 21, St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Surrey, mariner, and Mary Eaton, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 22nd September, 1794.
- RIDLLE, Agnis (see Hegg, Robert).
- RIED, Robert, bachr., 21, St. K., mariner, and Elizabeth Sparrow, spr., 21, St. K. He signs (by mark) bond and allon. 30th September, 1786.

[To be continued.]

RULES AND ORDERS FOR THE KING'S BENCH PRISON IN 1729.

By E. F. KIRK.

[Continued from p. 128.]

NOS. XIX. to XXVI. concern "*the Revenue.*"—XIX. "That the Seal belonging to the Common Side of the said Prison, be kept by the Master of the King's Bench Office (as of late it hath been); And that the said Seal be not affix'd to any receipt or other instrument till the same be approv'd and sign'd by the Marshall, with the consent of the prisoners of the said Common Side, signified vnder the hand of their Steward and Assistants." XX. "That if any prisoner on the Common Side . . . be charg'd with one Action only, and such Action be supersedable, that the same be superseded with the money belonging to the prisoners, . . . by their consent under the hands of their Steward and Assistants, and sign'd by the Marshall." Prisoners charged with more than one Action "shall not be superseded with the money belonging to the said prisoners, vnless an Order for that purpose be obtain'd vpon application to this Court in term-time or to the Lord Chief Justice or one other of the Judges of this Court in vacation." Judges' Clerks shall not take any fee or reward for superseding any such Action. XXI. Care to be taken of sick prisoners, and necessaries provided for them by the Steward and Assistants, "and that they be reimbursed out of the first County-money." XXII. Debts reasonably contracted by the Steward, etc. with the concurrence of the Marshal and Master of the King's Bench Office, for the support of poor prisoners, shall be entered in their house books and be repaid out of the next dividend. XXIII. "That no money shall be allowed to the Steward and Assistants, on pretence of their sitting on house business or adiusting differences between prisoner and prisoner." XXIV. "That any prisoner that comes into the said prison after the first day of Easter term, shall have but one quarter of Midsummer Dividend." XXV. "That all the money brought to the Prison by the Basketmen and their Boxes, as also such money as is brought for the prisoners vse and relief by the Boxes, which come in at Christmas, Easter, and Witsuntide, be immediately divided to each prisoner in due shares and proportions, making the Basketmen such reasonable satisfaction for their trouble as hath been heretofore vsually allowed." XXVI. Should the Marshal

RULES AND ORDERS FOR KING'S BENCH PRISON.

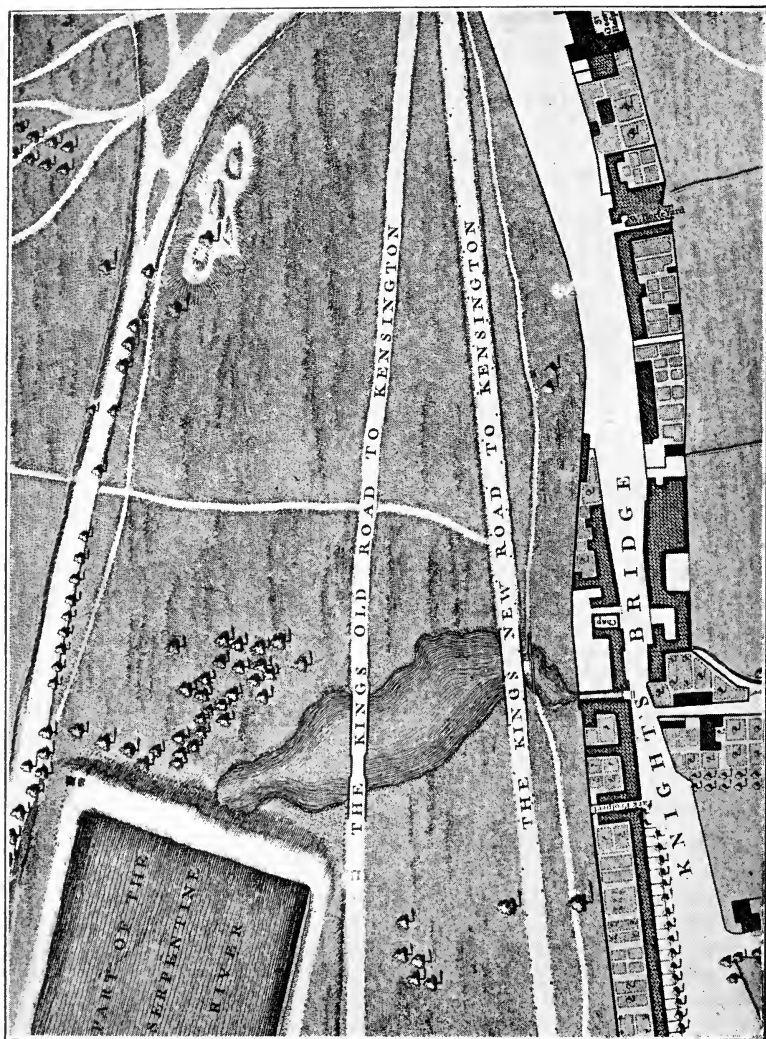
advance any money to the Steward for superseding any action against any prisoner he shall be reimbursed out of the next County Money.

Nos. XXVII. to XXXIII. relate to "*the Officers on the Common Side and to their Behaviour.*"—XXVII. Prisoners have power to elect a Steward every year; no prisoner "who hath liberty of the Rules or liberty to go out of the Walls of the said Prison shall have any vote in the election of such Steward or any other officers of the Common Side." A Steward so elected shall continue in office for one year unless removed upon application to this Court. XXVIII. The Steward of the Common Side shall keep a book in which shall be entered a copy of the abovementioned Table of Fees directed to be hung up in the Prison together with a copy of these Rules and Orders—also a list of the several Charities. That prisoners have liberty to inspect the said book at all times, and also the Steward's accounts. XXIX. Should any prisoner, having been wronged by the Steward and Assistants, complain to this Court and prove their grievance, they shall have their costs and charges allowed out of the next dividends belonging to the Steward and Assistants, or if the complaint prove groundless that the prisoner shall make satisfaction in like manner. XXX. If the Assistants waste the house-money they shall be brought to account. XXXI. These Rules to be read every third Monday "at the first Basket, being the usual day for chusing the Officers, and settling the house-accounts." XXXII. The Marshal, and all his officers and servants, and all prisoners, to observe and keep these Rules under pain of punishment in default. XXXIII. Judges' clerks shall not receive any fee or reward for any petition, complaint, or application that shall be made to them by the prisoners.

R. RAYMOND.
JA. REYNOLD.
E. PROBYN.

This enrolment was examined by "Henry Masterman, Junior, Secondary of the Crown Office."

182a



The Lake at the Outfall of the Serpentine, as made in 1736-7.

From a Survey by John Rocque, published 1746.

THE MAKING OF THE SERPENTINE.

By W. L. RUTTON, F.S.A.

[Continued from p. 91.]

WE have seen that the formation of the Serpentine—variously termed river, lake and canal—was effected by the summer of 1731, and have now to consider additional work in relation to it. Five years having elapsed it was found necessary to strengthen the dam at Knightsbridge, and to improve the outlet of the water. Charles Wither had been succeeded as Surveyor-General of His Majesty's Woods by Francis Whitworth, and with the "Treasury Papers," under date September 24th, 1736, is found his "Memorial to the Treasury for an imprest of £1,000 towards the works directed by Her Majesty [Queen Caroline] to be carried out forthwith in Hyde Park, in order to secure the head of the Great Canal in said Park, and to carry off the waste water which on hasty rains comes with great violence." The work occupied twelve months, money was paid from time to time, and finally Mr. Whitworth furnished the following "Declaration" of the expenditure. It refers to other works than that of the Serpentine, so that the cost of the latter work has to be eliminated, as in the previous account.

"THE DECLARATION OF THE ACCOUNT OF FRANCIS WHITWORTH Esq^R, SURVEYOR GENERAL OF HIS MAT^S WOODS, of the money imprested to him at the Receipt of his Maties. Exchequer, between the 20th of April 1732 and Michas. 1737, or which have otherwise come to his hands, for carrying on several works for his Maties. service in and near RICHMOND NEW PARK, BARNES COMMON, and at the head of the CANAL IN HYDE PARK, and for erecting a brick-wall round BUSHY PARK, and for performing several other necessary works and repairs in the said Park. And of his issuing and paying same to artificers, work men, and others employed in carrying on and executing the said works, As by two books of account exhibited by this Accountant upon his oath before one of the Barons of his Maties. Court of Exchequer, hereupon examined, cast, tryed, and compared with the Imprest Rolls, the Bills of the particulars, and other Vouchers maintaining the same, together with a State thereof approved and allowed by the RT. HONBLE. THE LORDS COMMISSRS. OF HIS MATIES. TREASURY the 28th day of November 1739, appears. Which said Account was declared before the RT. HONBLE. SIR ROBERT WALPOLE, KNIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Maties. Exchequer, and first Lord Commissioner of

THE MAKING OF THE SERPENTINE.

the Treasury, WILLIAM, LORD SUNDON, and THOMAS WINNINGTON ESQ^r two others of the Commissioners of the Treasury, the 6th day of June 1740."

The Accountant is first charged with Arrears, but it is declared there are "none, this being his first account of this service."

Then he is charged with the money he has received at the Exchequer between April 20th, 1732 and Michaelmas 1737; the amount being £6,800. In addition he voluntarily charges himself with £1,500 received upon debentures on His Majesty's Land Revenues, thus making the total of his receipts £8,300.

Against this sum he is allowed for work done and described, in Richmond New Park and Barnes Common £1,531 17s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Then the Hyde Park accounts follow :

Charles Bridgman, deceased, for works done in Hyde Park in forming the great lake at the East end of the Serpentine River, and terminating it at the new bridge between 12 Sep. 1736 and 26 March 1737 :

To Workmen employed 5051 days in digging and forming the lake, disposing the ground so dug out, in raising and levelling the sides and parts adjacent, at 20^d a day, £420 18s. 4d.

To 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ days' carting at the said lake to raise and level the vales about the said piece of water, at 12s. a day, £86 2s.

To 107 nights employed in laving the water to keep the ground dry for the workmen to work, at 2s. a night £10 14s.

To 22 sacks of grass-seed to sow the said works at 5s. per sack, £5 10s.

For two horses harrowing the ground to cover the said seed, 14s.

To a foreman employed 99 days in executing the said works, at 3s. a day, £14 17s.

In all as by an account examined and signed by the aforesaid Jo. Ellis, and a proper acquit appears, £538 15s. 4d.

John Barnard, carpenter, for carpenter's work done in piling, planking, centring, and fencing Curbs and Grates at the head of the Canal in Hyde Park, &c. viz.

For 2820 feet of Cube Firr planed and dovetailed at 2s. 4d. per foot, £329.

For 306 feet 8 inches of Oak work'd in the same manner at 4s. per foot, £61 6s. 8d.

For 420 feet of 3 inch Oak Plank for Cascade at 9^d per foot, £15 15s.

For 4127 feet of inch and a half of Barge Plank to bottom the Drains &c. at 4^d per foot, £68 15s. 8d.

For 32 squares and 16 feet of Centring at 10s. per square, £16 1s. 7d.

For 457 feet and 4 inches of Oak Greate Scantlings and Barrs at 7^d per foot, £13 6s. 9d.

For 32 squares and 68 feet of Rough Flooring and Fencing at 7s. per square, £11 8s. 9d.

THE MAKING OF THE SERPENTINE.

For Carpenters employed 213 days in sev^l necessary Works at 2s. 8d. per diem, £28 8s.

For Labourers 509 days at 20d. per diem, £42 8s. 4d.

For 827 feet of Ship Timber Scantlings for Piles at 6d. per foot, £20 13s. 6d.

For 2c. 1qr. 6lbs. of large Nails, £4 9s.

For 12 foot Deals at 20d. each, £3 6s. 8d.

For 17 feet of Cube Oak for Land Tyes, &c. at 3s. per foot, £2 11s. 0d.

For Millwrights' work at Chelsea Water Works, £8 14s.

For the use of two Chains and two Suction Pumps, a firkin of Soap used for the Pyles, for the carriage thereof, &c. £10 14s. 9d.

In all £636 19s. 8d.

William Gilbert, bricklayer, for bricklayer's work at the head of the Canal in Hyde Park, and in the several Drains, and for additional brickwork to the old Bridge, viz.

For 65 rod and 36 feet of reduced Brickwork at £5 15s. per rod, £374 10s. 2½d.

For 12 rods and 145 feet of extra wrought Brickwork with Grey Stocks in Terras at £9 12s. 6d. per rod, £120 12s. 6½d.

For 52 feet 6 inches of Oak Camshot, laid in Terras, at 3d. per foot, 13s. 1½d.

In all £495 15s. 11½d.

Andreas Jelf for masonwork performed in the Drain to the Lake, and repairs to the old Bridge in Hyde Park, viz.

For 613 feet 10 inches cubical Portland Scantlings at 22d. per foot, £56 5s. 4¼d.

For 1583 feet 5 inches superficial plain work of the same, set in Terras, at 12d. per foot, £79 3s. 5d.

For 52 feet 10 inches superficial circular of the same, set in Terras, at 14d. per foot, £3 1s. 7½d.

For 1192 feet 9 inches superficial straight, moulded, joggle-joints, in Terras, at 14d. per foot, £69 11s. 6½d.

For 118 feet 8 inches superficial circular of the same at 16d. per foot, £7 18s. 2½d.

For 375 feet 6 inches superficial 4 inch Portland Slab laid in Terras, stone and work at 2s. per foot, £37 11s.

For 187 feet 7 inches circular of the same (wrought out of 6 inch Slab) laid in Terras at 2s. 4d. per foot, £21 17s. 8¼d.

For 158 feet 11 inches superficial straight 3 inch Portland Slab at 22d. per foot, £14 11s. 4d.

For 192 feet superficial new Purbeck Paving in courses and in Terras, at 10d. per foot, £8.

For 230 lbs. 8 oz. of Iron Cramps let in at 2½d. per pound, £2 8s. 0½d.

For 1 c. 3 qr. 10½ lbs. of Iron in Cramps and Plugs at 3d. per pound, £2 11s. 7½d.

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For 3 c. 2 qr. 0 lbs. of Lead to run the Ironwork at 2*d.* per pound, £3 5*s.* 4*d.*

For 144 feet 4 inches of old Coping new jointed and set at 6*d.* per foot, £3 12*s.* 2*d.*

For 56 Plug Holes cut in Portland Stone at 3*d.* each, 14*s.*

For 4 Holes cut 12 inches square and 6 inches deep, at 4*s.* 6*d.* each, 18*s.*

For 30 Iron Bars let in at both ends and run with Lead at 12*d.* each, 30*s.*

For 6 Holes cut thro' the Covering 16 inches square and 6 inches deep, at 5*s.* each, 30*s.*

Expenses in taking up part of the Cover to give vent, and making the same good again, viz. 9 days of a mason at 3*s.* per diem, 7 days of a labourer at 2*s.* per diem, and for 4 hods of Terras at 3*s.* per hod, £2 13*s.*

In all £317 2*s.* 4*d.*

Thomas Wagg, smith, for smithwork done at the head of the River in Hyde Park, viz.

For 29 c. 3 qrs. 21 lbs. of Iron in shoes, straps, bolts, keys, hoops, wedges, hooks, dogs, staples, plates, screw-hooks, small spikes, and dog-nails, at 3¼*d.* per pound, £59 7*s.* 6*d.*

For two pair of strong cross-garnet-hinges and nails to the Fence, 10*s.*

For a new sledge-hammer, a warded padlock, chains, and hooks, and mending others, £1 17*s.* 6*d.*

For 5 c. 1 qr. 21 lbs. of Iron in shore-grates made circular, with rivets, at 4*d.* per pound, £10 3*s.*

For a smith two days assisting the carpenters in rivetting the grates to the Kirbs [curbs] at 3*s.* a day, 6*s.*

For 1 c. 1 qr. 0 lbs. of Lead at 16*s.* per hundred, 20*s.* and porteridge of the same, 12*d.*

In all £73 5*s.*

Miles Cook for the Governor and Company of Chelsea Waterworks for the charges of laying new 5 inch main pipes containing 754 yards from the forcing main belonging to the said Waterworks in Hyde Park, between the New Roads and the Park Wall, and thro' an arch in the said New Road above the New Bridge, to join the said Company's main conducting water to his Maties. Reservoir in Kensington Gardens, occasioned by his Maties. command to the works at the head of the great Canal and Roads in Hyde Park, which said charges by the direction of the Lords of the Treasury, signified by Mr. Scrope, were to be defrayed by this Accountant, and amount according to the account of the particulars to the sum of £141 8*s.* 8*d.*

Thomas Ripley Esq^r, Controller of his Maties. Works, for his extraordinary trouble in supervising and directing the several works performed

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for his Maties. service at the head of the great Canal in Hyde Park, £100.

In all the money paid by this Accountant for work done and materials used in carrying on and performing several works for his Maties. service in Hyde park and at the head of the Canal there, as by the bills of the particulars examined and compared with the account of this Accountant exhibited upon his oath, and certified by Thomas Ripley, Esq^r who supervised the same, and the acquitt^{ees} of the parties, appears £2,303 6s. 11½d.

Then follow these accounts :

Fees and Charges paid at the Treasury and Exchequer on money imprested [or advanced], £107 12s.

Civil List deduction at 6d. per pound, £70.

Allowance to Accountant after the rate of 12d. in the pound for his care, trouble, and expense in receiving, paying, and accounting for the foregoing sums laid out and disbursed as aforesaid, £205 9s. 8d.

Fees paid at the Land Revenue Treasury, £2 2s.

Fees to entering Auditors, £1 1s.

Fees to Auditor for making out debentures, £18 15s.

Fees to the Receiver on paying the same, £75.

Fee to William Ailslabie, Esq^r, Auditor of this account for Hyde Park, £25.

The total of these sums for fees and allowances is £504 19s. 8d., of which about £303 6s. 1d. may be taken as belonging to the Hyde Park account, and adding this amount to the above £2,303 6s. 11½d., we have the total cost of the work done in 1736 at the head of the Canal in Hyde Park (or, as we might say, the Knightsbridge end of the Serpentine) as £2,606 13s.

The "Declaration" further contains an account for building a new wall round Bushey Park, and for works and repairs there, of which the cost was £5,319 1s. 10½d., that amount added to the foregoing £1,531 17s. 9¾d. for Richmond New Park, £2,303 6s. 11½d. for the head of the Canal in Hyde Park, and £504 19s. 8d. fees and allowances, makes the grand total £9,659 6s. 3¾d.

And as Mr. Whitworth had received £8,300 there remained to him a "surplusage" or balance of £1,359 6s. 3¾d., of which, after many formalities, he received payment on the order signed "R. WALPOLE," "SUNDON," and "G. EARLE," dated Feb. 14th, 1739 [1740].

It is interesting in the foregoing account to read the terms applied to the work and to the materials employed, but it is not possible therefrom positively to define what was done for the purpose of securing the dam and improving the outlet. Reading of piles, planking, centring, fencing curbs and grates, and various materials, we

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may conjecture the operations, but can scarcely combine the information derived. We gather, however, that the piles were formed of ship-timber, and that other timber, both oak and deal, to the value of £540, was employed. Brickwork at the outfall and in drains connected therewith, and also in the repair and extension of the old bridge on the King's Old Road to Kensington (the new bridge on the New Road had been previously built) figures at £570, masonry at over £300, ironwork at £73. And when reading these sums we remember that a considerable multiple must be applied to them in order to get their present import.

The most intelligible portion of the work as described to us is "the forming the great lake at the East end of the Serpentine River, terminating at the new bridge." This lake is well shown in our reproduction of Rocque's survey made very soon after the completion of the work which has now our attention. Its purpose—useful as well as ornamental—was doubtless to receive the rapid augmentation of water which appears to have been a recurrent trouble to the locality of Knightsbridge. The lake was in length 200 yards, its greatest width 70 yards. It was crossed by two bridges; that of one arch, nearest the Serpentine, carried the King's Old Road to Kensington (now Rotten Row); that next Knightsbridge had three arches and accommodated the King's New Road (now the carriage-drive). Just above the new bridge a little fall was made in the stream, apparently the "cascade" mentioned in the account. We have the making of the lake put very well before us, *e.g.*, the digging of it out, the disposal of the ground so dug out in raising the sides to an even height, the raising and levelling the vales or hollows about the piece of water, the night-work necessitated in order to "lave" out the water so as "to keep the ground dry for the workmen to work," and finally the careful sowing of grass seed over the newly made surface, and harrowing of the ground with two horses, to cover the seed. This lake did duty for more than a hundred years, and was abolished about 1844.

The outfall stream, with a drop of about twenty feet from the surface level of the Serpentine, had of course a considerable impetus. Of this force the Chelsea Waterworks Company were not slow to avail themselves, and under date June 17th, 1736, we find a "Royal Warrant by the Queen as Guardian of the Kingdom" (or Regent during the King's absence in Hanover) granting to the Company liberty not only to enlarge their reservoir and engine-house in Hyde Park (near Grosvenor Gate), but also "to build, under or beyond the bridge [over the channel] conveying the wasted water from the Serpentine through the town of Knightsbridge, an engine or water-wheel, the Company having decided by experiment that the water

1580



The Outfall of the Serpentine, 1836.

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had power enough after great rains to turn an engine, by means of which, and their mains, they intended to supply water in greater abundance for keeping up the Great Basin [the Round Pond] in Kensington Gardens to a due and proper height." This was effected, but the actual position of the waterwheel is not indicated in Rocque's map. It appears to have been placed just outside the arch in the boundary wall of the Park where the stream passed into Knightsbridge. The arch was closed with iron bars, and there was a weir and fall causing the commotion in the water seen in our picture. A sketch in "Memorials of Knightsbridge" (p. 22) by H. G. Davis (1859) assists this conclusion.

Our picture is the reproduction of a nicely coloured lithograph in the Crace Collection (Views, Portf. x. 26); it is not dated, but 1836 is assigned to it in the index. "Old and New London" (iv. 402) has made use of it for a good woodcut, though, as is too often the case, the copying artist has allowed himself the liberty of slight alterations. Here photographic veracity is preferred. The lately impeded stream flows turbulently through a narrow passage between some ricketty old buildings, which have rather a mill-like appearance, an arch is thrown across the entrance of the channel, and these features, combined with the angry water, form a scene decidedly picturesque, although we may have misgivings as to the salubrity of the situation. The flood, however, was pure in 1736, whatever may have been its condition in 1836. Rocque's plan also shows clearly the Styx-like passage, and that the stream having reached the Knightsbridge street was conveyed beneath it, afterwards emerging to resume its ancient course as the West Bourne flowing to the Thames.

The two accounts we have had before us, viz., those of 1730-1731 and 1736-1737, represent the expenditure on the Serpentine during the life of Queen Caroline, who, to the great loss of the kingdom, died two months after the completion of the second portion of the work. The first and main portion—the formation of the course and dam—had cost £4,755 19s. 7d.; the second portion—the completion of the outfall and the making of the receiving lake—had cost £2,606 13s., and these sums combined represent the total expenditure as £7,362 12s. 7d. The equivalent to-day would of course be expressed in much larger figures.

So far the making of the Serpentine in the reign of George II. has been the subject of this article, but were it here terminated the source and feeder of the lake as we now see it would remain unnoticed, and the story of its making be left incomplete. The brook West Bourne had been its origin. The brook had pursued its way amidst a wide, marshy area, and through a linked chain of pools,

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and the conception carried out was the damming of the stream near Knightsbridge, the clearing away of the spongy marsh, its water-weeds, flags and willows, and the extension of the new formation into the solid ground of the park, studded as it was with oaks and elms which in some instances were with great labour transposed to the new banks. The West Bourne, however, has long ceased to exist, or at least to feed the Serpentine; its abolition and the substitution of other sources is one of the three chief events in the history of the lake since its making, the other two being the building of Rennie's handsome bridge, and the cleansing operations. The bridge has priority of date. In regard to its building no official record can yet be readily obtained, the "Calendar of State Papers" at its present rate of progress will take a long time to reach it, so that precise information is reserved for a future generation.

"The Times" of September 30th, 1826, reports: "The stone bridge erecting across the Serpentine River in Hyde Park is proceeding rapidly. It consists of five arches of about 30 feet span [across the water and a land arch on either bank of about 14 feet], and will be level at the top." A subsequent letter (December 9th), says "it will cost £100,000, and be a great waste of money." This adverse opinion leads us to inquire what had been here previously. There is no mention of a previous bridge, and Rocque's delineation in his map of Kensington Gardens, 1736, is questionable. But light is thrown on the subject by an earlier letter in "The Times," viz. of April 19th, 1826, which ridicules the absurdity of building a bridge "alongside an embankment." This is, I think, a revelation, for as far as known to me there is no other mention of an embankment at this place. The discovery also affects my previously written relation of the making of the Serpentine. Now it would appear that here was one of the "heads" or dams, probably that mentioned (p. 86) as being near the Paddock; and further it is gathered with this fact, and also from an account found of the works for Kensington Gardens, that the construction of the Serpentine commenced at this point, and that the upper reach, which is called the Long Water, had been made earlier in connection with the Gardens. The dam no doubt served as a footway, at least, across the water, and the letter referring to it also indicates the difference of water levels which of course became even when the bridge was built and the dam removed. The view from the bridge looking down the Serpentine towards the towers of Westminster is remarkably fine.¹

¹ In our picture of the Serpentine, two arches, apparently of a bridge, are seen in the extreme distance, the date of the picture being 1801 (in which year it was published in "The Gentleman's Magazine"), that is to say twenty-five years before the existing bridge was built. The natural inference is that there

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Eight years after the building of the bridge, that is to say in 1834, occurred the important event, the change of water source. The West Bourne had become foul by its reception of the sewage of the new London district growing around it, and consequently brought into the Serpentine a great amount of filth. This had to be stopped, and by Act of Parliament the degraded stream was diverted into a large culvert or sewer some 750 yards long, made beneath the Uxbridge Road, and discharging into the Ranelagh sewer which crossed that road just west of St. George's burying-ground and thence traversed Hyde Park southward. The diversion, however, was only partial, for in order to meet the sudden influx of water at times of heavy rain, a weir or "tumbling bay" was made in the new culvert, so that when the storm-water had risen to a height of two feet it passed over the weir into the old channel which conducted it to the Serpentine. Thus the foul flood from the sewer, at oft-recurring intervals, found its way into the lake, and there deposited its filthy burden. Such was the unsatisfactory condition for a quarter of a century longer.

Since the cutting off of the West Bourne in 1834, the supply of the Serpentine has in a large measure been artificial, though allowance may still be made for the surface drainage, and perhaps also for some water derived from the original springs not yet entirely intercepted. The Chelsea Waterworks, the oldest of the London Water Companies after that of the New River, supplied the lake from 1834 to 1862. We have before noticed their engagement with the governments of George I. and George II. to supply Kensington Palace by a main from their pumping station and reservoir on the highest level of Hyde Park, near Grosvenor Gate, to the Great Basin (or Round Pond), which then served as the Palace reservoir. The Round Pond communicated with the Serpentine, as it does to-day, and this system continued until 1835, when the pumping station near Grosvenor Gate was removed. The Company, however, continued the supply from another source, and their contract did not terminate until April, 1862.

In the spring of 1860 a Parliamentary Committee made an exhaustive inquiry as to the foul state of the Serpentine, and as to the best means of effecting its purification and its future supply of water. The "blue book" reporting the inquiry affords a complete history of the lake, as well as the opinions of eminent engineers of the day as to its rectification. It was stated that in the summers of 1858 and 1859 a temporary remedy was essayed by throwing large

had been an old bridge, although there is no mention of one. Otherwise we must think the arches to have been inserted by artistic licence as more pleasing to the eye than an unpierced embankment or dam.

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quantities of quicklime into the lake; the more evident result of which seems to have been the destruction of the fish! In 1860, while the Committee sat, Mr. Hawksley was carrying out a scheme of perpetual circulation and filtration of the water. It was to be pumped up from the lower or eastern end of the lake (through a culvert yet existing along the southern margin, and nearly a mile long), by an engine placed at the Bayswater end, and returned through four filter-beds of sand (where are now the fountains), into the lake. The sand in the filter-beds would certainly become foul and occasionally require removal and renewal, but any unpleasant effect would be minimized by changing the filtering material during the early hours of the morning! The committee, however, mistrusted the result, and the scheme was abandoned. They thought a sufficient supply of fresh water might be obtained from springs within or near the Serpentine, from an enlargement of the water-shed of the Park and Kensington Gardens, and from other sources. They considered that the bed of the lake absolutely required amendment, but had not come to any conclusion as to the extent the foul mud should be removed; their decision did not err in the quality of rashness. At that time the great Metropolitan Drainage project was in execution, and the engineer, Bazalgette, gave evidence as to its effect on the Serpentine. The Middle Level sewer, the course of which lay beneath the Uxbridge Road and Oxford Street, would supersede the sewer of 1834, into which the polluted West Bourne had been diverted; and moreover the storm-water, which still befouled the Serpentine, would be taken by a capacious branch sewer to be made through the Park, from Bayswater along the northern side of the lake, but at some distance from it, ultimately joining the Ranelagh sewer at Knightsbridge. The committee considered it would be prudent to wait until these useful works should be completed and their effect seen; but the cleansing of the Serpentine was not undertaken before nearly another decade had passed.

In the meantime the arrangements with the Chelsea Company coming to a close, it was found necessary to obtain a new water supply. The sinking of a deep well at the Bayswater end had been suggested to the committee of 1860, but scarcely recommended; that, however, was undertaken in February, 1862 (see "Builder"). Fortunately we have a precise account of the well and supplemental boring in the "Transactions of the Society of Engineers," December, 1864. The well, 6 feet in diameter, lined the greater part of its depth with brickwork and the lower part with iron cylinders, was sunk, chiefly through clay, until it reached the chalk at 263 feet, and a boring for a 12 inch pipe through the chalk made the total

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depth 321 feet. It is said that the boring was afterwards deepened to about 400 feet, but of that I have no precise information. The water rose naturally to 105 feet below the ground level, and is pumped to the height required.

But although a fresh supply of water had been obtained, and the filthy influx of sewers had been intercepted, the foul accumulations of at least half a century remained on the bed of the Serpentine. Not until the autumn of 1869, nine years and a half after the sitting of the Parliamentary Committee, was it resolved to remove the "black putrid mud," or some of it; it was said to be from 10 to 15 feet thick when exposed by the emptying of the lake in October, 1869. The removal was difficult and insanitary, involving the slow and tedious process of draining, consolidating, and drying of the mass before it could be shifted. The olfactory nuisance was great, and the newspapers were replete with angry letters. By October 13th the bed of the lake had been laid bare, with exception of a dreary pool, some three or four acres in extent, in which unhappy fish had taken refuge. Frank Buckland, experienced in pisciculture, was engaged to transport them, as tenderly as could be in watering-carts, to temporary domicile in the Round Pond. We read that each haul of the net revealed hundreds of bream, roach, carp and tench; there were roach weighing five pounds, and a lake trout eight inches long! ("Illustrated London News.")

The work proceeded the next year (1870) all through the summer. By May 30th "The Times" reported that all the mud had been taken out of the ten acres west of the bridge and that that area, formed for a depth of water not exceeding five feet, had been rendered safe for skaters. But of course the bulk of the work lay in the thirty acres east of the bridge, and the operations there were severely criticised. The dense mass of mud had been only partially removed to pits in the park excavated for the gravel required,¹ and the remainder, left at a certain level, was to be covered over with clay and gravel twenty-one inches thick. It was urged by an influential deputation which waited on Mr. Ayrton, the Chief Commissioner of Works, that the scheme would be ineffectual, that the mud would rise through the gravel, and that nothing short of the total removal of the mud would answer. To this Mr. Ayrton would not then accede, but a fortnight later the "Builder" (July 23rd, 1870) announced that it had been determined to remove all the mud. To learn how the bed of the lake was ultimately left the final report

¹ A proposal to form an island of a portion of the mud, the sides to be protected by concrete, was not adopted. But some years later the islet off the boat-houses, planted with trees and bushes, and providing a convenient home for the water-fowl, was made by the deposit of spoil material.

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is required, but it may be believed that a great work had been done, and that a reasonably pure lake had resulted.

Throughout the entire circuit the upper portion of the new sloped sides was faced with concrete surmounted by a band of granite. This obviating the effect of the wash has left the contour rigidly bound, and perhaps has somewhat contracted the area which now, as has been said, does not exceed 40 acres. The total length of the Serpentine from Bayswater to the Knightsbridge dam is 7 furlongs; the width at the bridge defining Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens is 100 yards, the greatest width, towards the eastern end, is 200 yards. The western portion, called the "Long Water," has been left shallow for safe skating and is nowhere deeper than 5 feet; the main eastern portion is 5 feet deep at the bridge, and increases to 14 feet at the Knightsbridge dam and outfall sluices. This depth was much objected to at the time of reformation, but the cost of raising the bottom to a safe and uniform level would have been great, and on that account was not undertaken.

The present system of water supply to the Serpentine is complex, and its precise description could be rendered only by those whose duties have made them familiar with it. My inquiries, however, having been courteously met I may perhaps make a brief and untechnical reference to it. The water is raised from the Bayswater well by the pumping engine and forced through a main to the Round Pond, the level of which is about 25 feet higher than the situation of the engine-house, the distance being quite half a mile. The Round Pond having been replenished the water is allowed to return by gravitation through another main nearly to its place of origin, and there, through the fountain basins, enters the Serpentine. That, I understand, is the usual course. But the water pumped from the well can be made to enter direct into the Serpentine, and a second pumping engine is provided by which, when it is desired to play the four fountains, water for that purpose can be drawn from the lake. The supply from the well is generally required during the seven summer months of the year; through the five autumn and winter months the supply from surface drainage and springs—evaporation being slight—is generally sufficient. At times of drought the well supply is assisted by the Grand Junction Water Company, from whose main beneath the Bayswater Road water can be conveyed by a large pipe to the head of the Serpentine; and the same communication serves the Water Company at such times as they may, for repairs, etc., require to empty their main.

The system, however, is yet incompletely stated. At the inquiry of 1860 opinion was given that the Serpentine might be supplied from a well—about thirty feet deep through the gravel—which in

A DESCRIPTION OF ST. ALBANS IN 1682.

1857 had been sunk on "Duck Island" in the lake of St. James's Park. The purpose of this well was the supply of that lake, as also of the lake in the gardens of Buckingham Palace, but it was thought that by improvement the yield might likewise serve the Serpentine. The communication was made, and yet exists, by which water can be pumped from the well in St. James's Park into the Serpentine, either at the Knightsbridge end, or (through the long culvert, before mentioned, along the southern margin) at the Bayswater end. There is also direct communication between the Serpentine and the Buckingham Palace lake, and in short it may be said that the Bayswater well, the Round Pond, the Serpentine, Buckingham Palace lake, St. James's Park lake, and the Duck Island well, form a connected and intercommunicating chain or system.¹ It is readily understood that this complicated water service, largely derived from two wells, must require great attention and skill in management, and that although it succeeds the time may be anticipated when London having outgrown its native water-sources, and having been provided with an aqueduct bringing from afar a pure and abundant stream, the Serpentine and other park lakes will under improved conditions delight the Londoners of the future.

A DESCRIPTION OF ST. ALBANS IN 1682.

THOMAS BASKERVILLE, a son of Hannibal Baskerville the antiquary, was born near Abingdon, 1630, and lived to be a very old man, dying in 1720. He was a great traveller in different parts of England, and kept notes of his various journeys. Some of these notes are amongst the Harleian MSS. and some in the manuscripts at Welbeck Abbey, which were reported on by the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1893. The following description of St. Albans in 1682 is contained in the report :

"St. Albans is a great town with many fair inns in it, but the Bull Inn is the greatest that I have seen in England. It hath four churches, of these St. Albans the abbey church is biggest, it being an ancient old fabric, and now much decayed, but as I heard this year '81 they are gathering money—by the encouragement of the present bishop of London—to

¹ On the high ground of Hyde Park, and occupying the site of the once fashionable "Ring," there is a covered reservoir which is not connected with the system described. Its supply is from the Government Water Works in Orange Street behind the National Gallery, and supplements the service of Buckingham Palace.

A DESCRIPTION OF ST. ALBANS IN 1682.

repair it. 'Twas built as they told me by Offa, king of Mercia, in honour of that saint, martyred by the Emperor Dioclesian; and in succeeding ages he had here a rich shrine equivalent to that of Thomas Becket's in the Cathedral of Canterbury. But in the days when popery was turned out of this land it was taken down and carried to France, as Mrs. Sellic's son told me, of the 'Lion' where I laid. But some unknown author hath contributed these verses to his memory on the wall on the east end of the church where his shrine stood :—

'Renowned Alban knight first martyr of this land
by Dioclesian lost his life through bloody hand.
Who made him sovereign lord high steward of this isle
and prince of Britain knights to dignify his style.
He verity embraced and Verelam forsook
and in this very place, his martyrdom he took
Now hath he his reward, he lives with Christ above
for he beyond all things Christ and his truth did love.
Hereof a Mercian king did Alban's bones enshrine
so all things there disposed by providence divine.
Nought but a marble stone of Alban's shrine is left
this work of all form else hath changing time bereft.'

"Here also lies interred in the body of this church an ancient English traveller Sir John Mandevile, having in the roof of the church over his body these verses for an epitaph :—

'Loe in this Inn of travel doth lye
One rich in nothing but a memorye.'

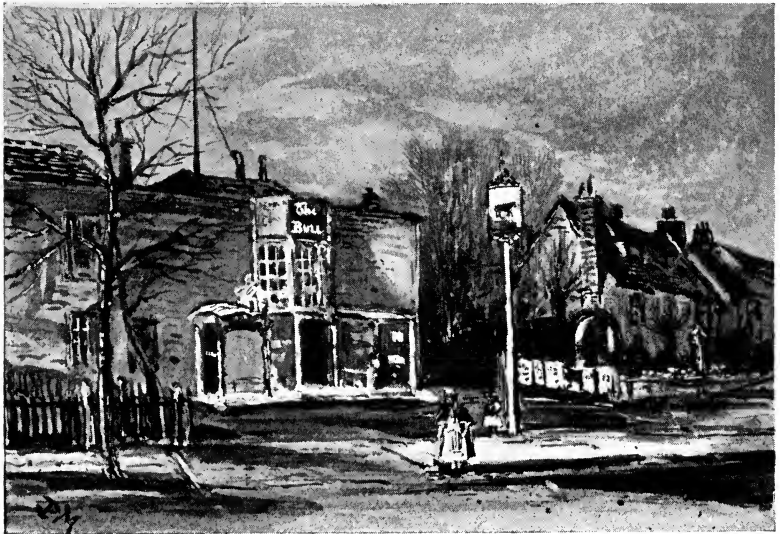
"Here did live in the town of St. Albans in '71 one Mr. Aris (Arris) a parliament man and Doctor of Civil Law. Here is also in this town a great deal of timber to be bought and sold, and gates for highways ready made to be sold.

"Here is a small river running by the lower parts of the town, but in the upper parts the wells are deep. My landlady told me her well was 40 fathoms deep. Verrulam, a village near this town from whence the Lord Bacon had his title was anciently a city. Here was a great house but of late taken down and sold, and at present Sir Harbottle Grimstone is master of the land."

1962



The House in which Coleridge lived at Highgate.



The Bull Inn, Highgate.

SOME FAMOUS RESIDENTS AT HIGHGATE.

WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED BY PERCY MUNDY.

TO the uninitiated mind, Highgate is mainly suggestive of the old-time nursery tale of Dick Whittington and his cat, a tale which carries us backward to youthful days, and of which many details have long since vanished. Romantic as is this life-story of our childish hero, it is by no means the only link with the past which can revive associations rich in interest, and connect the pleasant northern suburb with not a few noted personages whose worldly sojourn is o'er. It was worthy Mother Shipton who foretold the day when Highgate Hill should "stand in the middle of London." That event, needless to say, has not yet come to pass, and even allowing for the ravages of the modern builder and the growth of the Metropolis, ever stretching further afield, it will be some time before the traces of Highgate, as Londoners of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries knew it, are entirely swept away.

It is not often that the advent of the railway can be said to have tended to quietude, but in the case of Highgate this would seem to have been so, for towards the close of the eighteenth century eighty coaches daily stopped at a single tavern, whilst many more rolled on their way along the Great North Road, changing horses as they went, and creating an atmosphere of bustle and hurry which is now no more. At this period the neighbourhood was anything but free from the polite attentions of the highwayman. Footpads abounded, mails were constantly robbed, harmless citizens frightened out of their wits, and wealthy merchants relieved of their money-bags. Highgate Hill itself—at present the haunt of tram cars—was once an ill-kept, perilously rutted road: "My Lord Brounckers," we are told by Pepys, "put six horses into his coach" to climb the steep ascent, whilst in 1770 Lord Sandys was upset there, subsequently dying from the effects of the accident.

However, notwithstanding the dangers of the road, which continued until the beginning of the nineteenth century, Highgate had then already become a favourite resort. Its health-giving properties were early acknowledged; and in 1593 Norden informs us that "divers who have long been visited by sickness not curable by physicke, have in a short time repaired their health by that sweet

SOME FAMOUS RESIDENTS AT HIGHGATE.

salutaire aire." But of these remote days nought now remains save the memory. The cheerful music of the horn no longer echoes down the High Street, the busy inns have fallen asleep, some only proclaiming their original importance by the ironwork support from which once swung the sign, a beacon of hope to belated travellers before the days of early closing.

The searcher for ancient landmarks should on no account approach Highgate by the prosaic rail, nor yet by the ubiquitous 'bus, which a thick fog alone can transform into any semblance of its old-time prototype the coach. He who would make a pilgrimage to these scenes associated with many men of fame, should follow in the footsteps of Coleridge, crossing Hampstead Heath, so often travestied in Art and Literature, and reach Highgate by Parliament Hill Fields and Merton Lane. He will thus elude the sordid sea of roofs otherwise unavoidable. The tall spire of Highgate church stands out boldly from above a mass of green, and is a good guide for him to follow.

After a brisk walk across the springy turf, he finds himself before the Grove, a row of more or less quaint detached houses with red-tiled roofs, shaded by great gnarled elm trees, whose branches overhang the pathway. Once known as Pemberton Row, and at a still later period as Quality Walk, this attractive group may still be said to be the dominant feature of old Highgate. In former years it was the scene of fair and revel, and with its wide-stretching views over the Nightingale Valley to Ascot and Windsor, and on the other side to Harrow and the Chiltern Hills, must have been indeed a delightful spot. South Grove, close by, with its ponds, just added the touch of water which was needed to complete the picture. These unfortunately have now been filled up, and in lieu of the rippling surface reflecting some rustic wooden palings, we have an asphalt playground for children, planted with formal evergreens and dotted about with iron seats.

On July 2nd, 1744, there is a record of Highgate Fair "to be kept on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next in a pleasant shady walk in the middle of the town." Among other attractions on this occasion "a pig was to be turned loose on the green and he that takes it up by the tail and throws it over his head, shall have it. To pay twopence entrance, and no less than twelve to enter!"

Before passing on further, No. 3 the Grove must be noticed. Here lived and died the poet Coleridge, "the ideal man of genius," of whom Southey said "all other men I have ever known are mere children to him, and yet all is palsied by a total want of moral strength." It was, indeed, owing to this weakness that Coleridge first took up his abode at Highgate, voluntarily placing himself

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under the care of Mr. James Gillman, a well-known surgeon. The poet, to allay pain, had acquired the habit of taking laudanum, a habit which at last became so absolutely unconquerable, that at the age of forty-three he realized that all hopes of cure lay in temporarily submitting himself to the influence of a stronger will. Thus it came to pass that the last eighteen years of his life were passed at Highgate in the society of the man who had been "more than a brother" to him. Absolutely contented in his peaceful rural retreat, Coleridge loved to wander among the flowery meadows and shaded woods in company with his friends Hallam, Hazlitt, Leigh Hunt, Emerson, Wordsworth, Lamb, and many others who came down by coach from the Fox and Crown, Holborn, and took part in the "delicious walks," and above all in those "never-to-be-forgotten conversations" of which we would fain catch the echoes.

Coleridge died on July 25th, 1834, and later in the same year, Charles Lamb, his schoolfellow and "fifty year old friend without a dissension" wrote: "I seem to love the house he died in more passionately than when he lived . . . what was his mansion is consecrated to me as a chapel." Never had poet more devoted admirers, never more unselfish friends than the Gillmans, who soothed his declining years with every tenderness, welcoming to their house all those whom he cared to see. Coleridge found his last resting-place in the old church of Highgate, now the chapel of the Cholmeley school. In St. Michael's, the later church, is a monument which commemorates the "Poet, Philosopher, Theologian," the "ever-during, ever-loving friend," whose familiar figure was so well known to all around.

Passing onward from Quality Walk—a name one would fain see revived—we come to Highgate Hill, whence we descend to the squalid depths of Kentish Town and Holloway. On the south side of this hill once stood the homes of several famous men and women. A step, now built into the wall, marks the site of Andrew Marvell's house, destroyed in 1868, when the adjacent property was purchased by Sir Sydney Waterlow. Here lived the friend of Milton, the firm, incorruptible patriot, who, whilst rebuking Charles II. for his profligacy, and refusing with scorn all his offers of worldly advancement, yet delighted the mirth-loving monarch by his audacious wit and brilliant conversation.

"I have a garden of my own,
But so with roses over-grown
And lilies that you would it take
To be a little wilderness."

So wrote Marvell of his home on Highgate Hill where, doubtless,

SOME FAMOUS RESIDENTS AT HIGHGATE.

Milton himself was a frequent visitor. Even here, however, he was not free from the hatred of those whose baseness and ill deeds he had so boldly denounced. "My foes," he says, "are implacable, and I am frequently threatened with murder on proceeding to and from Highgate." Of Andrew Marvell's private life there seems to be but scanty record, and it is fortunate that a conscientious biography is shortly to be added to the English Men of Letters Series. A valuable pedigree of the Marvell family was contributed to "Notes and Queries," 6th S., I. 271, by Mr. F. A. Blaydes, a lineal descendant of the great statesman whose sister Anne married, in 1633, James Blaydes of Sutton, County York. From the data there given it appears that, contrary to the statements of all historians, Andrew Marvell was a married man and left at his death a widow, Mary Marvell, who wrote the note to the first edition of her husband's collected poems, folio, 1681, which has invariably been considered supposititious. The portrait reproduced is from a scarce engraving in the possession of Mr. Blaydes, who is also the owner of the Hollis portrait which formerly belonged to Ralph Thoresby the antiquary. This picture and the Nettleton portrait, presented to the trustees of the British Museum in 1764, and now in the National Portrait Gallery, are the only known originals in existence. Neither portrays Marvell as a man of pleasing countenance, a fact which Hollis attributed to the "chagrin and awe he had of the Revolution then just effected." The engraving bears a strong resemblance to both, but is on the whole more flattering than the originals.

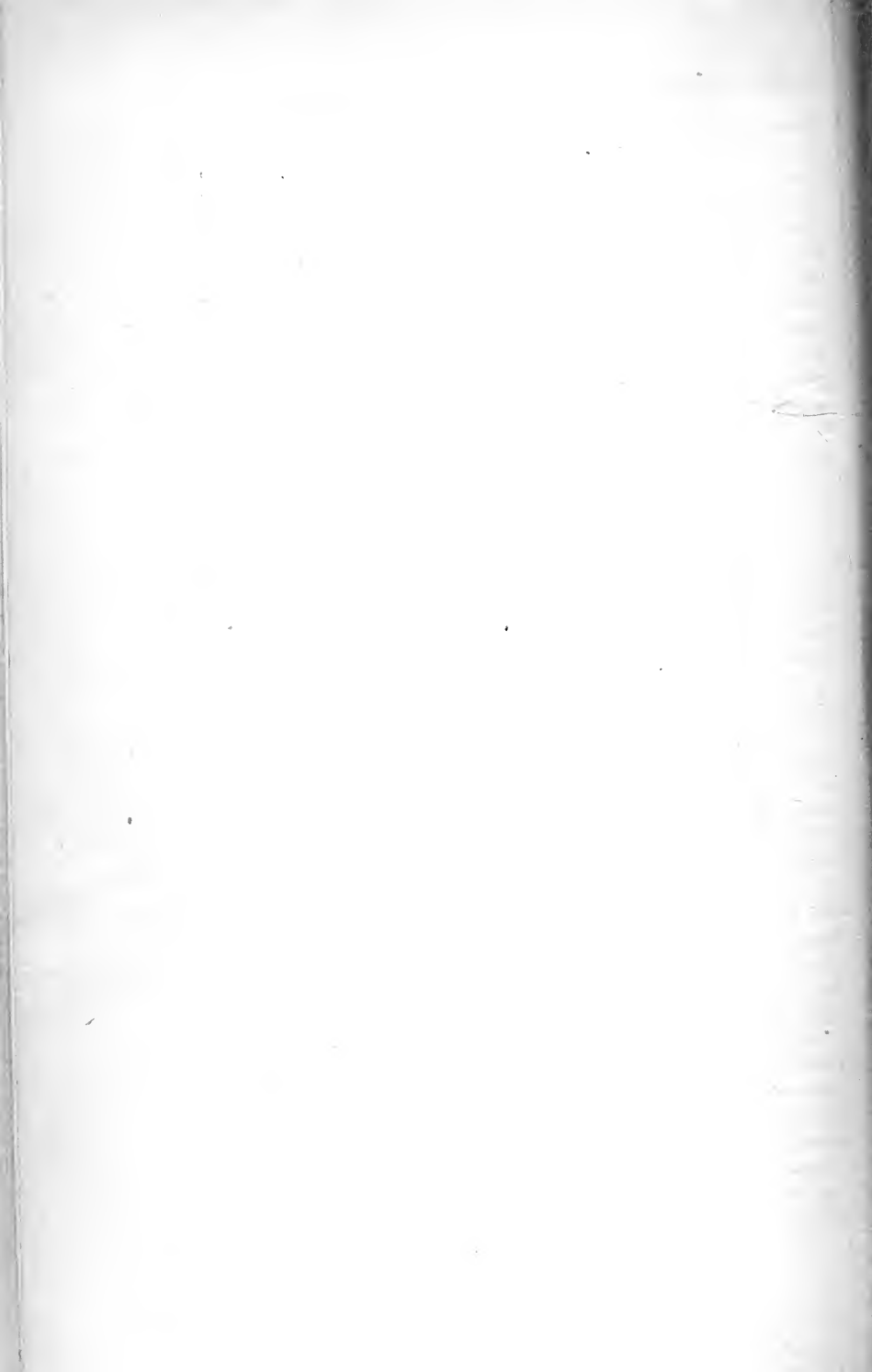
Almost next door to Andrew Marvell's house and slightly lower down, stood Lauderdale House, which tradition connects with a dramatic incident which led to the creation of the first Earl of Burford. It seems that, by some stroke of irony, Nell Gwynn was residing here in close proximity to the stern puritan. Enraged one day at the fact that the King had neglected to confer a title on her child, she took the infant to an upper window and holding him forth cried out "Unless you do something for him here he goes!" on which the King replied, "Save the Earl of Burford." Whether this tale is true or not Mistress Nelly's child, born 8th May 1670, was raised to that title six years later, and subsequently advanced to be Duke of St. Albans, whereby the present holder of the Dukedom is descended from "the sable-hued monarch" and the "wench of orange and of oyster." Lauderdale House, dating from about the year 1600, still exists, though probably much altered. The grounds are now open to the public, and cockney trippers disport themselves on the stately terraces where once the Earls of Lauderdale were wont to walk.

Exactly opposite this interesting relic of the days of Charles II. stands Cromwell House, a fine red brick building said to have been



Pray what say our 80 men
of the business & of me?
Your most obliged & affec-
tate Cosm. And. Marvell
Whitehall Jan. 15 - 1678 -

Portrait and Handwriting of Andrew Marvell.
From an engraving and MS. in the possession of F. H. Blydes, Esq.



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presented by the Protector to his eldest daughter Bridget on her marriage with General Ireton. It probably dates from early in the seventeenth century, and the interior decorations display the intertwined initials I. and C. (Ireton and Cromwell) and previous to a destructive fire the drawing-room ceiling bore the Ireton arms. The old house—now a Convalescent Home for Children and a branch of the Great Ormond Street Hospital—is well worthy of notice, possessing as it does a very fine carved staircase, the newels of which are ornamented with figures of Parliamentary soldiers from fifer and drummer to captain. These are about a foot in height and may have numbered twelve at one time—the two missing figures being Cromwell and Ireton.

Whilst on the subject of these historic Highgate dwellings it may be well to mention Arundel House, now no more. Here in 1624 James I. slept a night "to hunt a stag early the next morning in St. John's wood." Here two years later died Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, the eminent philosopher who rose to be Lord Chancellor only to fall as suddenly into obscurity on being accused of corruption in his office. It may be interesting to quote Aubrey's particulars concerning Bacon's death. "His lordship," he writes, "was taking the aire in a coach with Dr. Witherborne, a Scotch man, physitian to the King. Towards Highgate snow lay on the ground, and it came into my lord's thoughts why flesh might not be preserved in snow as in salt. They were resolved they would try the experiment. Presently they alighted out of the coach, and went into a poore woman's house, at the bottome of Highgate Hill, and bought a hen, and made the woman exenterate it, and then stuffed the bodie with snow, and my lord did help to doe it himself. The snow so chilled him that he immediately fell so ill, that he could not return to his lodgings (I suppose then at Gray's Inn), but went to the Earl of Arundel's house, at Highgate, where they put him into a goode bed warmed with a panne, but it was a dampe bed that had not been layn in for about a yeare before, which gave him such a colde that in two or three dayes as I remember, he (Hobbes) told me he died of suffocation." In his last letter Bacon declares that the experiment which cost him his life succeeded "excellently well"!

Returning again to more recent times, there are still many well-known names to mention. Leigh Hunt, prior to his being imprisoned for his reflections on the "fat Adonis of fifty," resided at Highgate, and pays homage to the neighbourhood when referring to his meeting with Keats. "It was in the beautiful lane," he says, "running from the road between Hampstead and Highgate to the foot of Highgate Hill that meeting him one day he (Keats) first gave me the volume of his poems. If the admirer of Keats' poetry

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does not know the lane in question he ought," continues Leigh Hunt, "to become acquainted with it both on his author's account and its own."

William and Mary Howitt also resided close by at the Hermitage on West Hill, a house which had formerly been a gambling resort whilst in the tenancy of Sir William Porter, a boon companion of the Prince Regent. Tradition traced some connection between Lord Nelson and the Hermitage, and a stalwart ash tree which stood in the garden was pointed out as having been climbed by the great Admiral as a boy. On finding Marvell's old house too dilapidated to take, the Howitts moved to West Hill Lodge, "posssing



Andrew Marvell's House.

from its flat accessible roof a magnificent survey of London and its environs," where they were visited by Holman Hunt, Hans Christian Andersen, Rossetti, Charles Reade, and many lesser lights in the world of Art and Literature.

We have already had occasion to refer to the countless wayside taverns of which Highgate boasted in days of yore. Some of these can claim a certain amount of interest. The "Flask" is associated with William Hogarth, the great satirical painter. During his apprenticeship, we are told, the young artist, together with certain jovial companions, went on an excursion to Highgate. They repaired, it would seem, to the "Flask" inn for refreshment, where a quarrel shortly broke out among those present. The disputants immediately attacked each other with quart pots, whilst Hogarth,

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appreciating the grim humour of the scene, employed himself by making a sketch of the grotesque personages present, and especially of the vanquished combatant, whose visage bore ample signs of the fray.

George Morland, another artist of remarkable personality, was accustomed to haunt the Bull Inn. This eccentric painter of more than four thousand pictures, spent most of his life in suburban London. We may recall him as "a young fop dressed in a green coat with immense yellow buttons, buckskin breeches, riding boots and spurs" seated before the entrance of the "Bull," tankard and pipe in hand, hail-fellow-well-met with every jockey, prize-fighter and post-boy who dropped in for a drink. Countless stray impressions indeed must have been accumulated thus, and doubtless reproduced subsequently on the canvases which dealers carried away before they were even dry. Morland probably utilized many rural scenes around Highgate as backgrounds for his favourite gipsies and other rustic figures in which he excelled. His dissipated life, which consisted mainly of hair-breadth escapes from cunning bailiffs varied by visits to debtors' prisons, came to an end in 1804. Together with his wife Morland lies buried in the cemetery of St. James's Chapel, Hampstead Road, near to the tomb of the once famous Lord George Gordon. At his funeral it was facetiously said that for the first time in his life he would find himself in genteel company for any considerable period!

And so we come to the end of our annals of Highgate. Many are the changes which have perforce taken place since the days of Whittington, when the young adventurer sat him down on the Hill and listened to Bow bells echoing from the distance

"Turn again Whittington
Thrice Lord Mayor of London."

Kings and their favoured hunting preserves have passed away from Highgate, pilgrims no longer wend their way to the shrine of "Our Lady" at Muswell, and highwaymen—even Dick Turpin and Duval—have discharged their last pistols. Only History, that chronicle of "the crimes, follies and misfortunes" of mankind, remains in whose pages are writ such fascinating tales to recall once more memories of past celebrities who are



Whittington Stone 1820.

"On Fame's eternall beadroll worthie to be fyled."

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE IN THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.

BY EDWIN FRESHFIELD, JUNIOR.

[Continued from p. 64.]

INVENTORIES OF PLATE.

S. Bene't, Paul's Wharf, with S. Peter, Paul's Wharf.

A SET of silver Communion plate consisting of two flagons, two cups (*Type 8*), three patens, and five plates, inscribed, showing that the set was made in 1843 from a set of plate presented by Eleanor James in 1712.

A set of silver Communion plate, consisting of a flagon, cup (*Type 8*), paten, and almsdish, with the date mark for 1780, inscribed, showing that the set was presented to the Rev. R. Bell, master of Sherburn Hospital, Durham, by his grateful pupils, Egmore Madras (*sic*). This plate came from the chapel of S. Etheldreda, Ely Place, Holborn.

Two very fine silver-gilt repoussé almsdishes, probably foreign, 1712.

The large dish is inscribed: "This is dedicated to the Great God of Abraham Isaac and Jacob the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ who has redeemed my soul and reserved my body. His name be glorified for ever by me Eleanor James."

The small dish, probably a paten, is inscribed: "This is dedicated to the Eternall Immortall Invisable God by Eleanor James."

Four pewter dishes inscribed "S. Etheldreda Chapel, Ely Place, Holborn, 1840."

A beadle's staff with a metal-gilt top. The top is a statuette of S. Benedict. The date on it is 1729.

S. Botolph, Aldersgate.

A silver-gilt flagon with the date mark for 1761 and a maker's mark W.C. in an oblong stamp.

A metal-gilt flagon.

Two silver-gilt cups with the same date and maker's marks as the silver flagon.

A metal-gilt cup.

A silver-gilt paten with the date mark for 1706 and a maker's mark E.A. with a fleur-de-lis below in a shaped shield, inscribed

2011

S. Botolph, Aldgate.



1 2 3 4 5 6

1. HEAD OF BEADLE'S STAFF, 1861.
2. HEAD OF BEADLE'S STAFF, 1748.
3. CUP, 1559. MEDIEVAL STEM.
4. CUP, 1609.
5. CUP, 1594. ROBERT DOW'S.
6. TAZZA, 1589.

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

"5 Feb. 1706. The free gift of Hannah Jones widdow of Henry Jones of the Inner Temple citizen and watchmaker."

Two silver patens with the same marks as the silver flagon.

A metal-gilt paten.

A silver-gilt spoon with the date mark for 1710 and a maker's mark S.C. inscribed "1710 I.K.I.S."

Two silver-gilt dishes with the date mark for 1788, one is inscribed "1788."

A metal-gilt dish.

Four metal dishes.

A small set of silver plate for private use consisting of a chalice, paten, and bottle with the date mark for 1853.

Twelve tea spoons of silver with the date mark for 1819.

Two silver sugar tongs.

A beadle's staff with a silver head; the head is a model of Aldersgate.

A beadle's staff with a plain spear-shaped head.

S. Botolph, Aldgate.

Two silver tankards; one has the date mark for 1614 and a maker's mark IA, and is inscribed "The gift of Robert Hill, marchant-taylor and Margaret his wife An^o: Dm^o 1613." The other has the date mark for 1622 and a maker's mark FW in monogram in a shaped shield, and is inscribed "The gift of Margaret Morice sometime wife of Robert Hill March 15 An^o Dm 1622."

A silver tankard with the date mark for 1669 and a maker's mark TK with a cinquefoil or fleur-de-lis below in a plain shield, inscribed "The gift of Mrs. Ann Sole widdow of y^e parish of S. Botolphs Aldgate 1669."

A silver tankard with the date mark for 1665 and a maker's mark PP with a pellet below in a heart-shaped shield inscribed "The gift of M. M. to y^e parish church of S. Botolph Aldgate for y^e sole youse of y^e sacrament, wait 71 oz 12."

(a) A silver cup with the date mark for 1559 and a maker's mark (?) a bird. On a gilt band round the bowl of the cup is inscribed "And he toke the cup and thanked and gave it them saying drinke of it everi one for tis is mi bloud of the new testament that shall be shed for mani for the remission of sinnes"; "31 oz hafe."

(b) A silver-gilt cup with the date mark for 1594 and a maker's mark TH inscribed "This is the gift of Mr. Robert Dow marchant tailor 29 March 1606"; "14 oz. 3 quarters."

(c) A silver-gilt cup with the date mark for 1609 inscribed with

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

the weight and a maker's mark (?) S F in a shaped shield. Compare this cup with the Edmonds cup at Carpenters' Hall.

A silver cup with the date mark for 1635 and a maker's mark W S and with an engraving on it of Abraham offering up Isaac, inscribed with the weight and "Videt Deus et providebit sibi victimam S. B. A. ex dono Tho: Soii."

(d) A silver-gilt tazza paten with the date mark for 1589 and a maker's mark D in a plain shield inscribed "S. B. A. I. R. I. G. 1625."

A silver paten with the same marks, inscription and engraving as on the cup presented by Thomas Soi.

A silver paten with the date mark for 1697 inscribed "S. Botolph Aldgate." The maker's mark is P E in a plain shield.

A silver spoon inscribed "S. Buttalles Algeate 1665." The maker's mark is S V.

A silver-gilt almsdish.

(e) A beadle's staff with a silver top with a swan. The top is square, possibly intended to represent the White Tower (Tower of London) of which there is an engraving on one side. On the other three sides appear the names of the foreman and constables of the manor of East Smithfield for 1748.

(f) A beadle's staff with a silver pear-shaped head. There is an inscription with the names of the foreman and constables of the Court Leet of the Manor of East Smithfield 1861.

S. Botolph, Bishopsgate.

Two silver tankards with the date mark for 1820.

Two silver cups with the same date mark.

Two silver patens with the same date mark.

A silver dish with the same date mark.

A silver spoon with the date mark for 1759, and inscribed "S. Botolph Bishopsgate.

A beadle's staff with a silver head; the head is a crown, date 1779.

A beadle's staff with a silver head; the head is a mitre, date 1752.

A wand of metal, plated, with a mitre at the end, *circ.* 1820.

S. Bride.

Two silver-gilt tankards; the one has the date mark for 1672, and a maker's mark O. S. with three pellets above, and a triangle below in a plain shield, and is inscribed, "Ex dono Pauli Boston nuper hujus Par: Stæ Brigittæ Vicarij Anno Domini 1671." The

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

other has the date mark for 1675, and a maker's mark M with a fleur de lis between two pellets below in a shaped shield and is inscribed, "Deo de suo et ecclesiae S. Brigidie Gasparus Needham M.D. Coll. Lond: Socius humillime D.D.C.Q.A.D. 1676."

Two silver-gilt cups and covers. The one cup and cover have the date mark for 1630, and a maker's mark C. C. with a tree between them, and two pellets above in a lobed shield and are inscribed, "The Gift of Arthur Knight Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitati." The other cup has the same maker's mark and the date mark on the cover is for 1696, but illegible on the cup. The latter is inscribed with the weight and "The Gift of Raphe Raysinge, goldsmith to y^e church of S. Brigetts London 25^o die Decem 1629."

Two silver-gilt cups and covers. The one has the date mark for 1682, and a maker's mark I. S. with a rose below in a shaped shield, and is inscribed, "The Gift of Roger Pinder, 1590." The other cup has the same marks and inscription as on the flagon presented by Paul Boston, and the cover to it has the date mark for 1672.

A silver-gilt ciborium or covered paten on a stem with the same marks and inscription as on the flagon and cup presented by Paul Boston.

A silver-gilt paten with the date mark for 1675, and a maker's mark (?) I. S. with a crescent and two pellets below.

A larger silver-gilt dish, the gift of John Turner Serjeant at Law 1678.

A silver-gilt spoon with the date mark for 1683. A silver-gilt spoon with the date mark for 1701, and inscribed, "M. C. P. St. B." A silver-gilt spoon with the date mark for 1796, and a very long handle like a gravy spoon, and a perforated bowl.

A churchwarden's staff with a pear-shaped knob, and a crown on it dated 1691. And four beadles' staves of the same pattern but larger.

A small set of plate for private use, consisting of a silver cup, paten and glass bottle, nineteenth century.

[To be continued.]

ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION, 1569.

TRANSCRIBED BY ARTHUR HUSSEY.

[Continued from p. 119.]

WYE :—That there were made two bondefyers [bonfires] in their town, the one made by John Morrys, and the other by Henry Wood, the one made by John Morrys on S. John's Eve, and the other was made on S. Peter's Even. by Henry Wood.

Their church and chancel is not decently kept for that the steps are not taken away in the quier, and also that our rood loft is not thoroughly pulled down according to the order prescribed, and that the churchyard is not well fenced nor cleanly kept.

Margery Howe is with child by Edward Weest, servant to Sir Thomas Kempe, Knight. And Margaret Wheler is suspected of crime to be dishonest of her body as we hear.

William Nightingale, innkeeper, did on Whit Sunday last past, had resort of people to his house in time of common prayer.

Anthony Sands, Esquire, hath not performed the legacy of Mistress Martyn late of Throwleigh, given to the poor of the parish of Wye.

William Nightingale and Henry Wood hath sold a cross of silver and gilt, and a challes [chalice] of the parish, and have not accounted for the same. Also Richard Hawke hath a challes of the parish and the book where the wardens were wont to engross their accounts, and hath not accounted for the same, nor will not deliver the same book to the churchwardens aforesaid.

Mr. William Clyfton school-master as we think is not of synsere religion. But we cannot tell what grammar he teacheth; and hath not received the communion himself nor none of his household these five years past.

William Tritton hath married without banns thrice solemnly asked, and that the wife of the said Tritton said that she was married to one . . . Respysee, and as she said was divorced from Respysee. And further we say that John Fox and his wife live not together but live apart; and further the said Tritton was not married in our parish church.

Mr. William Clyfton doth stubbornly refuse to conform himself to unity and good religion, and cometh not to sermons accordingly.

These have not received :—

Mr. Anthony Kempe.

Mr. Richard Dryeland.

Richard Hawke and his wife.

ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

William Clifton and his wife.

Mary Clifton.

Thomas Clifton.

George Younge.

Thomas Barrow.

William Hendelay and his wife.

Francis Wheeler and his wife.

Thomas Assan.

Sampson Wells.

John Morres servant to Mr. Serlys.

John Alleyn.

William Jekyn.

Thomas Odyame.

Nicholas Arden.

William Tryton and his wife.

Thomas Honyc.

William Rowland.

John Russell.

John Mylls.

Mr. Blayston servant to Sir Thos. Kempe.

William Glasyer servant to Sir Thomas Kempe.

John Rooke, cowper.

UPPER HARDRES:—That they lack the Paraphrase of Erasmus.
The Parsonage is somewhat decayed and out of reparations.

WALTHAM:—That the communion is ministered in common bread.
Our chancel is out of reparation and layeth very uncomely, and my
Lord of Canterbury is patron there, and Robert White farmer of the
parsonage there.

That our parish is served by our clerk for the most part, for that our
Vicar cometh seldom there.

Our Vicar is not resident upon his benefice.

He is Vicar of Petham, and Parson of Herst, and Vicar of Waltham,
and keepeth no hospitality with us.

DEANERY OF SANDWICH.

S. MARY, SANDWICH:—That their Bible is not of the largest volume.

The Sacrament is ministered in fine manchet bread.

There are goods appertaining to their church in the hands of one
William Lothbery Esq^r of London, dwelling in Tems (*sic*) Street at the
Giltern Cross, to the value of £20 and more, he then being church-
warden, and hath made no account of it. Mr. Lothbery is now at
S. Stephens.

That these persons have not received the Holy Communion:—
Edmond Darnell and his wife, Peter Pattinson's wife, Edward Young.

Their Vicar is Parson of Ham.

ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

Peter Pattinson is a blasphemmer and a railer.

Edmond Darneld a drunkard and blasphemmer.

Their schoolmaster teacheth grammar by another work than is set forth by public authority.

NORTHBOURNE:—That they have not the bible in the largest volume.

There was certain land belonging to the church sold by Robert Poyshe of Northbourne to Mr. Tysar of Sandwich, and they know not what hath been done with the money, and Thomas Rolfe hath married his widow, of Petham.

The administration of Robert Poyshe for certain goods of the church remaining in their hands upon an account made by the said Robert Poyshe which account was not thereby perused, neither yet received, nor yet allowed either of the churchwardens or other parishioners. And since they have refused to make payment of the same that was remaining of the same account.

Thomas Kingsford hath £4 of money remaining in his hands which he desireth to pay.

Nicholas Cooper detaineth a cow in his hands, and the farm of the same cow for sixteen years belonging unto. (*sic*).

HAM:—That the communion is ministered in fine manchet [bread].

Richard Arrow hath carried away a hose [? horse] from the parsonage ground.

William Arrow hath not received the communion this twelvemonth and more.

WORD:—That one part of the churchyard lieth unfenced, in default of Mr. Henry Butler of Sandwich.

Their Vicar is Parson of Gravesend.

RIPPLE:—That the Parsonage is in decay and two houses fallen down.

George Durbiand hath not received the communion since Allhallows last.

COLDRED:—That their Parsonage-house is fallen down, the chancel is in decay for lack of tiling, glasing and paving.

Their Vicar is not resident.

That their Vicar hath two benefices joining together.

WALMER:—That they lack the Paraphrase of Erasmus.

The chancel is in great decay.

Their Vicar is Parson of Deal.

Christopher Parkin liveth from his wife.

S. CLEMENT, SANDWICH:—That the communion is ministered in fine white common bread.

The chancel is somewhat uncovered and the windows unglased.

ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

SHOLDON :—That they lack the Paraphrase of Erasmus.

The churchyard walls are not well and sufficiently kept in default of Thomas Herring of Deal.

WALDESHARE :—That the church is unrepaired, and the churchyard unclosed.

EAST LANGDON :—That Richard Gost hath received the communion out of his own parish.

William Gost hath absented himself from divine service, from S. Mark's day, viz. by the space of nine weeks.

Richard Gost hath in his house, five quarters of barley and one quarter of wheat, saying that it is the Queen's, and none of the parish.

Alice Fostall, widow, deceased, had in her hands one Canaby and a cross-cloth of silk, with certain banner-cloths, now in the hands of David Tanner, and Nicholas Tylman, who were her executors.

Dyrryck Carnellys is stubborn and refuseth to pay the forfeit (*sic*) for not coming to divine service, and for reviling the queen's officer for reproving of him because he was at an unlawful game called the keyles [ninepins, skittles,] in the time of divine service.

TILMANSTONE :—That they lack the Paraphrase of Erasmus.

The chancel is at reparations.

Their Vicar is Parson of Betteshanger.

Richard White of Westwell for farm of six ewes for four years, eight shillings.

James Matthew of Barston owes for the farm of three ewes for three years, three shillings.

SHEPHERDSWOLD :—That they have not the Paraphrase of Erasmus.

Mr P. George Byngham farmer of West Court, about three years ago received of Master Edward Merewether, and of the widow of Stonnard, parishioners, the sum of twelve shillings or thereabouts, and promised to lay out the rest, and at his next going to London, to buy us one, but they have neither book nor money.

Johanna Stoddar widow, hath in occupying two acres of land called wassell land, out of which there hath been paid two bushels of wheat yearly to be made in wassell bread and given to the poor, as there are divers now alive hath distributed the same, and it is with holden, and these are witnesses examined befor Master Denne [an official of the Archdeacon's Court] of the payment thereof.

That our Vicar is Vicar of Coldred.

EASTREY :—That the service is said and sung in the body of the church.

Their Vicar hath another benefice which is Gravesend.

Johanna Gason is vehemently suspected of incest with her own son.

Mary Russell and the wife of Thomas Hills are scolds, and disquieters of their neighbours.

ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

John Taylor, married man, and one Joanna Bayente have committed adultery together, which the said Joan did confess.

EYTHORNE :—That the church is unrepaired.

The churchyard is unfenced.

Roge Wode dwelling in Smithfield at London, doth with hold from our church seven ewes, paying yearly for them twenty-one shillings.

Thomas Harnett of Womange Wilde [Wymyngeweld or Wymynswold] doth also detain one cow which was given by his mother to the church.

WOODNESBOROWE :—The chancel lacketh paving and tiling.

The Vicar is not resident.

One Thomas Knappe hath not received the Holy Communion these four or five years in our church.

That our Vicar is a Layman and not entered into orders.

They have not had their quarter sermons.

Cicelye Broke, executrix of the last will and testament of Jerome Wymarke her late husband, hath not bestowed the sum of forty shillings which her husband willed toward the repairing of the highway.

MONGEHAM :—Nihil detectum est.

SUTTON :—That they lack the Paraphrase of Erasmus.

The partition between the church and the chancel is pulled down.

Mr. William Burden hath felled down the wood and timber in the churchyard.

Thomas Borwell and James Pyborne [? Wyborne] churchwardens, have departed out of our parish without account making. Thomas Borwell dwelleth now in Norborne, and James Pyborne dwelleth now in Eythorne.

John Robins now dwelling in the parish of Kingston, doth with hold three ewes that doth belong to our church and will not deliver them.

They lack their quarter sermons.

DEAL :—That one Annis Bowrman servant to one Henry Pettyman is suspected of evil living.

Robert Medcalfe and William Remenyham do refuse to come to their parish church but they go to another.

William Locar hath absented himself from the church. Also the said Locar is a disquiet man of his tongue towards his neighbours.

S. PETER, SANDWICH :—That they lack the Bible of the largest volume. Our minister doth minister the communion in fine manchet bread.

William Lothbury, citizen of London, dwelling in Thames Street there, doth with hold £8 16s. 9d. from the church.

[To be continued.]

2120



Sir Christopher Clitherow, Kt.
From the portrait at Boston House.

Photo by G. Fryer.

SIR CHRISTOPHER CLITHEROW, KNIGHT, AND LORD MAYOR OF LONDON. WITH SOME ADDITIONAL NOTES ON BOSTON HOUSE.

BY R. H. ERNEST HILL, A.R.I.B.A.

IN fulfilment of the hope previously expressed on page 36 of last January's number, I am now able to bring to the reader's notice the portraits of Sir Christopher Clitherow and his wife Dame Mary from the drawing-room at Boston House; the originals have been admirably photographed by Mr. Fryer, of Ealing, to whose skill we owe the illustrations of the beautiful ceiling and mantelpiece which have already appeared in this Magazine.

Sir Christopher was a City merchant of wealth and importance in his day. As his father and grandfather both owned considerable property in London, the former also being Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1592, 1603 and 1606, young Christopher no doubt had a good start in life and possessed many influential friends when he first began business for himself. A good account of him will be found in the "Dictionary of National Biography," vol. xi., p. 101; I will therefore not detain the reader by repeating too much of what is already in print, but will only touch upon his principal doings as a public man and City benefactor, quoting briefly from his biography and adding some original notes I have been fortunate enough to obtain.

The date of his birth is apparently unknown, but as he was admitted a member of the East India Company in 1601, we may assume that he was then somewhere about thirty years old, and so may have been born in or about 1570. His portrait shows him as a man of between sixty and seventy, and as his death took place in 1642, it is probable that 1570 is approximately correct for the date of his birth. He was Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1618 and 1624, as his father had been before him, and in 1623 was desired by the Company to go over into Brittany to purchase a stock of wheat which they had to lay in by Act of Parliament. A piece of plate, bought by the Company with money bequeathed by him for that purpose, was unfortunately sold in 1644 to meet the demands of the Parliamentary Committee.

Clitherow's connection with the East India Company was long and

SIR CHRISTOPHER CLITHEROW.

intimate. He was one of the Committee in 1614, served as deputy-governor in 1625, and governor in 1638; and his name frequently occurs in the books as an adventurer in mercantile voyages, which in those times were sources of wealth and profit to the contributors. He also became in 1638 governor of the Company of Eastland Merchants, and in that capacity refused to admit as member one Henry White, who had been recommended by the King in a letter which ended with the promise of a "good turn" for the Company on His Majesty's part. Clitherow in reply said that "they all knew what the King's good turns were when they came to seek them."

In the government of the City, Sir Christopher took a prominent part. During 1625 he was chosen one of the sheriffs of London and Middlesex; on January 2nd of the same year he was elected Alderman for the Ward of Aldersgate in the room of Thomas Westrow, deceased, and on February 7th, 1627, he removed to Billingsgate Ward, over which he presided until his death. In the Parliament which met in March, 1627, he was chosen one of the representatives of the City.

Eventually, in 1635, Clitherow attained the highest civic dignity possible, being then chosen Lord Mayor, and received the honour of knighthood from the King at Hampton Court in the same year. We do not know what he thought of this royal "good turn," but probably he was very well pleased with it. The mayoralty pageant was provided for Sir Christopher by his Company, the Ironmongers, and cost £180. It was written by Thomas Heywood, and entitled "Londini Salus Salutis, or London's Harbour of Health and Happiness." Heywood was associated with John and Mathias Christmas in the production of the pageant, and its title alludes to the plague which was then visiting the City. It is printed in the fourth volume of Pearson's edition of Heywood's dramatic works.

A Christmas carol written for the Lord Mayor and his wife has been published by Rev. W. J. Stracey Clitherow in the "Guardian," but it is too long to insert here.

In 1636, Sir Christopher became President of that famous City foundation, Christ's Hospital, whose buildings we have lately seen demolished to make room for that equally famous institution St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He continued to hold the office of President until his death, and his portrait has ever since hung in the Court Room. Mr. Lempriere of Christ's Hospital has kindly sent me the following extract from the books relating to Clitherow's benefactions, and also some notes relating to further benefactions made by the President's son James, which will be mentioned later:

"By Indenture dated 27 April 1625, he gave an Annuity of £4 3s. 4d., together with 16s. 8d. already charged on premises in



Dame Mary Clitherow.
From the portrait at Boston House.

Photo by G. Fryer.

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Fenchurch Street, to Christ's Hospital, for the benefit of two scholars to be sent from the Grammar School of the said Hospital to the University of Oxford." This rent charge is still received, and appropriated towards an exhibition (now £70 per annum) for one of the Hospital's Scholars at the University. Another rent charge of £5, payable out of Burchwood's Farm, Cricksey, which he granted for a like purpose, was sold in 1811. He also made further provisions for the Scholarships in his will.

Clitherow was rich, and had good estates in Oxfordshire, Essex, and Herts, besides residences at Pinner Hill, and in Leadenhall Street. It was at this latter house in the City that the East India Company had their offices from 1638 to 1648, after which year they were established in the adjoining house belonging to Lord Craven. In this Leadenhall Street mansion Sir Christopher's death probably took place, as he was buried in the Church of St. Andrew Undershaft close by, where his monumental tablet may still be seen on the wall near the north door. The inscription is surrounded by florid scroll-work and cherubs' heads, over which are carved the family arms and crest, all executed in stone. The lettering was a few years ago cleaned and restored at the expense of the Rev. W. J. Stracey Clitherow, and is of sufficient interest to be inserted here :

" Within this Church by Katherine his / first wife ye Daughter of Tho Rowland / Esq lies buried ye body of S^r Christopher / Clitherow Lord Maior of London Ann 1635. / and Dame Mary his second wife Daughter / of S^r Tho Cambell also Lord Maior Ann 1610. / Hee deceased Nov 2^d 1642 & shee deceased / 13 Decem 1645 leaveing 6 sonnes and 4 / Daughters. Also by them lies buried / Mary the second wife of Iames Clitherow / one of the said Sonnes, who was the only / Daughter of Edmund Gregory of Britwell / in the County of Oxon, Gent, and decesed / the 14th of September 1662, leaveing / only a Daughter who died the 5 of / March 1662, and is laid by her mother / in hope of a Blessed Resurrection."

The portrait of Sir Christopher which accompanies this article was painted by Mark Garrard, and represents him in the robes and insignia of the Lord Mayor of London. The robe is the scarlet one with dark fur edges which is used on state occasions, and round his neck is the official gold chain composed of Tudor roses and links of SS alternately, with knots at intervals. In front is a portcullis from which hangs the gold jewel with large pendant pearl, probably the same which was presented to the Corporation by Sir Martin Bowes in 1607, but not now in existence. His right hand holds a pair of embroidered gloves, and the left rests upon a book. He wears a large lace ruff, and cuffs of lace, and his hair, beard, and moustache are white. Over the left shoulder are painted the Clitherow arms

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and crest, which were illustrated in Mr. Bethune-Baker's interesting article last April. The portrait in the Court Room of Christ's Hospital is evidently a copy of this one, as far as the details of the figure and costume are concerned, but the background is different, and Sir Christopher's arms are shown with those of his two wives, the painting moreover is not nearly so good as the Boston House original. A miniature in possession of the family shows the head and shoulders of the Lord Mayor copied from Garrard's painting.

Dame Mary Clitherow, whose portrait also appears in these pages, was, as we have seen from her husband's inscription, his second wife, and daughter of Sir Thomas¹ Cambell, Lord Mayor of London in 1610. His portrait has been previously mentioned in my description of Boston House, where it is to be seen on the staircase. Dame Mary was painted by Zucchero, and our illustration is from the replica which hangs over the door of the State Drawing-room, as it was considered to give better results for reproduction than the much darker original. The figure is the same in both cases, the only difference being in the background which does not appear in the original painting. The lady is shown richly dressed with a huge lace ruff, double lace cuffs, and strings of pearls round her neck and wrists, in addition to a jewelled girdle. Her left hand holds a pair of gloves, and the right hand leans on a table near a globular object which looks like a pomander or scent-box. Her hair seems to be all hidden under a dark head-dress, and her face is that of an elderly lady, past middle age at the time when her portrait was painted.

I must now pass on to some extracts from the old account-books preserved at Boston House, which I have had an opportunity of examining in the library since my article of last January. There are altogether twenty-seven volumes of various sizes, nearly all bound in white vellum, and ranging from 1642 to 1810. They contain details of private expenditure and rental accounts kept by different members of the family, and the most interesting from a general point of view are a set of three ledgers and a "Jornall" bearing the name of James Clitherow. He was the only survivor of Sir Christopher's four sons, and the purchaser of Boston House. His books are distinguished by his "merchant's mark," reproduced on the next page, in which can be traced his initials, I.C. The entries begin in 1642 and end in 1682, the year of his death, covering a period of forty years, during which no doubt he managed to increase by judicious transactions the original wealth he had inherited from his father. The following items have been selected for their references to local and

¹ This name is wrongly given as James on pages 34 and 36 *ante*. Sir James was Lord Mayor in 1629.

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City affairs, including the purchase of Boston House, which is thus recorded:

“July 18th 1670. Land purchased is Debitor to Sundry Acc^{os} the sum of five thousand three hundred thirty-six pounds Seaventeene shillings foure pence and is for so much I contracted to pay for the Mannor of Boston alias Burston & the Appertenēcs together with foure Tenements in West Brainford and 50 Acres of Copihold Land held of the Mannor of Hanwell, viz:—

“To Money 5136^{li} 17^s 4^d and is for so much paid viz—4136^{li} 17^s 4^d to John Thurston and George Day Trustees of John Goldsmith Esq^{te} deceased Owners of the said Mannor & premisses, and 1000^{li} paid to John Colville Esquire Goldsmith w^{ch} by Articles hee is to pay to the said Trustees with 6 per cent Interest when the said Copihold Land is invested in mee James Clitherow at the next Court to bee holden for the Mannor of Hanwell.

“To John Thurston and George Day y^e said Trustees of John Goldsmith Esq deceased aforementioned 200^{li} w^{ch} I am to paie unto them at the Death of old Nicholas Hilton of Brainford, And in the meane tyme pay to the said Hilton 10^{li} p. ann. dureing his life for so much w^{ch} by the Lady Spencer’s¹ Will ought to bee paid him till his death out of the Lande I boughte as aforesaid.

Summe is 5336^{li} . 17^s . 4^d

In April, 1671, Clitherow made a further payment of “forty-five shillings paid to Mr. Ralph Gregg of Clements Inn, Balive to the Bishop of London, for the post-fine of the purchase of my Mannor of Burston alias Boston nere Brainford.”

On October 31st of the same year there occurs an entry about which it is to be regretted that we have no further details: “Paid to this day in building at Boston House £1439 12s. 10d.” So large a sum points to a great deal of work having been carried out, and probably the new owner found the house in need of repair and improvement when he took possession. It seems most likely that much of the work put in by him was in doors, panelling, windows, and other joinery; and in my own opinion the fireplace and carved

¹ Lady Spencer was formerly Dame Mary Reade, whose initials MR are on the ceiling in the drawing-room of Boston House.

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overmantel of the State Bedroom, as well as the panelling in this and the adjoining room, must be assigned to his time. Probably much of Clitherow's work has been replaced by subsequent additions; and very possibly a large proportion of the expenditure went in improvements on the estate, such as gardens, fences, farm-buildings, etc., as well as the decorations of the mansion itself. The date, 1670, on the leaden rainwater head of the garden-front, no doubt commemorates the work that was done at this time. Clitherow, however, seems to have been fond of bricks and mortar, for he records on November 1st, 1667, an item of £307 7s.

"disbursed Anno 1666 and 1667 in adding some building to and in repairing my house (where is not stated) whereof I have forty and one yeares in Lease lett by Mr. John Vassall, and for paving some roomes thereof with free stone."

When his City residence was destroyed in the Great Fire, he was nothing daunted, but immediately proceeded to rebuild it larger than before, as the following entries inform us:

"January ye 28th 1667. Land purchased is Debitor to Money the summe of One hundred and twenty pounds and is for soe much paid unto Edward Thursfeild of London Draper and Elizabeth his wife for all the peece of ground whereon his house in Cornhill in the parish of St. Mary Wool-Church in London stood before it was burnt downe in the late dreadfull fire, which said ground was on the back side of the place whereon my house in Lumbard Streete stood before it was consumed in the said fire, which I intend to inlarge as farr on the said ground purchased of Mr. Thursfeild as is Left out of the making the Streete wider in Cornhill according to the Act of Parliament for the rebuilding of the City of London. £120. 0. 0.

"March y^e 18th 1668. Disbursed in rebuilding and fitting up my house w^{ch} id the Dreadfull fire Anno 1666 was burnt downe in Lumbard Streete London w^{ch} was sett up againe on part of the ground whereon the saide house stood and on part of the ground w^{ch} I purchased of Mr. Thursfeild on w^{ch} his house burnt downe in Cornhill stood. I say paid in full to Bricklayers Carpenters Plaisterer Paynter Glasier, and all other charges. 461. 15. 0

"Also allowed Anthoney Storer my Tenaunt towards setting up all things which a naked house doth want substantially, and so to leave them at the expiration of his Lease for 21 yeares beginning at Lady Day 1669

45 00. 0

Summe is 506. 15. 00"

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Under the heading of "Charitable Uses" we find the following:

"25 April 1670. fiftie pounds given by mee James Clitherow (in humble thankfullnes to Almighty God for spareing mee in the dreadfull fire in London 1666) towards the rebuilding of St. Michael's Church in Cornhill London which was burnt downe in the said Dreadfull fire."

"30 January 1670/1. fiftie shillings given towards redeemeing of Christian Captives out of the slavery of the Turkes in Argeere, Sally, Tunis, Tripoly, &c."

This latter entry is interesting, as Sir Christopher had in 1628 served on two commissions appointed to examine the accounts of moneys raised for suppressing the pirates of Algiers and Tunis, and his Company, the Ironmongers, kept a fund which was devoted to the redemption of captives. A further expedition was sent against them in 1633, but, as is well known, nothing decisive was accomplished until Lord Exmouth in 1816 finally put an end to their villainies. Church briefs for raising redemption money were issued in 1668, 1669, and 1670, and Clitherow may have contributed to one of these collections. It may be worth noting here that Richard Hill of Lime Street, Alderman of Candlewick Ward, was at his death in January, 1660, "a receiver of one per cent. of merchants' goods for the redemption of captives."¹

Other donations by Clitherow for charitable uses were:

"7 June 1678, towards the repairs of St. Paul's Church, £5. 12 July 1678, for a fire in Southwark £2, and making a foot-bridge by Brentford stone-bridge £2. 2 Dec. 1681, to relieve French Protestants £4."

He also, by indenture dated 1681, gave to Christ's Hospital a rent-charge of £5 issuing out of Boston Manor "for the buying of books, gowns, and other necessaries" for the two scholars sent to the University by his father's benefaction previously mentioned. This rent-charge is still received by the Hospital, and devoted to the Scholars' Exhibition. A later James Clitherow, who was a Governor, gave £100 to the General Funds of the Hospital in 1776, and £100 to the Building Fund in 1802.

Many items in these old account books refer to sums of money advanced at various times to public funds raised by the City. Between the years 1662 and 1673, Clitherow contributed in this way £1,000, for which he received in interest and repayments of loans, £1,202, resulting in a very handsome profit. Some of these entries have

¹ See page 49 of a curious and rare pamphlet of 1660, "The Mystery of the Good Old Cause briefly unfolded, etc."

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been already mentioned on page 33 of the January number of this Magazine.

During 1673-74 Clitherow undertook the office of churchwarden for the parish of Brentford, his "cousin Hawley" being the other warden. The only noteworthy items of the first year's account are:

"Given a poore man that had a passe to go for Ireland being sett on shoare out of a shipp taken by the Duch 6*d*." "Rec^d w^{ch} was collected for Bennenton Church in Kent 11*s*. 2*d*."

In 1674, however, he records under June 30th:

"for a messenger to the Coroner and burneing the man that did hang himselfe in the wood 5*s*. Paid mr Cowper the Coroner's fee 13*s*. 4*d*. Spent upon the Jury 2*s*. 4*d*."

On October 3rd sixpence was "given them to drinke that housed the poores Coale"; and 2*s*. 6*d*. was "given ffrancis Harley that came with a Passe out of Ireland to gett releife of the king for all his family ruined by fire."

There are of course a great number of other entries in Clitherow's account-books, but those I have quoted contain the most information of general interest. A careful search has failed to bring to light any items relating to the portraits at Boston House, there being apparently no records of payments to artists for the pictures in the drawing-room and on the staircase.

In conclusion, I have to express my indebtedness to the Rev. W. Stracey Clitherow for permission to examine his family documents, and to Mr. and Mrs. E. Stracey Clitherow for their kind hospitality on the occasions of my visits to Boston House. My thanks are also due to Mr. L. A. Shuffrey, of Ealing, for information relating to the drawing-room ceiling; to Mr. Lempriere, of Christ's Hospital, for the extracts from the books of that institution; and especially to Mr. Fryer, of Ealing, for the great care and trouble he has expended upon the beautiful photos which form the illustrations to these foregoing articles.

RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES, NO. X.

Merstham to Oxted (8 miles). Merstham Station (L. B. and S. C. Railway) to Nutfield (2 miles), Blechingley (3 miles), Godstone (5 miles), Oxted (8 miles). By train from London Bridge or Victoria (L. B. and S. C. Railway). Map, Ordnance Survey (one inch scale), Sheets 6 and 8.

THE greensand hills of Surrey offer attractions to the ramblers in search of the picturesque and beautiful in no way inferior to the more widely known north downs. They run in a roughly parallel direction with the latter, and command excellent views not only of the north down range, but also of the wealden district which lies to the south.

The ramble sketched out in these notes comprises a part of the greensand hills, and a part of the gault valley which lies between them and the chalk hills or north downs.

Merstham railway station is situated in the gault valley, a fact which is abundantly testified by the streams and pools of water which are found between it and Nutfield. The first object of interest, however, is Merstham Church, lying to the north of the railway station. This is a handsome, stately, and finely-proportioned building, well placed upon the rising ground towards the north downs. The spire of the church, indeed, is visible on the western side of the line as one approaches Merstham Station from London. There is a good Norman font of Purbeck or Betersden marble in the church, a stone effigy with traces of colour, and monumental brasses, but, because of certain thefts committed by vandals some years ago, unknown visitors are not allowed to see the interior except in the company of the custodian. There is a sundial on the south wall. In the village are some noteworthy examples of ancient cottages, including one of fifteenth-century date near the footpath leading from the village to the church.

Nutfield Marsh (now practically drained), across which one passes in walking towards Nutfield, is a flat area of land, on the borders of which are some interesting houses of the sixteenth century, one having its upper story covered with contemporary ornamental tile-work. On the right hand is the well-marked eminence of red sand from which the town of Redhill derives its name, whilst to the

RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

north-east, on the left hand, is the loftier hill of the chalk downs, known, from the colour of the stratum of which it is composed, as White Hill. From the top of the latter, it is said, a view of the sea near Worthing may be obtained on a clear day.

Nutfield Church, which is situated on the rising ground beyond the marsh, and only about two miles from Merstham Station, is well worth a visit. It is charmingly placed amidst trees, and contains ancient monuments and brasses, and masons' marks on the sides of the south doorway. Nutfield is celebrated for its beds of fullers' earth, which have been worked for many years. Several interesting fossils have been obtained from the beds of greensand at this place.

Upon proceeding a short distance up the hill, a road (the highway between Redhill and Godstone) is reached. The left-hand way leads to Blechingley, an old-fashioned town with a very wide street and an ancient church. The place was formerly a borough, returning two members to Parliament; the last representative was Lord Palmerston. It was disfranchised by the first Reform Act of 1832. Blechingley Church is an interesting structure with an embattled tower capped by a kind of cupola, a parvise chamber over the southern porch, and a handsome tomb to Sir Robert Clayton, once lord mayor of London.

The town contains many houses which are at once ancient and picturesque, and the "White Hart," with its curious painted sign, is well worthy of notice.

In walking from Nutfield to Blechingley the way has been over some fairly high greensand hills, commanding extensive views to the north and the south.

Blechingley offers a convenient opportunity for rest and refreshment, and there is much to be seen in and immediately around it.

Another two miles, or somewhat less, brings us to Godstone, a well-known resort of cyclists and cricketers. There is a good example of a Surrey village green here. To the south is Tilburstow Hill; to the north Godstone Gap. It is practically certain that a Roman road once led over Tilburstow Hill, across Godstone Green, through Godstone Gap or a little to the east of it, and so on to Croydon and London. This road we cross at right angles in walking to Godstone Church, a building which contains some Norman architecture, and handsome monuments, but which was "restored" some years ago by Sir Gilbert Scott. The walk from Godstone Church to Oxted is very charming.

There is much in Oxted to see and admire. The old half-timbered houses, the steeply sloping street, the little river, and the grand old church beyond, near the station, outlined against the chalk hills, are only a few of the many pleasing features which memory



Sandstone.



Marble.

Fragments of Inscriptions

Photo by Mr. E. H. Tugwell.



Floor No. 1, still exposed.

From a photo taken and lent by Mr. E. H. Tugwell.

ROMAN REMAINS IN GREENWICH PARK.

calls up of a district which is full of ancient history and picturesque beauty.

Oxted Church, with its massive square tower and quaint memorials, lies a little out of the way, but should on no account be omitted. It stands on a small rounded hill a little above the surrounding country, and presents a wealth of delicate colours, partly due to the natural colour of the stone of which it is built, and partly arising from the influences of weather and great antiquity.

At Oxted railway station there is a good service of trains by which one may return, via East Croydon, to town.

ROMAN REMAINS IN GREENWICH PARK.

BY HERBERT JONES, F.S.A.

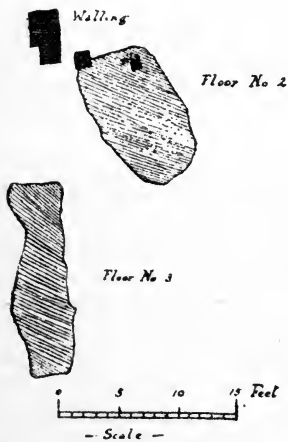
ON the 10th February, 1903, the two floors numbered 2 and 3 in the sketch plan given over leaf, and the piece of walling, were covered up and turfed over, but before doing so the deposit of chippings of oolite stone, mentioned in the previous notice of these remains (*ante* p. 50) as existing under floor No. 3, was carefully examined by breaking through the superincumbent floor and carrying the excavation down to the undisturbed sand, reached at a depth of about two feet below the lower surface of the floor. It proved to be a mass of mason's rubbish consisting entirely of fragments of oolite stone from the West of England, so commonly found in Roman buildings. All the pieces were carefully examined but only three showed traces of chamfering, though several were worked to a smooth face. The tile on the surface of floor No. 2 was removed and found not to have been mortared down. It was placed inside the permanent enclosure surrounding floor No. 1, as were also pieces taken from the two floors covered up. Further excavations made round the first floor found showed, at an untouched spot near the great elm tree, a small dry pit containing pieces of mortar mixed with the surface gravel, but although this receptacle was almost entirely cleared out, down to the unmoved subsoil reached at a depth of eight feet, nothing worth notice came from it, and the pit was no doubt of much later than Roman date.

This closed the work of excavation, and from the disturbed nature of the surrounding ground it is not likely that any farther Roman remains will be found in the immediate neighbourhood; but it is

ROMAN REMAINS IN GREENWICH PARK.

very probable that traces of more Roman buildings will be met with in Greenwich Park, and probably at no great distance. Unfortunately the present excavations have thrown no light upon the line of Watling Street, which still remains in as great doubt as ever.

The sketch plan, which is sufficiently correct for all purposes, shows the relative positions of the floors and walling, and the general plan of part of Greenwich Park, the site of the remains; the latter plan is reduced from the 24 in. Ordnance Survey.

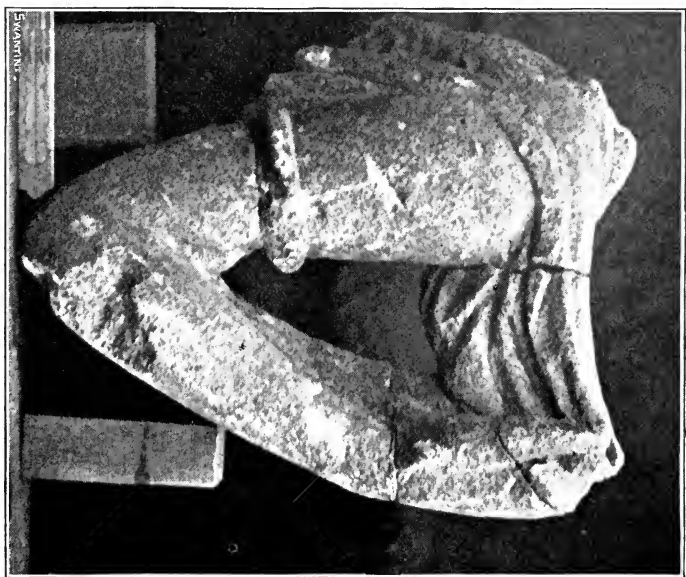
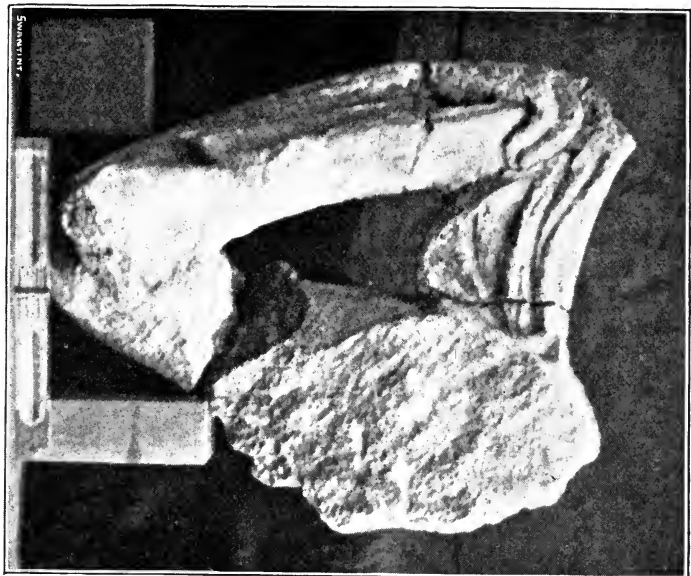


The Plan.

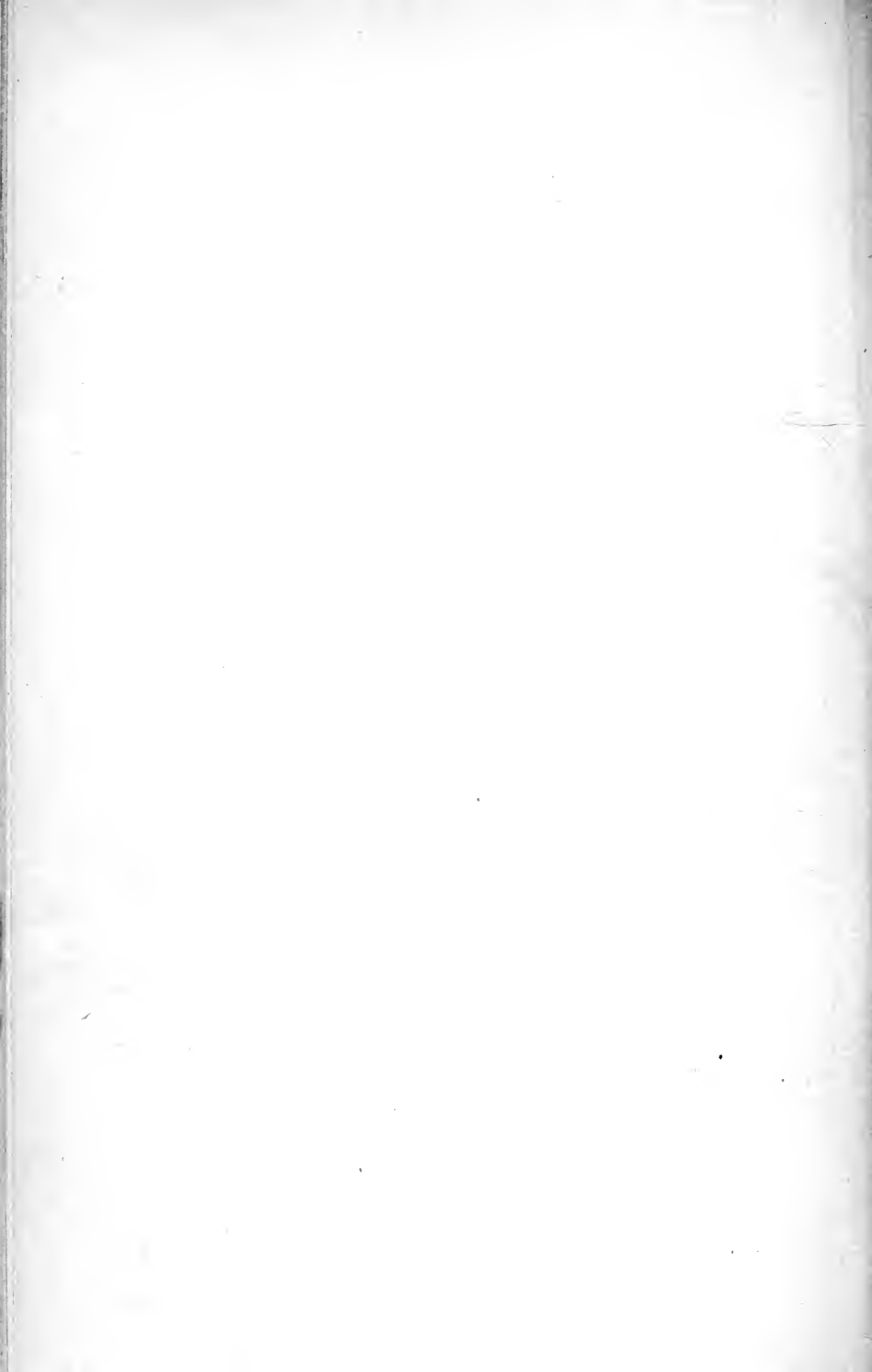
The most important of the objects found during the excavations are given in the accompanying illustrations. Both sides of the arm of the statue are given. It is of oolite, and both drapery and flesh are worked to a very fine smooth surface. In art it is superior to most of the Roman statuary found in Britain, the hand, for instance, is far better modelled than that of the helmeted figure found at York, now in the museum there. Two fragments of the inscriptions are shown; one is cut in sandstone, the other in marble. In the excavations in February last no further pieces of these inscriptions turned up, and the chance of finding any more is now very remote. The discovery of an inscription at all approaching completeness would have been an almost invaluable find, considering the rarity of such things in the south of England. A small piece

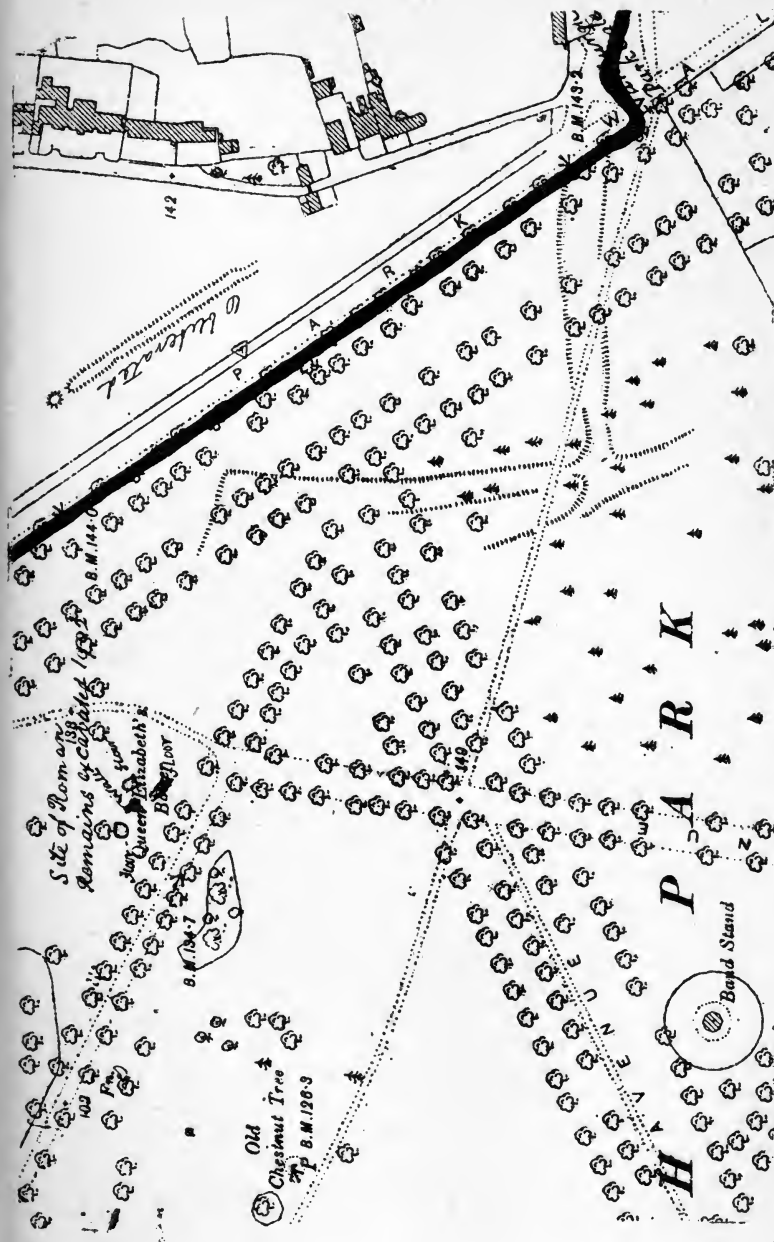
of worked moulding in sandstone was also found. This may have been part of the same structure as the sandstone inscription, and possibly formed part of the base on which the statue stood.

All persons interested in the antiquities of our country are indebted to Mr. A. D. Webster, F.R.S.E., etc., late Superintendent of Greenwich, and now of Regent's Park, at whose suggestion the search was made which resulted in the first discovery of the



Arm of Statue of a Female, in Olite.
From a photo taken and lent by Mr. E. H. Tugwell.





Plan indicating Position of Remains.
From Ordnance Survey.

THE NEW BUILDINGS AT ST. JOHN'S GATE.

remains, and who directed the work of research throughout; also to H.M. Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings for sanctioning the excavation. The illustrations to this notice are from photographs taken by Mr. Ernest H. Tugwell, of Greenwich, who rendered much assistance, especially in sorting and classifying the very numerous coins found. The statement in the former notes that several keys had been found was an error. Only one key was recognized, but some of the broken scraps of iron were probably remains of keys. Applications for permission to inspect the collection should be made to Mr. W. J. Marlow, Superintendent of Greenwich Park.

THE NEW BUILDINGS AT ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL.

THE Gate of St. John at Clerkenwell is little known to the average Englishman, standing as it does in a somewhat sordid neighbourhood.

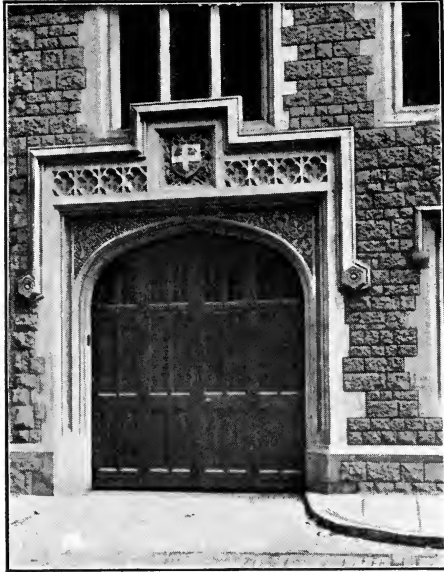
Travelling from the west along the Clerkenwell Road, between high buildings discharging patent medicines and American photographic cameras, it is found on the south side of St. John's Square, standing in simple and restful dignity just outside the hubbub of stone pavement, tram and van.

It is known to antiquaries and lovers of the old generally, the members of the Order of St. John, and others who help to carry on the beneficent work of the Order, to have been the Gate House of the Priory of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

The original gate was built in the twelfth century, and was burned by Jack Straw at the time of Wat Tyler's insurrection. Only a portion, about three feet high, of herring-bone brick-work, to be seen in the library on the east side of the building, now remains.

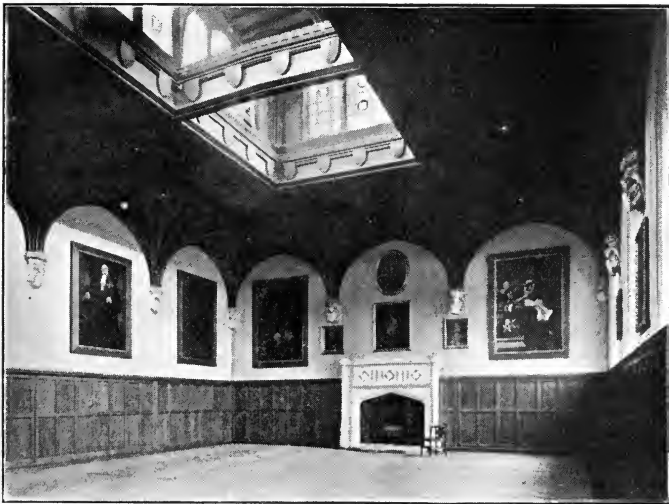
Rebuilt in 1504 by Prior Docwra, it fortunately escaped the fate of the rest of the Priory, which was demolished by the Lord Protector, the materials being used for the erection of Somerset House. Its later history is interesting. It came into the possession of Edward Cave who erected a printing press, and here printed and published the "Gentleman's Magazine" from its commencement in 1731 till about the end of the same century. A drawing of St. John's Gate is still used as a frontispiece to the magazine. Dr. Johnson occupied a room in order to be near to and write for Cave.

In the hall above the archway David Garrick appeared very early in his career in a play called "The Mock Doctor." After other vicissitudes it became a public-house, the Jerusalem Tavern. The



Gateway: The New Hall, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.

From a photograph by Mr. H. W. Fincham.



The New Hall, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.

From a photograph by Mr. H. W. Fincham.



THE NEW BUILDINGS AT ST. JOHN'S GATE.

proprietor in the early half of the last century was one Benjamin Foster, a man of taste, and justly proud of his surroundings, he collected many memorials of the Cave-Dr. Johnson-Garrick period, and published a very interesting and well-illustrated history of the Gate House.

In 1874 it was acquired from Sir Edmund Lechmere by the revived Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and at once became the headquarters of the Order, and also of its creation the famed St. John Ambulance Association, whose branches are in every part of the Empire, and from which association has been evolved the St. John Ambulance Brigade, which supplied upwards of 2,000 men to assist the Royal Army Medical Corps in the recent South African War. The St. John Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem, where many thousand patients have been treated, is also governed from this hoary old building, and it is here that the various great works go on unostentatiously and without advertisement, the Order following in the steps of the Knights of St. John of old, and acting up to their precept "Pro utilitate Hominum."

Some three years ago it was found that, with the immense growth of the associations mentioned, the offices and ambulance depots were much too small for the increased work, and it was resolved to build a very considerable addition on land which the foresight of Lord Amherst of Hackney had provided; hence the noble building which is now completed.

It is a matter of regret that it was necessary to build on the south side of the Gate, that is, outside the precincts of the ancient priory, but necessity has no law, and land on the north side was not available at the time. The matter, too, was urgent.

Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, F.S.A., was the architect, and Messrs. John Thompson the contractors and builders. The scheme of the former was to build a larger structure on to a smaller, and to preserve the balance and harmony necessary. This we think has been accomplished in a highly successful manner. Of Tudor Gothic architecture throughout, in course of time, when the new building has toned to the shade of the old, the effect will be very pleasing, and not without a suggestion of grim grandeur.

The material used is squared Kentish ragstone, with chill-mark stone dressings, square-headed mullioned windows for the ground and first floor, and four large traceried windows for the hall on the second floor. The entrance gateway, sufficiently large to permit of the entrance of the ambulance carriages, has a four-centred Tudor arch with a square label moulding, the spandrels are filled with carved foliage surrounding the badge of the Order, and the arms of the Order appear over the arch. The ground floor is devoted to a large

THE NEW BUILDINGS AT ST. JOHN'S GATE.

show-room for ambulance carriages, stretchers, etc., and the first floor to offices and lecture room.

The hall is on the second floor, and covers the whole of the area of the new building. This fine room is lighted by four large windows, each of three lights, with transom and tracery above. The windows will be filled with a series of coats-of-arms of the Grand Priors of England. The walls are lined with oak panelling, a battlemented moulding running at the height of the window sills.

The oak ceiling is complex; around the walls it consists of groined vaulting with moulded ribs, each pendentive springing from a large stone corbel, carved to represent an angel bearing a shield. From the apex of the vaulting to the edge of the lantern the ceiling is flat with diagonal ribs, and at all the intersections are richly carved bosses. In the middle of the ceiling, and comprising about a third of its total area, is a lofty lantern, the glass of which will contain the arms of the Sovereign and principal nobles of England as found upon the English tower of *Budrûm*. Around the lower edge of the lantern is a deeply coved cornice, containing a number of oak shields, which will be decorated with heraldic bearings; at the southern end of the hall is a magnificent chimney-piece of *Painswick* stone, upon a plinth of *rouge-royal* marble. The opening is a flat arch below a deep traceried frieze which contains three shields, the arms of England in the middle, and those of the Grand Prior (the Prince of Wales), and the late Duke of Clarence right and left, each shield bearing the chief of the Order.

The principal entrance is at the north end, opening into the chancery office in the south-eastern tower of the old gate. It contains a fine pair of oak folding doors with linen pattern panels of elaborate design, intersected by rails decorated with sunk moulded tracery. The floor of the chancery being slightly lower than that of the new hall, and the wall being of great thickness gives an opportunity for the introduction of a second arch and a couple of steps, which give considerable importance to the entrance. The floor of the hall is of oak parquet with bands of teak.

The pictures which adorn the walls of the new hall are full-length portraits of worthies of the Order, collected in Malta by the late Sir Victor Houlton, and the chief ornament of his house in *Strada Mezzodi*. Over the fireplace is a half-length of Grand Master Pinto, 1742, and above is hung Leopold, Emperor of Germany, 1660. On either side of the former are the saintly *Ubaldesca* and a French Abbé of the eighteenth century, a chaplain of the Order. This last was presented to the Order by *Katharine*, Lady *Lechmere*. In the two wings or compartments on either side are two full-lengths, one of Prince *Poninski*, Grand Prior of Poland, in a very elaborate

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costume, wearing a stole embroidered with black eagles, while the companion portrait of Joseph Lemaire de Choisy, Grand Hospitaller in 1729, has a still more elaborate stole with the instruments of the Passion. The next painting (given by Lord Amherst) represents Pompeo de Perugino, commander of the fortress of the Carabusi in Candia, A.D. 1632. This is a fine specimen of art. The remaining pictures have less merit, except one of a Grand Inquisitor in cardinal's costume. He is represented as standing near a crucifix which hangs from the wall, and a cardinal's biretta lies on the table by his side. Another interesting picture is one given by Sir Owen Burne, the portrait of Conte Dorini G. A. Mandeli, Cavaliere de Malta, MDCCXLIII. It represents a man in armour with a mantle thrown round him, and has considerable merit.

BROMLEY AND THE DIOCESE OF ROCHESTER.

BY C. E. A. BEDWELL.

BROMLEY in Kent is one of those places around which cluster many memories, and some of them have been recalled by a Bill which has been before Parliament for the last two sessions, but, owing to opposition, has not yet received the royal assent. The Bill has for its object the constitution of a new bishopric with jurisdiction over South London and the outlying parts in the county of Surrey, and leaves that portion of the present diocese of Rochester which is in the county of Kent to the bishopric of Rochester with the addition of certain other places, among them being Bromley. It will thus restore a connection which has existed for centuries, and has only been broken for a little more than half a century by the transference of Bromley to the diocese of Canterbury.

The earliest record of a connexion between Bromley and the see of Rochester is, according to Dugdale, the grant of "Bromheye" to Bishop Weremund in 763, and from time to time are recorded various other grants of land in this place to the church of S. Andrew at Rochester. King Edgar awarded to the Bishop "ten hides called by the Kentishmen, sulings, with all liberties and emoluments whatsoever, excepting the repelling invasions, and the repairing of bridges and fortifications. All which privileges," continues Hasted's account of the circumstances, "were granted on account of the great price which Bishop Alfstan had paid for this grant; being no less than 80 marcs of the purest gold, and six pounds of fine silver and 30

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marcs of gold besides to the King's Praefect." This was probably part of a transaction which, as Mr. Birch has said, "seems to have been a very dirty business on the part of the Bishop of Rochester, and the freemen of Kent so treated it," with the result, apparently, that the Bishop had to make restitution to the widow, whom, in the first instance, he had successfully defrauded of her property.

About the same date, the latter part of the tenth century, was executed the well-known will of Birtrick and Elfswithe his wife, by which the church of Rochester as well as that of Canterbury benefited largely, and in which reference is made to Bromley. The place was also involved in the famous trial on Penenden Heath in 1076, when Archbishop Lanfranc recovered, in a suit before the Scirgemot, the lands of which the See had been despoiled by Odo, Bishop of Baieux, and others.

At that early date, therefore, it was clearly established that Bromley was one of the possessions of the see of Rochester, and although it has naturally passed through many vicissitudes in the course of centuries, yet the connection has been maintained and will be restored, one may hope, in the near future. The property does not seem to have been a very valuable one, as in 1255 it was stated that the arable lands did not repay the necessary expenses laid out annually upon them; and again, in 1267, reference is made to the sterility of the land. As, however, these statements, though made upon oath, were required for the purposes of taxation, it is more than probable that they are not without bias!

At the end of the same century, Bishop Thomas of Woldham, not long after his consecration on the feast of the Epiphany, 1292, came into conflict with the parson of Bromley, Abel de St. Martin, concerning their respective rights. Between them the people had been paying double dues, but the parson acknowledged the Bishop's superior claims, and was fined half a marc.

The woods attached to the manor seem to have made up for the poorness of the arable land. Bishop Hamo of Hythe, who was involved in long and expensive litigation at the court of Rome in connection with his election to the see, was obliged to sell Elmsted Wood in Bromley for 200 marks in order to raise the 1440 florins for which he had given a bond, and to repay the 100 marks borrowed for the purchase of live-stock to be placed upon the farms which had been sadly neglected in the three years between the dates of his election and consecration.

Two hundred years later the same woods contributed ten loads of timber for the building of the "Katherine Pleasance," one of the ships which took Henry VIII. across to the field of the Cloth of Gold. For this the Bishop received 2s. a load, and others seem to have fol-

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lowed his example though not always of their own free will. In 1535 the tenant at Bromley, Dr. Heryng, who was probably a legal official connected with the diocese, wrote to the bishop-elect, Prior Hilsey, that an order had come from the king for nine-score trees, and that if the king took these in addition to the hundred already marked for his use there would not be any left. If this was the way in which the king walked off with the bishop's property, it is not surprising that the prelate had to beg of Thomas Cromwell for his predecessor's mitre, staff and seal, as he himself was too poor to procure such things. In 1580 Bishop Young wrote to Queen Elizabeth that, on account of the former great waste of timber, he had not cut down any trees except those required for the repair of his house at Bromley.

Upon the site of the present house, or in the near neighbourhood of it, there has been more than one Bishop's palace. The first was probably erected by Bishop Gilbert de Glanville at the end of the twelfth century, and, from discoveries made within recent times, it must have covered a good deal of ground. From time to time we read of the palace and events that happened there. In 1261, Roger Ford, Abbot of Glastonbury is reported to have died suddenly at the Bishop's palace. In 1316, the Bishop, Thomas of Goldham, passed away while at this residence, after having been reconciled to Hamo of Hythe, prior of Rochester, with whom he had had a feud and who succeeded him as Bishop of the diocese.

Nothing of importance, in connection with the palace, occurs until three hundred years later when, in 1630, Bishop Bowle was obliged to move from it on account of the plague. Shortly after followed the troubled period of the Civil War when Bishop Warner had a most unpleasant time; but he lived safely through it all and died at Bromley, October 14th, 1666. Bromley College, an admirable foundation for the widows and daughters of clergymen, stands as a lasting memorial of him, and the reader is referred for an interesting account of it to an article in this Magazine (July, 1899) by the chaplain, the Rev. James White.

The palace, however, had suffered and had to be repaired by his successor, Dr. Dolben, afterwards Archbishop of York. At the end of the century the see was occupied by Dr. Sprat, who obtained permission to pull down the old chapel, which was part of the gatehouse away from the palace; in the place of it one of the rooms in the palace was consecrated as a chapel. He died of apoplexy at Bromley, May 20th, 1713, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Bishop Atterbury refused to receive anything for dilapidations from Dr. Sprat's executors but spent £2,000 on the palace. Although Bishop Wilcocks, who succeeded him, was also, as were many of his predecessors, dean of Westminster, yet he constantly resided in his

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diocese, and it is said took great interest in the gardens and grounds of the palace, as well as keeping the building in good repair. It was however old, and Dr. Thomas, on his appointment in 1774, finding that "tinkering" was no longer any good, had it pulled down, and in the place built a small neat brick edifice which remains to the present day, but, since 1845, in the hands of a private owner.

These brief notes on the ecclesiastical history of Bromley would be still more incomplete without a reference to the church. Of the building we know little, but, as early as the end of the fifteenth century we learn of the bishop of the diocese holding his ordination at Bromley, though that was more probably in the chapel attached to the palace than in the parish church. In "Archæologia Cantiana" (vol. viii.), is printed the inventory of 1552, from which it would appear that the church was as well, if not better, provided for than most of its neighbours. The register of baptisms begins in 1558, the register of burials twenty years later, and that of marriages in 1575.

The first peal was rung on the eight bells on September 14th, 1774, and in a local inn there used to be recorded a wonderful muffled peal in memory of a deceased ringer which was rung on January 15th, 1817, "by the Society of Bromley Youths."

In 1792 a large sum of money was spent upon the repair of the church, and towards it Bishop Thomas gave £500. The organ, which cost £450, was built in 1825 and a few years later the church was practically rebuilt. From time to time since then various alterations have been made, but care has been taken to preserve the ancient portions which still remain and the monuments of interest. Among the latter may be mentioned those to the memory of Dr. Johnson's wife, and his old friend Dr. Hawkesworth, and a brass dated in the year 1361 to the memory of the widow of Lord Mayor Richard Lacer. Here lie buried three bishops of Rochester—Buckeridge, Zachary Pearce, and Young.

The list of incumbents goes back so far as the year 1226, but they have been little known outside the parish, except those in the earliest days who became involved in controversy with the bishop of the diocese. Of these John of Frindsbury was a notable example. Having been deprived by Bishop Hamo of Hythe, in 1329, he turned out the man, Hugh of Penebrigge, who was put in his place. Then he sent a chaplain to the cathedral, who, aided by some of the monks, solemnly excommunicated the bishop before the high altar.

No attempt has been made to carry these notes beyond the date at which Bromley passed into the diocese of Canterbury, so that when once again it is restored to its rightful allegiance there will be an interesting chapter to be written of the growth and change in the town of Bromley during that period.

THE ROUND HOUSE AT SHENLEY.

BY MEP. RUMBALL.

THE wayfarer bound northwards along the main high road through Shenley, a little village some six or seven miles south of St. Albans, will find on his left, after ascending the steep hill, a pretty, sheltered, little pond which forms the angle where the road branches to the left. At the side of this pond, within a couple of feet of the water, stands a quaint edifice—now wearing a distinctly disused and dilapidated appearance—called “The Round House.”

A wooden door of pointed shape, with faded paint, opens on the road, and on either side of it are very small apertures, which for their apparent purpose may be called windows. They are closely guarded by perpendicular iron bars, and inside further security is gained by horizontal bars, so that very little light can make its way through them. Above each window is a small stone tablet. On that on the left hand is carved the quotation, “Do well, fear not,” and on that on the right, “Be sober; be vigilant.” The “house” stands on no raised base as is common with these structures, and has but a simple brick step leading to the threshold.

It is of red brick plastered over very neatly, though the ravages of time have given to it a mouldy aspect, and where the plaster is lacking the bricks are disclosed. The walls are about fourteen inches thick. There are two doors, one within the other, secured by strong locks. The interior is bare, dirty, dark and uninviting; as it should be!

There is a rough bench running round the wall made of transverse bars of wood, on which the occupant could sit or lie at his pleasure.

The purpose of the building is evident, and it is still well-remembered. “You’ll be put in the Round House,” seems scarcely to have died out of use as a threat; and perhaps, once upon a time, the potency of the threat may have been real, for incarceration in the Round House would insure chills, irritating comment from adverse critics, through the grating, companionship of a variety of insects, simple fare and unostentatious accommodation generally. There seems, on reflection, almost a symptom of satire in the choice of caution written above the windows. “The Cage,” as it sometimes is locally termed, was at one time flanked by a row of stocks, and, in stormy weather, those placed therein may well have envied the inmates of the Cage!

NOTES AND QUERIES.

It is interesting to learn that this comparatively small penitentiary did duty for the Barnet and St. Albans district, and prisoners awaiting trial in those towns were confined there until the gaols were built; then the Round House fell into disuse.

It was last repaired in 1810, as owing to lack of occupants a tree had taken root within it, thrived, and finally forced a way through the dome-like roof, splitting the structure. This date is carved over one of the windows, but does not refer to the age of the building; it is "older than anyone can remember," and the time of its original erection uncertain.

The last miscreant to be confined there was the landlord of the "Queen Adelaide" beer-house, which is practically "next door." This gentleman, it appears, some forty years ago, was employed as night watchman at a house that was being built near by, and was caught infringing the law by annexing a portion of that structure—namely, a bit of wood not above a foot long. For this crime he was incarcerated for one night and a day.

Many are the tales of the contents of casks of beer that found their way to the occupants of the Cage by means of a straw inserted between the bars, attached to an india-rubber tube and that to the barrel. This comfort was no doubt appreciated.

There is something satisfactorily simple and efficient about this place of correction, and what can be more edifying to a guilty conscience than much practically uninterrupted reflection and solitude, evolving, let us hope, regret and repentance.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—The interesting and unobtrusive little Tudor pulpit lately placed in the Nave used to stand in Henry VII.'s Chapel. Many years ago my father pointed it out to me, telling me that he remembered it being used at services in Henry VII.'s Chapel. That would be somewhere about the year 1820. Can any reader give information as to those services? I fancy they were held on Sunday mornings, and quite apart from the Choir offices. Some twenty years ago a book of recollections of one of the vergers of the Abbey was published. I cannot recall its title, or get any information respecting it. Can any reader help me?—H. R. WILTON-HALL.

LORD CHANCELLOR ERSKINE'S MAGNOLIA AT HAMPSTEAD.—There grew in the garden of Chancellor Erskine, at his seat near Hampstead, a very fine magnolia, which was the glory and pride of the neighbourhood. At the time it was in full blossom it was customary for many people to

NOTES AND QUERIES.

resort to the garden on purpose to look at this magnificent tree. It was an object of peculiar admiration to Mr. Coxe, brother of the historian, who came constantly to pay his *devoirs* to the splendid magnolia.

One year he came to visit it as usual and discovered it had gone; not a trace of it remained. His concernment was great, and he went immediately to the gardener and asked what had become of the magnolia? "It was cut down," was the reply, "by master's orders." "By your master's order?" "Yes, the fact is this. Chancellor Erskine used to be very fond of walking, in the heat of the sun, under the shade of its large and spreading branches, but one day when he was enjoying himself as usual under its shade, the noise made by the flies and insects which were buzzing round it annoyed him, and he said instantly, 'Cut that tree down, root it up, cover the ground where it grew with earth and grass, and do it so that it may never be perceived that anything ever grew there.'" "Well," said Mr. Coxe, "I'll have my revenge on him for cutting it down." And he went into his library and wrote the following lines, which he left upon the table:

*Wield with reform in Country as in Town,
Erskine has cut his famed Magnolia Down,
If cool discretion come not to his aid,
He'll lose his substance as he lost his shade.*

Transcribed by

William Wordsworth

Summer Hill

29th April - 1839 -

William Wordsworth

26th 1841

Summer Hill

These words turned out to be quite prophetic, for Chancellor Erskine spent a large fortune, no one knew how, and died literally destitute. So they struck Wordsworth who transcribed them, as shown above in the album of Mrs. Parry.—W. K. R. BEDFORD.

REPLIES.

A RARE PLANT.—I am not sufficient of a botanist to know whether your readers would be interested in hearing that two specimens of the rare *Pulmonaria Angustifolia*, or Lance-leaved Lungwort, have appeared in the wilderness adjoining our garden, and can be seen on application. It is said to grow only in Dorset, Hants and the Isle of Wight, and to be rare; so its appearance here demands explanation.—LAURENCE BOMFORD, St. Mark's Vicarage, Smallford, near St. Albans.

REPLIES.

MRS. RIVES (p. 161).—I have it Ryvas in my notebook. She was the daughter of Mrs. Serras, who was presumed to be a child of the Duke of Cumberland. The case never came to trial, but I found a great deal about it in the "Gentleman's Magazine." Mrs. Serras, who assumed the title of Princess Olive of Cumberland, was daughter, she said, of the Duke by a Miss Wilmot, not by Mrs. Horton. Your correspondent will find much about it in the "Gentleman's Magazine" 1821.—W. K. R. BEDFORD.

TOLL-GATE AT KENTISH TOWN, ST. PANCRAS, CO. MIDDLESEX (vol. iv., p. 319; vol. v., p. 161).—I have read with much interest Mr. B. Cansick's note, but my recollection of some of the matters referred to by him does not altogether coincide with his. He says, "the old pound was removed from behind the Turnpike to the front of what is now Castle Place and when Church Street" [now called Kelly Street] "was opened out and the Congregational Church built, in 1848, the pound was again removed to a spot close by." This seems to imply that the pound was removed from behind the Toll-house some considerable time before 1848, whereas Daw's map of St. Pancras, dated 1849 and published 1850, which is, I believe, the first edition and at all events the earliest edition in the British Museum, shows it in that position. I may add that I well remember climbing into the pound on my way to school some years later, certainly well into the fifties. I recollect the present Castle Tavern being built in 1848, and have heard that a pound once stood close by, but I have no recollection of that pound, nor in fact of any other than that by the Toll-house, which I feel sure was not removed until about 1858, when building operations were begun on the east side of the road, and a footway, none having previously existed in that part of the road, was made, which necessitated its removal. Perhaps the removals were in the reverse order to that stated by Mr. Cansick, and that the position behind the toll was its last location.

I remember a rather amusing little incident happening some fifty years ago in connection with the Toll-Gate. Two young fellows, probably returning from Barnet Fair, came down the road leading a very

REPLIES.

small donkey, and on reaching the gate a toll was demanded, which the men objected to pay. After an altercation they retraced their steps a short distance, consulted together, and then hoisting the donkey between them, carried it triumphantly through the gate. Whether this got over the difficulty legally or not is doubtful, but it had the desired effect, for the Toll-keeper, holding his sides and laughing consumedly, allowed them to pass toll free.

With regard to the old farmhouse, Mr. Cansick says, "it was always a *private mansion*, and owing to its age and *size* was without a tenant for years." Surely it must at some time have been used as a farmhouse, for it was always spoken of as "the old farmhouse," and the fact of its having extensive farm buildings at the rear, which remained and were used long after the house was pulled down, confirms this view. As to its size, the plan (see vol. iv., p. 319) shows but a moderate-sized building, and drawings I have seen of it do not convey the idea of a mansion, or even of a large building. Albert Smith introduces the house into his "Adventures of Mr. Ledbury," the first edition of which was published in 1844, and no doubt when he wrote the building was still standing. In chapter 26 under the heading of "The old house at Kentish Town," he writes: "In one of the northern suburbs of London, a little to the right of the high road, and within a quarter of an hour's stroll of one of the most bustling thoroughfares in the metropolis, there stands an ancient and dilapidated edifice, of an aspect so melancholy, and so ruinous in appearance, that it cannot fail to attract the attention of the most unobservant traveller who passes by. . . This old building, as we have mentioned, is situated nearly at the road-side; and from its gables, windows, and general structure, appears in former times to have been a *farmhouse* or *country lodge*." The italics are mine.

Trafalgar Place, concerning which and its inhabitants Mr. Cansick gives some interesting particulars, was probably in course of erection at the time of the great victory, for on one of the houses there is an oval shaped tablet (almost hidden from view now by the shops built in front) bearing the inscription "Trafalgar 1806."

Mr. Cansick speaks of the old Assembly Rooms adjoining the old Castle Tavern. I remember well the Assembly Rooms adjoining the Assembly House Tavern, but was not aware that there was another similar place in Kentish Town. "Old and New London" does not mention it. I shall be glad to know more about this.

Mr. James Hargrave Mann (not Hargreave, as in Mr. Cansick's note), who had the floor-cloth factory, afterwards demolished that building and erected a number of houses on its site and the adjoining land, which were named "James Row," "Hargrave Place," "Hargrave Terrace," and "Manville Terrace," and which include a public house called "The Admiral Mann." Some of these names have, I think, since disappeared; Manville Terrace, for instance, being now numbered as part of Brecknock Road. I have heard that "The Admiral Mann" was named after an ancestor or relative, presumably Admiral Robert Mann

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who was one of the Lords of the Admiralty in 1799.—C. M. PHILLIPS, 5, Highgate Avenue, Highgate, N.

TOLL-GATE AT KENTISH TOWN, ST. PANCRAS, CO. MIDDLESEX (vol. iv., p. 319, vol. v., p. 161).—Mr. Cansick requires information respecting a College for Civil Engineers in Kentish Town. I find the following particulars in Timbs's "Curiosities of London," p. 206. "College for Civil Engineers, on the banks of the Thames at Putney was established here in 1840, in Putney House and the Cedars, which were fitted up for the institution . . . The College, which is proprietary, was originally founded in 1838, and commenced operations at Kentish Town." From this it would seem that it was at Kentish Town for barely two years.—EVERARD HOARE COLEMAN, 71, Brecknock Road.

THE FALKLAND MEMORIAL (p. 111).—We are asked to correct a little misstatement. The proposal to erect the Memorial emanated from Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., as stated, who gave the site, and obtained the necessary funds to carry out the monument; but the architect was Mr. James H. Money, of Newbury. It is now vested in the National Trust.—EDITOR.

CHISWICK (p. 161).—H. J. B. is referred to Lysons' "Environs of London," vol. ii., pp. 185 to 222. The church and contents described at large, no view is given of the church; but in Chatelaine's "Fifty Etchings of Churches, etc., adjacent to London" will be found two excellent little engravings of the church, one from the south, the other from the north-east. There are plates in Lysons of Chiswick House, also in the old folio of the "Universal British Traveller."—W. W., 18, Yonge Park, N.

OLD TOBACCO-PIPES (p. 162).—With reference to old tobacco-pipes being found in various parts of London: When the last remaining gate and portion of the walls of Coldbath Fields prison were taken down in 1901, a considerable number of old pipes were unearthed by the workmen. They were found well below the huge masses of concrete on which the walls had rested and not one was unbroken. I also noted quite a number of oyster shells. It would be interesting to know how these things came there. The pipes have very thick stems and the bowl stands at an angle of about 60° to the stem, and is $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter outside at the mouth. I also have a number of these old pipes of much earlier date than those mentioned above. These latter were unearthed on Messrs. Veitch's nursery gardens at Fulham in 1902 by a friend of mine, who gave them to me, together with a portion of human (?) bone from the same place. These pipes are much smaller than those found at Mount Pleasant, and have an ornamental band near the top of the bowl. The bowls are also somewhat the shape of an egg, and have no name or mark (except the band) of any kind. As a new and interested reader of the "Home

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Counties Magazine," I should be glad if any reader would favour me with the probable dates of these pipes.—E. W. FRASER, Clapham, S.W.

JACK OF NEWBURY (p. 107).—The story told of Jack of Newbury locking out his wife at midnight, and, by a trick of hers, being himself locked out, may be one of those tales which cannot be affirmed or denied. But it has too much of an imitation of one in the Decamerone of Boccaccio, Giornata VII. Novella IV., wherein one Tofano, jealous of his wife, she being out at midnight (*messa notte*) fastens the door. On her returning, finding herself locked out, and her husband looking down upon her from the window, she entreats to be admitted. He refusing, she declares that she will throw herself down the well, and casting a large stone down, her husband hearing the splash descends and goes out, when she rushes from her concealment, gets in at the door, which she locks, and thus turns the tables upon him. Of course Boccaccio makes his story complete, but we know nothing of the reason of Jack of Newbury's lady keeping late hours, and it is significant that in both cases the hour of the incident is midnight. I fear the story will not stand criticism.—J. G. WALLER, F.S.A.

THE STUART STATUES (p. 150).—The author of the article headed "The Stuart Statues," writes that "whatever the predisposing cause may have been—*his own semi-Italian pedigree*, or the constant and intimate relations of Scotland with France"—(the italics are mine) "it is certain that with the succession of James VI. of Scotland to the English throne, patronage of art became fashionable," etc., etc. What can the writer possibly mean? I fail to find that either the father or mother of King James ever had an Italian ancestor. Surely the writer does not mean to imply that James was not the son of Queen Mary's husband?—H. E. THOMPSON.

STREET-NAME TABLETS (p. 163).—Referring to the paragraph in your "Quarterly Notes" of October last re old street-names, I have now come across another surviving specimen (though later than that I sent for your issue of January last). This is in what is now Mount Pleasant, N.W., and the tablet is situated between



two first-floor windows of the present Nos. 55 and 57. I enclose my usual rough sketch. The tablet is of stone, and the entablature brick.—E. E. EGLINTON BAILEY.

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PIGEON-HOUSES (p. 156).—Referring to the query by Mr. G. Mowat, St. Albans, as to the above, I beg to give you the following particulars:

There is a pigeon-house in the garden here (The Bury, Wymondley), size about 20 ft. × 20 ft., wall nearly 20 ft. high, the upper part being half timbered. The top part of the roof forms a sort of double gable facing nearly north and south, with an entrance at either end for the birds. Inside there are approximately 250 nests, made of plaster, part being now in decay. The door is made almost entirely of one plank of (I think) Spanish chestnut wood, which is 28 in. wide. The lower half of the outside wall has in recent times been rebuilt with modern bricks, probably at the same time this house was re-faced with bricks. I am told this was about fifty years ago.

The pigeon-house can be inspected by your correspondent if he would let me know beforehand.

I understand that a glittering piece of metal or looking glass was formerly affixed on these buildings to attract the pigeons, and that the lord of the manor had an exclusive right to keep them, his tenants' crops forming their food supply (I expect your correspondent, however, knows much more about this matter than I do).

There is also a similar pigeon-house in Wymondley Priory grounds which has been modernized into a dwelling house!

There is a large pigeon-house of peculiar shape at Walkern a few miles from here in an easterly direction.

I have seen other houses of the same kind in this part of Hertfordshire, but cannot, at the moment, give names of places.—W. H. Fox.

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SIR PETER LAURIE, A FAMILY MEMOIR. By Peter G. Laurie, Brentwood.

Printed for private circulation.

A book on family affairs, written and printed for members of the author's family, ought not perhaps to be held up to the light of public criticism, and it is not our intention to turn that light upon the pages of the volume under notice. We have, however, been privileged to mention this book, and we do so with pleasure for the benefit of any of our readers who may have the opportunity of consulting it, and who seek for information about London and Londoners during the first half of the nineteenth century. Sir Peter Laurie's name is doubtless unknown to the many men and women of our own day, but it was a household word in the mouths of our cockney fathers and grandfathers. There was, in the "thirties" and "forties," no more prominent man in London civic life than Sir Peter, and his career—his steps to fame and fortune—and his actions when these had been attained, are admirably traced by Mr. Peter Laurie in the present memoir. The book has an index, but a poor one.

REVIEWS.

SAINT PANCRAS OPEN SPACES AND DISUSED BURIAL GROUNDS. An Historical Report by Walter Edwin Brown, Chief Clerk, Cemetery Department. Published at the Town Hall, St. Pancras.

It would be a difficult matter to speak too highly of the value of this Report to the topographer and the genealogist; for not only does Mr. Brown tell us all about the various burial grounds in the once rural parish of St. Pancras, but he gives us copious extracts from the burial registers and the monumental inscriptions. Speaking of the numerous cemeteries which formerly existed in the parish, he says: "During the eighteenth century the central districts of London became so densely populated that it was no longer possible to find room for the burial of parishioners in the small churchyards attached to the parish churches. This became a matter of serious consideration to those answerable for the interment of the dead, and compelled them to seek Parliamentary powers for permission to provide grounds in other districts, no ground being available in their own parishes." Being adjacent to nearly all these congested parishes, it is not surprising to find that St. Pancras was chosen as the most convenient site for the additional grounds, with the result that it can claim to be the last resting-place of more celebrated personages than any other parish in England. It is, we fancy, news to many of us, that so late as 1837 it was proposed to turn Primrose Hill into a vast burying ground. The greater part of the cemeteries in the parish are now, thanks to the St. Pancras Vestry, pleasure gardens, and most valuable "lungs" to the inhabitants they are. About old St. Pancras church Mr. Brown has collected much valuable material, and not the least interesting part of what he has to say relates to doings of the body-snatchers in the ground about the old church. The book is well illustrated and well indexed.

THE HOMELAND ASSOCIATION GUIDES. (1) "The Royal Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames." By Dr. W. E. St. L. Finny, Mayor of Kingston. (2) "Farnham and its Surroundings." By Gordon Home (24, Bride Lane, E.C.). 1s. each.

Few mayors have performed better service for the towns over which they preside than Dr. Finny has done for Kingston, and we can conscientiously say that no more useful guide than Dr. Finny's has been issued by the Homeland Association. That is saying a great deal, for in our humble judgement the Association guide books have helped enormously in making visitors take an intelligent interest in what they see. As usual the illustrations are excellent; the photographs by Mr. Hodgson and the drawings by Mr. Bruton and Mr. Gordon Home are very well reproduced; the former include the Market Place and Town Hall, Clattern Bridge from the Creek, a bit of the Angler's Inn, an old house with very fine iron railings, the mace, and a carved staircase at a house in the Market Place; the latter include some very picturesque scenes, especially that which represents the old Harrow Inn. Two old views of Kingston are also reproduced: an election day in 1826, and Richard's view of Kingston Market Place, about 1770. Extensive use has been made of local records, and these throw considerable light on the state of the town at different periods of its history. Dr. Finny makes a slip when he refers to what are apparently churchwardens' accounts as "parish registers." Some of the entries he quotes from these accounts are worthy of reproduction. Under the date 1508 (nearly thirty years too early for a parish register!) the sum of 2s. 4d. was paid "For paynting of the Mores garments for sarten gret leverers [liveries]"; the following year 7d.

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"for silver paper for the Mores daunsars"; and ten years later *5s. 4d.* for "Shoes for the Mores daunsars, the Frere and Mayde Marian, at *7d.* a payer."

The Farnham guide makes the most of rather scanty material. It gives a considerable notice of the chief object of attraction—the episcopal castle—and describes the other "lions" of the immediate neighbourhood, together with sketches of the few local worthies. There is also a charming introduction by the lamented "Edna Lyall." The volume is profusely illustrated with sketches by the author. There are added a few notes on prehistoric finds, and on local birds.

TWO CHEAP GUIDE BOOKS. (1) "Cricklewood, Historical and Descriptive," by B. W. Dexter (Fowler and Co., Cricklewood, N.W.), *2d.*; and (2) "The Archer Guide to St. Albans," written and illustrated by B. C. Dexter (Archer Printing Co., 57, Shoe Lane), *4d.*

Both these guides are really marvels of cheapness. In the former Mr. B. W. Dexter tells us all about a neighbourhood which is rapidly altering, and a careful chronicle of what it is to-day and was twenty years ago is much needed. The chapter on the history of Cricklewood is specially good. The earliest mention of the name on a map occurs in 1745; it is then spelled "Kricklewood." Many of the remaining objects of picturesqueness are depicted, and the book concludes with a little account of Dollis Hill. The latter guide does not, perhaps, tell us much about St. Albans that is not on record in other guides, but the material is well arranged for reference, and the illustrations are decidedly pleasing. The book contains a capital map, which will enable the ramble to see at a glance the positions of the most interesting parts of the city to visit.

THE HAMPSTEAD ANNUAL, for 1902, edited by G. E. Matheson and S. C. Mayle (Hampstead, Mayle, 70, High Street), *2s. 6d.*

The last number of "The Hampstead Annual" is one of the best that has been issued. Dr. Garnett writes on Linnell and William Blake at Hampstead; Miss Constance Hill on Old Hampstead; Professor Hales on Oppidans Road; Mr. Newton on a Heath-keeper's Diary; and Mr. Sidney Colvin on Robert Louis Stevenson at Hampstead. The illustrations are numerous and good; many of them calling to mind the Hampstead as it yet was in the sixties.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS AND EARLY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS OF STREATHAM, TOOTING AND BALHAM. By Thomas W. Shore. (Balham Antiquarian and Natural History Society.) *6d.*

The districts here dealt with are, says the author of this paper, poor in antiquities, but rich in early historical associations. He deals with many of these associations, and offers, not always in the clearest language, conjectures as to the origin of some of the place-names in the neighbourhood. He quotes largely from "Domesday Book."

FIELD-PATH RAMBLES IN EAST SURREY. By Walker Miles. London: R. E. Taylor and Son. 1903. *6s. net.*

We have nothing but praise for this little book, which amply fulfils its object of giving "practical directions for a series of out-of-the-way rambles, so precisely laid down, as to do away with the necessity of continually referring to a

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map. It is convenient in size for the pocket, well printed and illustrated, and it provides the rambler with all the information he is likely to want. In a sympathetic introduction, Mr. Lawrence W. Chubb, the energetic Secretary of the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society, acknowledges Mr. Walker Miles's valuable aid in saving many picturesque rights of way from being irremediably lost.

WITH ELIA AND HIS FRIENDS IN BOOKS AND DREAMS. By John Rogers. (Elkin Mathews, Vigo Street, W.) 2s. 6d. net.

This is a charming and unpretentious little volume, evidently written by one who holds the memory of the gentle Elia in deepest reverence. Though it contains nothing very new, it is still a distinct addition to the flow of Lamb literature which seems to be increasing daily. Mr. Rogers discourses pleasantly, but is never tedious on such subjects as first editions, presentation copies, and Lamb's own book treasures, and then gives a list of those belonging to himself and other folk. His warning against coveting your neighbour's goods is perhaps necessary, for who could help feeling envious of the possessor of such treasures as he enumerates? We venture to make a guess that "John Rogers" is only the cloak assumed by one who wishes to hide his identity; but in any case we hope he will, before long, chat again in the same pleasant style upon subjects so full of interest to every book-lover. A word of praise is due to the publisher for the general get-up of this volume.

LINCOLN'S INN. By G. J. Turner. (Robinson and Co.) 2s. 6d.

It is the account of the site of Lincoln's Inn, given by Mr. Paley Baildon, in a recently published volume of the Black Books of that legal society, which has called into existence the present tract. Mr. Turner is not unappreciative of Mr. Baildon's skill in evolving history from the documents before him, but he differs from Mr. Baildon's conclusions as to the early history of the site of the inn, because he has, in his researches amongst the Public Records, brought to light certain documents of which Mr. Baildon did not make use. Both writers have handled their material with considerable skill, but we think Mr. Turner succeeds in demonstrating that the ancient tradition that Lincoln's Inn was the *hospitium* of the Earls of Lincoln has not been shaken. He marshals his evidence well and writes clearly, though we confess we think the first paragraph on p. 17 is somewhat confusedly put. Surely in the passage "We certainly ought not to believe that it [the inn] took its name from an Earl of Lincoln" the word "bishop" should be read for "earl"? Space forbids anything like a detailed notice of the pamphlet, but we may unhesitatingly pronounce it a valuable addition to London topography. The documents on which Mr. Turner bases his arguments are given in an appendix.

NOTES ON THE REPAIR OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS. Issued by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. (Batsford.)

This is a confession of faith by the Society whose good work has often been gratefully acknowledged in these pages. But it is more; it is a work of the highest practical value to architects and builders who honestly desire the retention of interesting and ancient work in buildings which come into their hands, and fail in the object they seek for lack of a practical guide.

Speaking of the great Gothic revival and the change in religious feeling which occasioned it, the compiler of these "Notes" admits that the motive of the first restorers was excellent; but he goes on to say that they acted on the

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false belief that modern work, made in imitation of ancient work, could take the place of old without any loss of authenticity or interest. They restored rather than repaired, and the differences between these two processes—the impossibility of the former and the practicability of the latter—are clearly set forth in the “Notes” before us. Many errors, widely accepted amongst architects and antiquaries, are pointed out; amongst these we would specially call attention to the fact that ancient builders, almost without exception, covered their buildings, internally and externally, with plaster, except where ashlar was employed; and then they sometimes put on a thin coat of plaster. The practice of removing ancient plaster, in ignorance of the fact that it was ancient, has led to most serious results. It is certainly a mistake to imagine that whitewash is necessarily *modern*. In the Norman period St. Alban’s Abbey was white-washed entirely, inside and out; indeed, consecration crosses are usually found painted on a coat of whitewash. Many of the monstrosities of the church-restorer are forcibly condemned, and we heartily agree with the author’s remarks (p. 56) on encaustic tiles; it is impossible to conceive a more hideous and objectionable paving for an ancient church.

THE KEMP OR KEMPE FAMILIES IN KENT, BEING A SUPPLEMENT TO A GENERAL HISTORY OF THOSE FAMILIES. By Fred. Hitchin-Kemp. Printed for subscribers.

Like Mr. Hitchin-Kemp’s chief work, the general history of the Kemp family, the present pamphlet is a very valuable contribution to genealogical literature. It contains an outline map of Kent, and inscribed upon it are the names of places in the county at which the name of Kemp occurs. The distribution is exceedingly wide, but the Kemps are particularly plentiful in the Isle of Thanet. The work contains many illustrations and pedigrees set out in tabular form.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS, RELATING TO THE COUNTY OF SURREY Vol. XVII. Published by the Surrey Archæological Society, Guildford, 1902.

The volume opens with a paper on Wotton Church, by Dr. Fairbank, which is particularly well illustrated, and we certainly agree with the author’s summing up of the material he has brought together: “Wotton church is altogether very interesting.” Two drawings, by John Evelyn, of Wotton House as it was in 1640, are reproduced. Merstham Church appears from Mr. Pearman’s paper to have had some famous rectors, amongst them Thomas Linacre, appointed in 1509, Dr. Tanner, author of the “Notitia,” and Dr. Jeremiah Milles, the antiquary. Mrs. Lloyd describes the Weybridge parish registers. Mr. Malden’s account of Holmbury Hill is, as might be expected, a thoroughly conscientious piece of antiquarian work. Mr. Mainwaring Johnson gives a further account of the alterations carried out in Warlingham Church some ten years ago, and Mr. Ridley Bax and Mr. Cecil Davis provide original documentary material relating to different parts of the county. Mr. Guiseppi’s paper on the Ewood iron works in the sixteenth century is an important contribution to the history of the iron industry in the southern counties of England.

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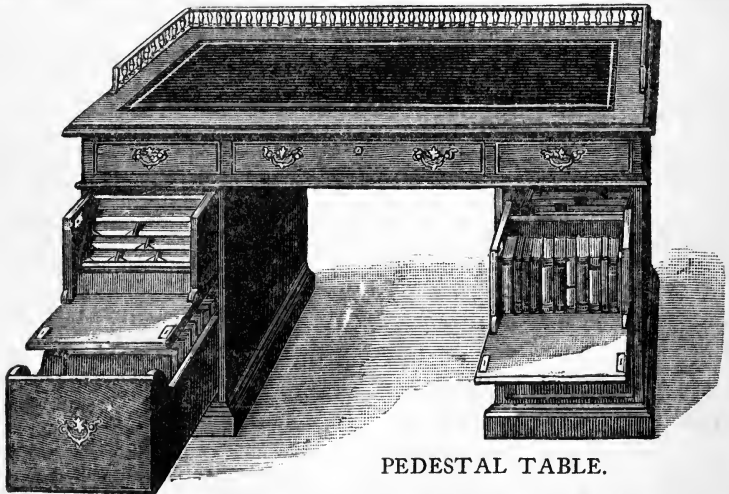
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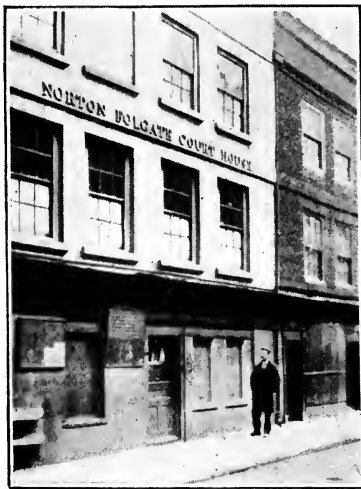
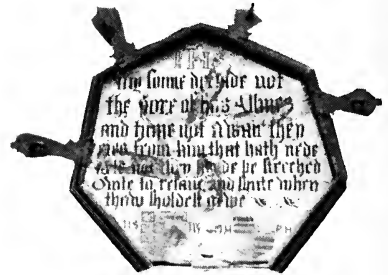
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Relics of Norton Folgate.

RELICS OF THE ANCIENT LIBERTY OF NORTON FOLGATE IN THE STEPNEY BOROUGH MUSEUM.

BY KATE M. HALL.

NORTON FOLGATE is a small area of 8.37 acres lying to the north of Bishopsgate Without, which before the London Government Act, 1899, was included in the Whitechapel district. It now forms a part of the borough of Stepney, the second largest borough in London, and is included in the west ward of Spitalfields.

Norton Folgate was an extra-parochial liberty of very ancient date, much of whose history is buried in obscurity. Its position on the north road out of the City, and so near to the famous Spital, now and again brought it into notice, but the allusions to it at present collected form but a patchwork, and not a complete story. The inhabitants of this liberty had the right of self-government. They maintained their own poor, could marry and bury where they pleased, and paid for and superintended their own watch and ward. Certain of these rights, as the maintenance of the poor and lighting the streets, were retained till the passing of the recent Act above-mentioned. They were administered by a body of trustees, to which body women were eligible for election. The trustees met, till October, 1900, in the court house of the liberty. The site of the court house had changed from time to time, but the house in which the liberty died is a very old one indeed, though with an ugly modern face.

In October, 1900, the trustees, before their dissolution, gave to the Stepney Borough Museum, then the Whitechapel Museum, several interesting relics, which are described below.

The iron muniment chest is probably of Flemish workmanship of the sixteenth century. Though in itself not remarkable, as there are many similar chests to be seen, this is, doubtless, the very chest referred to in Ellis' "History and Antiquities of the Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and the Liberty of Norton Folgate," where he says, ". . . as appears from the following curious paper in *the chest* of the liberty, 8th February, 24 Eliz.," etc. Alas! when the chest reached the Stepney Museum it no longer contained this paper. Search has been made amongst the records of the liberty, but as yet in vain. It is not likely that such a paper would be destroyed. Where is it?

NORTON FOLGATE.

The chest is 2 feet 4 inches long, 1 foot 4½ inches wide, and 1 foot 4 inches deep. The clasps are now fastened by two modern padlocks, but the lock has ten bolts with a keyhole in the lid covered by an iron flap on a spring, which has to be raised by an iron lever before the key can be put into the keyhole. The original key is preserved, and is shown with the lever in fig. 2. The keyhole on the front of the box is merely ornamental. These chests, when placed in churches, were usually imbedded in the stone floor, but there is a hole through the bottom of the Norton Folgate chest, which suggests that it was screwed to the floor.

The dole box, appears to be unique in form, other ancient dole boxes, as that in Kedington Church, Suffolk, being octagonal, whereas the Norton Folgate box is heptagonal, and Hone, in his "Table Book," vol. i., pp. 747-50, gives an account with illustrations of two poor's boxes in Cawston and Loddon Churches, Norfolk, both of which are rectangular. The Norton Folgate dole box is cut out of a solid piece of oak; each of the seven sides measuring 5 3-8 inches wide and 13 inches high. The box, when closed, is 14½ inches high. The lid is finished off with a moulding, iron studs and clamps, and a ring in the centre. The base of the box is also ornamented with iron studs and plates. It was fastened by four iron hasp-locks, the keys to which are, unfortunately, not preserved.

On the inner face of the lid is the following inscription :

I H S.

My sonne defrade not
the pore of hys allmes
and turne not awaie they
eies from him that hath nede
Lete not thy hande be stretched
Owte to relae and shut when
thou sholdest gewe

Of the shields and initials which lie below this inscription no satisfactory explanation has, as yet, been suggested.

Round the rim of the box there is a legend which reads: "This box was devised bi Frances Candell fore THE pore 1600."

These inscriptions, and especially the name of the "deviser," add a further interest to this box, which, in itself, is so unique in form and design. We know that there existed in Norton Folgate a house called the Candel House, the rent of which was left to the poor. Ellis tells how this house fell out of repair, and the ground on which it stood became merely waste land, and of the attempt which was made to use this land and other land adjoining belonging to Lord Bolingbroke, as a site for one of the fifty churches which

QUARTERLY NOTES.

it was decreed by Act of Parliament, in 1711, should be built. The land, however, was not used for this purpose.

Francis Candell, if not the founder of the charity for which he devised the box, was more than probably a member of the family.

The beadle's staff, shows the head of the Norton Folgate staff, which is of silver, surmounted by a silver gate. It bears the inscription, "This belongeth unto the Liberty of Norton Folgate 1672."

In the preface to "Church Staves," by Mary and Charlotte Thorpe, Mr. Freshfield says: "Whatever parish staves there were in the City, prior to the Great Fire, no doubt perished then, and the earliest that I know of is a staff with a plain silver pear-shaped knob at St. Sepulchre, made in 1677." From the above I conclude that the Norton Folgate staff is the oldest London staff.

It would seem, too, that this staff is a powerful factor in the argument that these staves belong to the people, and not to the churches, since Norton Folgate was extra-parochial and not connected with any church. These staves, it is true, have been used in churches and kept in churches in times when civil and ecclesiastical authorities overlapped, but there is no proof whatever that they were regarded as conveying any religious symbolism. They always represented the civil authority in the church. Since these authorities are now separate, it seems that the civil authority should take its baubles with it.

There are also two wooden staves with 4 G. R. painted at the top of each, the royal standard, the arms of the City of London, and the words Norton Folgate. For what auspicious occasion these staves were prepared is not known, nor why they should bear the City arms.

QUARTERLY NOTES.

SINCE the last issue of this Magazine—in which, as our readers will remember, appeared a very full account of the new buildings at St. John's Gate—there has been published by the rector of St. John's and his energetic churchwarden, Mr. Fincham, an illustrated guide to the remains of the ancient priory. But before speaking of the guide we must express our regret that the name of the author of the paper in this Magazine was omitted. It should have been stated that the article was from the pen of Colonel Holbeche, the librarian of the resuscitated order of St. John of Jerusalem.

THE guide contains an enormous amount of information about the

QUARTERLY NOTES.

priory and the church, and we recommend our readers to possess themselves of it without delay, and having studied the guide, we fancy that at least some of them will not turn a deaf ear to the vicar's appeal for financial help. This is not a good time, we are told, to beg for subscriptions—our memory does not carry us back to the day generally admitted as favourable for that purpose—but we do not think that, after reading what the authors have to say about the building and its ancient crypt, many will deny that the authors are warranted in making an earnest appeal for funds to complete the general reparation. The work yet to be done consists of cleaning, repairing, and paving the side chapel, opening out the three lancet windows in the south wall, and the restoration of the large east window. These things done, the crypt chapel will be fitted up and used for divine service; then, after the lapse of centuries, it will again become the chapel of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

In the recently issued report of the Historical MSS. Commission on the papers of Sir George Wombwell is printed an account of England in 1657, in which the writer speaks of the view from the palace at Greenwich: "Here is the best prospect in Europe . . . for under the hill runneth Themms, and from thence to London is laden with so many tall ships that their verry masts looke like an old forest. On boath sides of the river are seen pleasant green meadows like so many gardens, and at the end of the prospect a goodly city, London, showing its broad sides; all which concurring together make that this castle [*i.e.*, Greenwich Palace] may most deservedly be called the Belvedere of Europe; neither that of St. Germans in France, of Frescati in Italy, or of Constantinople in Greece comeing neere this prospect for view, beauty and pleasantness."

WELL, though green meadows, like so many gardens, no longer lie on the river-side between Greenwich and London, the view from this popular park to-day is assuredly extremely beautiful, and it is some satisfaction to think that the hand of man has done its worst towards spoiling it!

THE bad summer has not, we are glad to see, prevented the different archæological societies in the Home Counties from doing some good work on their annual "outings." The Essex Archæological Society had its excursion on August the 6th, when the party met at Grays. Their first halting place was at Stifford Church, where some notes on the building (from the manuscript of Mr. H. W. King, the former secretary) were read by Dr. Laver, F.S.A., president of

QUARTERLY NOTES.

the society. By the way, a description of this church appears in the present issue of the "Home Counties Magazine" at page 289.

AFTERWARDS the party went on to Orsett, a large church containing work of most periods from Norman to fifteenth century. The building was described by the rector, and the beautiful Norman south door, the stone and brick tower, and the early fourteenth-century oak screen were duly admired. The party then adjourned to the Whitmore Arms Hotel for lunch, after which the ordinary quarterly meeting was held. From thence some of the members proceeded to Horndon on the Hill, where a paper, describing the architectural history of the church and its recent restoration, was read by Mr. Ernest Godman.

HORNDON Church is a building of early thirteenth-century date, with a semicircular-headed doorway on the south side of the nave, of the same period. In the western end of the nave stands a beautiful fifteenth-century framed timber tower and spire. The village and market hall—the upper story of which was formerly carried on an open timber arcade of fifteenth-century date—were also inspected, and the party then proceeded to Stanford-le-Hope, where some notes on the church made by Mr. H. W. King were also read by Dr. Laver. Afterwards to Corringham Church, which has a beautiful arcaded Norman tower with pyramidal spire, a screen of early fourteenth-century carved oak, and many fine brasses, the latter being described by Mr. Miller Christy. The next stop was at Fobbing, a very large church of early date, and now about to be restored. The excursion ended at Pitsea.



QUARTERLY NOTES.

VERY successful, too, was the excursion of the East Herts Archæological Society, on the 27th of August, to the Hertingfordbury and Digswell district of Hertfordshire—the effigies and early brass at Hertingfordbury Church certainly repay inspection, and so does Tewin Church. Here is a monument to the famous Lady Cathcart, who, despite somewhat unhappy relations with four husbands, declared that, did she “survive,” she would have “five.” Digswell Church was also visited.

THE society has, under the guidance of the honorary secretary, Mr. W. B. Gerish, shown considerable activity: for one thing, it has established a special fund for local exploration. Opportunities are now offered for investigation of the sites of the ancient Castle of Anstey and the two long-lost churches of Berkesdon and Wakeley, and we feel sure that antiquaries and those interested in antiquarian research will give the East Herts Society financial help; the council, wisely, we think, do not deem it prudent that the ordinary funds of the society should be devoted to this purpose. Donations of any amount will be welcomed by the hon. treasurer, Mr. R. T. Andrews, of Hertford.

THAT the Surrey Archæological Society's excursion was a success goes without saying. Over a hundred members and their friends met at Godalming on the 16th of July, and drove to Rake House, Milford, which was thrown open to inspection, and where a paper on Anthony Smith of the Rake, and the ironworks at Witley and Thursley, was read by Mr. M. S. Guiseppi. Witley and Thursley Church were then visited, and described by Mr. Philip M. Johnston, and the party returned to Godalming, where the vicar and Mrs. Burrows entertained them to tea, and where Mr. Ralph Nevill described the church. We shall look forward to reading the interesting papers read at the meeting when they appear in the transactions of the society.

QUITE a new district of “suburban country” has been opened out by the District Railway's new line to South Harrow, and we recommend our readers to explore it ere it is spoiled with bricks and mortar. The journey from Mill Hill Park to South Harrow is interesting to Londoners because it is taken by the first over-ground electric train run in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The line is very pretty, and can be seen to advantage from the comfortable cars provided. The speed attained by these trains between the stations is really remarkable.

QUARTERLY NOTES.

WHETHER or not electricity will one day replace steam as the motive power of long-distance express trains we are not sufficiently scientific to predict, but there is one point which the Brighton railway has recently demonstrated for which we are devoutly thankful. It is this, that Brighton can be reached from London with a steam-drawn train in three-quarters of an hour; possibly by an electrically propelled train it could be reached in much less time. But the subject for rejoicing is that the performance shows that there is no need for *another railway* to Brighton, and so the rusticity of many charming parts of Surrey and Sussex (we may mention the latter, though it is not one of "our" counties) will be for the present preserved.

SOME of the annual reports of the public libraries in the suburbs are before us, and all, or nearly all, point to a substantial increase in the number of books read and consulted on subjects other than fiction. This is specially noticeable in the case of the Richmond Library, to which we are glad to see a bequest has been made of books and money by an old frequenter. At Leytonstone, too, matters look what may be called "healthy." Here the energetic and courteous librarian, Mr. Moon, is getting together a great mass of valuable material for the history of Essex, and his "Library Magazine" is always welcome for the capital biography of Essex folk which is appearing in its pages. The issue for August also contains the reproduction of a quaint representation of the Dunmow Flitch Procession in 1751, painted by David Ogborne.

THOSE who take an interest in the resuscitation of the former industries of the Home Counties will be interested to learn of the good progress made by the North Bucks Lace Association, started some seven years ago to bring to life a practically expired industry. Whether or not lace-making in Buckinghamshire was (as is claimed for it) an industry founded by Catherine of Aragon we cannot say, but undoubtedly there is a distinctly Spanish character in the patterns made some hundred and fifty years ago, and the same character pervades the patterns now followed. At Amersham, says a tourist in Buckinghamshire in 1751, "the bone lace manufacture begins;" and, speaking of Wendover, he states that the town "is chiefly supported by a manufacture of lace." The exact date at which lace-making ceased to be a regular industry in the county is not quite clear.

ASHURST CHURCH, KENT.

BY THE REV. AUGUSTINE J. PULLING.

ASHURST is a small parish, situated in the south-west of the county of Kent, adjoining the Sussex border. The river Medway, not many miles from its source, forms the boundary of the parish for some little distance, and from the high ground above the river charming and extensive views are obtained over both Kent and Sussex.

Furley, in his "History of the Weald of Kent," published in 1874, says:

Ashurst or Ashenhurst, the wood of the ash trees. I do not find any mention of it in Domesday, though Philipott and Harris say otherwise. The manor, with that of Buckland appendant, was part of the possessions of Jeffrey de Peverel, and made up that barony; it was granted to him for his assistance in the defence of Dover Castle. Lambarde says that in his days it was little better than a town of two houses. Cobbett, in his "Rural Rides," describing his journey through Kent and Sussex in 1821, says, "The buildings at Ashurst are a mill, an alehouse, a church, and about six or seven houses. I stopped at the alehouse to bait my horse, and for want of bacon was compelled to put up with bread and cheese." The church, before the Reformation, was celebrated for a rood screen, which was much resorted to for its supposed miraculous powers.

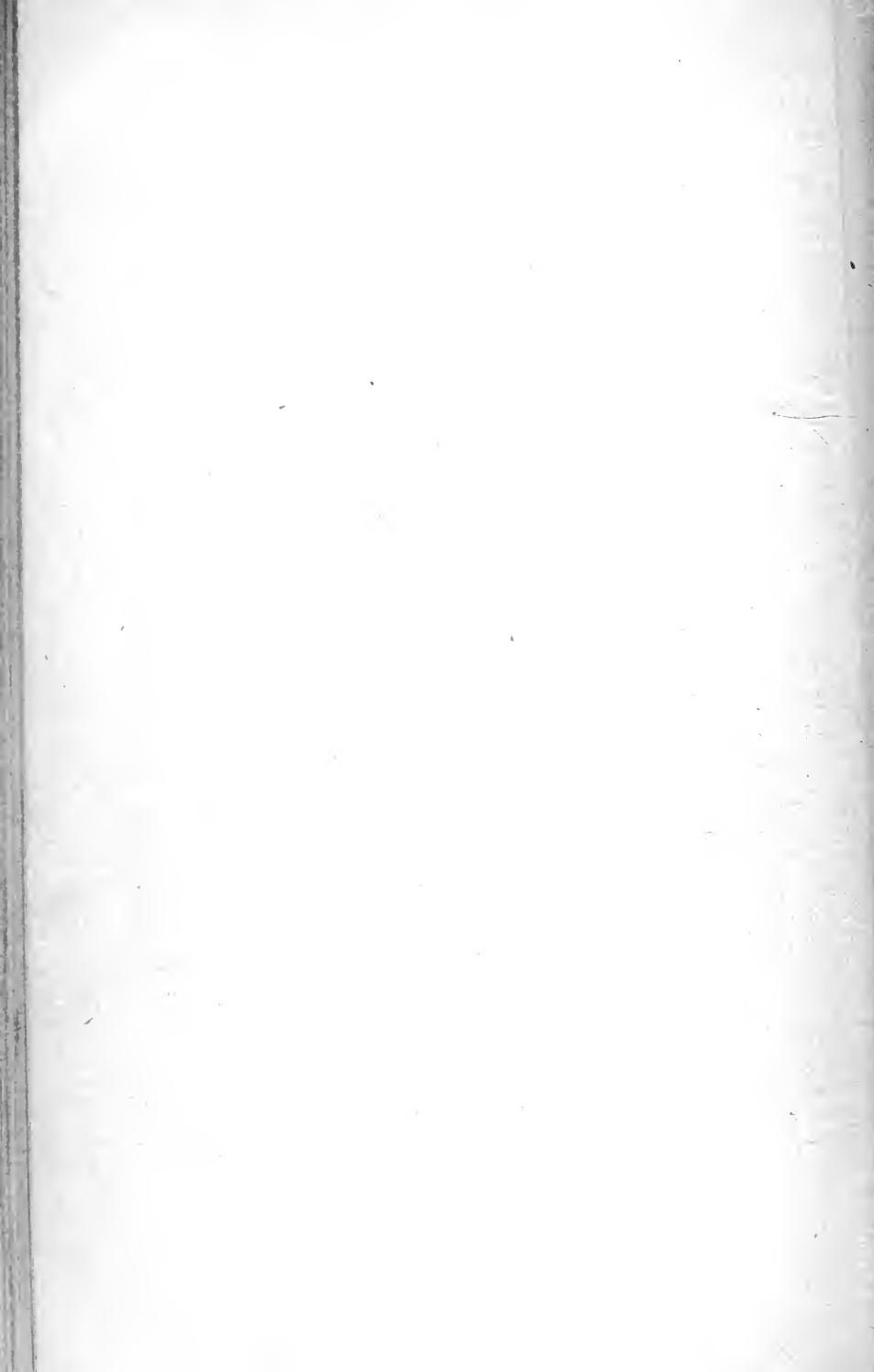
We shall refer to this rood-screen later on.

The character of the place as Cobbett describes it in 1821 continues much the same as it was then. Though the railway now runs through the valley, with a station in the village, it has brought with it little, if any, increase of population, and the place presents the same rural appearance and old-world look, and is not spoilt by modern "improvements." Hasted, in his "History of Kent," has the following:

Manor of Ashurst. Richard, Earl of Dorset, conveyed the Manor of Ashurst to Sir Geo. Rivers of Chafford in Penshurst, Knt: whose eldest son John Rivers Esq. was created a Bart: in the 19th year of K. James I., and succeeded him in this estate. The Church of Ashurst is a low mean building. It antiently paid 9*d.* Chrism rent to the Mother Church of the Diocese. In this Church before the Reformation was a famous rood or crucifix, which was much resorted to for its supposed miraculous powers.



Ashurst Church.



ASHURST CHURCH, KENT.

The church is a small structure, but is not devoid of interest and hardly deserves the disparaging epithets that Hasted applies to it. It is chiefly of fourteenth-century date, and consists of nave and chancel, with a south porch, and vestry on the north side. It has a small wooden tower at the west end, surmounted by a shingle spire, and contains three not unmusical bells. Hussey, in his "Churches of Kent," 1852, says:

This small church consists of chancel, nave, south porch, and a wooden bell-turret over the west-end. The east and north windows are Decorated, the southern Perpendicular. On each side of the nave is a single light ogee-headed Decorated window; but they are insertions. Instead of a chancel arch, there is a tie-beam with a king-post. This, like the sandstone churches generally, so far as I have examined them, seems to have been greatly altered by repairs. The north wall is the oldest, being of coarse, irregular masonry. The east window contains a very few fragments of coloured glass. The porch is of stone, dated 1621. Before it is an ancient grave slab, forming a step, much worn, but having no trace of a cross. The interior of the church was not seen. In or near the valley of the Medway, a short distance below the church, was formerly an iron-foundry, and in a wood southwards from the church are pits, whence ore was obtained.

I find also a short account of Ashurst Church in "Notes on the Churches of Kent," by Sir Stephen R. Glynne, bart., dated 1853:

Ashurst, St. —. Dedication unknown. A small, mean church, with chancel and nave undivided, a south porch, and a wooden pointed belfry over the west end. The gable itself is boarded. At the west end is a continuous doorway, now glazed, with hood moulding. The east window is Decorated, of three lights. Some windows are single, with ogee head, and trefoiled. On the north and south of the chancel are square-headed Perpendicular windows. At the north-east corner of the chancel is another arch in the wall. The chancel is coved and boarded, with panelling and ribs, with bosses. The font has a square bowl on a cylindrical stem, surrounded by four shafts at the angles. The porch has a date, 1621. The roofs are tiled.

We now come to the earliest and most interesting account that we have of the church, from the well-known work of which the title is "A Perambulation of Kent: collected and written for the most part in the year 1570, by William Lambard of Lincolnes Inne, Gent: Imprinted at London, Anno 1576":

Asherst, that is, the wood of the Ashes. In the south-west corner of this shyre, towarde the confinis of Sussex and Surrey,

ASHURST CHURCH, KENT.

lyeth Asherst, a place now-a-daies so obscure (for it is but a towne of two houses) that it is not worthy the visiting: but yet in olde time so glorious for a Roode which it had of rare propertie, that many vouchsafed to bestowe bothe their labour and money upon it. It was beaten into the heades of the Common people (as what thing was so absurde, which the Clergie coule not then make the world to believe) that the Roode, or Crucifix, of this Church, did by certain incrementes continually waxe and grow, as well in the bush of hair which it had on the head, as also in the length and stature of the members and bodie itself. By meanes whereof it came to passe, that whereas the fruites of the Benefice weare hardly able to susteine the Incumbent, now by the benefite of this invention, the Parson was not onely furnished by the offering to live plentifully, but also well ayded towarde the makinge of a Hoarde, wealthie and riche.

But as Ephialtes and Octus, the sonnes of Neptune, who (as the poets feigne waxed nine inches everie month) being heaved up with the opinion and conceipt of their owne length and hautines, assaulted heaven, intending to have pulled the Gods out of their places, and weare therefore shot through, and slayne with the arrowes of the Gods: Even so, when Popish idolatrie was growne to the full height and measure, so that it spared not to rob God of his due honour, and most violently pull him (as it weare) out of his seate, then this growing Idole and all his fellows, weare so deadly wounded with the heavenly arrowes of the worde of God, that soone after they gave up the ghost and leaft us.

The screen and rood which Lambard so quaintly and amusingly refers to have entirely disappeared, with the exception of some fragments of the screen, which are now incorporated in the pulpit. The curious and almost unique archway at the north-east corner of the chancel bears evident marks of having contained within it, at a former period, some sculpture, probably a crucifix, or figure of the patron saint. It may have been this figure that was reported to grow, or else the rood over the screen, and which brought so many pilgrims to Ashurst that the parson of the time was "well ayded towarde the makinge of a Hoarde."

The church had fallen into a dilapidated condition when the late rector came to the parish in 1861, and shortly afterwards a complete and conservative restoration of the fabric was carried out under the direction of Benj. Ferry, esq., F.S.A., and more than £1,000 was spent upon it. The following account has been left on record of what was then done:

All the pews in the nave and chancel were removed, as well as the gallery at the west end. The walls of the nave were under-pinned, and the floor of the church was lowered two feet. The

ASHURST CHURCH, KENT.

ceiling was removed. The east window in the chancel and the whole of the S.E. angle of the chancel wall were rebuilt. The chesnut-panelled roof of the chancel was made good. The large north and south windows in the nave are entirely new, as well as the lancet window on the north side and the rose window on the south side at the west end. A vestry was built on the north side, and the porch on the south side was entirely rebuilt. The sacrarium was paved with tessellated tiles, as well as the passages in the chancel and nave. The whole church was re-seated with stained pine.

At the same time the graves in the churchyard on the south side were lowered, the tombstones being all replaced exactly as they stood. During the restoration of the church the old stone altar slab was found inverted in the pavement of the chancel, with three crosses on it quite perfect.

The mason who was told to clean the altar rubbed out the crosses—it is thought intentionally, as he said he had no respect for the “dark ages.” This stone is now restored to its former position. A new pulpit was erected in the year 1872, formed partly of the rood screen, with other panels made in imitation of the old work. The reredos and stained glass windows in the east end and in the north and south walls of the nave, as well as the organ, have been given at various times by members of the Field and Ramsden families.

The font is of thirteenth-century date, and is in a fair state of preservation. The lead which held the clasps by which the cover was fastened down in pre-Reformation times, when the font was not in use, still remains. A hardsome carved oak cover has lately been provided.

No record or mention of the patron saint of the church could be discovered, and the dedication had been lost, probably for some two or three centuries. This was, however, happily remedied a short time ago by a search in the British Museum, where an old document makes mention of the “Church of St. Martin, Ashurst in Kent.” Some new stained glass has lately been placed in the window on the south side of the chancel, in memory of the late Captain Alcock of Stone Ness in this parish. The glass is a very good example of modern design and colouring, and in one of the two lights is represented St. Martin in the traditional act of dividing his cloak with the beggar, and in the other is the figure of St. Augustine of Canterbury.

The Rivers family, who resided at Chafford, and were people of importance in the seventeenth century, seem to have died out, and the old manor house, which possesses some interesting features, is now a farm-house. The Rivers coat of arms, carved in stone,

ST. KATHERINE'S MARRIAGE LICENCES.

can be seen over the porch of the church, with the date 1621 affixed, which was the year in which a baronetcy was conferred upon the family by James I.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century they figure in an old book of parish records as having made some gifts to the church, and I think the extract may be worth recording in full :

In the year 1701 The Parish Church of Ashurst was new Ceiled and Beautified; the Alter Railed in, at ye charge of the Parishioners. For the encouragement of the said Work, the Timber and paving Tyles etc. was given by the Honble. Sr. George Rivers Bart. and all the furniture for the Alter and Pulpete, wh. a large chest to keep the same in, by the Honble. the Lady Rivers, viz: for ye Alter Table a Large table cloth, An Alter cloath with gold colour'd Trimming; A Large Damask Table cloth and a Damask Napkin for ye Communion. For the Pulpete A Cushion; a Pulpete cloath and valents, and valents for the Reading Desk, all Green wth. gold colour'd trimming as ye furniture for ye Alter—this was delivered in the said Parish Church to ye church warden and overseers upon ye fifth Day of November Anno Domini 1701.

Before us

J O Rivers

John Wintley Curate.

There is a fine old yew-tree at the eastern end of the churchyard, the trunk of which measures fourteen feet in circumference, and the distance round the extremity of the branches is about sixty yards.

Near the path on the south side stands a sundial, placed on a stone column. It can be seen in the illustration of the exterior of the church. The inscription on it is: "Elias Allen made this Dial and gave it to the Parish of Ashurst Ano. Domini 1634."

ST. KATHERINE'S MARRIAGE LICENCES.

[Continued from p. 180.]

RINGROSE, Mary (see Perkins, Thomas).
ROBERTS, Robert, bachr., 22, St. Botolph, Aldgate,
London, mariner, and Mary Read, spr., 21, St. K. He
signs allon. 15th April, 1758, bond 15th April, 1760.
ROBERTSON, Thomas, widower, St. Paul, Shadwell, Middlesex,

ST. KATHERINE'S MARRIAGE LICENCES.

- and Mary Anderson, widow, St. K. She signs (by mark) bond and allon. 20th August, 1770.
- ROBERTSON, Thomas, bachr., 21, St. K., weigher, and Ann George, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 26th August, 1778.
- ROBERTSON, George, bachr., 21, St. K., mariner, and Isabella Bean, spr., 18, St. K., daughter of George Bean, of St. K., taylor, who gives his consent. George Robertson and George Bean sign bond and allon. 18th September, 1783 (the former signs by mark).
- ROBINSON, James, bachr., 31, St. K., mariner, and Margaret Harper, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 31st July, 1760.
- ROBINSON, William, bachr., 21, St. K., mariner, and Ann Atkinson, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 28th February, 1791.
- ROBINSON, Catherine (see Gore, Francis).
- ROBINSON, Margaret (see Johnson, Matthew).
- ROBSON, Margaret (see Jones, William).
- RODGER, John, bachr., 21, St. Paul, Shadwell, Middlesex, shipwright, and Youfens Forrester, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 3rd November, 1789.
- ROGERS, Richard, widower, St. Michael Bassishaw, London, mercer, and Margaret Powell, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 3rd September, 1792.
- ROHL, Andreas, widower, St. K., and Mary Gilson, widow, St. K. She signs (by mark) bond and allon., 21st April, 1775.
- ROO, Mary (see Joseph, Antonio).
- ROS, James, bachr., 21, St. K., mariner, and Ann Jones, spr., 21, St. K. He signs (by mark) bond and allon. 22nd, September, 1786.
- ROSE, Ann (see Taylor, Christopher).
- ROSE, Sarah Alice (see Clifton, John).
- ROSS, Hannah (see Wilkinson, Alexander).
- RUSSELL, Ann (see Temple, James).
- RUTHERFORD, Elizabeth (see Muller, William).
- RYNDERS (Volkers *alias*), Mary (see Visser, Henry).
- SALISBURY, Mary (see Honywood).
- SALLNOW, George, widower, St. K., taylor, and Catharina Storm, widow, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 4th June, 1783.
- SAMKIN, Ironnimey (see Willson, James).
- SANCHO, Franchescho, bachr., 21, St. K., mariner, and Susanna

ST. KATHERINE'S MARRIAGE LICENCES.

- Keeller, spr., 21, St. George, Middlesex. He signs "Franchescho Sencho" in both bond and allon. 12th September, 1791.
- SANFORD, Philo, bachr., 21, St. K., mariner, and Mary Bailey, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 27th September, 1786.
- SCHOLEY, John, bachr., 21, St. K., waterman, and Mary Johnston, widow, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 29th May, 1784.
- SCHRODER, Mary (see McCloud, William), (see also Sroder).
- SCHROEDER, Mary (see Bulbrook, Henry).
- SCOTT, Diana (see Porter, William).
- SEAL, Elizabeth (see Nicholson Philip).
- SEGSBY, Margaret (see Gunter, James).
- SENCHO (see Sancho).
- SHAD, James, bachr., 25, St. K., mariner, and Mary Byfield, spr., 21, St. K. He signs (by mark) bond and allon. 25th October, 1769.
- SHAPCOTE, Henry, widower, St. K., mariner, and Mary Patterson, widow, St. Mary, Whitechapel, Middlesex. He signs bond and allon. 25th October, 1774.
- SHARPE, Joseph, bachr., 25, St. Stephen, Coleman Street, London, distiller, and Mary Brooks, spr., 22, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 7th April, 1763.
- SHARPLESS, Jane (see Kenworthy, John).
- SHEPHERD, Margaret (see Logan, George).
- SHEPHERD, Sarah (see Meadows).
- SHEPHERD, Sarah (see Murck, Henry).
- SHEPPARD, Elizabeth (see Callow, Robert).
- SHERATON, William, bachr., 23, St. K., mariner, and Elizabeth Thompson, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 21st September, 1772.
- SHORT, John, bachr., 19, St. K., with consent of his mother, Hester Short, widow, of St. George, Middlesex, and Mary Ann Law, spr., 17, St. K., with consent of her father Henry Law, of St. K., waterman (consent in writing annexed, certified by affidavit of Mary Law, wife of Henry Law, and Hester Short. Mary Law signs affidavit by mark. There is a good signature of Hester Short). Bond and allon. dated 21st September, 1799. Mary Ann Law signs the allon.; Hester Short, and Henry Allen of Great Carter Lane, Doctors Commons, London, gentleman, give the bond.
- SHOUT, Phillis (see Tinmouth, Thomas).
- SIEBERT, John, widower, St. K., taylor, and Jane Phillips,

ST. KATHERINE'S MARRIAGE LICENCES.

- widow, St. Mary, Whitechapel, Middlesex. He signs bond and allon. 5th June, 1772.
- SIMMONDS, Elizabeth (see Dobson, Thomas).
- SIUS, Samuel, bachr., 21, St. James, Westminster, Middlesex, tallow chandler, and Frances Ray, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 25th July, 1759.
- SKINNER, James, bachr., 21, St. K., gentleman's servant, and Sarah Dowdeswell, spr., 21. He signs bond and allon. 1st June, 1773.
- SMALES, Elizabeth (see Holbert, Richard).
- SMITH, John and Elizabeth Hughs. } Caveat against marriage licence, 31st December, 1700. "St. K. Act Book," fo. 7.
- SMITH, Anthony, widower, St. K., mariner, and Hannah Bladworth, widow, St. Mary, Rotherhith, Surrey. He signs bond and allon. 20th December, 1764.
- SMITH, Joseph, widower, St. K., victualler, and Sarah Foulger, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 25th, October, 1765.
- SMITH, James, bachr., 21, St. K., lighterman, and Elizabeth Omer, spr., 18, St. K., with consent of her father, James Omer, of St. George, Hanover Square, Middlesex, glassman. James Smith and James Omer sign bond and allon. 4th May, 1770.
- SMITH, John, bachr., 27, Tottenham, Middlesex, butcher, and Mary Lincoln, spr., 22, the Precinct of the Old Tower Without, Middlesex. He signs bond and allon. 18th August, 1789.
- SMITH, Ann (see Cooper, James).
- SMITH, Elizabeth (see Curry, John).
- SMITH, Mary (see Gibson, James).
- SNEED, Ann, (see Aris, John).
- SOPER, William, bachr., 21, St. K., mariner, and Elizabeth Hamlyn, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 24th September, 1785.
- SOUNDING, John, bachr., 21, St. K., printer, and Mary Hutchins, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 7th May, 1772.
- SOUTHAN, Mary (see Orton, Richard).
- SPANKIE, James, bachr., 21, St. John, Wapping, Middlesex, mariner, and Eleanor Dunkson, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 1st October, 1762.
- SPARKS, Mary (see Bishop, John Crompton).
- SPARROW, Elizabeth (see Ried, Robert).
- SPINKS, Catherine (see Brunton, or Burnton, John).

ST. KATHERINE'S MARRIAGE LICENCES.

- SPOONER, Charles, widower, St. K., lighterman, and Ann Grigg, widow, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 23rd October, 1789.
- SPREE, Sarah (see Hatton, Richard).
- SPRUSON, Elizabeth (see Forstall, Bartholomew).
- SPRODER, Mary (see White, William).
- STANFORD, Hannah (see Haynes, Richard).
- STANLEY, Susanna (see Randall, Robert).
- STEARAD, Joseph, bachr., 25, St. K., mariner, and Elizabeth Brown, spr., 15, St. K., with consent of her mother Ann Brown, of St. K., widow. Joseph Stearad and Ann Brown sign (by mark) bond and allon. 18th August, 1779.
- STEER, Benjamin, widower, St. K., victualler, and Mary Wells, spr., 21, St. John the Baptist, London. He signs bond and allon. 4th October, 1774.
- STENSON, William, the younger, bachr., 20 St. K., with consent (by annexed affidavit) of William Stenson, the elder, of Aston, co. Derby, farmer, and Mary Catherine Taylor, spr., 19, St. K., with consent of her father Joseph Taylor, of St. K., lime merchant. The said Joseph Taylor and Richard Hoist of West Hill, Wandsworth, Surrey, surgeon, sign the bond, and William Stenson, junr., and Joseph Taylor, sign the allon. 19th June, 1792.
- STEVENS, Mary Ann (see Thomasson, Richard).
- STORM, Catharina (see Sallnow, George).
- STORM, Sarah (see Macculle, William).
- STORY, Sarah (see Corker, Nathaniel).
- STOWERS, Sarah (see Greatorex, Thomas).
- STRINGER, John, bachr., 25, Richmond, Surrey, cook, and Mary Vickery, spr., 21, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 4th September, 1761.
- STRUTTON, Sarah (see Guns, Barneybe).
- SUMMERS, William, bachr., 23, St. K., mariner, and Christian Jolly, widow, St. K. He signs bond and allon. 25th August, 1773.
- SWADDELL, Elizabeth (see Hughes, John).
- SWALE, Mary (see Neale, Richard).
- [To be continued.]



Thames Ditton.



Chislehurst.



Mickleham.



Edenbridge.

EARLY ENGLISH CHURCH FONTS IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

BY W. BOLTON, F.R.S.L.

IN the January number of the "Home Counties Magazine" is a well-drawn picture of the Church Font at Laindon, Essex. This has led the writer of the present paper to offer a few remarks on some other church fonts of the same design, which are scattered about the Home Counties, and which are well known to himself.

As Church Architecture in this country changed its character, as time progressed, developing itself from rude forms into graceful ones, or, to put it technically, from the Saxon into the Norman, and then into the various pointed styles which succeeded one another, so, in like manner, did the design and execution of church fonts keep pace with the variation of the prevailing styles. Thus we can produce specimens of the Saxon font as prototypes of their successors down to the sixteenth century. But it is rather singular that of the few Saxon fonts we can boast of, most of them are to be now found in churches of a later date. Such fonts may have been preserved by later builders because of some tradition attached to them, or from some legend cut upon their face, or more likely, as being in good condition, it was more economical.

Very few Saxon churches in an approximately perfect state remain with us, but fragmental portions of undoubted Saxon work, left untouched by later builders, exist in our parish churches to a much larger extent than has been hitherto supposed, as was lately proved by Professor Baldwin Brown.¹ We knew of Saxon *towers* in Northamptonshire, of Saxon *crypts* at Repton, Derbyshire, and at Wing in Buckinghamshire, but the Professor has taught us to look for Saxon work also in walls and coignings. At Bridekirk, in Cumberland, there is a font with much sculpture about it probably of Saxon work; and at Worth, in Sussex, where there is an almost entire Saxon church, there is a curious font, though it is rather difficult to decide as to its age as it has some Gothic carvings cut upon it; but these were certainly done at a later date. The whole thing is very rude, consisting of two stones laid one upon another, and most likely is contemporary with the Saxon walls. At Rainham, in Essex, a very early font was found about forty years ago, turned bottom upwards,

¹ See the Professor's very important papers in "The Builder" for October, 1900.

EARLY ENGLISH CHURCH FONTS.

having a round bowl with knops, which competent judges pronounce to be Saxon also. The well-known font at St. Martin's Church, Canterbury, will occur to all, as being that in which King Ethelbert was said to be baptized in the year A.D. 597; and though there is good reason for relegating it to a later date, it is probably older than the Norman Conquest. Its form is cylindrical, deep enough to hold an adult for immersion, but its chief peculiarity is that it is a *built* structure of twenty-two stones, varying in size and shape, upon which the curious scroll and bead-work with which it is covered, must have been cut after its erection. All the other cylindrical fonts we know of, with one exception, namely, that at Sturry, near Canterbury, which is also built of small stones, are of one solid entire block of stone. There are a good many of these in the Home Counties of which those at Thursley, in Surrey; Hitchin and Sandridge, in Hertfordshire; Didcot, Avington, Letcombe Regis, and Sutton Courtney, in Berkshire; Stewkely, Little Kimble, and Hughenden, in Bucks; and Brighton and Alfriston in Sussex, may be named, some of which are very rich in ornamental sculpture. At Thames Ditton, in Surrey, the cylinder is peculiar, as it is squared at the top with curved panels showing stars, a cross, a lamb and flag, and an inverted monster, possibly symbolical of Satan being defeated by the power of the Sacrament. All these are Norman. Later on, the basin-shaped bowl came into use, set on a thick stem, and often supported by small shafts; examples of this are seen at Poling, Tortington, and Cuckfield, in Sussex; at Shefford, and Welford, in Berkshire; at Chénies, in Bucks; at West Horsley, and *old* Caterham Church, in Surrey; and at Newington, near Hythe, in Kent.

It will be gathered, perhaps, from what has been said, that the form of the font was a gradual transition from a massive square block to a cylinder, then to a round basin on a single shaft, from which form at length the square bowl with its supporting shafts came into use, and which kind of font is the more special object of this paper to notice, as there are many interesting examples of it in all the Home Counties.

Every ecclesiologist feels that one of his chief pleasures on a church ramble anywhere in this country is to discover for himself what may be called "localisms," that is, where some special variety of feature presents itself as peculiar to a particular district, which is not found elsewhere. The local individuality stamped upon those features as being unique or rare gives him fresh enjoyment. In Cornwall, the arrangement of the Hagioscope, where the corner of a transept is cut off and the angle supported by a pillar, peculiar to the Meneage is an instance of such localism; in Kent there is

EARLY ENGLISH CHURCH FONTS.

what is called "Kent tracery" which is also a localism; in the Eastern Counties and North Essex the lovely compositions in black and white flint, of which a good specimen is seen in the porch at Chelmsford, are again examples, and there are many others of a different kind, inconspicuous sometimes, but all wonderfully interesting, in different districts. So also it is the case with church fonts. In Buckinghamshire there is a kind of font quite unknown out of the district, of which remarkable examples are found at Bledlow, Aylesbury, and Great Kimble. Whether such localisms were the result of some tradition among travelling masons, as was certainly the case with the Spanish work in Bristol Cathedral, and Portuguese in the porch of St. Mary Redcliff, or were evolved out of real originality, we can only conjecture.

And now we can turn to our square Early English fonts, of a design which, though more widely spread than in the cases just referred to, may also be called a localism; for, generally speaking, the south-eastern counties are their special habitat. If readers will turn back to the January number, and look well at the representation of the font at Laindon there given on page 67, they will be better able to follow what is now to be said. This Laindon font is typical of scores like it in the Home Counties, being found all over Surrey, Sussex, and Kent, and in a lesser degree in Middlesex, Essex, and Herts. The form is a square bowl, generally with parallel sides, though occasionally tapered towards the lower edge, set on five round shafts, the central one being thickest, and the whole resting on a square plinth. It has been asked why is the design so common, and a reply has been hazarded that in the twelfth century, there must have been somewhere in the Weald of Sussex a *font factory*, and that when a church was built a font was ordered, and the article was supplied in due course. Supposing this to have been so, may we not pursue the matter a little further? We know that at that period most of our parishes which were vicarages were dependent upon the monasteries, and the abbot, who was the rector, supplied the secular vicars for parochial work. Now, while the reverend brethren of the monastery were their own architects, it must be remembered that their own churches never required a font. We may therefore not unreasonably suppose that those particular architects had no occasion to exercise their skill in designing what they did not require, and so when a vicar, dependent on a monastery, wanted a font in his parish church, orders were given for one to be manufactured, and the abbot paid the bill. This is, of course, conjectural, but not a little of ancient church usage is conjectural also.

The Fonts now under consideration are all of the transitional and

EARLY ENGLISH CHURCH FONTS.

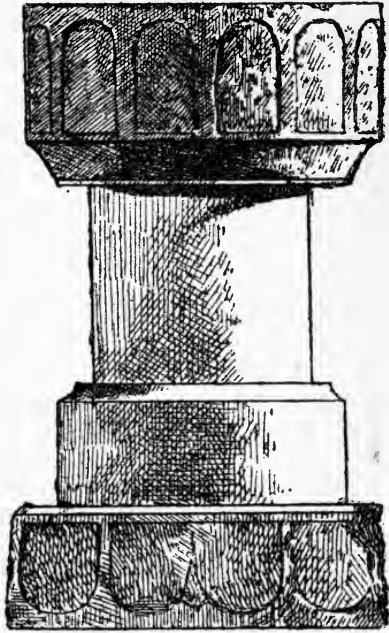
Early English type dating from about the year 1180 onwards, as may be judged from their designs. Though, speaking generally, a close likeness runs through them all, there are yet many differences. At first quite plain in every part, the bowl got ornamented, and then the shafts had mouldings, and occasionally there was some sculpture, as we shall see as we proceed. The bowl which was square was a single block of marble, 10 or 12 inches deep and from 18 inches to 30 inches wide on each side: the shafts were from 14 inches to 20 inches high, and with the plinth on which it stood, made the whole to rise about a yard above the floor of the church. The bowl was commonly of Petworth marble, this leading one to suppose that the "factory" was somewhere in the Weald. The shafts were of other stone, limestone or sandstone, as the case might be, and were most likely supplied from a local quarry. In the earlier stages the bowl was quite plain, simply tool-scored, with a hollow in the middle for the water. Specimens of such plain fonts still exist at Chelsham and Seale, in Surrey, as formerly at Woking,¹ and at Bishopstone, Ford, and Lyminster, in Sussex. In a short time after this, we find the bowl cut into round-headed arches, four or five, and occasionally six, on each face, the latter number appearing at Beddington, Surrey, but five is the commoner number, as seen at Merstham, Mickleham, and Shere in the same county; at Battle, in Sussex; at Empshott and St. Peter Cheeshill, Winchester, in Hampshire; at Lymyne, Chiselhurst, Ospringe, and Fordwich, in Kent; at Aveley, in Essex, where the arches only number four, as is also the case at Bishop's Stortford, in Herts. At the Surrey Crowhurst we have the same font with the upper rim chamfered off into an octagon. At Ruislip, Middlesex, the bowl is chamfered off below, and here, as at Limpsfield in Surrey, the shafts have mouldings, which soon became general. At West Clandon, Surrey, one side of the bowl only has been cut. At Hendon, in Middlesex, the font is late Norman and very magnificent. The bowl is very large, but would seem to have lost its shafts, and now stands unsupported upon the floor.² The Metropolitan County has also other representatives. The font at Willesden is one of the finest specimens, bowl and shafts alike are deeply cut into patterns: this is, however, rather later, but the fonts at Littleton and Stepney, if the latter still exists, are of the plainer kind. At Fryerning, Essex, the bowl shows flowers and foliage with sun, moon, and stars, all well cut. At

¹ This font at Woking disappeared at the Restoration, a new one, like a coloured toy, made at some modern "factory" supplying its place.

² The Hendon font is well illustrated in "Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries," vol iv., p. 154.

EARLY ENGLISH CHURCH FONTS.

New Shoreham each side of the bowl is different. Perhaps the finest specimen of the type now under consideration, is at Merstham, which is magnificent. The bowl is very large, receding inward a little and having fine characteristic Early English foliage at the angles both of the bowl and the plinth. This is, of course, later than the plainer ones, though the bowl shows the usual round arch. When the pointed arch appeared in church windows and doorways, the round arches in the font gave place to the pointed form, as is seen in the Laindon specimen, as also at Edenbridge in Kent, where cusplings appear in the arches, this possibly being the latest one of the type. About the same time the square bowl became an octagon with eight shafts and a central one, as at St. Mary's, Dover, Witley in Surrey, and at Broxbourne, in Herts, though, in the latter case, the round arch was still retained. A few cases where this typical font appears outside the Home Counties may be named, as at Clifton, in Bedfordshire, and in a grand instance at Iffley, Oxon, where the shafts are twisted; and one a long way off, in the City of York, at St. Helen's Church, but out of the proper district such conventional fonts are rare. At Burham, in Kent, the specimen is singular, where there are two fonts in one, the upper placed upon the inverted bowl of the lower one, both of Sussex marble, the whole about four feet high. This will be best understood from the adjoining illustration.



The list of these beautiful fonts is not exhausted. Some of them have been broken up and their fragments stowed away, as at Finchley; but enough has perhaps been said to show how rich the Home Counties are in possessing so many of them; none of them out of easy reach, and some, indeed, almost at our doors, and in them we have a set of church fonts well worth a careful study. No attempt is made to give a complete list, and the writer has cited only those

THE COURTENAY RIOTS IN 1838.

cases known to himself from personal observation. Though all of one type, each has some special feature, or divergency, either in proportion or ornament. Some are very graceful, others heavier, but all interesting, and "restoration" is for the most part absent from these fonts. It is, alas, now more customary to destroy old fonts and to order new ones, of all kinds and colours, than to repair and keep in use the old. Antiquity and historical consistency ought oftener to be studied. Still, when we reflect on the desecration and spoliation of our churches in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the wonder is that so much that is good is left to us. In the Great Fire of London, nearly a hundred of our City churches fell into ruins. Doubtless each had an ancient font, and among them it is probable there were many of the Early English type we have now been considering.

[The writer desires to acknowledge the kindness of Mr. P. M. Johnston, for the loan of some of the drawings.]

THE COURTENAY RIOTS IN 1838.

BY MRS. ISABEL SMITH.

PERHAPS the saddest memorial of the once famous Courtenay Riots in Kent, is a tablet in the nave of Canterbury Cathedral.

This tablet was erected "as a lasting mark of sincere regret" by the brother officers of Henry Boswell Bennett, lieutenant in the 45th regiment, "who fell in the strict and manly discharge of his duty, in Bosenden wood in the ville of Dunkirk on the 31st May 1838, aged 29 years."

The "Fray," as it was called, in which the young officer lost his life, was the end of the pretender Courtenay's extraordinary career—a career in which he had influenced to a marked degree, not only the rabble and ignorant woodmen, who believed in him as the Messiah, but gentlemen of birth and education, who regarded him as a social reformer, and some of whom ruined themselves to supply him with money. Among these, three gentlemen in particular had the name of Courtenay prefixed to their surnames in consequence for the rest of their lives.

That Courtenay was a man of magnetic personality cannot be doubted. Tall and commanding in presence, in fact, of unusual size and stature, with piercing black eyes of remarkable brilliancy, and a benevolent countenance, Courtenay dressed in a singular and

THE COURTENAY RIOTS IN 1838.

somewhat Eastern fashion. He wore a red velvet cap something like that in the approved portrait of Henry VIII., a mantle to match, silk stockings, and Turkish slippers. For a short time he published a paper called "The Lion" setting forth his socialistic principles, and adducing (very wisely) agricultural interest as the sole cause of a nation's prosperity. This paper was published by a Jew, Elijah Lazarus by name, a leather merchant in Canterbury, who firmly believed his patron to be the Messiah.

An old friend of mine related, that a canon of the Cathedral once remonstrated with Lazarus on the subject, and said: "But surely you don't really believe that Courtenay is the Messiah?" The old Jew replied with great solemnity: "I believe he is *my Lord and my God!*"

It is, however, worthy of note that it was only to his more immediate followers that Sir William Courtenay asserted his divine claims. To them he pretended to bear the prophetic prints of the nails in the palms of his hands, and averred that if he were killed, he would rise again the third day.

He would sometimes shoot at the stars, and declare that the star he shot at would fall. He rode a fine grey horse, and his followers were armed with oaken bludgeons, and carried a banner displaying a red lion on a white ground with a blue border.

As contemporary evidence is always interesting, I will give a brief sketch of a recent visit to an old woman, who remembered Courtenay. She lives in the picturesque village described by Chaucer as "a litel town, which that icleped is Bop up and down, under the Ble, is Canterbury waye," from which in her whole life of eighty-three years she has never travelled farther than six miles!

Yes, she remembers the Courtenay Riots sixty-five years ago quite well. She can't read—but believes "there's summat writ up about it in de Big Church," as Canterbury Cathedral is called by the rustics. She had often seen Courtenay.

"He used to wear a long red gaberdine with a belt, and long curled hair, like the pictures of our Saviour! He used to walk at a great pace." The old lady's husband, who was a woodman, once made the vain boast he could keep up with him. "Ah," a friend replied, "Well, you'll have to walk pretty middlin' if you do," and she confessed he was "forced to 'slaggard.'"

The farmers around were very anxious Courtenay should be "took" for their men used to leave their homes, and follow him in the day-time, of course, putting a stop to labour.

So they got a constable to take him. "There weren't no policemen like there are now," she said, "only one constable in de place, and he was a married man: so his brother, he come up and said,

THE COURTENAY RIOTS IN 1838.

‘You lend me your blue clothes: I’ve got no body to miss me, if anything happens.’”

The constable agreed, and this little-known hero with simple courage, went to his doom. He met Courtenay in “de meadows, and Courtenay he up with his pistol and shot him dead!”

This was the climax, and someone galloped off to Canterbury for the soldiers.

“Yes, I see de soldiers go by,” said my informant, and then, lowering her voice mysteriously, she added: “And just then there came a wonderful black heavy cloud, so dark it was you couldn’t see the things on the table, and a great clap of thunder.” One could not help thinking of “the darkness over all the land” described in Holy Writ.

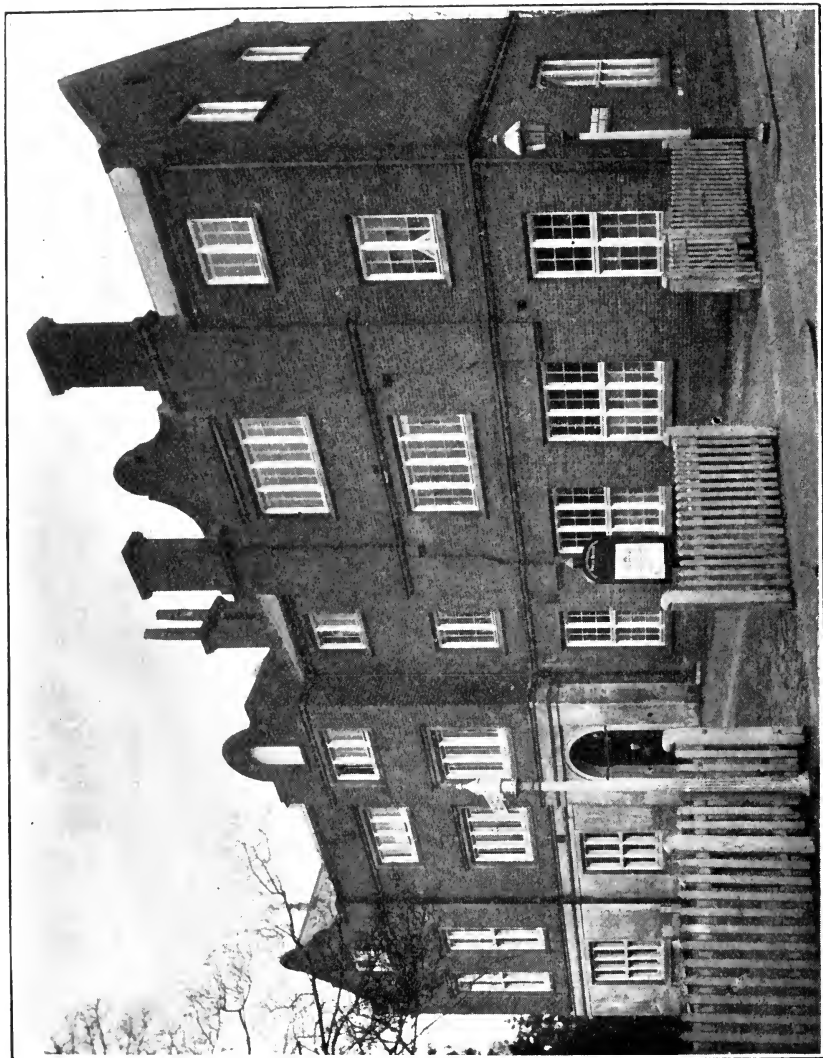
“My husband come in by and bye,” continued the old dame, “and he said: ‘They’re in Bosenden,’ and we could hear de guns pop-pop-pop. We didn’t go anigh but my husband’s brother, he went.”

Some of his followers had hurried to give Courtenay the alarm.

“‘Oh Courtenay! Sir William Courtenay!’ they said, ‘the soldiers are come!’ And Courtenay he says, ‘Hold your tongue. Let me go with my own ear, and I’ll lower them with a wave of my hand!’ Lieutenant Bennett, he comes up and tells Courtenay to surrender, and Courtenay he up with his pistol and shot him dead! Then de other lieutenant he shot Courtenay, and then the men set to knocking the soldiers about with their club-sticks, and the Riot Act was read, and the soldiers was ordered to fire on them, and they did.

“My husband’s brother, and his friend George, was close to Courtenay’s shoulder when he dropped, and afterwards they creeps away into the high wood, and gets to a neighbour’s house, and there they lays up four days, for they was afear’d of being took: many of the men was taken prisoners, and some got twelve months and some two years.

“Then there was Sally Culver,” went on the old lady, “she was a daughter of a farmer near, where Courtenay often stayed, and they was lovers. They used to tease her, they did, about him, and say she’d took up with a good ’un. And after Courtenay was shot she ran and fetched a pail of water, and went to wash his face, for Courtenay, you know, he had told her that if ever he was killed and she was to wash his face with cold water, he should come to life again. And my husband’s-brother (the old lady always pronounced it as if it were one word) he said it was a wonder, he said, that the soldiers didn’t run her through with their bag’nets, for she hit out to right and left among ’em”—the narrator struck



Finchley Hall.

THE STORY OF FINCHLEY HALL.

out vigorously to emphasize her words—"so that she could get to Courtenay, and she did too."

Lieutenant Bennett was taken to Canterbury on a hurdle, locally known as a wattle-gate, and Courtenay and his followers were laid out in a shed belonging to the "Red Lion" a little farther down on the high road near Boughton. Courtenay lay in the middle with one of his followers on either side, and the rest feet to their feet. Crowds of people went to see them, and I have heard my father, who was a school-boy at the time, say how striking was the difference between Courtenay's stature and the others.

An old friend of mine, told me that he rode through the wood with his father the day after the fray, and saw the pools of blood in the path, and other traces of the encounter.

"De bullets are still in the trees," said the old lady, "or they was three or four years back, I know."

Courtenay was buried in Herne-hill churchyard, near Faversham. I believe his grave was guarded by soldiers, as the people were confident he would rise again on the third day.

"And so Dunkirk Church was built," said the old lady. A speech which at first sounds as enigmatical as that declaring Tenterden steeple the cause of the Goodwin Sands, but it was as radically true, for the lamentable state of ignorance revealed by the parliamentary enquiry following the riots resulted in the building of a church and schools in the "ville" of Dunkirk, as a means of raising the surrounding peasantry.

THE STORY OF FINCHLEY HALL.

BY W. B. PASSMORE.

THE story of Finchley Hall, recently acquired by the District Council and utilized as council chambers and offices of the School Board, possesses so much parochial and general interest that I have ventured to transcribe from my notes on Finchley the following information as supplementary to my papers in vols. ii. and iii. of the "Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries."

The first mention of this donation is contained in a deed of conveyance made in the third year of Queen Elizabeth's reign from surviving trustees to "twelve men of sober and discrete demenour,

THE STORY OF FINCHLEY HALL.

inhabitants of Finchley." This deed, in addition to a description of the other charity estates, describes a messuage commonly called the "Church House" with the edifices thereto belonging, and of divers and sundry "Little Groves" and "Hedge Rows" lying and being next the churchyard. It does not appear from any document in the possession of the feoffees of the charity estate who was the original donor, or how, or when it came into their possession, or for what purpose the rents and profits were applicable; it appears not improbable that having been used by the priests in attendance upon the church and chantry previous to the Reformation, it at that time, or thereabouts, with its "Little Groves" and "Hedge Rows" fell into the hands of the parish, which thus by possession for time out of mind, became seised in fee of the property. At this particular time it was probably used as a clergy house, and for acts of hospitality to the yeomen and their families, who came from long distances to divine service on Sundays. The parishioners held their vestry meetings here on Sunday afternoons, when they administered relief to the poor of the parish, farmed out the paupers, discussed other necessary things, such as the repairing of "noisome" highways, and the state of the feoffees' accounts, regarding which "variances, controversies and debates" constantly depended.

It was at all events known as "Church House" down to 1718, when it was let at £10 a year to Thomas Walker, a victualler, who was succeeded in 1745 by Francis Gillers, of Highgate, a brewer; then Francis Claridge, a victualler and farmer, came into occupation and a fine was taken of £23 10s. for granting a new lease of the "Queen's Head," formerly the "Church House." Claridge continued until 1766 when he died, and a lease was granted to his widow, Mary Claridge, and she, for many years, remained tenant of the premises, in fact, until 1808; it was then let to her son, or grandson, Wm. Parbery, at £30 a year; the lease was renewed for 21 years, in 1827, at £50 a year, and it was in his occupation at the time of the fire, in 1836.

The plan of the "Old Queen's Head" which accompanies this paper, is a copy of the one prepared by the "skilful surveyor" to the order of the feoffees, in 1775 "to be handed down from Warden to Warden."

The annual meetings and dinners of the feoffees, when the justices came to audit the accounts of the Warden, were invariably held at the Queen's Head; the most interesting of these meetings occurring in 1785, when seventeen gentlemen met to commemorate the completion of the third century of the existence of this trust and to unite in wishing a continuance of its prosperity. I copy Mrs. Claridge's bill for the dinner on this occasion, viz.:

THE STORY OF FINCHLEY HALL.

Of this sum £7 10s. was charged to the feoffees account, and the balance paid in equal proportions.

Fowls	0	19	6
Ham	1	6	0
Geese	0	11	0
Beef	1	1	8
Pudding	0	6	0
Bread and beer	0	10	0
Dressing	0	10	0
Wine	3	0	0
Punch	0	10	0
Tenants' liquor	0	5	0
Servants' „	0	4	0
Waiters	0	5	0
Total	£9	8	2

The vestry meetings appear to have been held on Sundays in the church after morning service, with the customary adjournment to the Queen's Head, but in 1818 a discussion took place as to the time for holding the meetings, a section of the parishioners desiring it should be changed to the close of the afternoon service, but it was decided by seventy-two votes against fifty-five that the vestry should continue as heretofore at the close of divine service in the forenoon, but on Sacrament Sundays the vestry adjourned at once to the Queen's Head. It was also resolved that "in future three guineas be allowed for expense of vestry." At a vestry held in 1819, it is stated, a man came to the meeting "quite intoxicated and grossly insulted the chairman and gentlemen assembled," whereupon he was ordered into the cage, but assaulting the constable in the discharge of his duty, he was committed to prison. The Sunday vestry was finally abolished in 1832, but the change did not appear to meet with universal approval, if we may judge from frequent entries in the minute book of "no vestry," "no one present," and so on.

On the 2nd May, 1836, this ancient building was entirely destroyed by fire—the act of an incendiary; he, having been charged before the magistrates with setting fire to the premises, the bench recognised the feoffees as prosecutors, they therefore instructed a local solicitor to represent them, but at the same time they resolved "that the destitute and defenceless state of the prisoner, now accused of arson by an accomplice, calls for the humane consideration of the feoffees, and that the warden be requested to forward him £2 2s. in aid of any legal assistance his friends may procure."

The present building was erected in course of the same year at

FRANCIS BACON AND GRAY'S INN WALKS.

an expense of £2000, Mr. Parbery, the tenant, undertaking to pay all charges beyond that sum. The cost of rebuilding was defrayed by sale of £600 3 per cent. stock, which realized £537 8s. 6d., and £1,500 received from the Protector Fire Office. Mr. Parbery died the following year, and the lease of the "Queen's Head" was assigned to his exors. When this lease fell in, about 1856, the feoffees refused to grant a new lease to the landlord, whereupon the rector, Rev. T. R. White, offered to take the premises for the purpose of opening a school for the middle class at a rent of £70 a year, which was carried with one dissentient voice, but at the next meeting a proposal was unanimously carried rescinding that resolution. The premises (now known as Finchley Hall) remained unoccupied until the end of 1857, when they appear to have been let on lease to Mr. Heal. This lease was surrendered in 1878 and a new lease granted to the legatee of the Rev. T. R. White for fifteen years at £100 a year.

The warden reported in 1858 that the house, formerly the Queen's Head, in which the meetings of the feoffees had been hitherto held, was occupied as a school, that the annual dinner had not taken place, and that the justices had not been invited to audit the accounts, whereupon the warden was requested to take the same with the vouchers to the magistrates sitting in petty session at Highgate, and since that date this course has been adopted.

It appears particularly appropriate that the revolution of time should have brought the anonymous donation back to the use of the worthy parishioners, as, under the name of the "Church House," it was utilized by their progenitors four centuries ago.

FRANCIS BACON AND GRAY'S INN WALKS.

BY THE REV. REGINALD J. FLETCHER.

"**I** HOLD your Walks to be the pleasantest place about London," wrote James Howell to Richard Altham of Gray's Inn in one of his "Familiar Letters," dated from Venice in 1621. Probably this is the earliest literary reference to a spot of which Charles Lamb declared two hundred years later "They are still the best gardens of any of the Inns of Court. . . . Bacon has left the impress of his foot upon their gravel walks." If this piece of old London be more sombre and less frequented than when Pepys went thither to see the ladies' fashions, it still makes its appeal to

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the historical imagination. Traditions have gathered about it. Queen Elizabeth came to promenade there. A catalpa tree, still standing, was brought by Sir Walter Raleigh from Virginia. This and other trees were planted by the hand of Bacon. These traditions are of a venerable age, and have been exploited by the topographers. I would here be soberly historical. Concerning the royal promenades a diffident word shall be said presently. The catalpa is assuredly a native of North America, and this is an aged specimen. On the other hand, in regard to the impress of Bacon's foot, tradition has actually said too little. The most sober historical mind that ever manipulated matter is free to assert roundly that it is there, meaning thereby not merely that he paced the alleys with his friends, but that the alleys were there by his devising. It can be shown from contemporary accounts and other records that the directive energy which between 1598 and 1612 turned a mere rough pasture-ground into "the pleasantest place about London" was the energy of Bacon; and incidentally that the "Walks" as they lay finished under the fallen Chancellor's chamber-windows in 1623 embodied some features, at least, of the scheme which he then and there set forth in his famous essay "Of Gardens."

The land with which he had to do consists of two sections, one, roughly a square, lying between Theobalds Road and the northern side of Gray's Inn Square, the other an oblong on the west of the square, and stretching from Theobalds Road southward to Field Court. In Bacon's days the larger, at least, of these sections had not long been in the hands of the Society which had for two centuries tenanted the Hall and chambers. The custom of the Greys, the lawyers' first landlords, may be inferred from that of the Carthusian Priory of Shene, which bought the manor of Portpool in 1516. While the Priory held it, the buildings indeed were let to the legal Society, but "Gray's Inn Close" was granted to a keeper of cows. This is made clear by the terms of a petition brought by the cowman to the Court of Augmentation in, or about, 1542. Now Gray's Inn Close appears, from a reference in the Society's records, to have been coincident with the oblong section above described. Ralph Aggas' map of London, drawn during Elizabeth's reign, depicts the cows in peaceful possession, and shows such gardens as then existed occupying a site now part of Gray's Inn Square. The square section of the land—whereon Verulam Buildings were erected in 1811—was known during the sixteenth century as "the Panyerman's Close," and it was held by the panyerman—a servitor of the Inn—in lieu of wages. A fence and a line of trees marked it off from the oblong field on its west.

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On the fall of Shene Priory the manor of Portpool passed to the Crown, and it would seem that, as the leases granted by the Carthusians expired, the close under the western windows of the men of law was included in their holding. It can hardly have been in mere patriotism that the Benchers of 1582 "amended the pitts and holes" there; nor can we suppose that they acted *ultra vires* when, in the following year, they continued one John Metcalf in his tenancy of "one parcell of ground enclosed or taken in of the close belonging unto Greis In." By 1591 the making of the Walks was under consideration, and four Benchers, of whom Bacon was one, were commissioned to make a report upon the question of enclosing the ground.

For the time, however, another project, the roadway and gate from the southern court into Holborn, was held more pressing, and the subject of the garden was shelved. It was not till 1596 that the boundary walls were put in hand, and not till two years later that Bacon, then one of the senior Benchers, could go to work levelling and planting. That it was he particularly who superintended the work is evident from the heading to the accounts quoted below. Sir John Brograve, not Bacon, was then Treasurer, and at Gray's Inn no Bencher other than the Treasurer would at any time have spent and accounted for the Society's money unless his personal supervision of some undertaking were the occasion.

The space allotted him fell a good deal short of the thirty acres which he afterwards desired for a "princely garden," even if the unenclosed grazing ground to the north might suffice the eye in place of a "heath or desert in the going forth." The "Panyerman's Close" had in 1579 been let, subject to the panyerman's interest, to Sir Edward Stanhope, a Bencher of the Society, and had been covered by him with stables and "base cottages." For the present, therefore, Bacon had at command only the oblong section, "Gray's Inn Close," *i.e.* some four acres. The following items of account from a MS. in the possession of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn show, in some detail, what he accomplished during the years 1598 and 1599.

Disbursed by the Treasurer in 1598.

Item to Mr. Fr. Bacon towards the levellinge of the Walks, xiii*l*. xiii.

Item more to Slowman for ye Brick wall, lxx*l*. xiii.

The Accompt of Frauncis Bacon Esquire of Money laide out and disbursed for Graies Inne Walkes, taken and agreed upon the xxiiii. of Aprill An. Eliz. xlii.

Imprimis to the carpenter for the stayres and rayles, viii*l*. xs.

FRANCIS BACON AND GRAY'S INN WALKS.

- Item for lxxi. elmes at *ixd.* apiece, *xlxs. vid.*
 For viii. Birche trees at *xviiiid.* the tree, *xiis.*
 For xvi. cherye trees at *xiiid.* the tree, *xvis.*
 For cclxxxvi. bundles of poles and stakes at *iiiiid.* ob the bundle, *vii.*
viiis. iiiid.
 For iii. m. iiiii. c. great oziers at *xiiiiid.* the c., *xxxixs. viiiid.*
 For xx. m. of quicke setts at *iis.* *viiiid.* the m., *iiiiii.* *xiiis.* *iiiiid.*
 For small Bindinge oziers, *xxxvs. id.*
 For i. m. vi. c. of woodbines at *vid.* the c., *viiiis.*
 For iii. m. vii. c. of eglantyne at *xiiid.* the c., *xxxviiis.*
 For cxxv. standers of roses, *xiis. vid.*
 For xx. m. of privye at *iis.* the m., *xlis.*
 For pincks violets and primroses, *viiis.*
 For cuttings of vynes, *iis. vid.*
 For carr. wharfinge and toll of all the stufte and for barrows trestles
 brooms &c., *xxiis. iiiid.*
 For the principall gardiner and his mans wages at *3s.* per diem *xxix.*
daies and a halfe, *iiiiii.* *viiiis. vid.*
 For other gardiners at *xviiiid.* the daie *clxi.* days, *xiiii.* *is. vid.*
 For gardiners at *xvid.* the daie *lxxvi.* daies, *vii.* *iiiiis.*
 For labourers at *xiiid.* per diem *cxxvi.* daies and a halfe, *vii.* *vis. vid.*
 For other wages, *xiiiis.*

Sma. total, *lxi.* *vis. viiiid.*

Rec. of the steward, *xlvi.*

Sic rem. claro computant., *xxvi.* *vis. viiiid.*

which twenty pounds sixe shillings eight pence is the 28 of Aprill 1600
 paidd by me Robte Coates for my Mr. John Brograve Esquire to
 Frauncis Bacon Esquire

Pro me Robt. Coats.

Auditores, Edward Stanhope.
 Nicholas Fuller.

(Disbursed by the Treasurer in 1599.)

- Item to Slowman in full payment of the Northe Brick wall, *ixli.* *vis. viiiid.*
 To the gardiner of the Temple for the Walks, *viiii.* *xvs. iiiid.*
 To Mr. Bacon by the appointment of the Readers towards the seats in
 the Walks, *vii.* *xiiis. iiiid.*

The dates of the enclosure and planting work make it fairly
 clear that any visit paid by Queen Elizabeth must have been sub-
 sequent to the year 1599. She would not have been invited to
 walk among suburban cows, nor to watch Slowman performing
 the task of Balbus. We know, of course, that even in 1602 she
 was still able to go on a progress; so that she was not too old in
 1600, or 1601, to take her pleasure and bestow her graces in a
 garden. Moreover at Shrovetide in 1595 she had witnessed a
 masque by the members of the Society, and declared herself "much

FRANCIS BACON AND GRAY'S INN WALKS.

beholden to Gray's Inn for that it did always study for some sports to present unto her." Both the Cecils had been admitted at the Inn, as well as others of her courtiers; she might have come at their instance, if not at Bacon's. But evidently if she did come, it was in her old age, and even then she can but have seen the Walks in the rough. Only the oblong section was laid out at all; the rest was still covered with squalid buildings. The young elms, birches, and cherry-trees would have shown as yet but little comeliness. There would have been no time to roll and shave the turf into good condition. The new "privye" and quickset hedges could not have been either dense or trim, and the new brick walls must have blazed crudely in the sun.

The expenditure audited in 1600 was, perhaps, as much as Bacon's fellow-Benchers were for the time disposed to vote him. At any rate in the accounts between 1600 and 1608 there are only one or two garden items. But all the time he was a regular attendant at the "Pensions," the business meetings of the governing body at Gray's Inn, and one gathers that he was still pressing his favourite project. In 1605 the Benchers took possession of the "Panyerman's Close," and in due course proceeded to pull down the stables and cottages thereon, thus adding another acre or two to the ground available for planting. Then, in 1607, Bacon was, at last, appointed Solicitor-General, and in the following year he became Treasurer of Gray's Inn. The political and the domestic positions in combination of course gave him a commanding influence in the affairs of the Society, and here we have the sufficient reason why there is so notable a preponderance of garden items in the accounts for 1608 and the years immediately following. Here are some extracts from

The accompt of Sr. Francis Bacon knite the Kings Solicitor gener. and Treasuror of Graies Inn of all the disbursments ffrom the 12 of August 1608 untell the 26 of November 1610.	£ s. d.
To Brooks towards the makinge of the Mount	2 0 0
To Thomas Goodwyn for the timber and carvinge of the Griffin ¹ on the Mount in the Walks	1 10 0
To Mr. Poultney for 30 beeches att 8d. apeece and 5 elmes att 10d. apeece	1 4 2
To John Mortimer gardiner for 150 stakes for the trees, for 100 standers of roses, for 200 red rose plants	1 17 6
To John Mortimer ye 3 of December 1608 for roses sweet bryar setts &c.	4 0 0
To Richard Talbott for playsteringe the Mount in the Walks	5 4 2

¹ The arms of Gray's Inn.

FRANCIS BACON AND GRAY'S INN WALKS.

To Thomas Bourkley 12 Febr. 1608 for priminge and stoppeinge the Type in the Walkes	£	s.	d.
	1	10	0
To Mr. Underwood ye 10 of Marche 1608 for 100 of Sicamore trees	4	11	8
To ye sayd Mr. Underwood for 21 beeches and 8 elmes	1	0	8
To Mr. Maudesley ye slater for slatinge ye tipe in the Walkes	6	13	2
To Mr. Abraham ye 9 of Aprill for pavinge the tipe in the Walkes	4	3	4
To Brooks for makinge of the Bowlinge alley	2	13	0
To Brooks for hearbes, seedes and worke done in the walkes	3	5	7
To Thomas Bartlett for paintinge ye railles and seates and gildinge the Griffin ye 13 Maii 1609	5	13	3
To Slowman 26 Maii 1609 in full payment of all the worke done in the Walkes	56	13	11
To Brooks 2 Jan. 1609 for 30 sicamore trees	1	6	0
To Brooks 11 Jan. 1609 for 18 apletrees and 200 eglantynes, 1000 red roses and 200 oziers	7	15	0
To Brooks 27 Oct. 1610 for sicamore trees	1	15	0

During the next two years there are fewer items. The planting of the avenues had, we may suppose, been finished. In the square section of the ground, however, a newly engaged gardener was still busy. For work there he was paid during these years some £33 besides his wages. We find also items of payment

To Ric. Snethman for slattinge of the terrett in the new bowlinge ground	£	s.	d.
	3	5	0

and

To Tho. Jackson 30 Maii 1612 and Tho. Woodford, bricklajor, the some of 36 <i>li.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> in full payment of the new bricke walle at 4 <i>li.</i> the pole being just 9 pole and 1 foute	£	s.	d.
	36	18	0

Bacon continued to be Treasurer till he went from the Inn "in pompe with ye greate seale before him," but the rest of his accounts have not survived.

In 1622 he returned to his old chambers, and there wrote his essay "Of Gardens." We can imagine him sitting at his window in "Bacon's Buildings"—they stood on the site of No. 1 Gray's Inn Square—contemplating the grounds he had planned and using them as a sketch model for his "platform of a princely garden."

One feature of the Walks which appears in the "platform" deserves a special paragraph. The accounts I have quoted show that the gardeners had been directed in 1608 to make a "Mount,"

FRANCIS BACON AND GRAY'S INN WALKS.

and in the same balance-sheet mention is made of the "Type." This latter would seem to have been a slated canopy supported by pillars,¹ forming what is called elsewhere in the records of the Inn the "Banqueting House." The earliest views of the Walks show the Mount with its Type in a central position approximately on the site now occupied by No. 5 Raymond's Buildings, representing as nearly as possible the "fair Mount . . . with some fine Banqueting House" of the essay. Round the seat under the Type was this inscription, preserved, alas! only in Seward's "Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons":

Franciscus Bacon Regis Solicitor Generalis Executor testamenti
Jeremiæ Bettenham nuper Lectoris hujus hospitii viri innocentis
abstinentis et contemplativi hanc sedem in memoriam ejusdem
Jeremiæ extruxit An. Dom. 1609.

Bettenham's memorial—he had been Treasurer of the Inn in 1595—stood as Bacon left it until 1755, when the Benchers ordered "that the mount called Bacon's Mount be taken away and cleared and the ground covered with grass." A subsequent order directed that search should be made whether there were any spring under the site. Can there have been vague hopes that the Walks might yield medicinal waters, and vie with Bath or Buxton?

Of the flowers mentioned in the essay as suitable for the climate of London, a good many were evidently cultivated at Gray's Inn, roses being predominant. Nor did Bacon forget to arrange, at the northern end, a kitchen garden, from which the gardener appointed in 1622 was required to "furnishe the House with all manor of herbs, roots and sallets." As to the arrangement, it had to be accommodated, of course, to the size of the Society's property and the disposition of their buildings. The plan described in the essay could not have been completely followed here. But the oblong section was evidently "filled with variety of alleys, private, to give a full shade, some of them, wheresoever the sun be"; while the square section, now given up to Verulam Buildings and a lawn-tennis court, was laid out more in the manner of Bacon's "main garden" with "little low hedges" and flower-beds. Between the walks and on the terrace was plenty of the "green grass finely shorn," than which "nothing is more pleasant to the eye."

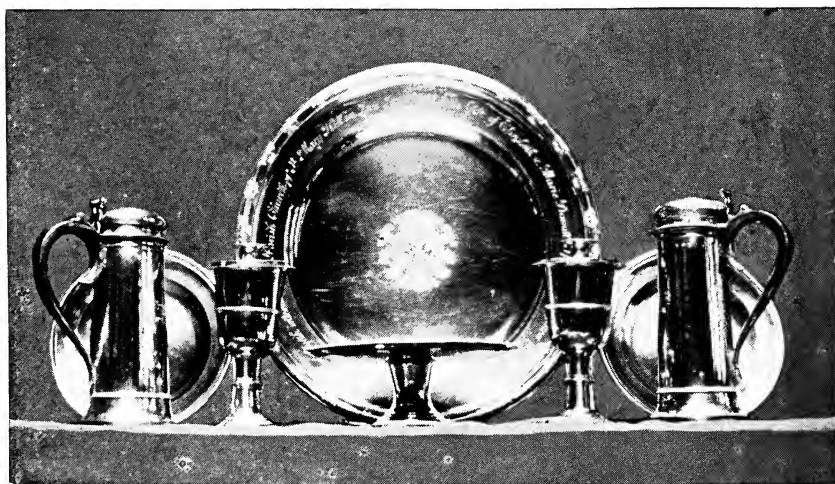
There is no view of the place dating from the days when the essay was written, but no changes are recorded in the Bencher's

¹ The word is used in a similar sense of the canopied turrets on the White Tower in 1532. See Bayley, "History of the Tower of London," 1st ed., Appendix to pt. i.

Christchurch, Newgate Street.



S. Clement, Eastcheap.



NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

minute-books during the seventeenth century; and therefore in all probability the "Prospect of Gray's Inn," drawn by J. Bowles in 1710, now in the Crace Collection, represents with substantial accuracy the alleys, the Mount, the Terrace, and the bowling-green as they were left by the hand of their creator—Francis Bacon.

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE IN THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.

BY EDWIN FRESHFIELD, JUNIOR.

[Continued from p. 207.]

INDEX TO THE PLATE OPPOSITE.

Christchurch, Newgate Street.

Cups from left to right.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. 1560. | 3. 1616. |
| 2. 1562. | 4. 1593. |
| 5. 1660. | |

St. Clement, Eastcheap.

Set of plate made between 1683 and 1727.

INVENTORIES OF PLATE.

Christchurch with S. Leonard, Foster Lane.

Two silver tankards with the date mark for 1617, and a maker's mark, R.S., inscribed with the weights and "Donum Edi: Phillips 1618."

Five silver-gilt cups and covers, inscribed with the weights.

(a) The cup and cover have the date mark for 1560, and a maker's mark a bird (?); height $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter of bowl and foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(b) The cup and cover have the date mark for 1562, and a maker's mark doubtful. The cover is inscribed "C.C."; height of cup $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter of bowl $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of the foot $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

(c) The cup and cover have the date mark for 1593, and a maker's mark, I. G., in monogram, in a shaped shield. The cup is inscribed "Christchurche T.P.I.W. 1593." The cover is inscribed "C.C."; height of cup $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot 4 inches.

(d) The cup has the date mark for 1616, and a maker's mark, C.B. in linked letters in a plain shield, and is inscribed "The gift

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

of T. Harris and T. Hall to St. Leonards Foster Lane 1617." The cover has the date mark for 1618, and the same maker's mark, and is inscribed "The cover is the gift of John Wilford 1618"; height of cup 13 inches, diameter of bowl and foot $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

(e) The cup and cover have the date mark for 1660, and a maker's mark, R.A., with a cinquefoil between two pellets below in a heart-shaped shield. The cover is inscribed "C.C. 1662"; height of cup $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter of bowl $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter of foot $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Two silver patens without feet with the date mark for 1616, and a maker's mark I.P., with a bell below, in a shaped shield, inscribed with the weights and "Mentem non munus Jo: Dowse 1617. S.L.F.M."

A silver paten with the date mark for 1617, and a maker's mark, R.P., with a mullet below, in a shaped shield, inscribed with the weight and "Donum Edi: Phillips 1618."

A silver filagree paten of Indian make inscribed with a coat of arms and "Gulielmi Mainstone ex Indiis Orientalibus reversi, Deo optimo maximo humillimum votum 1675."

Two silver plates with the date mark for 1686, and a maker's mark, P.M., with a mullet above and a fleur-de-lis below in a lobed stamp, inscribed with the weights, and on one "Ex dono Richard Robinson," and on the other "Ex dono Richard Robinson two pounds ten s. Rebekah Tillman five pounds."

Two silver plates belonging to S. Leonard's Church, 1822.

A silver spoon presented in 1774 by the Rev. Rowland Sandiford.

A silver snuff-box, either French or Dutch, eighteenth century.

The silver head of a beadle's staff. The head is a mitre on an orb, date 1830.

The flagons of this church are tankards of the usual type. The cups all belong to *Type 2*. The stem of it differs from the others and has a collar under the bowl. The cup *d* illustrates the clumsier and later design in the foot of the cups of *Type 2*. The Indian paten is quite unique and very fine. It is of the ordinary shape with a foot, but is described as a dish in the official list. I. G., C. B., R. A., I. P., P. M., will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate* under dates 1591, 1606, 1660, 1617, 1682, the bird (?) under date 1567. I. G., C. B., P. M. and the bird will be found on plate at St. Mildred, Bread Street, St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Bartholomew the Great, and St. Botolph, Aldgate, respectively. Both these churches were destroyed in the Fire. Christchurch was rebuilt by Wren, and is one of the largest churches in the City. S. Leonard's church was not rebuilt.

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

S. Clement, Eastcheap, with S. Martin Orgars.

Two silver-gilt tankards inscribed "S.M.O." One has the date mark for 1683, and a maker's mark R in a shaped shield, and is inscribed with the weight and "The gift of Madam Martha Thomlinson, John Bull, Robert Baines, churchwardens 1683." The other has the date mark for 1627, and a maker's mark I I and is inscribed with the weight and "Tymothie Cartwrighte, draper and Mary his wife donors hereof Ao: 1627."

Two silver-gilt cups with the date mark for 1715, and a maker's mark P.L., inscribed with the weights, and on one, "St. C.E.C.," and on the other, "St. M.O."

Two silver-gilt paten covers with the date mark for 1716, and the same maker's mark, P.L., and inscribed with the weights, and on one, "St. C.E.C.," and on the other, "St. M.O."

A silver-gilt paten with the same date and maker's marks as the cups, and inscribed with the weight and "St. M.O."

Two silver-gilt almsdishes with the date mark for 1715, and the same maker's mark, P.L., and respectively inscribed as on the two patens.

A large silver-gilt almsdish with the date mark for 1726, and a maker's mark, P.P., crowned, with a rose above the letters, inscribed with the weight and "The gift of Elizabeth and Marie Davall spinsters, daughters of Thomas Davall late of London merchant who lyeth interred in the parish church of S Mary Hill in Love Lane Ano: Dom: 1727."

A small silver-gilt spoon, with no marks visible, inscribed "S. Martin Orgars."

A small set of plate consisting of a chalice, paten, and bottle for private use, made in the nineteenth century.

It will be noticed that the bulk of this plate was made in Queen Anne's reign. The flagons are tankards of the usual type. The cups are a debased form of *Type 2*. The paten is unusually large, and is standing in front of the almsdish, itself a large piece of plate. The maker's marks, R. and I I., will be found in Appendix A, *Old English Plate*, under dates 1677 and 1619, and P. L. in Appendix A, Part 2, under date 1715, and is there given as the mark of Francis Plymley. I have some doubt as to the mark on the large dish. The upper part of the mark, the crown and the rose, are plain enough, but the two letters below are very much worn. They are apparently PP, but if not they may be CL, the mark of John Clifton, Appendix A, 1718, or SL, the mark of Samuell Lea, Appendix A, Part 2, 1721. Both these churches were destroyed in the Fire. S. Clement's church was rebuilt by Wren. S. Martin

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

Orgars church, dedicated to S. Martin of Tours, was presented to S. Paul's Cathedral in 900 by Ordgarus the Dane. The church, described as a "small thing" by Stow, was destroyed in the Great Fire and afterwards rebuilt and assigned to the French community, who had a minister episcopally ordained and used the Liturgy translated into French.

S. Dunstan in the East.

Two silver-gilt tankards with the date mark for 1628 and a maker's mark S over W in a shaped shield, inscribed with the weight and "S. Dunstan in the Este Ano: Dom 1628."

A modern flagon, silver-gilt, made in 1877, and inscribed "Pascha nostrum immolatus est Christus."

Four silver-gilt cups, two large and two small. Two of the former and one of the latter have the date mark for 1717 and a maker's mark L E in a circular stamp with seven dots and two pellets, inscribed with the weights and "St. Dunstan in the East 1717." The fourth, a small cup, has the date mark for 1865.

Four silver-gilt patens, two large and two small, inscribed with the weights and the same date and maker's marks as the older cups.

Two silver-gilt almsdishes; the one has the same marks as the patens, the other was made to match it in 1844.

A silver-gilt almsdish with the date mark for 1627 and the same maker's mark as on the flagons, inscribed with the weight and "Ex dono Gilberti Keate Anno Dom: 1628. S. Dunstan in the Este."

A silver-gilt spoon with the date mark for 1717, and a maker's mark, HO, with a fleur-de-lis below and a crown above in a shaped stamp.

A silver oyster knife and fork with mother-of-pearl handles, made in the nineteenth century.

A muffineer, made of cut glass, with a silver top and the date mark for 1854.

A plated badge and chain for the beadle. The badge is oval. On one side is an engraving of S. Dunstan in episcopal dress, with a mitre on his head and tongs in his hand and the devil in the corner. The date of it is 1802.

A silver top for a beadle's staff. The top is an oval medallion on a pear-shaped knob. The medallion has the same representation of S. Dunstan as on the badge, but in relief on both sides.

A silver wand with a fluted stem. The top is a medallion set in a laurel wreath and surmounted by a mitre. An inscription on the medallion records the presentation of it in 1821.

The flagons in this church are tankards of the usual type. The

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

cups have conical bowls splayed at the lip, and with a low stem almost as large in circumference as the bowl, and they are similar in shape to the small cup at All Hallows, Barking. The small cups are similar to the large ones. The mark L. E. will be found on plate at S. Margaret Pattens, and in *Old English Plate*, Appendix A, Part 2, under date 1699, where it is given as the mark of Timothy Ley. W S will be found under date 1636, and H O in Part 2 of the Appendix, under date 1721. The writer recently had the wand belonging to this church copied at the expense of the Bishop of Madras for the Cathedral in that city. The mitre is of the same design as those on the staves at S. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and S. Margaret, Lothbury. The oyster knife and fork, singularly appropriate to a church in the vicinity of Billingsgate, and the muffineer, point to parochial conviviality, but in that respect S. Dunstan's parish is not peculiar. At S. Giles, S. James, Garlick-hithe, and S. Botolph, Aldersgate, various cups and miscellaneous pieces of plate such as a snuff-box, tea-spoons, and sugar-tongs, all point in the same convivial direction. The business no doubt went the more smoothly for these accessories, and the vestry meetings were not the perfunctory performances they are now.

This church was destroyed in the Great Fire, and the spire was restored by Wren. The rest of the church was rebuilt early in the eighteenth century.

S. Dunstan in the West.

Two silver-gilt tankards; both have the date mark for 1618 and a maker's mark, W.C., with an arrow between the letters in a plain shield. They are inscribed with the weights, and were given by Anthony Gybes, cook, to be freed from serving parish office.

Three silver-gilt cups and paten covers inscribed with the weights. One has the date mark for 1599 and a maker's mark, ? a plant or tree in a plain shield, and the cover to it has the date mark for 1598 and a maker's mark RP.

The second has the date mark for 1623 and a maker's mark, R.C. The cover has the same marks. They were given by Dr. White whose arms are inscribed on the cover, and "Calix charitatis T.W." on the cup.

The third has the date mark for 1634 and a maker's mark, PG, in a trefoil stamp. The cover has the same marks. They were given by Ann Stamp in 1634.

Two silver-gilt cups. The one has the date mark for 1763 and a maker's mark, C.T.W.W., and the other has the date mark for 1808. They are inscribed with the weights and were purchased by the parish.

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

A silver-gilt paten raised on a wire stem or foot with the date mark for 1599, and a maker's mark as on the first cup. It is inscribed with the weight.

Two silver patens with the date mark for 1671 and a maker's mark, F.G., inscribed with the weights. They were given by Dorothy Buckley in 1671.

Two silver-gilt spoons inscribed with the weights. The one has the date mark for 1675 and a maker's mark S. crowned. The other has the date mark for 1679, and a maker's mark, S.V.

Two silver almsdishes with the date mark for 1763 and bought by the parish in that year. They are inscribed with the weights. Also five metal almsdishes, namely, two metal-plated, the gift of S. Walford in 1832, used for infant school collections, two pewter dishes on feet with a figure of S. Dunstan engraved on them, made in 1726, and a modern metal-gilt dish.

A small set of plate consisting of a paten, chalice and bottle for private use, date 1814.

Two beadle's staves, a pair. The heads are silver statuettes of S. Dunstan in episcopal dress with tongs in his left hand. Made for the parish in 1821.

The silver-gilt mace of the S. Dunstan's precinct of the ward of Farringdon Without. Made in 1680.

The flagons of this church are tankards of the usual type. The three old cups belong to *Type 2*; the bowls are very deep in proportion to the stems. The two cups purchased by the parish in 1763 and 1808 belong to *Type 8*, but they have baluster stems. The paten raised on the wire stem was originally a paten without a foot. In the parish printed inventory of the plate the patens presented by Dorothy Buckley are mis-described as almsdishes, and the seal-headspoons are mis-described as Apostle spoons. The staff heads are good, and one of them will be found illustrated on p. 268, Vol. III., of this Magazine. This church is situated in the Ward of Farringdon Without the Walls, and the Ward is divided into four precincts: S. Andrew, S. Bride, S. Dunstan, and S. Sepulchre, and each precinct has its mace. These maces are of course purely secular emblems, and are carried by the beadle before the alderman of the ward on official occasions. This mace was made by Sir Francis Child for the parish in 1680. The parish had nominated Sir Francis to serve office either as churchwarden or scavenger, but he refused to serve, and the mace was taken in satisfaction for the fine he incurred by not serving the parish. There do not appear to be any plate marks on it. The maker's mark, WC. RC. and PG., will be found on plate at S. Alban, Wood Street, S. Swithin, and S. Anne and S. Agnes respectively; and the marks W.C., R.P., R.C.,

ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

C.T.W.W., F.G., and S., in Appendix A of *Old English Plate*, under dates 1617, 1598, 1624, 1758, 1688, and 1664 respectively. C.T.W.W. and F.G. are there given as the marks of Whipham and Wright, and, probably, Fras. Garthorne. This church was rebuilt at the commencement of the nineteenth century.

[To be continued.]

ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION, 1569.

TRANSCRIBED BY ARTHUR HUSSEY.

[Continued from p. 212.]

DEANERY OF CHARING.

CHARING:—That William Willarde and Henry Baker, hath not received the holy communion by the space of one whole year last past. Dionise Holsworthe and Alice Ouglyve hath not received the communion during the same time.

The Parson is not resident, neither relieveth the poor, nor keepeth hospitality within the said parish.

Augustine Draper, gentleman, is a notorious Swearer and Blasphemer of the name of the Almighty.

Mr. Isaac and Mistress Hales was (*sic*) married out of the church, and that William Fleet and Mistress Katherine Honiwood were married in Mr. Robert Honiwood's house by the Vicar of the said parish of Charing.

Augustine Draper, gentleman, George Hubbard and William Hulke and Thomas Barrett have not paid to the poor men's box according to their cessment.

KENINGTON:—That their church lacketh reparation and the church-yard is unfenced, and the place in the church where the altar stood is unpaved.

Richard Dennys hath not received the holy communion since Easter was twelve-month's, for the which he was presented to Mr. Denne and standeth excommunicate. And also Thomas Marshall hath not received the Holy communion this two years.

That there is a legacy given by the will of Richard Hooker of which will John Warren is executor.

Thomas Marshall doth not live with his wife, according to the laws of God.

John Sharpe denieth to pay certain money, viz. twelve pence according to a cess orderly made by the parishioners, and that he will give nothing to the poor.

ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

SANDHURST :—That the executors of John Bobyus hath in their hands 6s. 8d. given to the poor of the parish of Sandhurst, by the will of one Standen deceased.

WESTWELL :—That the chancel is not well covered nor glazed.

The wife of Deny Rayfield hath not received the communion.

Thomas Frenchborne and his wife live not together; and that one Godfrey Haynes is gone from his wife, but it is not known where he is.

EASTWELL :—That George Green is a common drunkard, and a bad comer to the church.

Ellys Turner keepeth an ale house and is suspected to admit the said Green and such others, both in the time of divine service and otherwise.

PLUCKLEY :—That the Minister doth minister the holy communion in fine common bread.

The parsonage-house is in great decay.

William . . . liveth apart from his wife.

ASHFORD :—That the Vicar doth not read the Injunctions quarterly. That he never read the Homily for Adultery, saving one parcel only, and that the begining thereof.

The windows of the chancel are torne (*sic*), whereby the sparrows and other birds come into the church in default of Robert Dewarde, farmer of the Vicarage.

That in certain windows of the church are many monuments of idolatry and superstition not defaced.

That in the Revestrie are certain copes and vestments for Priest, Deacon, and Subdeacon with other Trumpery.

The Vicar is a haunter of Taverns, a player at Tables.

Also that on the Sunday next before Michaelmas day, he said in the Pulpit as followeth viz. : "Upon Thursday next shall be the Feast of S. Michael, in the which Feast all the Orders of Angels are honourable as God himself."

The said Vicar said that children dying without Baptism are fire-brands of hell.

Richard Bedell doth abuse the church-yard with his swine, and that he hath in his house resort commonly in the time of service.

Walter Pounce is a common swearer and blasphemor of God.

Johanne Whithode widow, is a slanderer and scolderer, and also suspected that she cannot say the Lord's Prayer in English, because she doth use to say it in Latin.

Robert Dewarde and his wife live not together, but a part.

The wife of Richard Helbysolde liveth slanderously from her husband.

Robert Dewarde hath been presented vehemently suspected of whoredom, but nothing was done as far as we know, in whom the default is we cannot tell.

Mary Trappam hath been presented, vehemently suspected of whore-

ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

dom, and nothing done as aforesaid. Her father Henry Posyer reporteth openly that he hath spent £20 in this matter.

Robert Deward hath been vehemently suspected of whoredom with one Barbara Stere widow, whom he kept covertly in his house, and never shewed himself penitent for the same at any time, to our knowledge, and also without any reconciliation unto the congregation as far as we know.

The same Robert Dewarde is vehemently suspected of whoredom with his servant Margaret Virgen. To this Thomas Newstreet doth not agree.

HEADCORN :—That Francis Rawson vicar there, is suspected to live incontinently with one Elisabeth Newman, and that the said Rawson sent her away by Christopher Otwaye.

That the wife of Mr. Robert Hearne who dwelleth at Wolmerton in Hampshire, and she living here in the parish of Hedcorn suspiciously.

LITTLE CHART :—That the Sacrament is ministered in a tin cup.

BEATRISDEN [Bethersden] :—That the chancel is decayed very much.

The wife of one John Tyrrenden hath committed incest with her husband's father.

The wife of one Henry Mylles liveth from her husband; viz., he dwelleth at Tenterden she at Beatrisden.

CRANBROOK :—That one Henry Whytmore hath a maid in his house which had a child.

John Rayes hath committed adultery.

George Knocheford brought a woman to town saying that she was his wife, and she hath another husband alive, and hath had two children by the said George.

James White and William Goddard hath not received the Communion for three or four years.

GREAT CHART :—That Robert Stede and William Crosswell have absented themselves from divine service of (*sic*) All Saints Day, and Sunday next before, and other days.

Richard Younge late churchwarden of Great Chart, did sell to Cuthbert Vaughan a cottage that was provided for the poor to dwell in, the money thereof is not answered to the parish, and that there remaineth amongst the evidences one obligation, whereof William Goldwell gentleman his heirs executors and administrators be bound to William Sharpe in ten pounds for the payment of six pounds, which as is said the said William Sharpe being churchwarden lent to the said William Goldwell, and as yet not answered nor paid them to the parish.

Robert Brasyer and Thomas Mare live not together with their wives, being married, but slanderously live apart.

TENTERDEN :—That the Minister doth minister the Communion in common bread.

ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S VISITATION.

John Hopton readeth divine service, having received no orders, neither tolerated to that effect.

Robert Ashenden and Henry Innever for not receiving the Communion.

Robert Ashenden, executor of the last will and testament of Robert Trayton late of Tenterden deceased for with holding a certain legacy given by the said testator.

Henry Mylles liveth from his wife.

FRITTENDEN :—That the Minister doth minister the Communion in common bread sometimes.

John Swadeford and Gilbert Westlye, churchwardens, did sell a cope, two vestments, to Edward Dore of Cranbrook for twenty shillings, and certain lynnans to Henry Wyborne for two shillings and eightpence.

John Swadeford and William Lord sold to Thomas Hovenden as much brass as come to two shillings and fourpence.

HAWKHURST :—That it is suspected that William Everden hath committed adultery with the wife of Thomas Bullock, and that she hath confessed the same, and that her husband did say that the said Everden was in bed with his wife as he hath confessed.

Henry Peke the farmer of the parsonage is in the default of the cloyer [enclosure] of the church, lying open and not amended.

Robert Tollarst did thatch upon the sabbath day, and carried wood upon Michaelmas Day.

Thomas Reade did plough upon S. Martin's Day.

Richard Atkyn the elder, did carry and re-carry corn upon the sabbath-day.

Thomas Atkyn hath said, as his servant hath reported, that when the Bell tolled to a Sermon—"now I will carry up my sow to have her instructed."

Thomas Pattenden hath committed incest with Elenor Skynner his wife's sister.

SMARDEN :—That Beatrice Dawbye hath had a child unlawfully begotten, and she saith that John Goldie is the father of the same. And also that one Mother Dawbye her mother is a bawde.

Margarett Wood hath committed whoredom with one John Shippenden, as the fame goeth, and as she saith.

Thomas Lakes with holdeth four kine given by his father James Lakes, deceased, to the use of the poor of Smarden for ever.

Edward Gorram hath married his father's sister's daughter.

BIDDENDEN :—That Philip Simpson being a Deacon doth not go orderly in his apparel.

Gregory Taylor with holdeth in his hands £3 and odd money due to the church.

RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

Clement Asherst late parishioner of Byddenden, now dwelling within the Diocese of Rochester, hath refused to pay two shillings at which he was orderly cessed. And also William French and Christopher Amys for the like fault.

Thomas Therar liveth from his wife, and is now in Sussex.

William Kamberlaine and his wife, John Crottenden and Thomas Delmar hath not received the holy communion at Easter last nor since.

The said William Kamberlaine and John Crottenden hath absented themselves from the church upon Sundays and other festival days.

[To be continued.]

RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES, NO. XI.

Upminster Station to Upminster Village ($\frac{1}{4}$ mile), Cranham ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile), North Ockendon (3 miles), South Ockendon ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles), Stifford ($6\frac{1}{2}$ miles), and Grays ($8\frac{1}{2}$ miles). By train from Fenchurch Street Station (L. T. and S. Railway) to Upminster, returning from Grays. Maps: Ordnance Survey (one-inch scale), sheets 257 and 271.

GENERALLY speaking we shall find in this walk few examples of domestic architecture beyond average interest, except the remains of Cranham Hall. But the tourist will be amply repaid by the series of churches, in every instance but one of Norman foundation, that are to be seen in villages included in the route. Unfortunately the hand of the restorer has been very heavily laid on all of them; but enough of the original work still remains, especially in their interiors, to give joy to the traveller. The examples of towers and spires possessed by them are also worthy of study.

Leaving Upminster we take the road running south, and after a quarter-mile walk arrive at the village. The church (St. Lawrence) stands at the south-east junction of the roads, and is approached by two fine avenues of old yew trees, which have completely arched over each path and meet at the top. The church key is obtained at the rectory on the west side of the churchyard.

Externally the only object left to admire is the stone tower, evidently of Norman construction, but with windows of later date. This tower is surmounted by a quaint wooden belfry and a lead-covered roof. It is of interest to observe the method employed inside to carry the belfry—by large oak posts and framing.

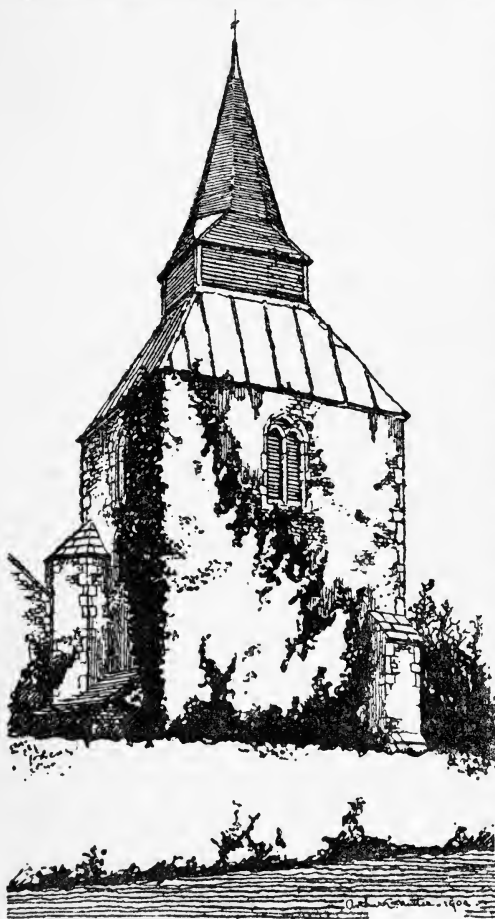
The semicircular-headed doorway in the tower, with the crescent

RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

hinges on the door, may be set down as the earliest work now visible ; then the tower arch, which is of thirteenth-century character ; and the nave arcade, a good example of the work of the following century.

There is a good carved fifteenth-century oak screen at the eastern end of the north aisle to enclose the chapel. Bloxam ("Gothic Architecture") says that this screen had a cresting of later date, but this, doubtless, disappeared at the restoration. The north window of the chapel is filled with old glass, containing the arms of Deincourt and other families.

There are several brasses now fixed on the walls in various positions : to Gerardt d'Ewes, Hamlett Clarke and Alicia his second wife, 1624, John Stanley, 1626, Grace Latham, 1626, and others. The monuments include several to the Branfill family, 1709-1758, and the Redman family, 1758. The best view of the church is to be had from the rectory garden, on the west side.



UPMINSTER CHURCH, ESSEX.
From a sketch by Sydney Castle.

Our next visit will be to Cranham, which is reached by following the road to the east of the church for about three-quarters of a mile, and then through a gateway along the road branching off to the right, by the railway arch. The church, with its lofty spire, will

RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

be visible from the road. It is quite modern and of little interest. Proceed along this road through the farmyard at the west side of the Hall, and then bear to the left by the old garden walls, noting the double enclosure with the magnificent gates of wrought iron-work leading into the garden.

Continuing past these, crossing the railway and turning to the right along the road, and afterwards again to the left, we reach the church of North Ockenden (St. Mary Magdalene). Here the building is of Norman structure, with a square embattled ivy-covered tower of later date at the west end.

The south door is a rare example of a "stilted" Norman arch ornamented with zigzag and other ornaments.

Inside the church, in the north chapel, are many remarkable monuments to the Poyntz family, lords of the manor of North Ockendon; one especially should be noticed, which has a large alabaster altar tomb with a painted wooden canopy over it.

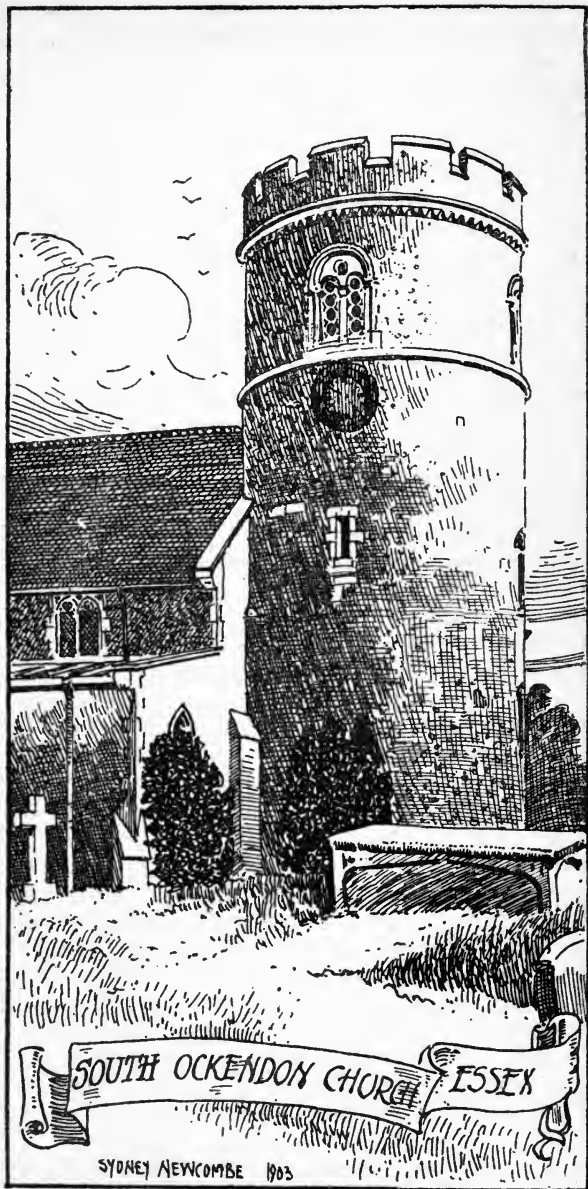
To reach the village, which lays about half a mile east, cross the footpath from the road opposite to the churchyard. We must, however, pause after leaving the church in order to examine the exterior of the Hall, adjoining the churchyard on the south side.

It will be noticed that the bulk of the building is of eighteenth-century date, but an inspection will show that the outbuildings, barns, etc., are mainly of Tudor work, all in red bricks. The moat, also remaining in great part, is still filled with water.

After an inspection of the village, we proceed along the road to the south, and reach South Ockenden, a large, straggling village, mainly grouped around a triangular green, the church being on the south side. This building (St. Nicholas), besides having one of the few round towers in Essex, also has on the north side what is generally considered one of the finest ornamented Norman doorways in the county. There are several orders of mouldings in the arch, all richly decorated with lozenge, zigzag, and carvings. The columns on either side are spirally fluted and carved. The tower, which is placed at the west end of the nave, is of circular shape and Norman origin, embattled on top, and is built of flints and stone. Some of the arches are made with bricks. Unfortunately almost all the stonework in it has been renewed by restoration, and it is difficult to say whether the elaborate two-light belfry windows are modern copies of the originals or not; possibly they are inventions.

It is generally stated that this tower carried a hexagonal spire, but this was destroyed by lightning in 1638, and has never been rebuilt.

The next point of our journey will be Stifford, two miles to the south-east. There is a good field walk all the way, starting from



RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

a small group of cottages, a short distance south of the church, and on the east side of them. The village of Stifford is seen lying prettily on the rising ground above the valley of the Mar Dyke, and the country generally is well wooded.

There are several old gabled plastered houses with tiled roofs to be noted in the village.

Originally Stifford Church (St. Mary) consisted of a nave with south aisle, a chancel with a chapel on the south side, and another on the north side of the nave; but this has disappeared, the arch opening into it being built up. There is a tower at the west end, surmounted by a shingled broach spire. The fabric is for the greater part, undoubtedly of Norman date, although the only visible remains are in the doorway on the north side of the nave, the principal entrance to the church. Note well the ironwork on this door, which is very early, and possibly contemporary with the stone doorway. Notwithstanding the wholesale restoration to which the fabric has been subjected in recent years, there are several features of great interest, particularly the group of three lancet windows in the east wall of the south chapel, and several others in the nave and aisle. The font is of thirteenth-century date. It has a square bowl, supported at each corner by a circular shaft, with moulded caps and bases, and in the centre by a trefoil clustered column—a somewhat unusual variation in shape.

The church is rich in brasses, ecclesiastical and others; and there is also a slab in the floor of the chancel with an incised inscription in Lombardic characters to David de Tilleberry, who died in 1330. This stone has five small incised crosses, as if it had, at one time, been an altar slab. There are also considerable remains of the mediæval colour decoration on the arcade between the nave and the south aisle.

From the church we proceed by the path through the churchyard and along the lane to the south, then by another field path across the hill, when Grays will be seen directly in the valley below, the Thames beyond, and the Kentish hills on the opposite side of the river. The station is situate in the main street.

THE INDENTS OF THE DESPOILED BRASSES IN ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL. No. II.

BY TOM E. SEDGWICK.

[Continued from p. 141.]

AFTER the short history given in April of the spoliation of the brasses which formerly existed in the Cathedral Church at Rochester, and of the subsequent treatment of their matrices or casements, I now propose to give some account of each of the twenty-three matrices still remaining, and to point out what may be learned by a close study of them.

I. Against the wall of the Jesus Chapel, in the north transept, is fastened a unique lozenge-shaped slab, forty-five inches square and about three inches thick. The top corner has been broken off and the whole surface has been coated over with tar, or some such substance. The composition consisted of the figure of a man, whose feet rested on a quadrangle inscription, by the left knee of the indent of which has a semicircular outline. This may have been the end of the scroll, held by him, bearing an ejaculatory prayer.

On either side of the figure were the Blessed Virgin and the Angel Gabriel, in the attitudes in which they were customarily shown in sixteenth-century representations of the Annunciation. The Virgin held a scroll, which probably bore the legend *ECCE ANCILLA D'NI.*, and the angel held a staff, or lily wand in the left hand; and a scroll, which would have read *AVE MARIA GRATIA PLENA.*, depended in front of his figure. It is evident that the two figures were designed, cut out, and engraved before it was found that the space to the left of the central figure was not sufficiently wide to allow for the base of the figure of the Virgin Mary, except in an oblique position. Above the head of the individual commemorated is an indent, for which various interpretations have been suggested. Mr. St. John Hope is of opinion that the original brass displayed the three figures of the Blessed Trinity seated on a throne. The Coronation of the Virgin has also been hazarded as a possible alternative, but I am myself of opinion that St. Andrew, crucified on a cross saltaire, was represented, since either of the other two solutions would have had a straight base, without an extra piece beneath, which is otherwise unaccountable. On either side of this were kneeling figures of saints. That on the dexter side would seem, from the outline of a cock which formed part of

BRASSES IN ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

the design, to have been St. Peter, brother of St. Andrew; but it is uncertain whether it was St. Paul, or the patron saint of the person commemorated, who was figured in the sinister. This slab may have been to the memory of one of the last priors of the place, as ecclesiastics of lower order would not have been able to afford so elaborate a memorial; and from the style of the design it would have to be fixed at about 1500. From the prominence given to the Annunciation, it is probable that the brass was originally laid in the old Lady Chapel, in the south transept.

EPISCOPAL INDENTS.

We are fortunately able to allocate with some degree of certainty the four episcopal indents still extant. This is due, in some measure, to the frequent translation to other sees,¹ on which Weever remarked: "For so most commonly in ancient times, as now, they departed from this place before they departed from the World, this ecclesiasticall preferment being but a step to some higher advancement."² This Browne Willis³ also referred to when he stated nearly two centuries ago that during the 250 years which had elapsed from Bishop Lowe, "tho' near 30 Bishops have presided here, not above six of them have died possessed of this small Bishoprick, the rest having all been translated to other sees and there interred."

Shrubsole and Denne, however, pointed out in 1772⁴ that "Thomas Trilleck, Thomas Brinton, and Richard Yong, bishops of this see, all lie buried in St. Mary's Chapel, but no trace remains of the particular place where they were interred." They may probably have looked around for such "traces" in the now Lady Chapel, which is west of the part which used to be used for the purpose.

Thorpe indicated in the iconography of the cathedral given in his "Custumale Roffense," 1780, the then positions of four such slabs,

¹ Of the nineteen bishops who presided over the see during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the tombs of Hamo de Hythe, John of Shepey, and John Lowe are still to be seen; William de Bottlesham and John Langdon were buried elsewhere; William Wittlesey and John Kemp became eventually Archbishops of Canterbury, and Thomas Scott and Thomas Savage were both elevated to the Archbishopric of York; three others were translated to London, and two to other sees. This only leaves five to be accounted for, and if we can assign to Bishop John, of Bottlesham, the now lost slab at the foot of the sedilia which Thorpe erroneously attributed to Bishop John of Shepey, and to which Browne Willis also appears to have referred, we can thus account for the resting-places of all the bishops of this see for two hundred years.

² "Funereall Monuments," 1631, p. xxx.

³ "History of Abbeys," 1718, p. 289.

⁴ "Hist. and Antiq. of Rochester," p. 60.

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which, however, he described as "gravestones of Bishops." One of these was then just inside the west door, one in the presbytery, and the remaining two were in the south transept, with another, undescribed, slab next to them. John Storer showed these three slabs on the plan, published in 1816, which appeared as one of the plates of vol. iii. of his "History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Churches." At the present time there are two in the north choir aisle, one in the south transept, and one in the presbytery; all of the four are in full mass vestments, mitred, with the right hand held up in the attitude of benediction, and the head of the pastoral staff showing above the left shoulder.

II. Bishop RICHARD YONG (1404-1418) is evidently commemorated by the enormous slab now lying in the south transept of the cathedral. The canopy is triple, all the soffits being cusped, whilst the shafts are widened so as to allow each to contain five saints, the tops of both shafts being terminated in triple finials. A small piece of the original brass is still to be seen in the inside finial on the dexter side. The arms of the see and of the bishop himself would have been displayed on the two shields on either side of the mitre, of which it will be noticed that both points are clearly shown. Beneath the central composition was a strip of brass chased in a quaterfoliated or other geometrical design, on which, by the left foot of the bishop, a unique representation of a dog was to be seen. A plain ribbon inscription completed the monument.

Richard Young, who was translated hither from Bangor, was actively engaged in the campaign against the Lollards. In 1401 he had, at the command of Henry IV., gone on an embassy to Germany, to explain the circumstances connected with the deposition of Richard II. He was remembered at Rochester principally on account of having put to an end a controversy between the monks and townspeople as to the latter being allowed to complete the building of the church of St. Nicholas outside the cathedral, instead of having to attend mass at the altar dedicated to that Saint situate in the nave of the cathedral. Lambarde states that the figure of the bishop was in one of the windows of Frindbury Church, which the latter had glazed at his own cost, but this, like the brass, is, however, now long lost. By his will, dated 17th October, 1418, he had directed: "Corpus meum sepeliendum in capella beate Marie situata in ecclesia Roffensis in parte Australi dicte Capelle. Item volo quod ubi corpus meum sepelietur ponatur lapis marmoreus juxta decenciam meam prout ipsis executoribus melius videbitur."¹

¹ Reg. Chicheley 1, f. 323, quoted in "Arch. Cant.," vol. xxx., p. 295.



INDENT OF THE BRASS OF BISHOP RICHARD YONG (1404-1418).

BRASSES IN ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

III. In the floor of the presbytery is a large smooth marble matrix, probably to the memory of Bishop WILLIAM WELLYS (1437-1444). His pastoral staff was extremely elegant in design, and, like the mitre, was crocketed. Four shields were displayed around the figure. The ribbon inscription is bold, and is interrupted by six roundels. The question of what was originally represented above the head of the figure has never yet been satisfactorily solved. From the fretty outlines at the sides, wings were evidently depicted, which would lead to the suggestion that the soul was shown, as a little child, being borne up in a sheet by angels; but this would not account for the semicircular base of the indent. The slab measures 115 by 46 inches.

William Wellys was formerly Abbot of York. He was one of the few who dared to attend Convocation during the Plague in 1438. He visited the Priory of Rochester in 1439, and drew up regulations for its better government, and attended to the affairs of the diocese in person, and moreover took a personal interest in the sittings of his own Consistorial Court. His death took place at Trottescliffe, February 24, 1444.

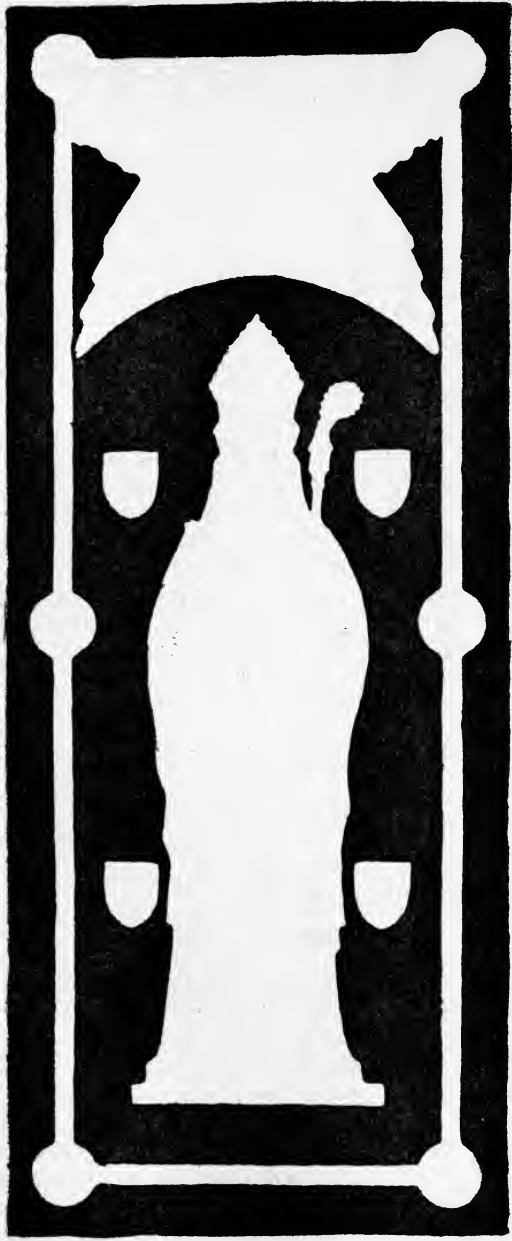
IV. Bishop Thomas Trilleck (1364-1372) was commemorated by the brass which was inlaid in this stone. By his will, dated 11th December, 1372, he directed his body to be buried in the Cathedral Church, and from the will of his successor, Thomas of Brinton, we learn that it was in the Lady Chapel.¹ This stone was removed, probably by Cottingham, to a position immediately inside the great west doorway, the surface has consequently become worn, in many places flush with the bed of the indent. The slab is, together with No. V., now laid in the north choir aisle of the cathedral, in order to avoid further damage from the ever increasing foot traffic of worshippers and visitors. The brass was very similar in many of its characteristics to that commemorating Abbot John Moote, a plate of which was given in Vol. I. of this Magazine.² The figure is surmounted by a single canopy. Four shields, and a ribbon inscription with the evangelistic symbols in roundels, completed the design.

Bishop Trilleck was formerly dean of St. Paul's, and, as heir to his brother John, he sold the premises known as Trilleck's Inn, Oxford, to William of Wykeham, on which site the latter built New Inn Hall, which had a high reputation in the seventeenth century, but has now ceased to have an independent existence.

V. Trilleck's successor, Bishop Thomas of Brinton (1373-1389), seems to have had the largest brass in the cathedral. The pas-

¹ "Arch. Cant.," vol. xxiii. (1898), p. 294.

² "Home Counties Magazine," Vol. I., 1899, opposite p. 154.



INDENT OF THE BRASS OF BISHOP WILLIAM WELLYS (1437-1444).

HERTS BOOKPLATES.

toral staff was crocketed, but the mitre was plain, both points being shown (see plate opposite). Across the middle of the indent of the figure is a trough wherein a piece of metal was sunk, on to which the two pieces used for the figure of brass were brazed. The central portion of the triple canopy was continued into a super-canopy, in which there was a representation of the Blessed Trinity. Five saints were depicted in either shaft, each being under a separate canopy. Four shields and a marginal inscription were in the original design. The stone has suffered by being broken across in removal; a piece missing at the bottom sinister corner is now replaced by cement. The wooden casing of the steps formerly leading to St. William's shrine covers the base of the matrix.

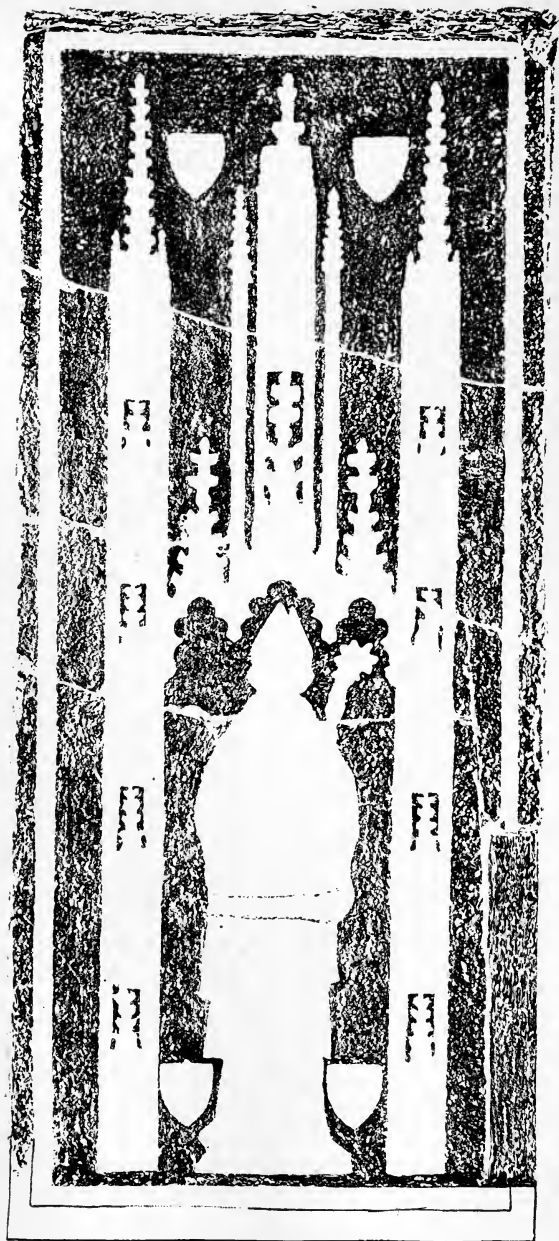
Brinton was confessor to Richard II., and at the time of his appointment to the see by Gregory XI. he was a monk of Norwich. He is specially to be remembered for the sermon he preached on the day after the coronation of Richard II., in which he urged all classes present to have a better understanding with each other, and exhorted those that were about the King that they "should forsake vice and studie to live in cleanness of life and virtue. For if by their example the King were trained in goodnesse, all should be well; but if he declined through their sufference from the right waie, the people and kingdome were like to fall in danger and perish."

[To be continued.]

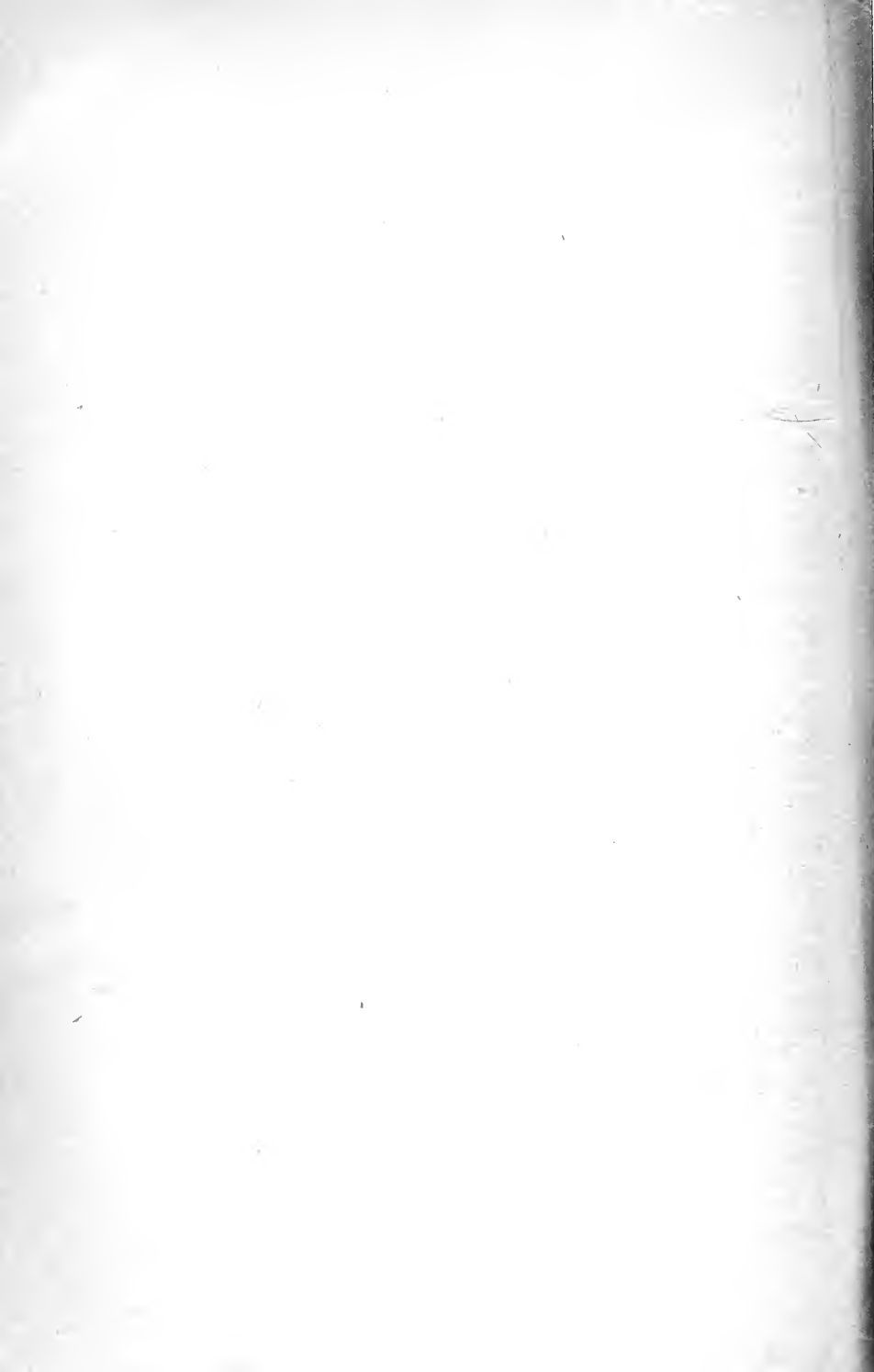
HERTS BOOKPLATES.

BY ALFRED A. BETHUNE-BAKER, F.S.A.

IT was my original intention to confine these notes, as a general rule, to plates bearing addresses within the county dealt with, but in looking up Hertfordshire plates I have not found in my own collection as many plates with inscribed addresses in the county as I have done in the case of some other counties. This is very likely a mere coincidence, but it has compelled me to extend my inquiries somewhat beyond the limits which I originally set myself, and to allocate various unaddressed plates to this county. The result shows that the Herts collector has a wide range of plates before him, and the potentiality of some specially interesting and valuable finds.



Indent of the Brass of Thomas of Brinton,
Bishop of Rochester, 1373-1389.



HERTS BOOKPLATES.

First let us take the famous plate of Sir Nicholas Bacon. It is true that he was not a native of the county, but his ownership of Gorhambury and the peerage titles of his still more famous son, link the name of Sir Nicholas Bacon indissolubly with Hertfordshire, and any notice of Herts bookplates would be wanting if it failed to refer to his plate. It is a typical early armorial, showing the quartered coat of Bacon and Quapode. It exists in two states, one coloured and with the inscription "N. Bacon eques auratus & magni Sigilli Angliæ Custos librum hunc bibliothecæ Cantabrig: dicavit. 1574", which shows that in that state, at any rate, it was used as a giftplate and not as the bookplate of Sir Nicholas Bacon himself; its other state is uncoloured and anonymous, and in that state it may have been his own personal plate. If it was so used, it is probably the most interesting Early English plate there is. It has been reproduced more than once: in its coloured state it figures as a frontispiece to the second edition of Castle's "English Bookplates," while the anonymous state is to be found in Hardy's "Bookplates."

Many of the Bakers of Bayfordbury have used armorial bookplates showing the bearings granted in 1573 to George Baker, of London, and to the descendants of his father; the best in appearance is an anonymous early armorial bearing the initials "S. B." on the wreath. It may have belonged to Samuel Baker, D.D., rector of St. Michael Bassishaw, and of Barnes, Surrey, and Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, and uncle to Sir William Baker who built Bayfordbury. This plate derives some character from its handsome mantling, and if the artist had recognized that the claims of heraldry were at least equal to those of millinery he might have made a really handsome plate, but the charges are wretchedly done, and the plate is robbed of merit by the poverty of its heraldry. It should be mentioned that there were obviously two coppers of this plate, one very inferior to the other, and it is from the poorer copper that one generally finds the impressions. The plate of "William Baker," who was M.P. for the county in four parliaments, is a simple and not unattractive plate, difficult to allocate in point of style, but probably of the Festoon period.

There are many good plates appertaining to the name of Blount, and certainly the two most valuable belong to Herts. They are both handsome Jacobean plates, with lined backgrounds of quite exceptional design, and exceedingly rare. Sir H. P. Blount, of Tittenhanger, was their owner; but the first, which bears the date of 1734, is anonymous, and the second has only the initials "H. P. B."; it is dated 1735. Both are signed by George Vertue, who, it may be remembered, was a pupil of Vandergucht, who in his

HERTS BOOKPLATES.

turn studied under David Loggan, all three being engravers of bookplates which are now prized highly.

The Bosanquets have had various plates, the earliest and most interesting of those I know being that of "David Bosanquet 1739", who, however, was but a collateral ancestor of the Herts branch.

Another Herts plate of excessive rarity is the plate of a member of the family of Byde, of Ware Park, an early armorial showing the Byde bearings with a second son's mark of cadency. The most prominent member of the family was Sir Thomas Byde, who was a second son, and was M.P. for Hertford in several parliaments, and sheriff of the county in 1669. He, however, was knighted in 1661, and the helmet on this plate is only that of an esquire, while the style of the plate is later than one would expect at that date. Unfortunately, too, all the copies which I can hear of are imperfect, having the nameplate cut away. Sir Thomas had a second son, Ralph, who was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn in 1675, and may possibly have been owner of the plate. It is of lordly proportions and bold workmanship, and if the nameplate was of proportionate dimensions the engraving would possess a symmetry which in its mutilated state it lacks.

A pretty little Chippendale of the heavy style is inscribed "Nicholson Calvert of Hunsdon in Hertfordshire Esqr."; and there are other Calvert plates of good appearance which require allocating.

In addition to the Capell plates mentioned in the last number, there is a nice Jacobean inscribed "The most Noble William Earl of Essex Viscount Malden Baron Capell of Hadham"; it belonged to the third earl.

The glories of Hatfield House and the fame of its owners are not materially augmented by the family bookplates. Indeed in this momentous matter the senior house of Cecil far outshines its Hertfordshire cadet. An early armorial of contemporary style, showing the usual supporters, is inscribed "The Right Honble. James Cecill Earle of Salisbury Viscount Cranburne and Baron Cecill of Essingdon 1704"; and the same earl used another plate of similar style and inscription, but without the date, and with slightly different spelling. There is also a Chippendale with the title "Cranborne" subscribed, and there are more modern plates in respect of which the personality of the owner is the chief interest.

The Cowper family have had several interesting plates. Those which were used, as I suppose, by the first and second earls call for no particular mention. "Spencer Cowper" used a little early armorial of ordinary style with a second son's mark of cadency displayed. He was brother to the first earl, and was mainly famous for one trying incident in his career, viz., his prosecution (no doubt



Byde Bookplate.



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due to a combination of political and sectarian animus) for the alleged murder of the pretty Quakeress Sarah Stout. Needless to say, he was acquitted, and subsequently rose to high judicial office; he died in 1827, and his sculptured effigy, by Roubillac, in the robes of a Justice of the Common Pleas, is to be seen in St. Mary's Church, Hertingfordbury, where he was buried. His eldest son had a handsome and well-known Jacobean plate, inscribed "William Cowper Esq^r Clerk of the Parliaments." Several members of the family held this clerkship.

The judge's second son, too, had an interesting plate, inscribed "John Cowper A.M."; it is an effective but roughly executed woodcut of early armorial character, and displays (erroneously, of course) the helmet of a knight or baronet. This gentleman was chaplain to the King, and rector of Berkhamstead, where was born his eldest son, William Cowper, the poet. The poet's plate, a simple armorial, showing on a spade shield the quartered coat of Cowper and Stanbridge, is, without doubt, the rarest and most interesting of the family plates. His library was not large, and the few books still kept together bearing his plate are rightly guarded with religious care. The rector's second son, who was himself in Holy Orders, had a Chippendale plate bearing the inscription "John Cowper M.A. C.C.C.C.", which has some similarity with the work of William Stephens, a Cambridge engraver, of whom collectors would like to know more than they do.

There is a Chippendale plate inscribed "The Honble. Mrs. Cowper" which shows the Cowper coat impaling that of Townsend. Its owner was daughter of the second Viscount Townsend, and wife of the Hon. Spencer Cowper, Dean of Durham, the second son of the first Earl Cowper. Though a nice little plate, it is in no way equal to the really charming Jacobean plate which its owner, as "The Honble. Dorothy Townsend," used before her marriage. These are the more interesting plates of the family, but there are several others.

"Philip Champion Crespigny, Colney Chapel; Herts." had a not very attractive spade shield plate, with a motto border following the shape of the sides of the shield.

Several members of the Dobyns family are buried at St. Peter's Church, St. Albans; one of them was "William Dobyns of Lincoln's-Inn Esq^r", whose bookplate so inscribed is an early armorial which, but for the unusual ornament shown in place of the customary crest, would be typical of the style prevalent a little later than the date of the Harborough and Hales plates, reproduced in the January and April numbers of this Magazine. This gentleman died in January 1708-9, and his tombstone in St. Peter's Church-

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yard shows the Dobyns coat as on this plate, but impaling the arms of Shelley for his wife Elizabeth, who was daughter of Henry Shelley, of Lewes.

“John Everitt, Hitchin, Hertfordshire. M.DCC.LIV.” had a bordered label, on which he quoted Pope: “Here know thyself, (enough for man to know) Virtue alone is happiness below.”

A typical early armorial almost identical with the Hales plate, shown at p. 155, is that of “Ralph Freman of Hammells in Coñ: Hertford Esq^r”, who, in about 1710, acquired the manor of Hamels from the Brograves. He shows on an escutcheon of pretence the coat of his wife, who was daughter and heiress of Thomas Catesby, of Ecton, Northampton. The owner of this plate must not be confused with his third son, also named Ralph, who was Prebendary of Sarum, and who is commemorated by a large and fine monument in the church of St. Mary, Braughing. Mr. Freman had another plate of precisely similar style, and showing the same bearings and description, but that “Aspeden Hall” appears instead of “Hammells”—this is the rarer plate.

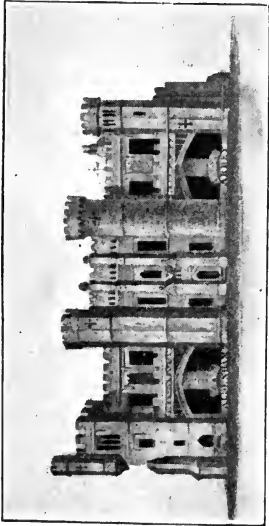
A well-known Wreath and Ribbon plate is that of “Thomas Gape Esq^r”, whose family have now been seated at St. Albans for several hundred years.

“William Gore Esq^r of Tring in the County of Hertford” is the inscription on a charming little early armorial with a cartouche nameplate below. He was eldest son of Sir William Gore, who purchased the manor of Great Tring in 1702, and was buried in the church at Tring, where he is commemorated with a fine monument showing the figures of himself and wife sculptured in marble. He is in the robes and with the insignia of a lord mayor of London. The inscription states that he was the third lord mayor of his name and family, and that he died in January 1707, so that his son's plate probably synchronizes with his succession to the estate. The owner of the plate was at one time M.P. for St. Albans; he was succeeded in the property by his son Charles Gore, who twice represented the county in Parliament, and died in 1768, being succeeded by his eldest son “Charles Orlando Gore,” whose plate so inscribed is a pleasing but heavily ornamented Chippendale.

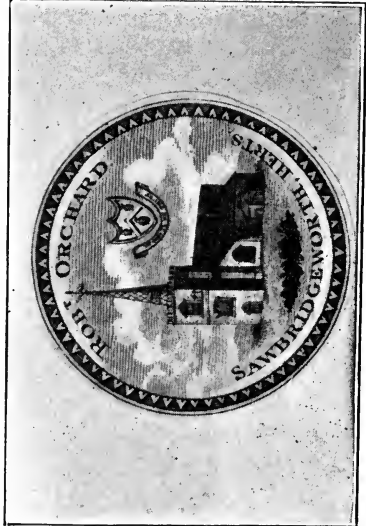
There is another desirable Chippendale inscribed “John Gore Esq^r”; he was probably the second son of Charles Gore and brother of Charles Orlando; he was elected M.P. for Cricklade in 1747, and died in 1773.

An attractive and rare early armorial is that of “William Grimston of Gorhambury in Hertfordshire Esq^r”, the lucky Luckyn who inherited the fine estate of his great uncle, Sir Samuel Grimston, took his name and arms, and was in 1719 created Baron Dun-

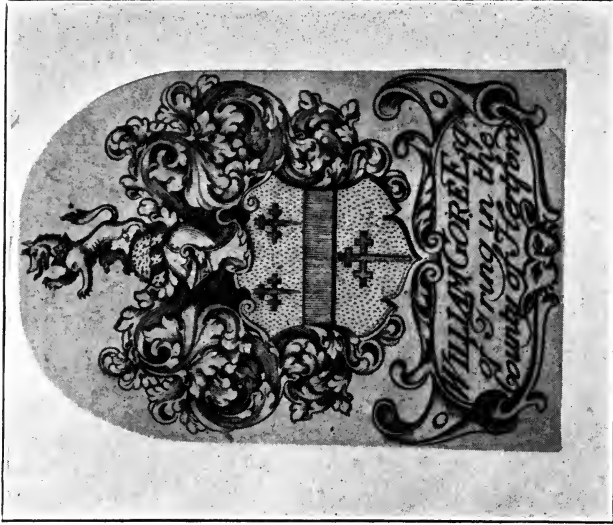
304^a



Aldenham Abbey Bookplate.



Bookplate of Robert Orchard.



Bookplate of William Gore, of Tring.

HERTS BOOKPLATES.

boyne and Viscount Grimston in the peerage of Ireland—a direct ancestor of the present owner of Gorhambury.

“Richard Hassell Esq^r of Barnet 1768” had a plate of early armorial character; it is an altered version of an earlier plate inscribed “Richard Hassell Esq^r of Lincolns Inne 1745,” but even that date is late for the style of the plate.

A typical Festoon plate was used by “George Hibbert,” an ancestor in the female line of Mr. Holland-Hibbert of Munden.

There is a Festoon plate (showing the arms ascribed by Berry to Orchard of Devonshire) which is of some interest on account of its inscription “Robert Orchard, No. 34, Greek Street, corner of Church Street, Soho. London. Grocer and Tea Dealer, and at Sawbridgeworth Herts.” This, and a little pictorial plate giving a view of the church and the Orchard arms, and inscribed “Rob^t Orchard, Sawbridgeworth Herts”, may have served the purpose of trade advertisements or billheads, but the Festoon plate exists also with the name “Robert Orchard” only. They are both from the same copper, and I incline to the view that the second state is that with the advertising element so prominently displayed. The owner in 1803 published a mezzotint portrait of himself, drawn by David Gowers and engraved by W. Barnard, which shows the same arms, the London and Herts addresses, and the same advertising tendencies.

St. Andrews, Totteridge, is the burial-place of many members of the Pepys family, and there is to be seen a monument to Sir William Weller Pepys, one of the Masters in Chancery, who had a Chippendale plate which exists in two states; the first is inscribed “William Weller Pepys. Ch. Ch. Oxon” with the motto “Esse quam videri”, while the second has the address altered to “Lincolns Inn” and the legend changed to “Mens cujusque is est quisque”, which was the motto affected by the great diarist of his family.

The bookplate of St. Albans Grammar School is a rough wood-cut showing enframed the City arms, and the Bacon motto, “Mediocria firma”; it is reproduced in the second edition of Hardy’s “Bookplates.”

An ordinary Chippendale, which is however made remarkable by a sort of light independent frame placed meaninglessly in the air above the crest, is inscribed “As, William Senior Esq^r” In 1767 Ascanius William Senior, of Tewin, Herts, received a grant of the bearings intended to be displayed on this plate, which is no doubt about contemporary with the grant.

“Col. Skey Hedge Grove Herts” had a Festoon plate which would be typical but for the somewhat unusual position of torse and

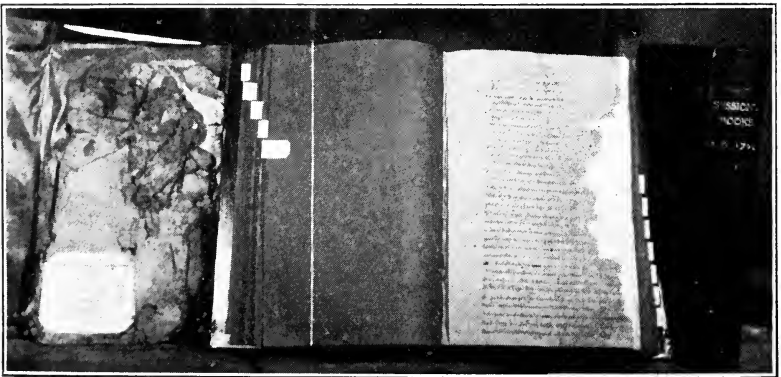
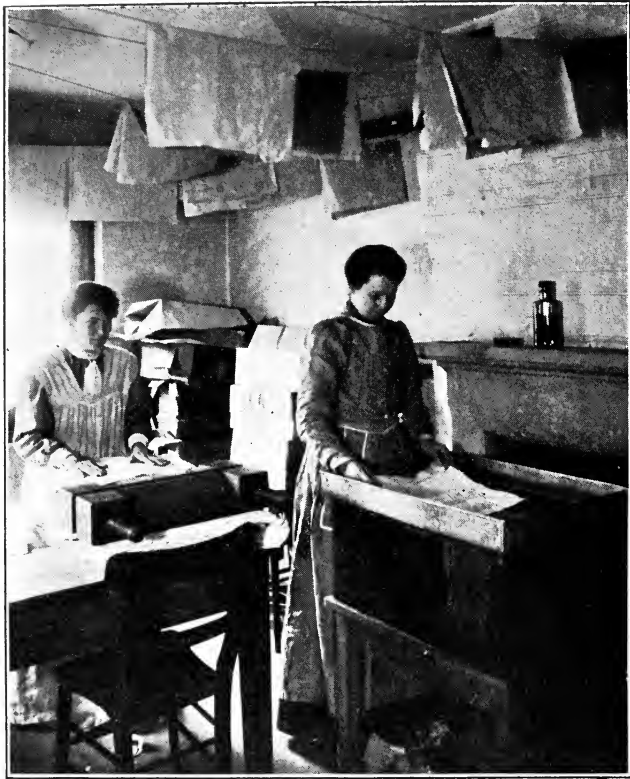
HERTS BOOKPLATES.

crest over the flowing ribbon from which the shield and the festoons depend.

"Edw^d Smith Esq^r St. Stephens, near St. Albans, Herts" had a pretty Chippendale so lightly framed and sparsely decorated as to form a contrast with the general run of Chippendale plates, and particularly with those of the later period.

There is a little pictorial plate showing in almost architectural simplicity, and wholly unadorned by landscape surroundings, the front view of "Aldenham Abbey," and having that address inscribed on the lower portion of the pictured Abbey itself. I understand that the plate was used by the Stuarts, who are still owners of the Abbey. There is another plate with the same general design, but slightly different in details.

Although these notes are already lengthy, it is perhaps worth while pointing out that topographical collectors may get much interest in following the title of an estate with a view to the bookplates of the owners. The manor of Brookmans, North Mimms, is an instance, which provides a quite interesting though not unbroken succession of plates from the time of its ownership by Sir Paul Pindar, whose fine and rare plate, an early armorial by B. Cole, is reproduced in Fincham's "Artists and Engravers of British and American Bookplates," a work not to be dispensed with by the collector. Soon after Pindar came Andrew Fountaine, whose arms are the same as those on an early armorial plate inscribed "Andreas Fountain Eq: Aur: "; but I fancy that the famous virtuoso was son of the Andrew Fountaine who owned Brookmans. From him it went to Lord Chancellor Somers, who used an early armorial (with the usual peer's supporters) inscribed "John Lord Sommers Baron of Evesham." Then Sir Joseph Jekyll, M.R., had it, and from him it went to the family of Cocks, several of whom had attractive plates. In 1784 it was sold to Mr. Higginson, whose plate, inscribed "Alexander Higginson Herts", is a Mantle of Estate plate with Festoon characteristics. He, again, sold it to "Humphry Sibthorp," whose Wreath and Ribbon plate of severe simplicity is well known to collectors. Then it passed to the Gaussens, who still retain it; but though I have plates of that name, I have not carried my inquiries so far down, and I hope I have done enough to indicate the interesting series of plates which the transmission of a small estate selected haphazard can show.



Repairing the Middlesex County Records.

THE MIDDLESEX COUNTY RECORDS.

IT is, perhaps, not generally known with what extreme care the Middlesex County Council is preserving the wonderful series of county records of which it is the custodian. These records commence before the middle of the sixteenth century, and as they exist in almost unbroken sequence from that date to the present time, it may well be imagined how valuable is the collection for the history of London, and Greater London, north of the Thames.

Prior to the closing twenty years of the last century these documents received but scanty attention from their custodians. Frequent removals had thrown the different classes into chaos, and exposure to damp had reduced many of them into a state of decay. This neglect was no new thing. Back in the days of William III. there is an entry in one of the records which shows that the then Clerk of the Peace, for his own convenience, carted a vast number of the records to his "country house in Holborn," where they remained for a considerable time. But the county authorities themselves, though they might consider this a somewhat high-handed proceeding on the part of their clerk, and resent it, gave actually no heed to the documents when in their corporate custody. Thrown into damp cellars, decay soon set in, and had not some steps been taken in 1882 to rescue the collection from destruction there would have been now but little remaining legible. In 1882 a committee was appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions to consider and report upon the question of proper accommodation being provided for the records. As a result an adequate muniment room was provided at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell, and in this the records were sorted and placed in chronological order, labelled, and listed. A Middlesex County Record Society was then founded and, during its short life, were published four volumes of extracts from various classes of the records down to the close of James II.'s reign.

Consequent on the constitution of the County of London under the Local Government Act, 1888, a question arose as to the custody of the records, which was ultimately submitted to the High Court of Justice. The Court decided that the proper custodian of the records was the Custos Rotulorum for Middlesex and not the Custos Rotulorum for London, with the result that the records were removed from the Sessions House, Clerkenwell, to the Guildhall, Westminster, the county offices of Middlesex, where extensive and

MIDDLESEX RECORDS.

specially designed and ventilated muniment rooms had been provided for their reception.

After their removal to Westminster, attention was called to the condition of the records, and the County Council of Middlesex, in the year 1898, obtained a special Act of Parliament which authorized, *inter alia*, expenditure out of the County Rate on preserving, arranging, indexing, classifying, and publishing the records.

Having obtained the sanction of Parliament to the expenditure, the Standing Joint Committee, which consists partly of Justices of the Peace for Middlesex, and partly of members of the County Council of Middlesex, took into consideration, with the sanction and approval of the Custos Rotulorum, the question of taking steps to stop the process of decay which, in several classes of the records, had made rapid progress, and to permanently preserve the records.

With this object the committee sought the advice of Mr. Douglas Cockerell, who has wide knowledge and experience of the work of preserving and repairing ancient documents. A staff of experts were engaged, and are now at work on the records under his direction, in rooms specially set apart for the purpose at the Guildhall.

The Sessions Books, being in the worst condition, were selected as requiring the first attention. Some of these books were in a state of decay which rendered repair almost to be despaired of; but up to the present no book has been dealt with which it has not been found possible to repair and permanently preserve.

The reader may gather from the illustration the state of the books before and after repair. The work of repair is one which requires great care and delicacy of touch, and is being carried out by a staff of lady experts, who will be seen at work in the illustration. The process which is being adopted is, it is believed, a novel one.

The books, after pagination, are taken to pieces and, so far as is possible, having regard to their fragile condition, cleaned. The parts which have been damaged by damp, or show any signs of decay, are then carefully covered with a special transparent Japanese paper, which supports the original paper, the writing at the same time being perfectly legible through the tissue covering.

In many instances the mere turning over of a page caused it to fall into dozens of small fragments, all of which have to be carefully sorted and pieced before the strengthening tissue is applied.

In a large number of cases portions of the pages are completely gone, and patches of new paper have to be deftly inserted; these patches may be clearly seen in the illustration of the finished volume. After the process of repairing is completed, each leaf is immersed

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in a special solution of gelatine containing a small percentage of perchloride of mercury, the effect of the latter being to kill the mildew, while the gelatine, being absorbed by the paper, has the effect of strengthening the fibre in a remarkable degree.

The accompanying illustration shows the process of sizing, after which the leaves are carefully dried between blotting paper and hung up in a special drying room, where they are left until they are in a sufficiently dry state to be pressed.

After having remained in the presses a sufficiently long time, the books are sewn with a specially durable thread, each volume containing the books for one year. Each volume consequently consists of about twelve separate Sessions Books, to each of which is attached a numbered tab.

The volumes are being bound in red seal (experience having proved that to be a most durable leather for binding), and are lettered on the back with the numbers of the books and the year.

This interesting and important work is now going on, and it is hoped that it will be continued until all the records that require it have been permanently preserved.

It may be mentioned that, concurrently with the work described above, the records are also being calendared, Messrs. Hardy and Page having been entrusted with this branch of the work.

Up to the present time the calendar, which is of a complete and exhaustive nature, has been compiled for about fifty years, commencing at the year 1689, and the question of publishing this calendar is now under consideration. A prospectus of the proposed volume has recently been issued by Sir Richard Nicholson, the clerk to the Middlesex Standing Joint Committee, inviting subscriptions. As it is proposed to issue the book at cost price (13s.), the publication, of course, depends upon the number of volumes subscribed for.

Under these circumstances it is hoped that there will be such a demand for the calendar as will warrant the publication of what must of a necessity be a book of great interest, and which will add much to our knowledge of local and social life at the period in question.

Intending subscribers to the calendar should communicate with Sir Richard Nicholson, Guildhall, Westminster, S.W., from whom a prospectus may be obtained. It may be added that the number of copies of the calendar will, if published, be limited.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

GEORGE MORLAND.—In connection with George Morland's associations with the Home Counties, it is worthy of notice that an interesting letter is still extant, written by him whilst living at Margate, in which the artist describes his dwelling there in "a bit of a house as dark as night." Continuing he adds: "a person would think that the workmen had tried to make it as horrible as possible by a number of high Walls which nearly obscure the Sea, though it is close." In giving his friend instructions regarding the address, he says: "I cannot tell whether this place is situated in High Street or in Rope Walk."

The letter in question is unfortunately unsuited for publication, and might be described as a diary of Morland's days—and nights; but from it we gather that he was, even at the age of twenty-three, fast sowing the seeds of drink, idleness, and those other vices which in later years so completely overwhelmed him. And yet in the intervals of descriptions of the most sordid dissipation we catch a glimpse of a true lover of Nature, delighting in the Kentish scenery and waxing eloquent in the remembrance of a glorious sunrise seen from Margate Jetty.

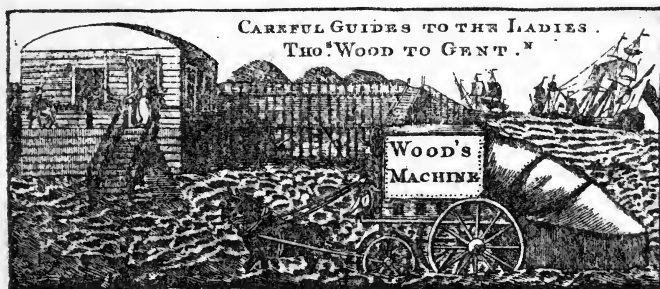
It would be interesting to know if there is any further record of Morland's residence in Margate, where he is said to have turned his ready hand to portrait painting, taking for models the smugglers, fishermen, and other "old salts" of the neighbouring coast-land.—PERCY MUNDY.

ST. ALBAN AND ODENSE.—I observe that in the recently published addition to Bell's "Cathedral Series," on "St. Albans Cathedral and See" (p. 83), the author (Rev. T. Perkins) refers to a tradition that, in the days of Abbot Wulnoth, the shrine of St. Alban was plundered by the Danes, and the bones of the saint were taken to Odense in Denmark, and after some time recovered by strategy by "Egfrid the Sacrist." It would be interesting to know the author's authority for this legend, as it may account for the fact that St. Alban was honoured at Odense by the dedication of the cathedral to him (though the present twelfth or thirteenth century building is dedicated to St. Knut, King Knut III., who was murdered in the older cathedral), and the memory of the earlier dedication is perpetuated by the market-place adjoining the cathedral being called "Albanitorv" ("St. Alban's Market"), but the local tradition is that St. Alban is thus honoured at Odense in consequence of the see having been founded by English monks. Is it not probable that the Danes of Abbot Wulnoth's day were heathen, who would not think the bones of a Christian saint worth taking, and that whatever the plunder taken consisted of, some of it was sent to the Temple of Odin at Odense, the name of which town means Odin's seat or place? I am aware that Newcome, in his history of St. Albans (p. 32), mentions the tradition that "some of the bones" of the saint were removed to Denmark in

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Abbot Wulnoth's time, and adds that they were there placed in a costly shrine by the "Black Monks." He does not mention the recovery of the relics, nor the name of the town in Denmark to which they were taken, but he gives the date of the plunder of St. Albans as 930, by which date there may have been a monastery at Odense. Is this date possible, if the event happened during the rule of Abbot Wulnoth, who was the fourth abbot? The second abbot was elected in 796, a hundred and thirty-four years before 930. Of this period Abbot Wulnoth appears to have ruled only eleven years when he was struck by paralysis, which presumably was after the date of the plunder of the Abbey, though his death did not immediately follow the stroke. If, therefore, these dates are correct, the rule of the second and third abbots extended over a period of more than 120 years, which seems highly improbable. I suggest that the date 930 was invented by some ancient chronicler to fit in with the theory that part of the booty taken from St. Albans by the Danes was sent to a Christian monastery, not to a heathen temple. If the skull and upper part of a skeleton in the reliquary at Cologne are really those of St. Alban, removed by St. Germain, and some of the saint's bones were taken to Denmark, there can have been very little left in the costly shrine at St. Albans except the relics given in exchange by St. Germain, unless the story of the recovery of the relics from Denmark by Egfrid is true.—WM. R.-L. LOWE.

MARGATE (Vol. IV., p. 165).—In the interesting article by Mr. C. H. Woodruff, F.S.A., on "The Making of Margate," he gave a humorous



At MARGATE in KENT, THO' WOOD,

Successor to WILL^M CROW,
has every Accommodation for Bathing in the Sea at his Room in
High Street, with careful guides by whom all Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.
A Coffee Room adjoining where the London Papers are daily provided.
 Convenient Lodgings & Stables. Post Chaises & Saddle Horses to Let.

account of the introduction of sea-bathing, and the machine invented by Benjamin Beale in 1753. The card here reproduced must, judging from the costume of the gentleman presumably waiting his turn for a

NOTES AND QUERIES.

bathe, have been issued in the early years of the use of the machines.—
C. M. PHILLIPS, 5 Highgate Avenue, Highgate, N.

SURREY FOLK-LORE.—The following fact is worthy of record. The other day, in this village of Cheam, which is distant about twelve miles from London, one of its inhabitants, who is a mole-catcher by trade, gave me the left fore-claw of a mole which he had just caught. The donor of this valuable gift assured me that if I wore the claw about my person I should never suffer from tooth-ache.

At first I thought that he was joking, but I have since ascertained that my excellent old friend earns money by *selling* these claws as protection against tooth-ache! Care must be taken, however, to secure a *left* fore-claw, that alone being of use.

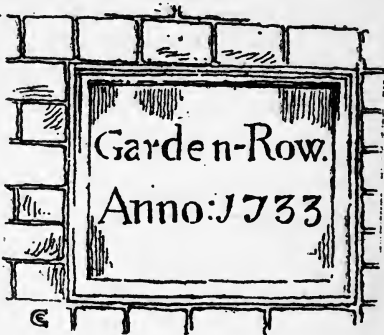
It is interesting to find a superstition of this kind surviving twelve miles from London in 1903. Perhaps some of your readers can furnish reasons for this belief.—H. F. G.

OLD STREET INDICATIONS.—*Re* your "Quarterly Note" in Vol. IV., p. 258, on the above, and following my letter printed in this present volume, at p. 74, I now enclose a sketch of another street-name tablet still existing in Great Chapel Street, Westminster, where it is fixed

between two second-floor windows of the present No. 20 in that street.—E. E. EGLINTON BAILEY, 49 Downshire Hill, Hampstead Heath.



This tablet stood on the wall of the house at the north-west corner of Turk's Row, Chelsea, a small street that runs between Burton Court and Lower Sloane Street. The house was destroyed, about 1899, to make room for the block of flats known as "Burton Court," and the tablet has not since been replaced.—ERNEST GODMAN.



KENTISH BEACONS.—The following interesting notes occur in Stowe MS. 857, and are in the handwriting of Sir Roger Twysden, the learned Kentish lawyer and editor of the "Decem Scriptores." They

REPLIES.

were written soon after the defeat of the Spanish Armada, and refer to the precautions taken to guard the coast of Kent during that eventful time.

BEACONS.

Shipway Beacon in ye hundred of Streate was watched Anno 1588 by two men of every house hold by turnes att the charge of the same hundred onely.

It taketh fire from	{	Farely	} Westward.
		Rumney	
		Lydde	
		Dimchurch	
		The helmes	
		Postlinge	
		Caldam	
Sandgate	} Eastward.		

Woodchurch Beacon is watched with two men } Wynchelsea, Rye,
of the hundred of Blackborne and taketh fire from } Lydd, Rumney.

Postling Beacon in the hundred of Heane was then also nightly watched by two men of every household by turnes, at the charge of the said hundred, and of the hundred of Stowtinge.

Brodhull Beacon was then watched, it being in the hundred of Worth, by two men of the same hundred, of Filborrow 3: of Newchurch 2: of Streat 2: in all 9 men.

Hyde findeth twelve men nightly, furnished with Calivers, (vzt.) at the East end 4, at the West end 4, in the Steeple 2, and in the Stand 2, besides 2 or 3 Jurats nightly at the Mounte.

Lidd is watched nightly by 4 men att the Towne charge, whereof 2 at the seaside with Calivers, and 2 in the Towne with halberds, and every houre the Watch bell ringeth, and 2 Jurats att the least doe evry night oversee the watch.

New Rumney findeth for the Stand watch nightly 2 men with halberds or Bills, and two horsemen at the Sea coast with sword and dagger.

R. H. ERNEST HILL.

THE HANWELL ASYLUM PRESS.—I have a copy of an 8vo tract of 24 pp. which bears the following imprint: "Hanwell Asylum Press. Printed by Charles Reuben Ross." The tract is entitled "Some Account of the Parish of Little Stanmore, alias Whitchurch, Middlesex. By the Rev. B. J. Armstrong, Incumbent, 1849." Can any of your readers say when the Asylum Press was started, and whether any books of importance were printed there?—R. B. P.

REPLIES.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY (p. 234).—A few years ago died one Mr. Berrington. He had been, for many years, a verger of Westminster Abbey. He was a great enthusiast on the subject of the Abbey and everything connected with it, and had got together a large collection of prints and drawings of the building, its tombs, architectural details, etc. Some of the drawings were by his own

REVIEWS.

hand, and he would frequently ask me, and others who were drawing there, to make him a sketch of some detail or other. It used to be said that he intended making a tour in the United States, and there giving lectures on the Abbey, illustrating his lectures with his collection. I believe that this tour never took place. Whether he ever wrote a book of his recollections I know not. Perhaps an inquiry amongst the Abbey vergers (many of whom would doubtless remember him) might elicit the information which Mr. Wilton-Hall is in search of.—J. P. EMSLIE.

OLD TOBACCO-PIPES (p. 238).—If Mr. E. W. Fraser would go to the Guildhall Museum he would probably obtain what he wants, as a fine collection of old tobacco-pipes is there to be seen.—R. T. ANDREWS, 25 Castle Street, Hertford.

MAP OF THE NEW ROAD (Vol. IV., p. 123).—In a note at this reference it is stated that a map of the New Road is to be found in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1756. This is a mistake, and it has given me a good deal of trouble. The map in question occurs in the "London Magazine" for August, 1756 (vol. xxv., p. 384).—R. B. P.

REVIEWS.

ST. ALBANS: THE CATHEDRAL AND SEE. Bell's Cathedral Series. By the Rev. Thomas Perkins, M.A. 1s. 6d. net.

Although it may be said that the want of a good guide to St. Albans Cathedral, which existed a few years ago, has been more than supplied, we welcome this addition to Bell's "Cathedral Series" not only because a "Cathedral Series" would be incomplete without a notice of St. Albans, but also because this little book contains much that is original and useful to visitors to the Cathedral, and the illustrations, fifty in number, are most of them new and particularly good. The first chapter, headed "History of the Building," contains valuable illustrations of the Cathedral before the restorations, including a plan of the Norman church from Sir Gilbert Scott's lectures, and "The South Western Portal before the Rebuilding of the West Front" from a drawing by W. S. Weatherby, neither of which, we believe, has been published before. In this chapter the author expresses a doubt as to the usually accepted date of the dedication of the Norman church (1115), on the ground that "it is hard to believe that so long a space of time as twenty-seven years would be allowed to elapse between the completion of the building (in 1088) and the dedication." This seems an insufficient reason for doubting the very high authorities, referred to in Dr. Nicholson's "History of the Abbey," where the precise date is given as Holy Innocents Day, 1115, and it is stated that King Henry the First and Queen Matilda were present from 27th December to the 6th of January. Mr. Perkins supports the theory that the Norman church was as long as the present building, and had western towers, as shown in Sir Gilbert Scott's plan, but we cannot admit his contention, in the note on page 9, that the *chief* argument to the contrary is that no documentary record of the exist-

REVIEWS.

ence of towers is to be found. Chapters II. and III. form an excellent guide to the Cathedral, and the illustrations from photographs, which we learn from the preface were, with a few exceptions, taken by the author himself, are exceedingly good, the detail being so clear and well defined that many of them, *e.g.*, "The Angle between Nave and Transept," p. 22, the "Retro Choir," p. 64, and the "South Choir Aisle," p. 80, are well worth examining with a magnifying glass. The excellence of these photographs makes us regret that the book does not contain any illustrations of the detail of the high altar screen; the only illustration of the screen is without the figure of Our Lord on the Cross, and is much inferior to other illustrations in the book. Mr. Perkins has done well to call attention to the beauty of the tower, "especially when the warmth of its colour is accentuated by the ruddy flush thrown over it by the rays of a setting sun." Chapter IV. is a chronological list of the abbots, rectors, and bishops of St. Albans, with notes on the lives of most of the former, and is followed by a short chapter on objects of interest in the neighbourhood, with illustrations.

THE GREAT HOUSE, LEYTON. By Edwin Gunn, architect, being the Fourth Monograph of the Committee for the Survey of the Memorials of Greater London.

Like other "great" houses in the eastern suburbs of London, there attaches to this house at Leyton a very true romance, due to its present surroundings. A hundred and thirty years ago the eastern part of Greater London was fashionable, or at least wealthy, and Leyton was the site of fine houses and parks, in which city merchants played the part of country squires, and played it remarkably well, though their occasional mistakes convulsed the wits and wags of the age. Now the "Great House" is all that is left to remind us of Leyton's past, and the Survey of London (whose excellent work has found frequent and sincere acknowledgment in these pages) has done well to perpetuate its beauties and its interest in a monograph. In speaking of the authorship of the house, Mr. Gunn expresses the opinion that it is not by Wren, though it is possible that a sketch by the great architect may have been "materialized by some less able hand," perhaps that of Dickenson, Wren's clerk of the works at Greenwich, who was connected with Leyton. A very minute survey of different parts of the house follows, and its most important features are illustrated, whilst the history of its successive owners is duly traced. The house was used as a lunatic asylum down to 1896, and is now the property of Mr. Miles, and it seems doomed to the fate of the mansions in Leyton that once stood around it; that is, unless a purchaser be found who will convert it into a club or institution. Surely the Leyton District Council should show its public spirit and come to the rescue!

ST. PANCRAS NOTES AND QUERIES, Parts 7 to 9—conclusion. 188 Great College Street, N.W. 1s. 6d.

The concluding parts of the "St. Pancras Notes and Queries" (reprinted from the "St. Pancras Guardian") have been issued, and the volume, when the index and table of contents are added, will be one of the most interesting and valuable contributions ever issued towards a history of North London. The publication has been noticed before in these pages, and all we need do to commend the concluding numbers to our readers is to assure them that the same able writers contribute to the pages as contributed to the earlier parts—Col. Prideaux, R.B.P., Mr. Cecil Clarke, and Mr. E. H. Coleman amongst them. It is quite difficult to find a subject relating to North London that is not

REVIEWS.

touched upon in the "St. Pancras Notes and Queries"—schools, biographies, sports and pastimes, ecclesiastical matters, local prints and drawings, new roads and vanished roads, and what not. Amongst the biographical matter is a contribution from "Artist," who has collected, from Royal Academy catalogues the first decade of the last century, the names of local contributors to the exhibitions and their addresses. Amongst these exhibitors is "David Wilkie, 10 Sol's Row, Hampstead Road, who, in 1808, sent 'Card Players.'"

THE HILL COUNTRY OF THE SURREY BORDERLAND—HASLEMERE AND HINDHEAD. By J. E. Morris, with an Introduction by J. W. Penfold. Homeland Association. 1s.

This is just the book that the visitor to the Surrey hill country requires. There are few parts of the home counties more dealt with in literature (there are none more beautiful); yet we venture to think that Mr. Morris has brought together many facts about the neighbourhood not before generally known. Mr. Penfold's word-picture of it during the last seventy years is specially valuable, for, were the statements provable, we should not be found far wrong in saying that it has altered more in that period than in any since the ecclesiastical changes of the sixteenth century. Mr. Penfold's description of the old church, as he remembers it in the early days of William IV., is distinctly valuable: "The north aisle," he tells us, "was separated from the nave by huge oak pillars with heavy carved ribs, or struts, forming arches to support the low roof." Intensely interesting these oak pillars must have been, bearing testimony of the plentifulness of "great timber" once existing in that part of Surrey—a plentifulness turned into actual scarcity by the iron works in that county. As we generally find in the Homeland guides, the history given is carefully selected from standard sources, and is placed just where the tourist needs it in order to understand what he sees. The illustrations are good, and the information as to hotels, trains, distances, etc., is exceedingly practical. The chapter on "Foot-path Rambles around Hindhead," by the Rev. A. Kluht, should be studied by all visitors who care for restful excursions.

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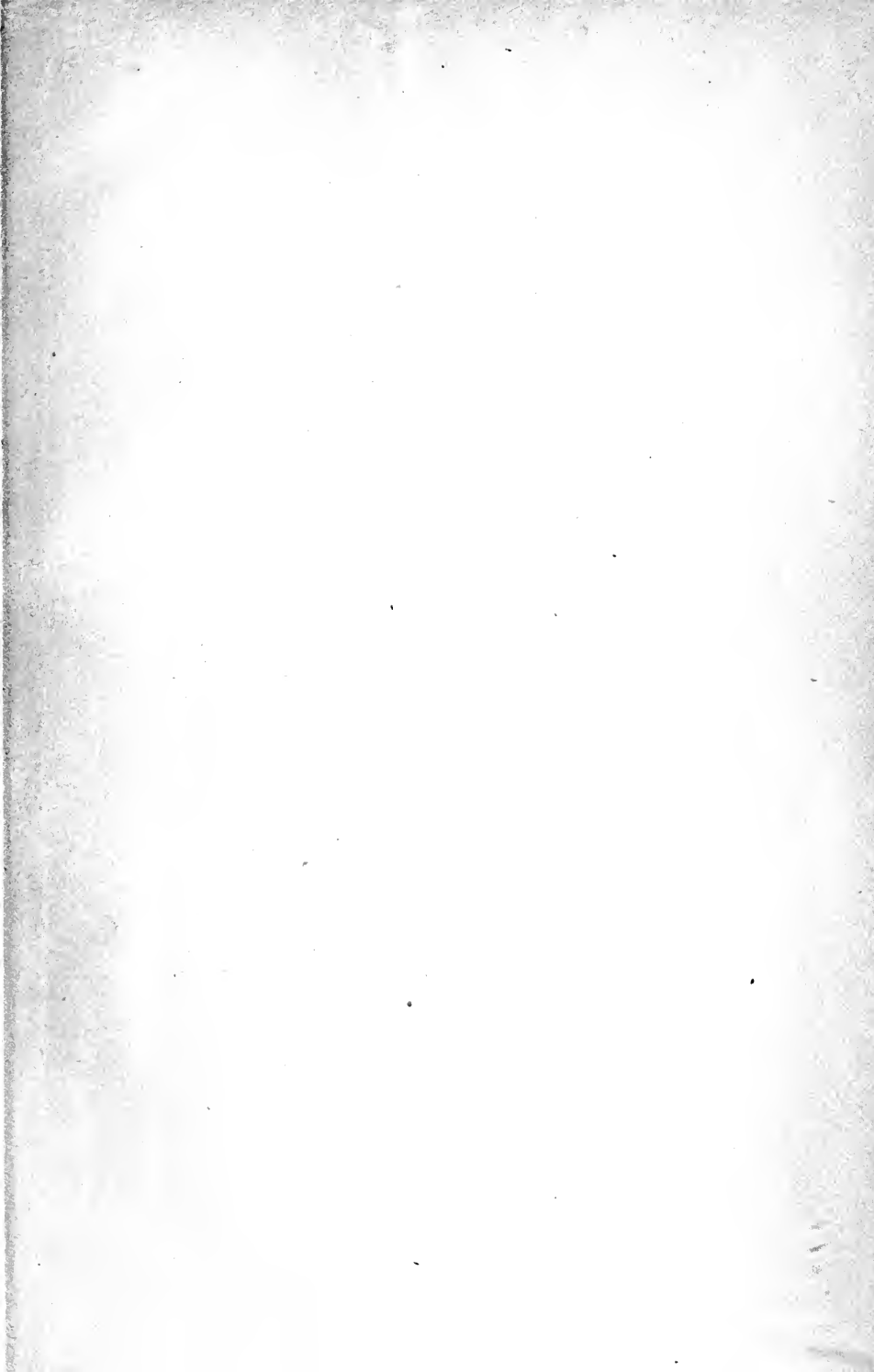
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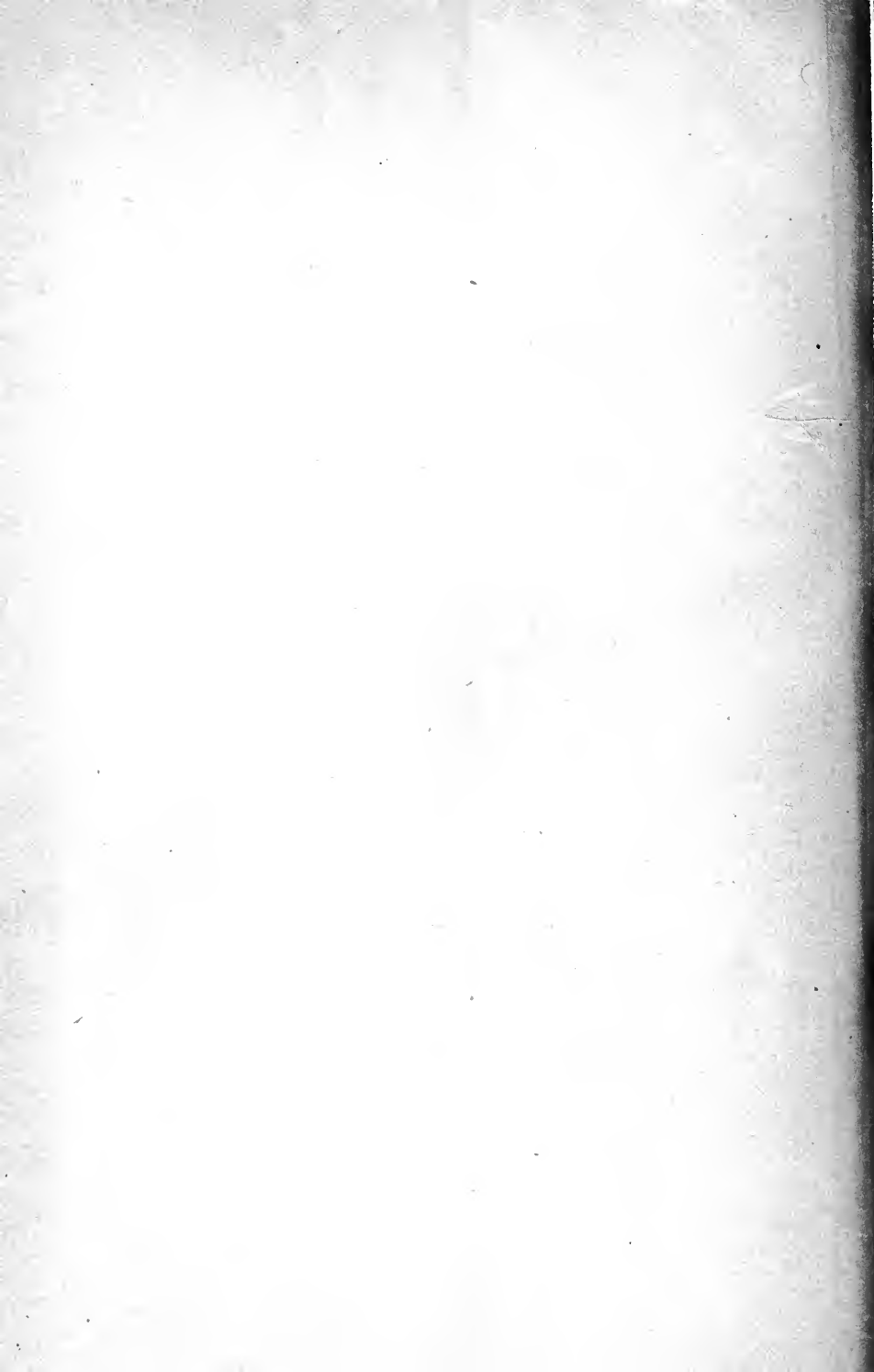
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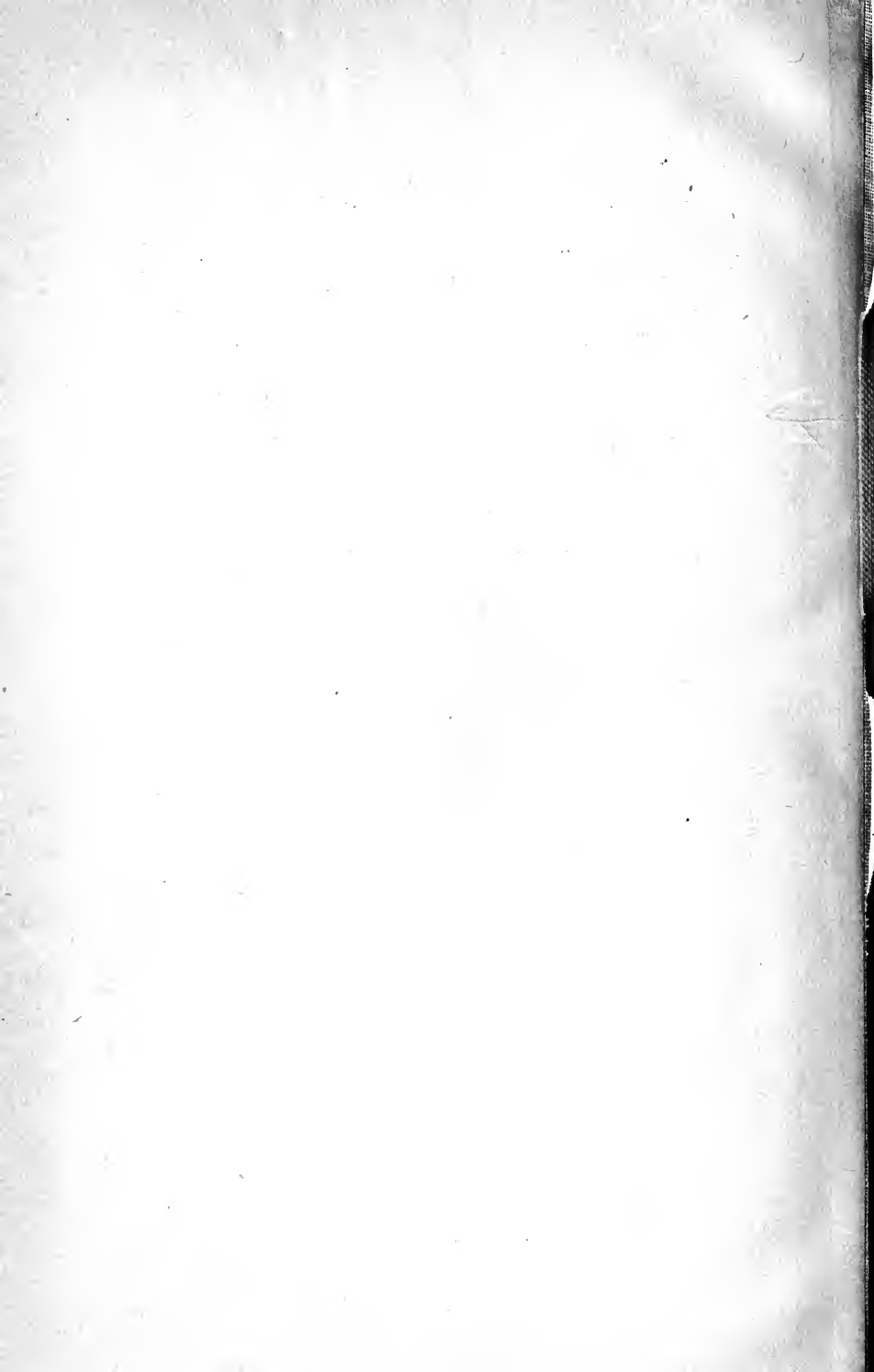
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