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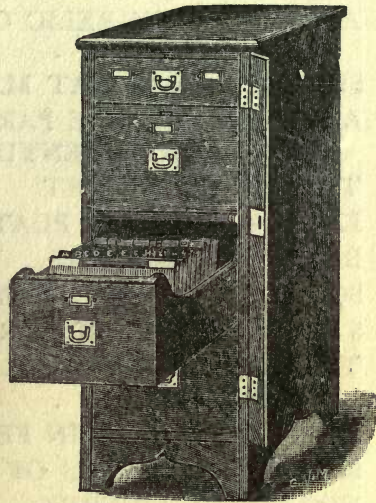


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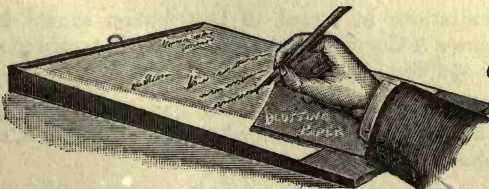
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THE ROYAL RESIDENCES OF KEW.

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

MR. WALFORD, who died a few years since, much to the regret of those interested in London topography for which he did so much, has, in his "Old and New London" and its complement "Greater London," left us a work which will probably hold a foremost place among text-books until a greater structure of London topographical history shall be raised by a band of able writers after the manner of "The Victoria County Histories" now progressing. For the task is too great for one man's limit of labour and time, and being so, it is not surprising if the great mass of material collected by Mr. Walford should sometimes be found too hurriedly put together, and consequently that there should occur a lack of symmetrical arrangement and precision. This, I think, is the case in regard to the subject of this paper, in which my endeavour will be to unravel a somewhat tangled skein, and keeping Mr. Walford's relation before me, attempt a re-arrangement of facts, at the same time testing them at their sources, and adding to them such others as may appear in the course of search.

I make Kew the title of my paper as it has for its subject the royal residences which succeeded the great palace of Richmond, and which were mainly at Kew; and also by the title I would indicate that the old historic palace, which demands special consideration, is beyond my limit. As, however, the first of these successive royal residences in order of date, viz., Richmond Lodge, can scarcely be thought to have range within the limits of Kew it must be pleaded that originally Kew had no defined limits; the hamlet and its environs lay in the manor of Richmond; Richmond Gardens—now forming the larger part of Kew Gardens—extended to Kew Green; and Kew had no boundary until made a parish in 1769.

RICHMOND LODGE.

When Cardinal Wolsey fell from power in 1530, and had been despoiled of his property by his faithless King, it is thus related by his usher and biographer, Cavendish:

Having license of the King to repair and remove to Richmond he made haste to prepare him thitherward, and so he came and lodged within the great park there, where was a very pretty house and a moat, lacking no necessary rooms that to a small house

THE ROYAL RESIDENCES OF KEW.

were convenient and necessary. Where was to the same a very proper garden with divers pleasant walks and alleys. My lord continued in this lodge from the time he came thither, shortly after Candlemas, until it was Lent, with a privy number of servants because of the smallness of the house, and the rest of the family went to board-wages. My lord then in the beginning of Lent removed out of the lodge into the Charterhouse of Richmond, where he lay in a lodging which Dean Colet, sometime Dean of St. Paul's, had made for himself, until he moved northward, which was in the Passion Week after.

The "great park" of 1530 was not the Richmond Park of to-day—which dates from the reign of Charles I.—but that now known as "The Old Deer-Park." In the reign of Henry VIII. there pertained to the Palace a "Great Park" and a "Little Park"; the relative situations are not now evident, as the distinction became lost. Lysons ("Environs," i., p. 436) does not doubt that the lodge in which Wolsey took refuge was on the site of that which has now our attention, and that the situation was "not far" from the existing Observatory; the site of the lodge I find from old plans to be about 572 yards north-east of the Observatory. It is also ascertained from the plans that the Observatory now almost marks the site of the "Charterhouse," the corrupted but time-honoured name given to the Carthusian Monastery at West Sheen and elsewhere, within the walls of which the fallen Cardinal found lodging for a brief space. Our plan shows the monastery enclosure, and just beyond it on the right (or north) is an oval pond which conveniently marks the place where the Observatory now stands. The Lodge in the Great Park of 1530 had become the Lodge in Richmond Little Park of 1649 when the Commissioners of Parliament took stock of it. Their report will interest us as it describes the Lodge as they found it, but it must be remembered that the space of 119 years had passed since Wolsey had used it. Thus runs the description :

All that messuage, dwelling-house, or lodge, with the appurtenances, lying and being in or near about the midst or middle part of the said park. Consisting of one handsome brick building, tiled and guttered with lead, containing a Hall paved with square tile, a Parlour floored with boards and wainscotted round, a Buttery and two Cellars under it, two Ground Chambers, two Clossets and a Passage also floored with boards, one handsome Dining-Room well floored, lighted, and ceiled, a Withdrawing-Room wainscotted round, three Chambers and three Clossets all floored with boards, very well lighted and ceiled, and seven Garrets all floored with boards and very well lighted and ceiled

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and very fit for present use. And also consisting of one other range or pile of brick building containing a fair Stable well planked, paved, and ordered for ten horses to stand abreast, with a boarded loft over the same for hay, a Pigeon-house, and a Coach-house in the end thereof. And also one Barn of four laves of building well tiled and killessed¹ on two sides and one end thereof. And also consisting of one Garden called the House Garden, containing three score and eight perches of land fenced part with brick and part with deal boards, in the east corner whereof is one little garden-house, and within which there are planted twenty-eight wall fruit-trees, seventy-six fruit trees, and two cypress trees, in a very decent manner. And also of one other little garden called the Kitchen Garden containing thirty perches of land, in which garden there are forty-four fruit-trees planted. And also of one little court lying before the said Lodge, walled on each side thereof with brick, in the end whereof into the Park stands a fair gate of good ornament to the house. And of one other court or yard lying between the said Lodge and the Kitchen-building, in which yard there is a water-pump very useful to the said Lodge. Containing upon admeasurement in the whole three roods and five perches of land.²

The Lodge before the catastrophe of 1649 seems to have been the habitation of the ranger or keeper of the Little Park, which by the document above quoted we learn to have contained 349 acres. As part of the manor of Richmond it had been settled by Charles I. on his Queen, and at the Restoration she recovered it, but in the meantime William Brome, gent. of London had been the purchaser from the Commissioners of Parliament. Lysons also found that for some time the Lodge, described as a very pleasant seat and habitation for a private gentleman, was in possession of Sir Thomas Jarvis or Jervoyse. In 1694 William III. granted a lease of the Lodge, with the stewardship of the manor, to John Latton of Esher Place, and in 1707 Queen Anne gave a lease of it for three lives to James Butler, Duke of Ormonde. The Duke being more than "a private gentleman" probably thought the house unequal to his position, so he pulled it down and rebuilt it, presumably, in the form seen in the engraving now reproduced. We have a description of the place the more interesting from its being in the present tense, and as seen by the living eyes of John Macky in 1714. He thus refers to it in a "Journey through England" (2nd ed., 1722):

A perfect Trianon, everything in it and about it answerable to the grandeur and magnificence of its great master. [And then

¹ Killesse : a gutter or channel (Halliwell).

² See copy in "Vetusta Monumenta," vol. ii., Soc. Antiquaries, 1765.

THE ROYAL RESIDENCES OF KEW.

somewhat inconsistently] It does not appear with the grandeur of a royal palace, but is very neat and pretty. There is a fine avenue that runs from the front of the house to the Town of Richmond at half a mile distance one way, and from the other front to the Riverside, both [avenues] inclosed with balustrades of iron. The gardens are very spacious and well kept. There is a fine terrace towards the River. But above all the woods cut out into walks, with the plenty of birds singing in it, makes it a most delicious habitation. And near it are two charming villas belonging to Sir John Buckworth and Mr. Geoffreys, rich merchants in London. [These villas were within the adjacent enclosure of the former West Sheen Monastery, to which after reference will be made.]

Our view of the Lodge, reproduced from an undated engraving by Chatelain among the King's Drawings, Brit. Mus., appears to have been taken about 1735, after it had passed into the royal hands. The style of this south front was of course modified classic or "renaissance," for none other was permissible at the time of its building. Its claim for classical honours, however, scarcely extends beyond the central pediment which encloses some sculptured ornament; other features seem ordinary enough, but we might desire a nearer look at the details, the artist's skill having been largely employed on the gallant company in the foreground, that is at the gates of the avenue 230 yards from the house, which therefore we get on a very small scale, especially after the necessary reduction. The avenue, continued 750 yards further towards Richmond, and on our plan is called the Wild Chestnut Walk, that admired by Macky. He, in the second edition of his "Journey," had to record the misfortunes of the proprietor. For the Duke of Ormonde, Lord High Constable of England, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, did not long retain his "Trianon" at Richmond, but through his politics came to grief. He had fought to establish the throne of William and Mary, and commanded the forces of Queen Anne, but liking not the advent of a King from Hanover he intrigued for James Stuart, the Pretender. Queen Anne could have pardoned this, for her secret sympathies were with her nearest relative; but George I. had his crown to secure, so Ormonde, impeached and attainted in 1715, forfeited his honours and estates, and after thirty years died in exile. A degree of leniency, however, was shown towards the Butlers, and by an Act of 1721 Ormonde's brother, the Earl of Arran, was enabled to purchase the confiscated estates. Thus Richmond Lodge and its park coming to the possession of the Earl, he sold his interest in it to George Augustus, Prince of Wales, and thus, the palace of the

THE ROYAL RESIDENCES OF KEW.

old dynasties—Plantagenet, Lancaster, York, Tudor, and Stuart—being in ruins, the new dynasty of Hanover found a residence in its vicinity; the lodge in the old park became a palace.

The Prince of Wales was at variance with his father, the King. Through several generations of the Hanover family it was a deplorable tendency that its chief should quarrel with his heir. Horace Walpole points to the fact that this "hereditary enmity" existed before the succession to the English throne. George I. had brought it with him, and within the space of three years the animosity (begotten chiefly of selfishness and jealousy, though in this instance the Prince had the additional motive of his father's cruelty to his mother, Sophia Dorothea "the uncrowned Queen" imprisoned at Ahlden) culminated in the expulsion of the heir-apparent from St. James's Palace by the King, his father. The Prince and Princess had been married twelve years, and it was on the occasion of the christening of their fifth child—the first born in England—when the King imposed a godfather highly objectionable to the Prince, that the fracas took place. The junior royal couple now (1717) established themselves at Leicester House in Leicester Fields, and later, as we have seen, made their summer residence at Richmond Lodge. These places became the focus of a rival court, in brilliance excelling that of St. James's, for although the qualities of the Prince were scarcely brighter than his father's, the Princess Caroline was intellectual and personally attractive.

At Richmond Lodge they were staying in the June of 1727 when the old King died on his journey to Hanover. Thackeray in his popular series of lectures, "The Four Georges," made an excellent story of Sir Robert Walpole's announcement to the new King—how the Prime Minister, his legs encased in jack-boots, rode in hot haste from Chelsea, and reaching Richmond Lodge demanded instant admittance to the royal presence, although the Prince was in his chamber taking his customary nap after dinner; and how the august but irate personage, roused from sleep, wrathfully refused to believe the momentous tidings delivered to him by his minister kneeling in the jack-boots. "Dat is one big lie" exclaimed the new King, and, as his English was imperfect and his temper irascible, the words may be literal though I have not found them elsewhere. Horace Walpole relates the incident only in a matter-of-fact way, but William Coxe, in his "Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole" (1798) is more amusing, and says that George, now the Second, being awakened from his afternoon nap, came out in great hurry, with his breeches in his hand, to receive the news. Sir Robert, who had hastened to greet the rising sun, suffered not only the chagrin of a rude reception but also of orders on his return

THE ROYAL RESIDENCES OF KEW.

to London to consult with another politician as to public affairs, which were tantamount to his dismissal from office. Queen Caroline, however, now grasped the leading-rein furtively but dexterously, and during her life, with Walpole reseated, guided the Car of State although the King thought it was he who drove.

Richmond Lodge continued to be a favourite resort of George II. and his consort, when after succession to the throne many palaces claimed their residence. Summer intervals were spent there, and at other times their Majesties enjoyed a drive from St. James's or Kensington with a dinner at Richmond. One of these little trips we read of in the *Monthly Intelligencer*, a section of the "*Gentleman's Magazine*" for June 1732, where in a *A Week's Occurrences in Verse* is this announcement :

The King and the Queen, the weather being fine,
On Saturday last went to Richmond to dine.
His Royal Highness that day was to view
His garden and house repairing at Kew.

The latter couplet alludes to a future division of our subject.

Queen Caroline, now provided with the magnificent income of £100,000 a year, could well indulge her fondness for laying out beautiful gardens and adorning (?) them with structural curiosities of more questionable taste. Happily she had Bridgeman's advice in her extensive gardening, and as for her Hermitage, her Merlin's Cave and Grotto, they were thought charming in their day when even the intellectual poet Pope, had his Twickenham "*Tusculum*," his obelisk, his grotto, and his cave. So the Queen spent her revenue, which, indeed, did not suffice, as the King believed, to cover her expenditure on the gardens at Richmond and Kensington, nor was he undeceived until after she had been laid to rest in Westminster Abbey, when her debts were found to be considerable.

The King's drawings at the British Museum include, as might be expected, many and very interesting plans of Richmond and Kew Gardens made during the reigns of George II. and George III. The earliest is Rocque's survey of 1734, of which there are the later editions of 1748 and 1754. In these there is very little variation, as for some years after Queen Caroline's death in 1737 little advance was made. The first two editions, indeed, are similar; they are to a larger scale than the plan of 1754, and present more marginal illustrations of buildings.¹ I have made choice, however, of the later plan because it shows some remains of West Sheen

¹ The older editions give an elevation of Richmond Lodge. The date 1754 is absent from our plan, but is seen in the copy at Kew Gardens.

THE ROYAL RESIDENCES OF KEW.

Monastery and the enclosing ground which was not included in the royal demesne until George III.'s reign; this space in the older plans is occupied by a descriptive note which we lose; but, in addition to the site of West Sheen Monastery, we gain the representation of Sion House and its grounds on the opposite side of the river.

It will be seen that in the time of George II. the land pertaining to and surrounding Richmond Lodge formed, roughly speaking, a triangle having its base on the south at Richmond Green, and its northern apex at Kew Green where is now the principal entrance to Kew Gardens. The river was mainly the western boundary, and the eastern a bridle-road or footpath called Kew Foot-road or Love Lane, which, now obliterated, then ran from Richmond Green to the ferry across the river between Kew and Brentford. The area of this ground was about 450 acres; the Lodge, or "King's Palace" as indexed on our plan, stood in the centre; adjacent to it were the gardens and pleasure-grounds of considerable extent; the Deer Park occupied a large space, and several corn-fields or meadows were included. Into the rough triangle also intruded a wedge of land which had formerly pertained to the Monastery of West Sheen, and which until *c.* 1769 remained in private hands; this land is seen at the top of the plan, bordering the river. The royal demesne was entered by three principal iron gates terminating avenues direct to the Lodge. One of these gates was on the south,¹ or Richmond side, the avenue running along the verge of the Deer Park; the second gate, on the east side, terminated Great Elms Walk (or as on another plan, Ormonde Walk, an interesting reminiscence) at Love Lane; and the third iron gate, on the north, closed the avenue which stretched from the Lodge to the river.

Referring to the index we find grouped about the Lodge, the court yard, the stables, the menagerie (? aviary), the glass-house, the green-house, the flower-garden, the kitchen-green, and the dairy-house. Of the latter, one of Queen Caroline's hobbies, a little marginal picture is given, as also others of the two more curious structures to be noticed. The Canal—at the head of which was the dairy-house—communicated with the river; the spacious Wilderness seems to have been in the nature of a maze traversed by numerous "close alleys with clipt hedges," and adjoining it along the river side was a beautiful terrace. At the remote end of the Wilderness was Merlin's Cave, the Queen's delight, the wonder of its day. Mr. Walford quotes at length a contemporary description of it, but here reference must be very

¹ The south in this plan is on the reader's left, the north on the right.

THE ROYAL RESIDENCES OF KEW.

brief. In this cave above ground were the wax figures of the magician Merlin, with his recording scribe and the instruments of the occult art; two consultant Queens, Elizabeth of York and Elizabeth the great Tudor, were represented, as also Minerva or Britannia, and a witch or cunning woman, supposed to be in the service of Merlin. The Cave, with its conical, wizard-like roofs, as seen in the illustration, was indeed a strange structure, which even when built did not escape ridicule. The Hermitage, as we see it pictured, was perhaps less fantastic, and its purpose more intelligible, viz., the commemoration of learned men represented by their busts. It stood at the northern limit of the ornamental grounds, beyond which we see fields, and further some houses with their gardens at Kew fill in the apex of the triangle; of these houses notice is deferred. We read in the "Gentleman's Magazine" that in June 1735 Queen Caroline "had ordered Mr. Risbrack to make bustos in marble of all the Kings of England from William the Conqueror, to be placed in her New Building in the Gardens at Richmond." It was a large order and probably never completed, for the lamentable death of the Queen terminated her projects in November 1737.

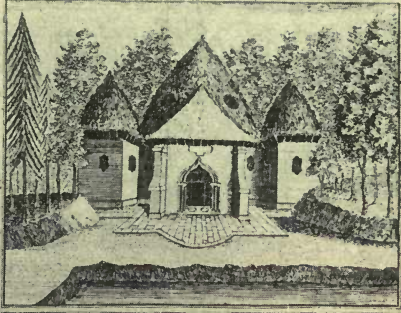
The King was for a time inconsolable, for notwithstanding his strange domestic arrangements he was strongly attached to his consort, whose influence and counsel had been invaluable to him. He survived twenty-three years, and in unvaried routine continued his visits to Richmond Lodge. His contemporary, Horace Walpole, in his "Reminiscences" says:

The King's last years passed as regularly as clock-work. At nine at night he had cards in the apartment of his daughters, the Princesses Amelia and Caroline, with Lady Yarmouth [Amelia Sophia de Walmoden], two or three of the late Queen's ladies, and as many of the most favoured officers of his own household. Every Saturday in summer he carried that uniform party, but without his daughters, to dine at Richmond. They went in coaches and six in the middle of the day, with the heavy horseguards kicking up the dust before them, dined, walked an hour in the garden, returned in the same dusty parade; and His Majesty thought himself the most gallant and lively prince in Europe."

He died suddenly at Kensington Palace, 25 October, 1760 in his seventy-seventh year.

George III. was twenty-two when he succeeded his grandfather on the throne. Richmond Lodge was part of his inheritance, but we cannot suppose him to have been previously familiar with it, although much of his youth had been passed at Kew House only a mile distant. For the "hereditary enmity" had burned fiercely in

MERLINS CAVE



HERMITAGE



RENVOY

- 1 Terrace opposite Richmond
- 2 Walnut tree Walk
- 3 Chapel Walk
- 4 Kings Palace
- 5 White Chestnut Walk
- 6 Glass House
- 7 Green House
- 8 Managery
- 9 Kitchen Green
- 10 Flower Border
- 11 Canal Yard
- 12 Stable
- 13 Laurens Walk
- 14 Old Deer Park
- 15 Great Elm Walk
- 16 Sydon Walk
- 17 Tea House
- 18 Dairy House
- 19 Canal

- 1 Terrace vis à vis de Richmond Green
- 2 Allée de la Reine
- 3 Allée de Chalignev
- 4 Maison Royale
- 5 Allée de Marmonier
- 6 Terrapour les Plantas Etrangere
- 7 Terrapour les Orangers
- 8 La Menagerie
- 9 Jardin d'Oranger
- 10 Patis Grand de l'Oranger
- 11 La Haute Cour
- 12 La Basse Cour
- 13 Allée de la Reine
- 14 Les verus Parc aux cerfs
- 15 Allée de grand' fontaine
- 16 Allée de Sydon
- 17 La Closerie
- 18 habiterie
- 19 Le Canal

- 20 Le Melonquay
- 21 Etang, &c
- 22 L'Hermitage
- 23 Jardin de la terrerrie
- 24 Clois de Chene
- 25 Roseraillie
- 26 Maison du garde
- 27 Klauze de canard
- 28 La Phavanderie
- 29 L'Hermitage
- 30 L'Amphithéatre formé par des crenaux
- 31 Parc de Renvoy
- 32 Parc de Colonsville
- 33 Maison de la Princesse de Galles à Ken
- 34 Maison de son Altesse Royale le Prince de Galles à Ken
- 35 La Grande terrerrie
- 36 Grille de Ken
- 37 Grée de Merlin

THE ROYAL RESIDENCES OF KEW.

George II. and his heir Frederick Prince of Wales, and as George I. had wrathfully turned his heir out of his palace, so that heir, when he became George II. had acted precisely in like manner. Two distinct and antagonistic courts were again created, and George III. had thus been estranged from his grandfather. His grandmother, Queen Caroline, he never knew, for she died the year before he was born, and this was fortunate, for the Queen's animosity to her son Frederick had been as virulent as the King's. It should be said, however, that when Frederick died, nine years before his father, the King acted kindly towards his widowed daughter-in-law and her children; yet the spirit of the old feud could not have been extinct, and besides, the domestic life of the King precluded intimacy beyond the limit of necessary court and official recognition. Thus the young King of 1760 could have known little of Richmond Lodge. He was a bachelor (royally at least—the story of an unacknowledged marriage laid aside), and that condition had of course to be changed as soon as possible. So the Princess Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg Strelitz was sought and obtained, and in her marriage settlement was included Richmond Lodge and its environs.

The reminiscences of Mrs. Papendieck, and the diary of Miss Burney afterwards Madame D'Arblay, both at various times attached to the person of Queen Charlotte, afford us some particulars as to the royal residences that are interesting us, and the incidents that there took place; yet of these less is gained than we desire owing to the limited duration of these ladies' connection. Mrs. Papendieck tells us that in the first summer (1762) after their marriage the young royal couple (the Queen then only eighteen) enjoyed retreat to Richmond Lodge, and were again there in 1763. In fact, the summer visits were continued up to 1769, when it seems to have been discovered that the capacity of the Lodge no longer sufficed for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing royal family; six of the ultimate fifteen children had been born. "In 1769 they remained late at Richmond, His Majesty occupied in digesting plans with Sir William Chambers for a new palace; the site was marked out in Richmond Gardens, opposite Sion House." The plans for the new palace are, I think, those marked xli., 15 e. 3. among the King's Drawings. The plans are unlettered and the title "Richmond Lodge" is indefinite, but the projected new lodge seems indicated. It covers a square with towers at each angle, and lesser towers intervening; the King was fond of towers, if we may judge from the later design carried out at Kew. "The foundations of the intended house" are marked on plan "6 Table 62," the site was about sixty yards north of the old Lodge. But

THE ROYAL RESIDENCES OF KEW.

after the basement had been built the King changed his mind, and having decided to move his country residence to Kew the new Richmond Lodge was never completed. The old Lodge—once “Ormonde Lodge”—was standing in 1771, for it yet appears in a beautifully executed map of that date (“2 Table 41. 16 k”), but probably it was taken down that year or the next. Not a vestige of it now remaining—at least above ground—the site has become a matter of speculation, but from the old plans referred to its situation can be accurately ascertained.¹

The Observatory was built by Sir William Chambers for the King at the time he contemplated the rebuilding of Richmond Lodge. This royal hobby, at least, was completed, and handsomely, for the King had a liking for astronomy. Dr. Evans, who wrote a nice little book about Richmond in 1824, tells an amusing story of the King being on one occasion at the Observatory watching the occultation of a planet, when a deer, hunted from Windsor, leaped the park palings followed by the hounds, and was taken at the foot of the Observatory. This happened at the moment of occultation, but His Majesty was proof against all interruption until a cloud intercepted his further observation! The Lodge having been demolished, the gardens and pleasure-grounds around it—that is to say, a very large portion of Richmond Gardens—were obliterated, and the area laid down in pasture for cattle to the satisfaction, no doubt, of the King’s farming inclination. Thus the Observatory, isolated, stood as a solitary sentinel over the spacious grazing grounds known as “Old Deer Park” for about 130 years, when the dull monotony was relieved by the institution of show grounds, cricket, football, golf, and athletic recreation for the benefit of the residents of Richmond and its visitors.

WEST SHEEN MONASTERY.

It has been noticed that a considerable wedge of land—the area about thirty-two acres—formed an intrusion into the royal demesne surrounding Richmond Lodge. Formerly it had constituted the precincts of the Carthusian Monastery of Jesus of Bethlehem at Sheen, founded by Henry V. in 1414, and since suppression in 1539 had been royal property leased to a succession of tenants.

¹ The site of Richmond Lodge may be accurately transferred from Burrel’s map of 1771 to the Ordnance Map, the Kew Observatory and the Pagoda in Kew Gardens, common to both maps, being used for that purpose. Thus drawing a line from the Observatory to the Pagoda (the length is 1467 yards) and at a distance of 572 yards from the Observatory (centre point) squaring off northward 88 yards will give the site of Richmond Lodge (centre point). To this the distance south of the Queen’s Cottage measures 409 yards. The site is incorrectly placed on the latest edition of the Ordnance Map.

THE ROYAL RESIDENCES OF KEW.

Ultimately it was absorbed in the demesne, and this, I trust, will save a brief account of its transmission from appearing as an unwarranted digression. I use Lysons's research.

On the dissolution of the monastery the site and land at West Sheen were granted to the King's brother-in-law the Earl of Hertford, who, as Duke of Somerset, was attainted and executed in 1552. Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, appears to have been the next possessor, but Queen Mary restored the property to the Carthusians, and when they were again dispossessed by Elizabeth, it reverted to the Crown, and in 1572 was occupied by Percival Gunston, gent. In 1583 or 4 Sir Thomas Gorge and his wife, Helen, Marchioness of Northampton, had the grant for life, and James Stuart, Duke of Lenox, had similar terms *temp.* Charles I. The Parliament Commission of 1650 sold it as Crown land to Alexander Easton, and the survey at this time mentions the church, standing but very ruinous, a structure of brick called the Prior's Lodgings, the Monk's Hall, a stone building, the Lady of St. John's lodgings, the Anchorite's Cell, and some buildings called the Gallery. Charles II. granted a lease to Philip Sydney, Viscount Lisle, he assigned it to John, Lord Belaysse, who surrendered it in 1662 and then had a new grant for sixty years; yet in 1675 Henry Brounker, afterwards Viscount, and Sir William Temple were lessees. Lord Brounker lived in "the mansion-house late Lord Lisle's," and this moiety afterwards passed to the Buckworth family. Sir William Temple's moiety was sold to John Jeffries, esq., but Sir William seems to have been here, probably as under-tenant, as early as 1666, and did not leave West Sheen until 1689 when he finally made his home at Moor Park. Jeffries had a new lease in 1750, and this is as far as Lysons pursues the history.

He notes also a few interesting facts in connection with the monastic premises. In the church were married Lord Lisle to a daughter of the Duke of Somerset, and Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester (Queen Elizabeth's favourite), to Amy, daughter of Sir John Robsart. Sir William Temple wrote pleasant letters from Sheen; one to Lord Lisle in 1667 saying "my heart is set upon my little corner at Sheen," and in another "I spend all the time I possibly can at Sheen, and never saw anything pleasanter than my garden there." Here, too, the statesman had Jonathan Swift as his amanuensis or secretary, and here the future dean became associated with "Stella," Hester Johnson, daughter of Edward Johnson, Sir William's steward. Her baptism is recorded in the Richmond registers, 20th March, 1680-1; thus she was a mere child when Swift was at Sheen, though even then tender relationship had probably its origin.

THE ROYAL RESIDENCES OF KEW.

Evelyn the diarist, an ardent gardener, was attracted to Sheen, and thus notes his visit of 27th August, 1678 :

I dined with Mr. Henry Brouncker at the Abbey of Sheene formerly a monastery of Carthusians, there yet remaining one of their solitary cells, with a cross. Within this ample enclosure are several pretty villas and fine gardens of most excellent fruits, especially Sir William Temple's (lately Ambassador into Holland) and the Lord Lisle's, son to the Earl of Leicester, who has divers rare pictures, above all that of Sir Brian Tuke by Holbein.

And again, 24th February, 1688 :

I went to Sir Charles Littleton to Sheen, a house and estate given him by Lord Brouncker, a hard, covetous, vicious man, bequeathed to Sir Charles all his land, and no relation but an ancient friendship. It is a pretty place with fine gardens and well planted . . . After dinner we went to see Sir William Temple's near to it. The most remarkable things are his orangery where the wall-trees are most exquisitely nailed and trained, far better than I ever noted. Many good pictures, especially of Vandyke's in both these houses.

John Macky's reference to the "charming villas of Sir John Buckworth and Mr. Geoffreys" has been quoted ; and in Rocque's map of 1751 (London, Westminster, and country about) we find on the West Sheen gardens the names "Justice Salwen [for Selwyn]" and "Mr. Jeffries." From the Selwyn family King George III. bought a good deal of land for the completing of the royal estate, especially along the Richmond and Kew road. Lysons writing in 1792 says :

An ancient gateway, the last remains of the Priory, was taken down about twenty-three years ago. The whole hamlet of West Sheen consisting of eighteen houses, one of which was a calico manufactory, was at the same time totally annihilated and the site made into a lawn added to the King's enclosures.

That would make the date of final demolition about 1769 ; but I think our much valued author's recollection would have been still closer had it prompted no more than twenty years. For on the plan of 1771 "West Sheen old gardens" and a building or two remain. The gateway, apparently, is also seen on the south side of the precincts here approached by a road from Richmond ; the same is likewise marked on our plan. A plan of (?) 1785 shows the ground cleared, but one of intervening date is wanting for a closer determination of the year of obliteration of the monastic vestiges and of the absorption of the land in the royal demesne ; 1772, however, cannot be far astray.

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The Ordnance map notes the Observatory as marking the site of the Monastery, and this may be taken as correct, although in the 1771 plan the Observatory is shown just beyond the Monastery enclosure. In that plan an oval pond—shown also on our plan—appears a few yards above the Observatory.

[To be continued.]

QUARTERLY NOTES.

WE congratulate the Historical Records and Buildings Committee of the London County Council on continuing the good work of the Society of Arts in placing memorial tablets on the walls of those houses which were once the residences of celebrated men and women. However much opinions may differ as to the value of other works of the Council, these tablets will, we feel sure, be welcomed by our readers as outward and visible signs of the interest which London's governing body is taking in the matter.

NOT content with the good work of indicating houses of historic interest in the metropolis, the London County Council is now publishing concise and nicely printed accounts of those houses. These pamphlets may be purchased for a penny each, and, when collected together, will form a most interesting record. We are indebted to Mr. G. L. Gomme for copies of the three already issued.

THEY describe Macaulay's residence, Holly Lodge, Campden Hill; Charles Dickens', 48 Doughty Street, and 1 Devonshire Terrace; Sir Robert Peel's, 4 Whitehall Gardens; Sir John Herschel's, 56 Devonshire Street; Henry Hallam's, 67 Wimpole Street; and Benjamin Disraeli's, 22 Theobald's Road. This last is the accepted birthplace: St. Mary Axe may only have been Disraeli's mother's home.

WHILST on the subject of commemorating houses of historic interest, it may be permissible to refer to the subject of the preservation of those which by their antiquity alone, have claims on our recognition. An excellent note as to these appeared in the "Globe" of November 26 apropos of the destruction by fire of Enville Hall, Stanwell Place. "We do not say" says the writer,

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urging a better safeguarding of these ancient buildings, "that the possessors of the incomparable country houses of England do not always realise how great a trust is confided to their care. There is nothing in the world quite like the old manor houses of England, and a man who possesses one is under the same moral obligation to preserve it from harm as one who has a Raphael or a Titian in his private gallery. Unfortunately the obligation is not always recognised."

THE writer's remarks are mainly in regard to the want of care in the prevention of fires, but surely, if his *dictum* is sound, as we are certain it is, it should apply with equal force to the wanton destruction, by demolition, or "restoration," which is going on apace, especially in the neighbourhood of large towns. England is the only country in Europe, whose Government does not do something to protect ancient buildings.

THOSE of our readers who know and love the Thames, especially in its upper reaches, would read with regret of the complete destruction by fire of the old Weir Hotel at Sunbury. These quaint old wooden buildings—for there are several others on the banks—are one of the prettiest features of the Thames, and we can ill spare one of them. The Weir Hotel was some two hundred years old, and one can well imagine how quickly it would burn when once alight.

As London continues to grow, the preservation of open spaces for purposes of recreation becomes more and more difficult. The greater credit is therefore due to the London Playing Fields Association for securing grounds for cricket, football, etc., for the working men of London, which might otherwise be built upon. We notice they are laying out for this purpose a considerable space in the Whitchurch Lane between Edgware and Great Stanmore. It is easily accessible by railway to each of those places, and will, no doubt, soon find tenants.

THE mention of Edgware reminds us that the electric railway from that village to Cricklewood, some five miles in length, was recently opened. No doubt it will serve some useful purpose, though we cannot imagine it paying its way until it becomes—as we suppose it must some day become—part of a connected system. Now that, as we understand, the powers for making a line from Watford up Clay Hill to Bushey Heath, have lapsed, there is fortunately little likelihood for some time of the Hertfordshire and Middlesex sys-

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tems being linked up by a connecting line through the picturesque village of Great Stanmore. There are few more rural neighbourhoods than this within the same distance of London; long may it remain unspoilt.

In quite a different district an important extension of the electric tramway system is being made by the Barking Council, which is linking up through Barking the tramways of East Ham and those of the Ilford District Council. There have been many delays in carrying out the work, but the only serious piece of work left is the building of a new bridge over the Tilbury Railway. Even this will not delay the opening of the line, which should be ready for use in a few months.

WE notice that the Tramways and Light Railways Association have been urging on the Board of Trade that the speed-limit of electric tramcars should be made the same as that for motor cars. No doubt on some country roads tramcars might with safety run at the rate of twenty miles an hour, but it seems to us that the mere fact that they are tied to a particular course by the rails, and so cannot get out of the way, makes it very inadvisable that they should be allowed anywhere to travel at the same speed as motor cars. If electric tramcars are to be a real success, the element of danger must be as far as possible eliminated from them. The best of brakes may be ineffectual on wet rails.

WHEN we read of this ever-increasing network of tramways which is gradually covering the suburbs of the metropolis, we cannot help wondering if the authorities sufficiently enquired into the possibilities of motor busses both for passengers and goods. Their use would, it seems to us, have necessitated greater care being given to the condition of our roads—which would be an advantage to all of us; and also, if a particular service of busses did not pay, it could with comparatively little expense have been transferred to some other district.

OUR contemporary, "The Antiquary," having completed twenty-five years of useful work, will appear henceforth in a new and enlarged form. Clothed in a new cover, and enlarged in size by an additional sheet of eight pages, the January number should prove attractive reading to those who are at all interested in the progress of archæological research. The literary side of antiquarianism receives more attention than before in a new section, entitled "At the Sign of the Owl." Judging from the list of papers promised

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for 1905, the readers of "The Antiquary" may confidently look for a substantial development of its familiar features.

WE note with regret that the "White Horse Inn" at East Ham is to suffer the same fate as so many of our old inns. This quaint hostelry, with its thatched roof, broken by a dormer window, and its forked chimney-stacks, dates from the early Georgian times, and is the successor of other inns of the same name which stood on its site. The title is, of course, common enough nowadays, but probably few people know that it is one of considerable antiquity; it was in general use long before the time of the Hanoverian kings, of whose arms it forms a part. Even interesting old inns must sometimes disappear before useful modern improvements, but there is a pathos about their demolition, which all who are interested in the past must feel.

THE Hertfordshire County Council are, we believe, about to issue—we hope it is so—two volumes of the Calendar to the County Documents between approximately the years 1580 and 1830. The compilation of these volumes is due, in the first instance, to the energy of Mr. C. E. Longmore, the clerk to the council, and we heartily congratulate him on bringing into the light of day much valuable material for county history. We hope to find in course of time every county council in the country following the example set by Hertfordshire.

WHAT Mr. Longmore is doing for Hertfordshire, Sir Richard Nicholson is doing for Middlesex. The Calendar of the County Records is about to be published at the price of 13s. net, and the issue limited to 500 copies. It is a complete calendar to the Sessions Books for the years 1689 to 1709. Unlike the four volumes edited by the late Mr. Cordy Jeaffreson, and published, some twelve years ago, by the now defunct Middlesex County Record Society, which contained only such selections from the records as appeared to the Editor to be of special interest, the present volume is a complete calendar to the Sessions Books for the years mentioned. We are glad to find the work of calendaring is being continued, and we hope the demand for the present volume will warrant the publication of others.

IN view of the proposed demolition of Whitgift's Hospital in Croydon for the purpose of street-widening, we heartily endorse the appeal of the Croydon Antiquities Protection Committee for help in trying to save this ancient and historical building, an illustrated

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account of which appeared in Vol. III., p. 1 of this Magazine. As this hospital is the glory of Croydon, surely, in dealing with North End and George Street, the Corporation of the town can find some satisfactory way of carrying out their improvements without interfering with a building of such historical and architectural attractions. Any of our readers who are disposed to help in preserving the hospital from vandalism should communicate with Dr. J. M. Hobson, 1 Morland Road, Croydon.

As a resident for many years in the parish of Hampstead and especially as a trustee of the Wells Charity, Mr. George W. Potter has had exceptional opportunities of learning all the historical facts connected with the wells of Hampstead. The publication, therefore, through Messrs. George Bell & Sons, of his neatly-printed little book on the subject should be welcome to the Hampstead public, and, we venture to think, to a wider circle as well. Probably not many Londoners know that, though in the Middle Ages the metropolis had in the river Thames an ample supply of water for household and manufacturing purposes, it was dependent for its drinking water chiefly upon the springs and streams in the north-west. This and other interesting matters are skilfully dealt with in Mr. Potter's book, which only claims to supplement with some new historical facts the existing familiar works on the subject.

As this is not the time of year for country rambles, when the lanes and field-paths are more often than not thick with mud, the air is damp, and the days are short, we have thought it well to hold over No. XIV. of our Rambles in the Home Counties until April. Spring will then be with us, the ideal time for enjoying the rural charms within our reach. We renew the invitation given to our readers in our October number to send us descriptions of excursions made in their neighbourhoods; and if these descriptions are accompanied by sketches or photographs of historic buildings or beauty spots passed on the way, so much the better.



Cont. (to wit.) **W**^E *Martin Brooks and Thomas Castle,*

Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of *Folkestone,*
of *Folke* ———— afore said, do hereby own and acknowledge *David*
Cumpton and his Wife. ————

————— to be ———— Inhabitant, legally settled in the Parish
of *Folkestone* ———— afore said. In Witness
whereof, we have hereunto set our Hands and Seals, this *First* ———— Day of
April ———— in the *Twenty seventh* Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord
George the second ———— by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland,
King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the Year of our Lord 1754.

Attest'd by

J. Dourine Martin Brook

Thos. Hodge

Thos. Castle

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of *Abingdon*
in the County ———— of *Hertfordshire* ———— or to any or either of them.

WE whose Names are hereunto subscribed, two of his Majesty's Justices of the
Peace for the County ———— of *Hertfordshire* ———— afore said, do allow of the above-
written Certificate. And we do also Certify, that *John Stone* ————
————— one of the Witnesses who attested the Execution of the said Certifi-
cate, hath made Oath before Us, that *he* ———— did see the Churchwardens and Over-
seers, whose Names and Seals are to the said Certificate subscribed and set, sever-
ally sign and seal the said Certificate, and that the Names ———— of the said
John Stone, Thomas Hodge ———— whose Names
are above subscribed, as Witnesses to the Execution of the said Certificate,
are of their own proper Hand-writing. Dated the *1st* *First* ————
Day of *April* ———— in the Year 1754.

J. P. Mellor Junr
J. Bridges

A FORGOTTEN RELIC OF THE POOR LAW SYSTEM.

BY A. DENTON CHENEY, F. R. HIST. S.

[The two magistrates whose signatures are attached to the above document, were both members of old Kentish families. The Papillons had represented Dover in Parliament in 31 and 32 Chas. 2nd, and 2nd William and Mary; subsequently for Dover and afterwards for New Romney. David Papillon resided at Acrise Place, which had come into the possession of the family in 1666.

The Bridges family owned considerable property in Kent (including the manor and castle of Saltwood) and held the office of Sheriff in 1733, and knight of the shire, in 1768. John Bridges was descended from Anthony, third son of Sir John Bridges, created Lord Chandos by Queen Mary.]

WHILST investigating the contents of an old chest in one of the churches of East Kent some few months ago, the writer came across a bundle of old papers, tied together with a piece of rough cord, which, upon examination, turned out to be the "certificates of origin" of labourers, who, in the eighteenth century had sought employment in that parish; and who, in accordance with the then prevailing provisions of the Poor Law, were compelled to produce a formal certificate from their legal place of settlement, signed by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor, and countersigned by two magistrates of the county. Through the courtesy of the rector the writer is enabled to present a facsimile of one of these curious documents, illustrating a phase of the Poor Law system now happily extinct, and probably unknown to few beyond those whose pleasure it is to delve amongst the relics of the past.

The progress of the labourer upon the soil from serfdom towards freedom, which had been practically continuous from Saxon times, each century marking some improvement,¹ received a serious check from the religious and social revolution of the sixteenth century. The dissolution of the monasteries had driven thousands into beggary, whilst destroying the chief source from whence the distress of the poor had for centuries been alleviated; whilst a further fruitful cause of the impoverishment of the peasant had

¹ "English Serfdom after the fifteenth century, perhaps after the fourteenth, did not need to be abolished. It faded away along with the system of which it was an integral part."—Disappearance of English Serfdom, "English Historical Review," vol. xv., p. 27.

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been the iniquitous appropriation of the funds and property of the Guilds by Edward VI., and the wholesale enclosure of the commons by the "new men" who had risen to power and affluence upon the ruins of the monasteries, and whose avarice and rapacity were universally denounced.¹

The first Poor Law of Edward VI., whilst enacting that the aged and impotent poor should be housed at the charge of the parish, and requiring the clergy to move the parishioners by their exhortations to relieve those in "unfained misery," proceeded to empower the most savage treatment of those unfortunates who came under the category of "vagabonds." Branding with a hot iron, slavery, and death were the penalties attached to successive stages of pauperism, and the master or owner of the slave was empowered to affix an iron ring about his (or her, for the Act applied to both sexes) neck, arm, or leg, and to "let, set forthe, sel, bequeathe, or give" his labour and service.

It would take too much space to summarize the various Acts of Parliament dealing with the vexed question of the relief of the indigent, deserving and undeserving; we will therefore turn to that chapter of their history with which the document here exhibited is connected. In 1662 an Act of Parliament (14 Chas. II., c. 2) was passed, enacting that any person or persons renting a tenement of under the yearly value of £10 in any but his own parish should be removable to the parish where he or they were last legally settled by the warrant of any two justices granted upon complaint, within forty days, of the churchwardens or overseers. In order, however, to facilitate the seeking of work in other parishes especially during time of harvest, it was provided, in section 3, that labourers might be provided with "certificates of origin" from their own parish; in which case, if they succeeded in obtaining temporary work, they obtained no "settlement" by residing in the new parish for the stipulated period of forty days, but might be sent back to their own parish if work failed, and they became, not actually destitute, but in the eyes of the overseers in danger of becoming such. (See "The English Poor Law System," by Dr. Ashcroft.)

"By this Act," says Fowle "it may with truth be said that the

¹ The evil did not end with the sixteenth century. Between 1792 and 1820 a fresh rage arose for enclosures, due to the increasing price of corn; no less than 2,287 Enclosure Bills passed through Parliament, whilst numbers of commons were lost to the people for which no legal authorization was obtained. Of the effects of these enclosures, their relation to the health of the poor, their influence towards driving the peasantry into the towns, etc., see an article in the "Nineteenth Century," vol. xx., upon Rural Enclosures and Allotments, by Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice and Herbert Smith.

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iron of slavery entered into the soul of the English labourer, and made him cling to his parish as a shipwrecked sailor to his raft." It pauperized large numbers of workmen, who were thus rendered unable to obtain work outside of the limits of their parishes; the industrious man who wished to advance himself was hindered from moving to the place where work was obtainable; whilst the labourer was virtually confined to the place of his "settlement" usually his birthplace, and was, to all intents and purposes, as much a bondman as the Saxon serf had been. By the Act 3rd William and Mary, c. 11 (1691), notice in writing must be delivered to the parish of intended settlement, such notices to be publicly read in the church, in order that every one should have the opportunity of objecting to the intruder. The Act 8 and 9 William and Mary, c. 30 (1696-7), amended the system of certificates by providing that persons holding such documents, duly attested by the parish officials, and allowed by two justices of the peace, could only be removed from a parish to which they had come for temporary employment in the event of their becoming actually chargeable to such parish, and not merely upon the expectation that they might become so. It can, therefore, very well be imagined what an important matter it must have been to "David Crump and his Wife" of Folkestone, to have been able to exhibit to the churchwardens of the parish of Aldington the document depicted above; and how it was that so many signatures and attestations were necessary in order that the aforesaid Crump might seek work in that month of April 1754, in a parish some ten or eleven miles from the place in which apparently he was born! By this same Act it was, on the other hand, enacted, that the new-comer could only acquire a settlement in the new parish by the hire of a house of the annual rental of £10, or through the exercise of some parish office for one year. Burn, in his "History of the Poor Law," p. 121, says :

The office of an overseer seems to be understood to be this : to keep an extraordinary lookout to prevent persons coming to inhabit without certificates, and to fly to the justices to remove them ; and, if a man brings a certificate, then to caution all the inhabitants not to let him a farm of £10 a year, and to take care to keep him out of parish offices, to warn them, if they will keep servants, to hire them halfyearly, or if they do hire them for a year, then to endeavour to pick a quarrel with them before the year's end, and so get rid of them. To bind out poor children apprentices no matter to whom and what trade, but to take special care that the master lives in another parish.

This may be somewhat overdrawn, but it undoubtedly represents what did take place in many instances, and what might

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legally take place everywhere. This law remained practically unaltered until the year 1795, and it is a significant commentary upon the brutal manner in which its provisions were carried out more or less frequently, that the preamble to the new Act (35 Geo. 3, c. 101) recites that:

Whereas poor persons are often removed to their place of settlement during the time of their sickness and to the great danger of their lives, the justices have power to suspend the execution of the order until it is shown that it can be carried out without danger.

In the notes upon "The Domesday Book of Kent" (published in 1869) is a curious and interesting comparison between the condition of the English labourer of the nineteenth century, and his ancestor the Saxon serf or slave. The author, the Rev. L. B. Larking, M.A., was a member of an old and influential Kentish family, and a clergyman of over fifty years' experience in the county; he was one of the founders of the Kent Archæological Society and its first honorary secretary. He quotes the following passage from Kemble's "Saxons in England," viz. :

Taking all the circumstances into consideration, I am disposed to think that the mere material condition of the unfree population was not necessarily, nor generally, one of great hardship. It seems doubtful whether the labour of the Serf was practically more severe, or the remuneration much less, than that of an agricultural labourer in this country at this day. His lord was bound to feed him for his own sake, and if, when old and worn out, he wished to relieve himself of a useless burden, he could by an act of emancipation, hand over his broken down labourer to the care of a church which, with all its faults, never lost sight of the Divine precepts of charity.

Mr. Larking adds :

The experience of nearly half a century watching over the privations and hardships and sufferings of this class, enables me to confirm the assertion, ay! to the very letter. The agricultural labourer is, to all intents and purposes, a slave; though, happily, ignorant of his bondage. The very Poor Laws, of which we make our national boast, are often converted into engines to rivet his fetters.

As illustrations he gives two instances which had come under his own notice. The first was that of a labourer with a numerous family who applied to the occupier of a large farm for work. The farmer, knowing his necessities, offered him half the then market price for daily labour. This the man declined, as insufficient to

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keep him from sheer starvation. The farmer replied "Then you can go to the workhouse," which the poor family was compelled to do; whereupon the farmer summoned him for throwing himself upon the parish whilst he might have obtained employment, and the magistrates promptly committed the poor man to prison! "It is difficult," says Mr. Larking, "to conceive any part of the bondage endured by the ancient *servus* [serf] as more complete slavery than this; assuredly the former was in the better condition of the two." The second case was that of a labourer incapacitated by illness. His employer (a prosperous farmer) refused any assistance; the Guardians would not give outdoor relief, and the home was broken up, the wife separated from her husband, and the children from their parents, according to workhouse regulations. "No *servus* of old" (comments Mr. Larking) "could have fallen into this state of helpless wretchedness, for his lord was bound to feed and maintain him in sickness and in health." Mr. Larking remarks that these are rare instances of oppression; but are proof of what could legally be done, and that any hard employer could "reduce the agricultural labourer to a state of serfdom more intolerable than that of the ancient *servus*."¹ The report of the commission appointed in 1838 to enquire into the operation of the Poor Laws, disclosed some striking evidence. In many places farmers turned off their men to force them into pauperism, and then hired them from the parish at reduced wages. There were many parishes in which every labourer was a pauper.²

But times have altered, and in no class has the improvement been more marked than in that of the agricultural labourer. The cheap and easy means of locomotion; the rise of other industries and means of employment; the beneficent effect of modern legislation; the publicity afforded by an ubiquitous press, have all com-

¹ Cobbett in his "Rural Rides" under date 9th January, 1822, refers to an incident which had come under his own notice in which men had been employed in drawing beach gravel "the leader working with a bell round his neck." In a footnote the editor (Rev. Pitt Cobbett, vicar of Crofton, Hants, 1893) adds: "This story of Cobbett's may seem incredible in modern times, yet it would appear that the practice was alluded to by some of the Poor Law Commissioners, and on a motion in the Upper House for an enquiry into the state of the country (March 18, 1830) the Duke of Richmond said that he had remonstrated against putting men to draft work like horses, in Sussex, with a man over them to drive them."

² "When I was at school in 1831, every farm in the parish of Aylesbury was untenanted . . . whilst the pitifully bad management of the Poor Law had pauperized nearly the whole working population of the Kingdom." (Fowler's "Echoes of Old Country Life," p. 258). "In the beginning of the last fifty years of my life miserably low wages were supplemented by the rates; the agricultural labourer was a mere serf tied to his parish," (*ibid.* p. 246.)

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bined to make him far more independent, and therefore the object of greater solicitude on the part of his employers, and whilst the landowner sees everywhere decreased rents, and in many places unlet acres, and the farmer talks sadly of the prosperous days of a generation ago and the present day difficulty of extracting a livelihood from the soil in return for his labour and anxiety, the agricultural labourer, alone of the three classes dependent upon the land, can point to a rise in his condition of life, due to better wages, better food, greatly increased comforts, and higher education.

And perhaps no better proof can be given of the mighty stride which he has taken from serfdom to freedom, than the perusal of the document which forms the text and the occasion of this article.

SHELLEY AT GREAT MARLOW.

BY M. KIRKBY HILL.

AFTER a sojourn of some months in Switzerland, and a winter spent between Bath and London, Shelley migrated to Great Marlow in Buckinghamshire. The family now included Claire Clairmont with her child Allegra, the daughter of Lord Byron. Peacock was at this time resident in Marlow, and it was probably he who was responsible for the choice of Shelley's new home.¹

"I trust," Shelley had written to him from Geneva, July 17th, 1816, "entirely to your discretion on the subject of a house Recollect, however, we are now choosing a fixed, settled, eternal home I am glad that circumstances do not permit the choice to be my own. I shall abide by yours as others abide by the necessity of their birth."

With their wonted eager haste, the Shelley party arrived in Marlow at the end of February, 1817, before the house was ready to receive them. For a short time Shelley's letters are dated from London, and the residence at Albion House seems to have begun in the second week of March. The lease was taken for twenty-one years, evidently with the usual determination by Shelley that it should be "for ever." As a matter of fact, the actual tenancy lasted for just under a year.

Then, as now, Albion House was a long, low building in West Street, with several good rooms and a large well-shaded garden at

¹ See a letter published by Mr. Buxton Forman in vol. iii. of "Shelley's Prose Works."



Bisham Abbey.



Shelley's House at Marlow, from the West.

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the back. Of late years it has been divided into several tenements, and the garden cut up into corresponding slips. The end nearest to the town was for many years a beer shop, but is now used as an annexe to Borlase School.

The humours of relic-hunting are many, and an attack on three or four different occupants a little formidable. One flinty-hearted lady sent out a crushing message that "this is not a show 'ouse," and in spite of all possible persuasion, refused permission to view even her garden. But—do I blush to say it?—the garden was successfully photographed from the attic of a more obliging neighbour!

The house is of old discoloured stucco over red brick, with a red-tiled irregular roof and tall chimneys. Half-hidden behind a cornice, dormer windows blink down into the street, and, as we saw them in September, the walls were a mass of scarlet Virginia creeper. Shelley's library, which Peacock alleges to have been large enough for a ball-room, was not to be identified—probably it has been divided into smaller apartments—but the room called by tradition the drawing-room, square and of a fair size, looks out over the garden. In the floor is a trap door leading to large cellars. A smaller room, of irregular shape, and with a good deal of dark wood-work, lies on the street front, and upstairs, "first floor back," is a quaint room half-panelled in oak. Above again, are attics approached by a somewhat breakneck stair. But the house, though old-fashioned, has no claim to interest beyond that of its associations.

The river Thames, the chief natural attraction of the place, lies half-a-mile to the south by road. Here, in his boat, or on the further Berkshire shore among the beech woods of Bisham, Shelley dreamed and wrote.

Leigh Hunt, now a frequent visitor, has left us a personal reminiscence of a typical day at Marlow:

"This," he writes, "was the round of his daily life. He was up early, breakfasted sparingly, wrote 'The Revolt of Islam' all the morning; went out in his boat, or in the woods, with some Greek author or the Bible in his hands; came home to a dinner of vegetables (for he took neither meat nor wine); visited, if necessary, the sick and fatherless, whom others gave Bibles to and no help; wrote or studied again, or read to his wife and friends the whole evening, took a crust of bread, or a glass of whey for his supper, and went early to bed."

It must be confessed that this life of "early to bed and early to rise" is in sharp contrast to Hogg's account of a few years earlier! Whether Mary brought a steadying influence to bear, or whether he grew more sedate with years, the strangest vagaries of Shelley's

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life passed with his boyhood. For it must be remembered that, even now, as a married man of six years' standing, he was but five and twenty. But his development does not stop here. The Bible is coupled, now and later, with his Greek studies, and the fact reminds us how long a stage lies between the "Queen Mab" of 1813 and the "Prometheus Unbound," that strange parallel to Christianity, of 1819.

The poetical fruits of the Marlow year were many. First in importance stands "The Revolt of Islam," written from a seat high up among the woods of Bisham, or in a boat upon the Thames. Curious medley of unconvincing horrors and revolutionary crudities, it is yet, to quote Rossetti, "a marvellous well-head of poetry." The first uncalculating eagerness of Shelley's enthusiasm of humanity had passed, and in this, so far his greatest poem, he had learned that salvation comes only by sacrifice, and that sacrifice, although apparently in vain may be in reality effectual. In the midst of error strands of deep, and sometimes terrible, truth are interwoven:

Thus they with trembling limbs and palid lips
Worshipped their own heart's image, dim and vast.

And, now and again, come some of the sweetest stanzas which he ever penned:

O Spring! of hope and love and youth and gladness
Wind-winged emblem! brightest, best, and fairest!
Whence comest thou when with dark Winter's sadness
The tears that fade in sunny smiles thou sharest?
Sister of joy! thou art the child who wearest
Thy mother's dying smile tender and sweet;
Thy mother Autumn, for whose grave thou bearest
Fresh flowers, and beams like flowers, with gentle feet
Disturbing not the leaves which are her winding-sheet.

Save for a few isolated lines, the poem shows singularly little trace of the scene or circumstances amid which it was written. The dedication "To Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley" is, of course, intentionally autobiographical: the interlaced branches of the woods, the waterfalls which "leap among wild islands green," the lone boat's "lone retreat of moss-grown trees and weeds," speak of the Marlow life, and the earlier histories of Shelley and Mary are sketched in the later stanzas.

"Rosalind and Helen" was begun at Marlow, laid aside, and finally finished in Italy, at Mary's request, during the summer of 1818. As Shelley himself owns in his preface, it is not "an

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attempt in the highest style of poetry. It is in no degree calculated to excite profound meditation." In a great measure it is the expression of the poet's life at the time. Lord Chancellor Eldon's decree, depriving him of the care of his children by his first wife, was published in August, 1817. From him, as from Rosalind, Ianthe and Charles were taken away on the grounds that :

[*He*] "She is adulterous, and doth hold
In secret that the Christian creed
Is false."

And, though an abiding grief to Shelley, one can scarcely be surprised at such a decision. Lionel's character is evidently an idealisation of his own, as, one may think, were also those of Laon, and the poet of "Alastor."

Besides these longer poems are many others, complete or fragmentary, which can be referred with varying certainty to the Marlow year. Among them are, "Marianne's Dream," "Lines" ("That time is dead for ever, child,") "Lines to a Critic," the fragment "Prince Athanase," and the quaint "Hate Song" improvised during a conversation with Leigh Hunt. It is at once so short and so characteristic of Shelley in a certain mood, that it may be quoted in full :

A hater he came and sat by a ditch,
And he took out an old cracked lute ;
And he sang a song which was more of a screech
'Gainst a woman that was a brute.

In the year 1817, Shelley brought out two prose pamphlets : "A Proposal for Putting Reform to the Vote," and an "Address to the People on the Death of the Princess Charlotte." They were published under the pseudonym, the Hermit of Marlow, though it must be owned that there was not much of the hermitage about Albion House.

The life there was more sociable than that at Bishopsgate. Still, Shelley writes, "I am not wretch enough to tolerate an acquaintance," but friends always found a warm welcome. Mary's father, William Godwin, stayed with them several times ; Leigh Hunt and his wife were constant visitors, who seem to have remained sometimes for several weeks, and the Shelley hospitality, at least on one occasion, included some of their near relations as well. Horace Smith, the publisher, T. J. Hogg, Mary's old friend William Baxter from Scotland, and in Marlow itself, Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. Maddocks, and the brothers Tyler, complete a fairly long list.

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The circumstances of the Marlow life were not happy. The close of the year 1816 had been saddened by the suicide of Mary's half-sister, Fanny Godwin, in October, and again in the following November by that of Harriet, Shelley's first wife. It is beside the point to enter here into his relations with Harriet, but it may be stated with fair certainty that the separation had no direct connection with her death. Shelley mourned her sincerely, although her death rendered possible his marriage with Mary. The greater part of the year 1817 was embittered by the Chancery suit which finally deprived Shelley, as an unfit guardian, of the care of his elder children. His feelings may be clearly traced in the terrible curse which he pronounced upon the Lord Chancellor, and also as has been said, in the poem of "Rosalind and Helen." To add to these, money difficulties, though no longer acute, were constantly recurring, and either accumulated worry or the damp climate of Marlow had renewed in Shelley the consumptive tendency of earlier years.

On all accounts, chiefly on that of health, it was judged best to leave England again for a time, and by February 7th Shelley was in London. Mary with her two children and Claire Clairmont with Allegra followed three days later, and in a few weeks they had bidden farewell to England, as it proved for ever.

LIFE IN A HERTFORDSHIRE PARISH IN THE SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES.

BY C. E. JOHNSTON.

SOME history of Gilston, a Hertfordshire parish on the road from Ware to Bishops Stortford, has already appeared in these pages, but it may be of interest to deal more particularly with the customs and conditions of life there, as shown by the parish records. From manor rolls, parish registers, and tithe books, it is still possible to obtain in some degree an idea of what life in a country village was like some 200 years ago, but it is difficult for us in these days of easy communications, wider education, and quick dissemination of news, quite to realise how isolated and self-contained a country parish was in those days, and how far off the great world and its doings must have seemed to the inhabitants of

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a place like Gilston. Unfortunately the court rolls of the two manors of Gilston (Overhall and Netherhall-cum-Giffords) are not to be found prior to 1702, but the parish registers are very perfect and there are tithe-books from the latter part of the seventeenth century onwards.

The most important personage in the village community was naturally the Lord of the Manor, if he resided there. During the last sixty-five years of the seventeenth century the Gore family owned the manors of Gilston and resided at New Place in the manor of Netherhall. Sir John Gore, kt., Lord Mayor of London in 1625, bought the property about 1634, and, dying "of the contagion" in 1636, was succeeded by his son, Sir John, who was sheriff of Herts in 1639 and died in 1659; the latter's son, Sir Humphrey Gore, was knighted at the Restoration, was a deputy lieutenant for Herts, and died in 1699, leaving Gilston to his son, Captain Henry Gore, who was sheriff in 1699, and sold the place in 1701 to Colonel John Plumer of Blakesware, Herts, in whose family it remained till 1822.

The first court leet, baron and survey, of which we have the rolls, was held in 1702 at New Place, before Bostock Toller, gent., seneschal of the manor and clerk of the peace for Herts: 13 tenants formed the jury and homage, and, after presenting defaulters, elected the Pindar, aletaster, and constable for the ensuing year: the constable then paid the common fine of $14\frac{1}{4}d.$, due to the lord of the manor from the court, $7d.$ for the manor of Overhall and $7\frac{1}{4}d.$ for Netherhall. It was then stated that all the tenants owed the lord suit of court under penalty of $12d.$ fine, and the jury then set forth various customs and penalties of the manors; these were written in English, the rest of the rolls being in Latin, viz.:

That every person (not receiving alms of the parish) shall pay unto the Lord of the Mannor for every head of Cattle that he shall suffer to goe and ffeed on the waste in or near the Highways, *xiiid.*

Item. That every person shall forfeit and pay unto the Lord of the Mannor the summe of five shillings for every Head of Cattle he shall suffer to goe and putt into the common Mead between the foure and Twentyeth day of June and the first day of August.

Item. That Thomas Hunsdon doe by the first day of December next sufficiently scoure and cleanse a ditch against a field called Horse Pightells, containing in length about five poles and that he forfeit and pay to the Lord of the Mannor for every rodd thereof, which shall be unscoured upon that day, *xiiid.*

Item. That Robert Camp do by the first day of December next find, provide and sett up four posts upon the ffoot way (by

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his Orchard) leading from Pye Corner to his house under the penalty of forfeiting to the Lord of this manor tenn shillings.

Item. That 'tis the antient custome of these mannors that noe person ought to putt or suffer to go in the common meads belonging to this mannor at any one time more than one Horse or two Cowes for every acre of grounde, which he or she holds within the said mannor under penalty of forfeiting and paying unto the Pinder (who shall pound them for every head of cattle above such and soe many) *vd.*

John Turvin, gent., was presented as freeholder of a message or tenement, with sixty acres of arable land, meadow, and pasture, called "Tarlings" (now spelt Terlings, but pronounced with the "e" hard as in Hertford) of the annual value of £52, which he held by fealty suit of court, a relief when it happened, and the yearly rent of 9s. 7d. and two fat capons. The Turvins, who were in possession of Terlings from 1683 to 1847, were a family of some position and furnished two sheriffs to the county during the eighteenth century: whilst the acts for burial in woollen were in force, they always paid the fine of £5 rather than comply, which was not a luxury that most could afford. In 1745 Mrs. Turvin owed £3 9s. 6d. tithe for Terlings and paid £3 13s. 6d., "4s. being ye change wch. she refused"; she evidently paid over three guinea and one halfguinea pieces and thought it *infra dig.* to accept change. Besides the parson, they were the only people in the parish not actual dependents of the lord of the manor.

The churchwardens were presented as holding two cottages used as almshouses at a yearly rental of two fat capons.

In 1703 the court was again held at New Place, but after that it was usually held at the village inn, the "Plume of Feathers," doubtless a more convenient meeting-place for the tenants. It was perhaps this alehouse that Christopher Webb, the rector of Gilston ejected by the Parliament in 1643, was accused of frequenting; he was said to be a "common Gamester or common Drunkard and alehouse haunter and negligent of his cure" and was accordingly deprived of his benefice, but was triumphantly restored in 1660. He has left us a tithe book, which, whatever his faults, shows him to have been a careful man of business. He kept the most minute accounts of the produce of his glebe and of the tithes, which he received in kind: he notes so much wheat (at 6s. a bushel in 1663) sent to the mill; two bushels of barley, worth 7s., given to his daughter, Jane, wife of the Rev. William Hughs; and twelve bushels of peas sold to Lady Hewytt at 4s. a bushel. Sir Humphrey Gore pays his tithes in kind, amongst which are "three good iaggs of peass" (a jagg = a small load). The rector keeps an eye

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on his parishioners' fields: Mr. John How of Terlings, from whom he receives "a little iagg of peass," owes for six and a half acres of "white peass sold in the podd." He notes in 1664, "Edward Pilly, his fielde Sowen wite Turnupps," a noteworthy fact at that time. Webb died in 1669, and there is a gap in the tithe records till 1681, when Thomas Pryce became rector. He begins his book with a list of landholders in the parish and of the acreage of their holdings, with an interesting list of field names; of which we may particularly notice, Horses pickles (the Horse Pightells of the court rolls), Wren's Hoppet, the Hop Grounds, Gander Shott, Hogsheapherds and Crabtree Start; several fields are called "Start," and "Croft" also is common.

He notes "There is £3 per annum left by Sir J. Gore, Ld. Major of London, for catechising, wch. is lost to ye present Incumbent, if he doe neglect catechising for four Sundays together; 'tis paid by Sir H. Gore and in case of nonpayment 'tis recoverable out of ye land, wch John Foster holds called ye manour of Giffords. All ye Tythes, Glebeland and Catechising were worth to me this year £110" (*i.e.*, in 1681). On this a parson of those days would be more than "passing rich": indeed, Chauncy tells us that Pryce "built a fair parsonage house at his proper cost and charge for the conveniency of himself and successors" at Gilston. In 1650 the Parliamentary Commissioners found the living to be worth £80 per annum, and in 1801, the tithes were leased by the rector to Mr. Plumer for £110.

Pryce further writes: "Noe land exempt from paymt. of Tythes in this Parish. These customes prevail here, viz.: 2 eggs for a hen and 3 for a Cock; cow and calfe 4*d.*, bulluck 2*d.* (this I disputed with Mrs. Kenrick in ye Exchequer and threw Aside this Custom and had £60 cost agst. her); Christning 1*d.*, and Registering 6*d.*, Churching 4*d.*; burying 2*s.*, for a stranger 4*s.*; Breaking ye ground in ye church is 6*s.* 8*d.* to ye parson and 40*s.* in ye chancel or more if you please; Burying in ye church 6*s.* 8*d.*; in ye chancel 13*s.* 4*d.*" His glebeland consisted of 23½ acres of land and half an acre of wood. He had "a tryal with John Petchey for ye way to Blackfield," (part of his glebe, which he could only reach by crossing one of Petchey's fields) "before Sir Tho: Jones, Ld. Cheif Justice at ye assizes at Hertford Mar. 13th, 1684, and was to enjoy ye way paying as antiently 1*s.* per annum." In 1686 he notes "I let my churchyard to Richard Randall for 3 years att 8*s.* 8*d.*": in 1687 £3 worth of hops were received as part of the tithe from Terlings; there are several mentions of hopgrounds and there was a "maulting" in the parish; J. Worsley paid 2*s.* 6*d.* of his tithes in "mault." In 1698 "Sir H. Gore gave me two guineas

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for his offerings and visiting him in his sickness." Mention of "ye Brick'd House" in 1703 may be remarked, as obviously quite enough description to distinguish it from other houses.

A later rector, Dr. Robert Moss, Dean of Ely, treated his tithe payers generously: in 1715 "H. Pigram of Giffords paid £13 5s. tithes; abated 5s. for his civility:" "Petts, ye church clark" paid 5s.; "I gave him back a 6d. for charity sake." In 1719 T. Hammond owed £2 2s. 6d. for Farnells; "forgiven this year again because ye land out of Heart 5s.; accepted £1 17s. 6d." In 1758 the rector notes, "It was a remarkable wet summer. 8 Funerals": it is not clear whether he saw a connection between the two events, but eight funerals in a year was decidedly above the average for Gilston.

In the tithebooks and registers parishioners' trades and occupations are sometimes mentioned, and from these we can gather how much more then than now a village supplied its own wants; some of the names are quaint too; thus we find Stephen Fairbeard, who kept the "Plume of Feathers" at Pye Corner; Henry Damian, the butcher; Burls Horsnale, the keeper; John Pluckrose, "taylor and church clark"; Robert Camp, blacksmith of Pye Corner and overseer of the poor, owning his own forge, which descended through various generations of Camps till quite recent times; Matthew Game the "collarmaker" (*i.e.*, saddler); John Overall, weaver of Pye Corner; John Turner, carpenter and churchwarden; Roger Farmer, gardener; and "ye Chapman atte Pye Corner." This was in a parish, which in 1801 had only 186 inhabitants. One can imagine them meeting at the "Feathers" and discussing the news, which came to them from the outside world, such as Monmouth's rebellion and Judge Jeffreys, the flight of James II., the victories of Marlborough, and so forth, all of which doubtless scarcely affected their daily lives and seemed very far off events to them.

It was a custom that the larger landholders in the parish should each maintain a portion of the churchyard fence: in 1681 the rector made a list of those who had to do this:

The Parsonage is to maintaine the upper Gate.

George Pluckrose the Upper Stile and near five foot more of Pale.

The Little Gate over against the Church Porch, being taken out, belongs to Sr. Humphry Gore, Kt.

Tarlings, Mr. Hole is to keep a decent church stile.

Upper Hall [*i.e.*, Overhall] Edw. Speller, from ye Stile all round to John Petchey's

and so on.

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Gilston is within twenty-five miles of London, and at the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries there are frequent entries in the registers of the baptism and burial of nursechildren from London: many of them came from the parish of St. Lawrence Jewry in the City and were consequently given the surname of Lawrence; sometimes more fantastic names were found for them, such as, "Sarah Swadle," "George Skingle," "Elizabeth Feathers" (no doubt after the village inn), "James Mahomid": sometimes no name is given, as "A nursechild of London newly come to Goodwife Lawes buried March 24, 1652." In the earlier part of the seventeenth century illegitimate children or foundlings are described as "filius" or "filia populi."

I may conclude by giving some extracts from the registers:

BAPTISMS.

1599. Jane, the daughter of William Byrde, the 20 daye of Marche, being Mandye Thursdaye secundum Computacionem ecclesie Anglie. (The change in the Roman Calendar was made in 1582.)
1609. Frances, the daughter of Lidia Dier, alias filia populi, the 28 of Januarye.
1610. Phebe, the daughter of Richard Morrell, the 30 daye of December, also the same daye Tabitha, the daughter of Richard Morrell, both of them being twinnes.
1621. Sara, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Perrye, our preacher of Sabridgeworth, whose mother's name was Sara Burnett, the third day of Marche.
1629. Thomas, filius populi, the 21 of November.
1631. Rachel Loue, filia Thomae Loue, rectoris hujus ecclesie et Rachaelis uxoris ejus, solenniter baptizata fuit per Mrum. Webb, vicarium de Sabridgeworth, qui pro concione piam prestetit operam et fructuosam et amico et omnibus auditoribus: 8^o. die Julii. ("Solenniter" implied a "concio" or sermon).
1635. Johannes Loue, iterato denuo nomine (omine uti Speratur meliori) Septembris 13^o. concionante M^{ro} Whitakero, lectore de Sabridgeworth.
1660. Persis, the daughter of the Rt. Worll. Sr. Humphry Gore and Dame Persis his Lady, was bapt: at the Font, being the first there Bap: since Aprill 12, 1643: Novem: 4.
1790. James, son of Sarrah Gurbe, March the 28, of this Pearish. Base born Porper. (The register at this date was written usually by the parish clerk).

MARRIAGES.

1649. Edward Rut (his former wife having bin buried 5 weekes and 2 dayes) to ye widdow of John Seaton of Sabsworth March 4."
1655. William Mosely of this parish and Anne Foster of Theydon Gar-

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non in the county of Essex (after 3 severall publications made at ye market in Epping) on Octob: 3. (The Register Act of 1653 permitted Banns to be published in Church on 3 several Lord's days or in the Marketplace on 3 several market days.)

BURIALS.

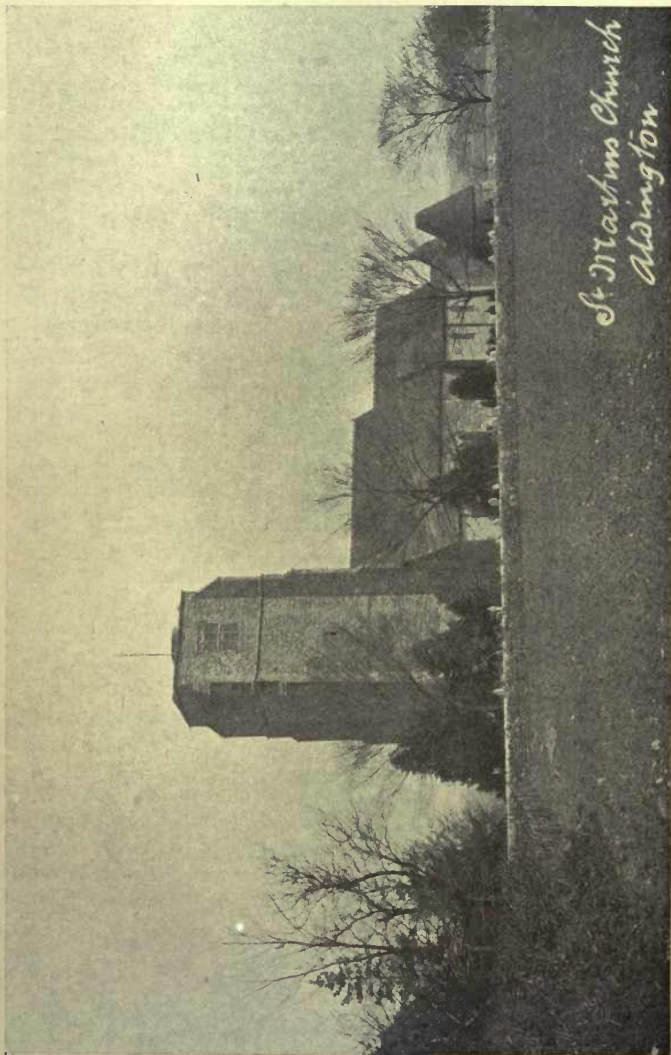
1603. John, the sonne of John Talbode, a Londiner and Pursifant to ye kinge, the 24 daye of Marche.
1615. Sir John Cleypoole, knight, the Sixt day of August, his minde not Sonde.
1661. Thomas Inckins, a late disbanded souldier under the Duke of Albemarle (General Monk) dying in Sabridgworth was here buried July 30.
1668. John Wollvett alias Woolpitt was buried here, dying in Sapsford (Sawbridgeworth) and intending by the Quakers to bee carried to Roydon burying place, May 21.
1678. Edward Smith, in woollen only, being the first that was interred in this parish after the act was in force, Aug. 13.
1697. Mrs. Mary Cramphorn, ye Daughter of Sir H. Gore, Kt., who was marry'd to Mr. Jos. Cramphorn Nov: 2 and Dyed of ye Small Pox ye 22d day of ye sd. moneth. She was buried Nov. 24.

THE MAID OF KENT.

BY PERCY MUNDY.

THREE hundred and seventy years ago the attention of the whole of England was unexpectedly turned towards a remote Kentish village called Aldington. Here, it was rumoured, had suddenly appeared an inspired prophetess, a miracle worker to whom had been vouchsafed strange revelations on matters of religion and politics, the publication of which was causing astonishment on all sides of the country.

Elizabeth Barton, the simple village girl, whose deeds were so fast becoming a topic for preachers and a text for sermons, was born, probably, about the year 1506. At the age of nineteen she seems to have been a domestic servant in the household of Thomas Cobb, steward of an estate in Aldington owned by Archbishop Warham. At this period she was attacked by some internal disease which left her subject to peculiar hysterical fits, which "threw her body into unusual convulsions," and which culminated in a form of religious mania. For days she lay in a state of unconsciousness, telling "wondrous things done in other places, whilst she was



*St. Martins Church
Ashford*

From a photograph by A. H. De' Ath, Ashford.

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neither herself present, nor yet heard no report thereof." At other times her ravings took the form of "words of holiness in the rebuke of sin and vice." In an age of rank superstition such as the sixteenth century, it was only to be expected that these attacks should be attributed by unlearned neighbours to the direct influence of either the Holy Ghost or the Devil.

Cobb, her master, doubtless alarmed at the matter, straightway sent tidings to Richard Masters, the parish priest, and together they consulted and watched and finally became firmly convinced that Elizabeth Barton's words were unquestionably inspired messages from above. To leave one, who was thus privileged to be a holy soothsayer, in the subordinate position of a servant was no longer to be thought of. The girl was thenceforth made a member of the Cobb family, and treated, both by the villagers and the priest, with the utmost respect and veneration. After a time the former mania, which seems to have in some way accounted for the strange predictions, abated; and Elizabeth began to acquire once more her ordinary health. But with the return of health came the certainty of losing all her recently-acquired celebrity, together with much personal comfort and luxury. It was an easy matter, as the girl afterwards admitted, to feign the trances and alleged inspired utterances which had brought so much notoriety. This she accordingly set about doing, with so much success that her reputation suffered no loss from the cessation of the original and legitimate causes of her powers.

Archbishop Warham, on hearing of the prophecies, which were taking place so near to his own estate, sent a message to their author bidding her "not to hide the goodness and works of God." The aged primate also bade the prior of Christchurch, Canterbury, dispatch two of his monks to interrogate Elizabeth closely and report their opinion regarding her. Edward Bocking and William Hadley were accordingly sent to Aldington. Whether or not the girl immediately confessed the truth concerning her chicanery is not evident. At any rate Bocking soon perceived that Elizabeth Barton might prove a valuable instrument for restoring public favour to certain practices of the Catholic Church, which were then somewhat at a discount, and also that she might very considerably benefit Masters by raising the credit of an image of the Virgin which stood in a small chapel a mile distant from Aldington, by attracting to it such pilgrims as had formerly frequented more famous shrines and reliques. With these ends in view Elizabeth was duly instructed in all the voluminous legendary histories of the saints, and induced to insist, in her pretended revelations, on the absolute heresy of Protestant doctrines, and the importance of the faith as

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interpreted by the pre-Reformation clergy. At length the time appeared ripe for a more comprehensive exhibition of the powers of "the Holy Maid," and an announcement was widely circulated to the effect that she would perform a miracle, in the presence of the public, in the little chapel of Our Lady at Court at Strete.

On the range of quarry hills, midway between Lympe and Aldington, overlooking the vast expanse of Romney Marsh, lies this small hamlet once the theatre of a dramatic event which has left its mark on the pages of English History. A peaceful and pleasant spot it is to this day, with little to mark its former significance. At the time of Elizabeth Barton's fame the neighbourhood of this part of Kent had apparently suffered severe depression and de-population, for several ruined churches, and others fast falling into decay, existed within a short distance of Court at Strete. The scene of the avowed miracle was probably one of those "free chapels," possessing some measure of independence, and exempt from all jurisdiction of the ordinary, save only that the incumbents were instituted by the bishop and inducted by the archdeacon of the place. The majority of such chapels were originally built upon manors and ancient demesnes of the Crown, for the use of the King and his retinue, and when the estates were subsequently disposed of the chapels went along with them, retaining their first freedom.¹ In the sixteenth century the chapel of Our Lady at Court at Strete was the abode of a hermit, and on the south side of the remaining ruins may be seen what are possibly vestiges of the cell of the anchorite.

Here, then, it was that Elizabeth Barton, in the presence of upwards of three thousand witnesses, fell into one of her trances, was apparently restored to health, and declaimed on the terrors of hell and the sweetness and beauty of heaven—at the same time insisting on the necessity of confession, of pilgrimages, and of the hearing of mass. Bocking and his fellow impostors, finding their schemes even more gratifying than they had anticipated, caused a pamphlet to be written concerning the miracle. This tract bore for its title: "A Miraculous Work of late done at Court of [*sic*] Strete in Kent, published to the devoute people of this tyme for thier [*sic*] spiritual consolation by Edward Thwaytes, Gent, 1527." As for the chapel itself, it gradually rose in importance and became a favourite place of pilgrimage. The hermit benefited largely, a chaplain was appointed to say Mass and the building was considerably restored and beautified. One Thomas Goldwell writing to his father from Padua (see "Calendar of State Papers," vol. xiii., A.D. 1538) gives direc-

¹ Free chapels to the number of 2374 were swept away by an Act 2 K. Ed. VI. (1547).

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tions for the erection of a ceiling over the high altar at Great Chart "either with lime and hair as at the chapel at Court up Strete, or with boards as he thinks best."

To return to Elizabeth Barton. In the year 1525 she quitted Aldington professedly "at the dictates of the blessed Virgin" and became a Benedictine nun at the convent of St. Sepulchre's, Canterbury. Here a cell was assigned to her where she had Bocking for her confessor and confederate, and here she assumed the title of the nun of Kent and busied herself with the subject of prophecies. We are told that "divers and many as well great men of the realm as mean men and many learned men, but specially many religious men had great confidence in her, and often resorted to her." From 1528 to 1532 she was the recognised champion of Queen Catharine of Arragon. Her cell was "the Delphic Shrine of the Catholic oracle," to quote Froude, and had her miraculous knowledge only led her to forswear any connection with the events of Henry's divorce, it is probable that she might have died a peaceful death in the midst of her deluded followers instead of expiating her crimes at Tyburn. But fate willed it otherwise. The holy maid was induced to use her alleged powers for the purpose of defeating Henry VIII. in his desire to obtain a divorce from Catharine in order that he might marry Anne Boleyn. On all sides she denounced the iniquitous plan and published abroad the news of a divine prohibition which had been made to her, predicting that the King should "die a villain's death" if any harm happened to Catharine. Archbishop Warham, an old man in his dotage, was an easy victim to the scheme, and being convinced of Elizabeth's integrity withdrew his promise to marry the King and Anne Boleyn. Further signs of her celebrity were forthcoming from all quarters. Bishop Fisher wept for joy at the revelations and likened her to the farm maiden of Domvémy—Joan of Arc. The monks of Sion invited Elizabeth to their house, the monks of Charterhouse openly avowed their belief in her powers. The Marchioness of Exeter and the Countess of Salisbury frequently consulted her; until, at last, her confidence grew so great that she did not scruple to threaten even Pope Clement VI., if he did not throw in his weight on the side of Catharine.

From the day in November, 1532, when Henry's marriage to Anne Boleyn actually took place, the admirers of Elizabeth Barton began to look to the fulfilment of her prophecies, and the downfall of the King. But "the capricious and bloody tyrant" who filled the throne still lived on, and finally her adherents lost faith in their prophetess. The King, who had hitherto treated the matter with contempt, now began to fear the possibility of an insurrection, and

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thought it time that some steps were taken to quiet the nun. In the meantime Warham had died and Cranmer had succeeded him. Towards the end of 1533 the latter wrote to the prioress of St. Sepulchre's Canterbury directing her to repair "to the Manor of Otteford, [near Sevenoaks, where the Archbishops formerly had a palace] and bring with you your nun which was some time at Courte up Strete." In reality the desire was undoubtedly to involve as many of Catharine's adherents as possible in a real or pretended conspiracy against the King's reign and marriage. With this intention Bocking, Masters, Thwaytes (the author of the pamphlet, who eventually purchased his freedom by the payment of the sum of 1000 marks, and was the owner of considerable property in Kent), and several others were arrested. The accused persons, including Elizabeth Barton, were forced to read a confession of their guilt from a high scaffold in a public position near to St. Paul's Cathedral. They were then removed to the Tower, and a large gathering of learned judges and many of the nobility met together to discuss the matter. For three days the assembly examined witnesses and dealt with the evidence forthcoming. Finally, after much disputation and a distinct wish to pander to the Royal will, a Bill of Attainder was presented to the House of Lords, which was carried through the House of Commons with little delay, and Elizabeth and her confederates were found guilty of high treason. On April 20th Elizabeth Barton, Bocking, Dering (a man of good birth and most likely a member of the old Kentish family of that name), Risby, and another priest, met their death at Tyburn. The Holy Maid was subsequently buried at the Grey Friars, as is shown by their "Chronicle."

In glancing backward at the strange events of Elizabeth's life one is constrained to admit that her early revelations may well have been made in good faith. Bocking, it would seem, was a man of some learning and of good position, and in all probability had little difficulty in persuading the simple village girl that she was destined to bring life to the old faith and once more kindle a flame of zeal in the hearts of those whose fervour had somewhat abated. Richard Masters, the priest of Aldington, is shown by Mr. A. Denton Cheney's¹ biography of him (reprinted from the "Journal of the British Archæological Association") to have been innocent of any fraud, and is described by Erasmus, who had just vacated the living of Aldington, as "a young man learned in Divinity, and of good and sober life." He possessed, we note, a goodly library of upwards of

¹ Sincere thanks are due to Mr. A. Denton Cheney, F. R. Hist. S., for much valuable assistance in the details of the life of Elizabeth Barton, and also for the loan of his notes on the several persons connected with her life history.

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a hundred books, and in the "Calendar of State Papers" (vol. vii., No. 521) may be seen a curious inventory of the parsonage furniture and out-door effects.

Of Elizabeth Barton's personal character it is difficult to form a just conclusion. She appears to have been little attracted by wealth or worldly advancement. In her own confession at St. Paul's Cross she admitted herself to be the "sole cause of all this mischief," and it is difficult to read her words spoken from the scaffold without a feeling of compassion for the "poor wench without learning . . . who being puffed up with the praise of others fell into a pride and foolish fantasy with herself." Hume in his "History of England," and also Maunder in his "Treasury" have attributed to the Holy Maid not only the faults of knavery and fraud but also the more serious allegations of immorality. The former accuses both Bocking and Masters of having participated in "the scandalous prostitution of her manners." These charges are entirely unsupported by any evidence whatsoever. It is, moreover, quite inconceivable, should such evidence have been procurable, that so great an opportunity for damaging the reputation of the nun would have been neglected by her many enemies.

The visitor to Aldington and its neighbourhood may turn his attention to many scenes intimately connected with Elizabeth Barton's life. The tower of the parish church is an important feature of the landscape, and at once attracts attention. Within its walls, possibly, the baptism of Elizabeth may have taken place, but the registers are not sufficiently early to record the fact. The carved choir stalls are worthy of notice, as is a brass to the memory of John Weddell and his family, probably contemporaries of the Holy Maid. Aldington Court, a farmhouse adjoining the church, is built on the site of the old palace of the Archbishops. It retains the remains of the chapel and two large two-light windows of fourteenth century date. Slight traces of the park and fish-ponds also exist, but there are few signs of its original magnificence when, according to a royal survey, it possessed no less than five kitchens, six stables, eight dove houses, and lands to the amount of over a thousand acres.

Thomas Cobb, the steward of Archbishop Warham, in whose household Elizabeth Barton had begun life, is thought to have been a member of an ancient family seated at Goldwells since the reign of Edward IV. His house, a building in the half-timbered style, called Cobb Hall, still stands, and will be regarded with some interest by reason of associations and also for the sake of a curiously decorated plaster ceiling in one of the bedrooms with representations of Adam and Eve and their animal associates in the Garden

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of Eden. The old parsonage, now divided into tenements, has not perhaps changed so very much since it was the home of Richard Masters. Of the famous chapel at Court at Strete itself there are some considerable remains. The picturesque fragments of walls which mark its site are near to the Roman road from Lympe to Pevensey, and are sheltered by a ridge of wooded ground that stretches eastward as far as Hythe, with fine views over the marshes to the blue sea beyond. Court at Street has other claims to greatness besides its connection with the events which we have detailed. It is considered that, in ancient times, the Roman town of Billerica covered a large area of the hamlet, and the discovery of numerous Roman tiles has borne out the likelihood of this conjecture.

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE IN THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.

BY EDWIN FRESHFIELD, JUNIOR.

[Continued from Vol. VI., p. 214.]

INVENTORIES OF PLATE.

S. Katharine Creechurch with S. James, Duke's Place.

TWO silver-gilt tankards with the date mark for 1630, and a maker's mark R. S., with a heart below in a shaped shield, inscribed with the weight and "The gift of Sir Henry Martin to St. Katherin Creechurch 1631."

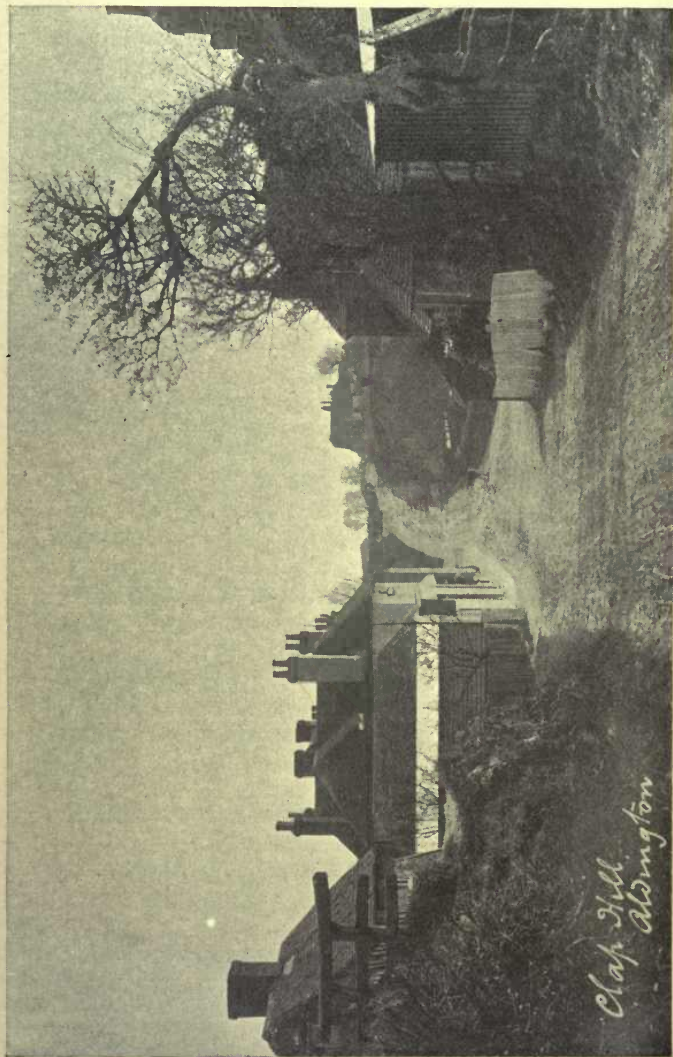
Two silver-gilt cups with the date mark for 1626 and a maker's mark R. B. inscribed with the weights.

A silver-gilt cup with the date mark for 1630, and the same maker's mark, and inscribed with the weight, and in pricked lettering "The gift of Jane Atkinson the wife of Stephen Atkinson 1630."

Two silver-gilt patens on high feet or stems, inscribed with the weights. One has the date mark for 1626, and is inscribed "S. Katherin Creechurch 1626." The other is like it, and has the same maker's mark, but no inscription. The flagons are standing on the patens in the picture.

A silver-gilt spoon inscribed with the weight and "S. Katherin Creechurch 1631." There are no marks on it.

Four pewter alms dishes with scalloped rims and enamel centre bosses. One has a Tudor rose, another the Royal arms and



*Clap Hill
Abington*

From a photograph by A. H. De' Ath, Ashford.

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

“C.R.,” another a sword and sceptre in saltire crowned with a rose, thistle and harp crowned and “C.R.” The fourth has the Prince of Wales’s ostrich feathers and “C.P.”

A beadle’s staff with a silver head. The head is an oval medallion with a figure of S. Katharine in relief on both sides surmounted by a diminutive Katharine-wheel, inscribed “James Fitch William Dobbins churchwardens 1796.”

A wand of black ebony mounted with silver rings and a silver mitre on the end inscribed “Joseph Williams George Fitch S. Katherine Cree 1817.”

PLATE OF S. JAMES, DUKE’S PLACE.

A flagon, two cups, and a paten, all metal-plated, inscribed “John Breach Saml. Meredith 1810.”

The flagons of this church are tankards of the usual type. The cups belong to *Type 2*. The spoon is one of the earliest in the City. The maker’s mark, R.S., will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate*, under date 1619, and also on plate at S. Andrew Undershaft. The S. James’s, Duke’s Place, plate is very inferior; the flagon is of the usual type and the cup belongs to *Type 8*. A most interesting account of the consecration of S. James’s church in 1622 will be found in Stow, and I have given an extract from it in the alphabetical list of benefactors at the end of these inventories, under the name of Sir Henry Martin, the vicar-general of the Archbishop of Canterbury at the time. The church was destroyed under the Union of Benefices Act. S. Katharine’s church luckily escaped the Fire. It was then comparatively new, for it had been built in the reign of Charles I., and was consecrated by Archbishop Laud when he was Bishop of London. It is quite possible that the four very fine alms dishes with enamelled bosses were the gift of King Charles.

S. Lawrence, Jewry, with S. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street.

Two silver tankards with the date mark for 1633 and a maker’s mark I. B. in a shaped shield, inscribed with a coat of arms and “The gift of Gyles Martin, Mercer to the church of S. Lawrence Jewry, 1633.”

(a) A small silver-gilt flagon, made in 1873.

Two silver-gilt cups. (b) The date mark on one is for 1548, and a maker’s mark a covered cup in a shaped shield. The date mark on the other (c) is for 1685, and a maker’s mark F. G. with a mullet below in a shaped shield, and is inscribed “For the service of our Lord in the church of the united parishes of S. Lawrence Jewry and S Mary Magdalen Milk Street London 1686.”

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(d) Two silver-gilt cups. One has the date mark for 1561 and the other (e) for 1566. Both cups are inscribed with the weights, and have a maker's mark, a six-pointed star in an oval stamp.

Two silver-gilt patens without feet. The date mark on one is for 1561 and the star, maker's mark, as above. The other has no marks.

Two silver-gilt patens with feet. The date mark on both is for 1684, with a maker's mark T. I. with a scallop shell above and below in a cross-shape stamp, inscribed with a coat of arms and "The gift of Captain Robert Massy to the parish of S. Lawrence Jewry."

Two silver-gilt dishes with the date mark for 1684. One has a maker's mark IH and is inscribed "Ad recipiendum oblationes Eucharisticas in Ecclesia parochiali St. Lawrence Jewry London," and on the back, "In memoriam Annæ Adam 1685." The other has the same inscriptions and marks as on the patens presented by Captain Massy.

A large silver-gilt dish with an engraving of the Lord's Supper, and on the back is inscribed "The gift of Mrs. Sarah Scott to the Altar in S Lawrence Jewry Church 1751." The maker's mark is IP in an oblong stamp.

(f) A silver-gilt seal head spoon with the date mark for 1639, and a maker's mark R. C. with three pellets above and a mullet below. On the seal head is inscribed "M.M.M. 1639."

A shell set in silver for use at the font.

A beadle's staff with a metal pear-shaped head inscribed, "S L M" in monogram and 1766.

The flagons of this church are tankards of the usual type. The small flagon is a pretty little tankard of the usual type, with a spout and a conical lid. The cup of 1548 is taken to illustrate *Type 1*. The companion to it was made more than a century later. The second two cups have conical sides, slightly splayed at the lip and flat at the base, and the bowls are engraved round the middle with a small belt design after the style of the strap pattern. The stems are plain and divided by a hilt two-thirds of the way up. The foot is like the early and flat style of the cups of *Type 2*. It looks as if the lower part of the stems and the feet are later than the upper parts of the cups. Pictorial engraving on plate in the churches is rare, and the dish is interesting as being one of the few examples. The spoon is one of the earliest in the City. The makers' marks—the cup, F. G., the star, T.I., I.B., and R. C. will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate*, under dates 1548, 1688, 1561, 1685, 1638 and 1639. F. G. is given there as probably the mark of Fras: Garthorne. It will be found on plate at S. Dunstan in

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the West. T. I. is given as probably the mark of T. Issod, and I. B. probably of I. Buckle. This church was built by Wren. S. Mary's church was destroyed in the Fire and not rebuilt. There is an entry in the churchwarden's account books for 1666 of a payment of 10s. made to a person for saving the church plate at the Fire.

S. Magnus with S. Margaret, New Fish Street, and S. Michael, Crooked Lane.

Two silver tankards. One has the date mark for 1654 and a maker's mark H. G. with a pellet below in a plain shield, dated 1678. The other has the date mark either for 1641 or 1657 and a maker's mark W. M. with two pellets above and a cinquefoil and three pellets below in a heart-shaped shield, dated 1678. Both these pieces belong to S. Margaret, New Fish Street.

A silver flagon with the date mark for 1781, belonging to S. Michael, Crooked Lane.

Two silver-gilt cups with the date mark for 1560; they are of different sizes and belong to the parish of S. Magnus.

Two silver-gilt cups with the date mark for 1781 and a maker's mark C. W., belonging to S. Michael, Crooked Lane.

Four silver-gilt patens with the date mark for 1653 and a maker's mark W. H., belonging to S. Magnus.

Two parcel-gilt patens. The one is a pre-Reformation paten; date about 1500. The other is a copy of it with the date mark for 1625 and a maker's mark S. over W., both belonging to S. Michael, Crooked Lane.

A silver alms dish with the date mark for 1524 and a maker's mark a cross on an orb; belonging to S. Michael, Crooked Lane.

Two silver alms dishes. One has the date mark for 1719 and a maker's mark C. L. in a heart-shaped shield. The other has the date mark for 1720 and a maker's mark M. C. in an oblong stamp; both belonging to S. Magnus.

Four brass alms dishes.

A silver spoon for straining, with the date mark for 1730 and a maker's mark W. P. crowned. Also a small silver-gilt spoon.

A knife with a silver handle and steel blade.

I am indebted to the official return (a very meagre one) for the dimensions and weights, and to the late author of *Old English Plate* for the following information. The flagons are tankards with flat lids and splayed feet. The two cups belonging to S. Magnus have straight-sided bowls slightly splayed at the lip, engraved bands round the lip, and rings of moulding round the foot. The cups of S. Michael are plain and oviform. The four patens

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are plain. Of the other two, one belongs to the pre-Reformation period. It has six-lobed spandrels engraved with leaves; the central depression has an engraving of the Almighty with hands extended sitting on a rainbow. The alms dish belonging to S. Michael has a Gothic rim with four engraved heads in Elizabethan medallions, and S. George or S. Michael engraved on the raised centre boss. This also is a piece of pre-Reformation plate. C. L. and M. C. are the marks of Joseph Clare and Mathew Cooper, and W. P. of William Petley. The makers' marks, W. H., W. P., S. over W., the cross on the orb, and W. M., will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate*, under dates 1655, 1730 (Part 2), 1636, 1524 (Part 2), and 1648; W. H. at S. Olave, Old Jewry; W. M. at S. Augustine; and S. over W. at S. Dunstan's in the East.

The flagons are tankards of the usual type; the first two cups belong to *Type 2*, and are engraved with the name of the church, "Magnus the Martyr," but some person, with greater respect for the saints than the engraver, has punched or pricked the letter S on one of the cups in front of "Magnus." All these churches were destroyed in the Great Fire. S. Margaret was not rebuilt, and the other two were rebuilt by Wren. S. Michael was destroyed under the Union of Benefices Act.

BERKS BOOKPLATES.

BY ALFRED A. BETHUNE-BAKER.

BERKS is to be credited with many excellent bookplates, and some of exceptional rarity. A more extensive acquaintance with local place names than I possess is needed to allocate all the plates with inscribed addresses, and of course county genealogists would be able to establish the claim of many good unaddressed plates to inclusion in the local collector's portfolios.

Proceeding alphabetically, the first I have to note is a printed label, whereon, within a slightly floriated oval border, is inscribed "Sarah Adams, Maidenhead, Berks." General collectors are not keen on "label" plates but they form a quite interesting group which includes some of the earliest dated plates we have.

The next to notice belonged to an individual whose family were for a considerable time settled in the county and held various offices



S. Lawrence Jewry.



b

d

a

f

e

c

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of general and local importance. This plate is an early armorial of a style in vogue in the early part of the eighteenth century; it is inscribed "John Aldworth of Standlake in the County of Berks Esq^r." It is decidedly scarce; its owner was, I believe, son of Richard Aldworth, M.P. for the university of Dublin, and King's Remembrancer in Ireland, and he had for a younger brother, Richard, who held various respectable offices under the crown, and married Catherine, daughter of Richard Neville of Billingbere in Berks. Their only son added the name of Neville to his own patronymic, and his son succeeded under a special remainder to the Braybrooke peerage—the descendants have not reverted to their paternal surname but use the name of Neville only. Another Berkshire bookplate will call for further reference to the Aldworths later on.

"Richard Benyon Esq^r Englefield House, Reading—Berks" is inscribed on a Festoon plate of an ordinary pattern. This plate exists in another state, the only difference being that "Gidea Hall Essex" appears instead of the Berks address.

There are various Bertie plates which are to be desired, but taking only those with a Berkshire place name, the plates of the first and second Earls of Abingdon should be mentioned; both are early armorials, with supporters; the first is inscribed: "The Right Hon^{ble} James Bertie Earle of Abingdon and Baron Norrays of Rycott", and though undated it must have been done between 1682, when the earldom was created, and 1699, when the first earl died. In connection with this plate it may be of interest to note that a sister of the first earl married Charles, 2nd Earl of Carnarvon, of the Dormer family, and had a bookplate exactly similar in character and treatment to that of her brother. The inscription on her plate is "The Right Hon^{ble} Mary Wife of Charles Earle of Carnarvon and Sister of James Earle of Abingdon" and the arms are those of Dormer impaling Bertie. The plate of the 2nd Earl of Abingdon bears the inscription "The Right Hon^{ble} Montagu Earl of Abingdon, Baron Norreys of Rycott 1701." Macky in his "Characters of the Court of Great Britain" describes him as "a gentleman of fine parts, makes a good figure in the Counties of Oxford and Buckinghamshire. Was made by the Queen Constable of the Tower of London, is very high for the Monarchy and Church, of a black complexion!" These three plates are decidedly scarce.

A really nice Jacobean plate is given a much more important appearance than it would otherwise have had by the relatively large name cartouche on which is inscribed "Denington Bradley of Wokingham in Berks Attorney at Law." This plate has been

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reproduced in the "Ex Libris Journal" in connection with a valuable list of legal bookplates which Mr. S. A. Grundy-Newman is compiling.

"John Symonds Breedon Bere Court Berks 1789" is the inscription on a spade shield plate which was probably done by the owner, "J. S. B. fecit" appearing on the plate. The Breedons settled at Bere Court near Pangbourne in 1671, and the Rev. Dr. Symonds Breedon succeeded to the property and took the name on the death of John Breedon, M.D.

In the collection of bookplates in the British Museum there is a handsome early armorial plate with the inscription "Owen Buckingham Esq^r Reding County of Berks 1709" so engraved as to suggest that the address and date were additions to the original engraving. The arms shown on this plate are stated by Berry to have been granted in 1708. I take this plate to have belonged to the Owen Buckingham who was M.P., for Reading, and one of the Commissioners of the Victualling Office. He died in 1720 a victim to two of the social customs of the day—conviviality, and duelling. At this distance of time one may recall the circumstances without giving hurt to family susceptibilities, and the tale is typical of a bygone social era. One of the Berkshire Aldworths, William I think was his Christian name, gave an entertainment to celebrate his birthday, at which Buckingham, an intimate friend, was present. Under the influence of Bacchanalian revelry both host and guest became unduly excited, hot words arose between them "and being gone out of the house to fight in the dark, Mr. Buckingham received a mortal wound and with his dying breath owned that he had given the provocation." Only a few years earlier the Government had brought in a bill to prohibit duelling, but it had been thrown out, and only a few years earlier another Berkshire M.P. had met his death in a similar encounter; in that case again the Aldworths were figuring, and then it was one of them, Charles Aldworth M.P. for Windsor, who fell a victim to the practice. But the Aldworth-Buckingham duel has yet a further and more general interest in that it led Sir Joseph Jekyl at the first meeting of the House of Commons after the fatal event was known, to move for a bill to prevent "the impious practice of duelling" which was accordingly brought in, but the bill being sent up to the Lords was by them "laid by." The failure of the parliamentary efforts to abolish duelling is noteworthy. It never has been abolished by Act of Parliament, but then it must be remembered that it never was legal; technically, a fatal result was murder, but public opinion made it practically impossible to obtain a conviction. In past ages duelling flourished in defiance of the law but by force



*The Right Hon^{ble} William Lord Craven
Barron Craven of Hamstead Marshall*

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of public sentiment, just as in the present day it is obsolete not by statutory enactment but by the altered opinion of the country.

“*Joannes Collins de Betterton in Com Berceriæ*” is the inscription on a nice little Jacobean plate, the pleasing effect of which is increased by the main design of the plate, shield, mantling, and crest being placed in a thin circular line border, which itself stands out from a lined background with a plain name plate below.

One of the best Berkshire plates is the folio of “*The Right Hon^{ble} William Lord Craven Barron Craven of Hamstead Marshall*” which forms the first illustration to this paper. It is a handsome and rare early armorial and belonged to the second Lord Craven, who, under a special remainder, succeeded to the title in 1697 and died in 1711. It could have been no easy task to succeed such a man as his cousin and predecessor. The first Lord Craven will always be remembered for his chivalrous devotion to the “*Queen of Hearts*,” the unfortunate Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, whose career forms one of the most pathetic pictures which history can show. But though the second Lord Craven presents no such picturesque figure as his illustrious predecessor, he nevertheless played a respectable part in affairs and held various posts of dignity. He was Lord Lieutenant of the County, and was one of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, of which Province he was in 1708 appointed Lord Palatine; he was also a Lord Proprietor of the Bahamas. Besides this rare folio plate there is a smaller plate of the same character, which exists in two states, one with and one without a motto.

An early armorial with mantling diverging from the usual form is inscribed “*S^r Charles Englefield, of Englefield in the County of Berks, Baronet 1698*”; he was the fifth Baronet and died in 1728. Members of this family have filled the office of Knight of the Shire in many parliaments, and at various times have been Sheriffs of the County. One also was Speaker of the House of the Commons, and another a Judge of the Common Pleas.

An attractive little early armorial of the later period has on the name frame “*Tho: Hiccocks de Wallingford Berks Armig.*” This forms one of the illustrations to my notes because the group of plates to which it belongs is quite small in number, and so far as my experience goes nearly all its examples are distinctly scarce.

There are, as one would expect, a considerable number of Howard plates. Two, at least, may be allocated to this county by virtue of their owners' titles. The first is a Jacobean plate inscribed “*The Right Hon^{ble} the Earl of Berkshire Lord Marshall of England anno 1720*”, and the second, which is clearly copied from the former one, has the inscription “*The Right Hon^{ble} Henry*



BERKS BOOKPLATES.

Bowes Howard Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire. 1750." Both plates belonged to the same owner, who succeeded to the Earldom of Berkshire in 1706, and to that of Suffolk in 1745. He was for many years Deputy Lord Marshall during the incapacity of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.

A plate of quite unusual shape is the Chippendale label, which without any armorial bearings has the name "Wm. Keeling, Oak-ingham, Berks." inscribed on the shaded surface within the Chippendale frame, where, in fact, the arms would be in an ordinary armorial Chippendale. I do not know anything of its origin, but I should think it was possibly designed for some other purpose than a bookplate, and was only subsequently so used.

A somewhat late Jacobean plate is inscribed "Rob^t Lee Esq^r of Binfield Berks." It is signed by Bickham, and though of no special merit from the standpoint of artistic excellence, it is a desirable little plate and far from common. Binfield is mainly famous as the place of residence of Pope from his early youth till his acquisition of the famous Twickenham villa.

"The Right Hon^{ble} John Lord Lovelace Baron of Hurley in Co^m Berks 1704" used a plate so inscribed, which is mentioned in Lord de Tabley's pioneer work on bookplates. This plate is of the usual early armorial style where supporters are displayed. The owner was the fourth Lord Lovelace, and is not to be mistaken for his predecessor, a very prominent man amongst the supporters of the revolution and a man whose prodigality and "splendid style of living" involved him in such difficulties that he was obliged to sell a great part of his estate to satisfy his creditors. The fourth Lord Lovelace, whose plate we are dealing with, succeeded in 1693 to a title which was shorn of most of its proper accompaniments by his predecessor's extravagance. He was, however, created Colonel of the Guards, and Governor of New York and New Jersey. In 1708 he went to take up his duties in New York, where, during the next year he died and was buried.

To the connoisseur the various states in which an old plate is found offer a delightful field of inquiry, and Chippendale plates seem to provide exceptionally satisfactory results, quite a considerable number being known in two, three, or more states. A Berkshire example existing in two states is the Chippendale plate of "Samuel Peppin, Newbury." It is the second state of a plate, which in its first form bore the inscription "Sydenham Peppin, Surgeon." The second state is, I imagine, the more scarce.

There are certain Jacobean plates of a rather interesting type in which a grotesque head, or mask, is worked into decorative form at the top of the plate, while a more or less pleasing female face

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offers a contrast at the base, and of these a good example is inscribed "Will^m Pitt of Binfield Berks Esq^r." There are various other Pitt plates which need allocation.

In the British Museum collection is a Jacobean plate inscribed "John Allen Pusey of Pusey in Berks Esq^r", it has been reproduced in Grigg's Second Series of Armorial Bookplates.

The Reading School used an interesting pictorial plate on which the arms of Reading town appear environed by a choice assortment of suggestive and appropriate emblems. Books open and closed, a caduceus, a lyre, Minerva's shield displaying Medusa's head, together with flowers, fronds and palm branches, attest the sportive fancy of the artist, whose initials are given as "C. N." The inscription is "In usum Scholæ Readingensis" "Ex dono", with an ample space for the donor's name.

A nice-looking Chippendale with an empty motto ribbon was owned by "Pelsant Reeves, Arborfield Berks." Arborfield at one time belonged to the Aldworths, and was sold under an Act of Parliament to Mr. Pelsant Reeves to whom there is a handsome monument in the parish church there.

"James Stonhouse. Berkshire." is the inscription on a little Jacobean plate of no particular merit. It is one of the class of plates adorned with small cupids, which in this case are placed on a bracket frame or platform above the shield of arms. This plate exists in another state, the only difference being in the address.

Another and much rarer Stonehouse plate is the early armorial plate inscribed "St John Stonehouse of Radley in Berkshire Baronet 1705."

"Thomas Thynne of Old Windsor in the County of Berks Esq^r" also had an early armorial plate which must be distinctly rare.

Windsor Castle of course introduces a considerable series of interesting royal plates, and St. George's Chapel, Windsor, one distinctly attractive old plate, in which the cross of St. George appears on a shield within a buckled ribbon bearing the motto of the Garter, and beneath is a cartouche frame inscribed "Libera Capella Regia Sⁱ Georgii infra Castrum de Windsor" the whole being placed upon a horizontally lined background.

Windsor, too, as the sponsor to more than one peerage, brings in some other plates, amongst which is to be noted the Jacobean plate inscribed "Herbert Lord Visc^t Windsor and Baron Mountjoy", a handsome plate which belonged to the second and last Viscount Windsor. His elder daughter married the first Marquis of Bute who on being advanced to that title no doubt selected his subsidiary titles—Earl of Windsor, and Viscount Mountjoy—on account of that alliance.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

“Tho^s Wyld, Speen, Berks” had a neat plate of Wreath and Ribbon characteristics—palm branches forming the lateral adornments—and with a trite quotation from the *Menagiana* given below within a border of husks.

I have not thought it necessary to mention all the older plates in my collection, but the majority are noted. If modern plates were to be included in these papers many more might be added, but, though of interest from the standpoint of heraldry and topography and also from the personal aspect, they are not usually beloved of the general collector, nor do I aspire to rob the local collector of the joys of making a catalogue of county plates!

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

BY PETER DE SANDWICH.

XI.—FAVERSHAM.

[Continued from Vol. VI., p. 320.]

1606.

WALTER UPTON, Thomas Finche, and Thomas Usborne, upon the 21st day of September last being Sunday, in the time of divine service in the forenoon did eat and drink all service time, in the house of Thomas Walker of Oure, being an ale-house.

1608. We present the heirs of Mr. Christopher Finch, for not covering the grave (in the church) of the said Christopher, deceased.

Thomas and Alice Chillenden son and daughter of Thomas Chillenden of Faversham, were baptised in the parish church of Graveney, the 11 October 1607, by Mr. Thomas Paine the Curate of Graveney, and the said Alice was buried in Graveney, the 10 April last.

John Master and Dorothy his wife, for that they were married in times prohibited, without license, the 8 February.

On 4 October when Master appeared in the Court he confessed:—That he was married on Monday, being Shrove Monday last past, by Mr. John Phillips, vicar of Faversham.

1609. John Davis for practising phisick without license.

John Swaton and John Clevill for practising surgery there without licence.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

John Cortall or Cruttall for that he practiseth surgery, without license. On 24 July when he appeared in Court he objected to the statement that he hath practised surgery without a license; confesseth that he hath practised under one John Nevill, and one Henry Fuggler barbers in Faversham, but never for himself, since he set up shop for himself, except once when he let one blood for Dr. Spencer.

Thomas Askew for that he practiseth surgery without license.

1610. Thomas Brabin being himself churchwarden at Faversham, did on the 12 August being Sunday in the afternoon continue in a tavern or victualing-house, playing at tables,¹ or some other game at the evening prayer time.

William Harris, butcher, for dressing of meat upon the sabbath-day after it hath ronge (*sic*) all in to morning prayer.

John Courtell for being excommunicated and coming to the church.

1611. Mrs. Ramsey, widow, for that she refuseth to pay her cess and clark's wages, and she will pay none.

Peter Moone for that he will not pay his cess to the church likewise.

Tobias Streateman practiseth phisic not being licensed. Also one Askew, and Phillips, and Rye.

1612. William Tomblyn, for refusing to pay his cess of 6s., willing us also to sell away the lead of the church, and to thatch the same.

John Huggens for refusing to pay his cess of 12*d.* to the church.

Widow Adhams for refusing to pay her cess of 4*d.* to the church.

1613. There is one William Lagg, who hath taught young children [without license], but he saith he will do so no more.

1614. John Upton the son of Nicholas Upton, deceased; the said John being executor of the last will of Mr. Deale late of Faversham, deceased, for breaking the ground in the church for the burial of the aforesaid Mr. Deale, and hath not covered the same again. Also we present him for refusing to pay the clark's wages according to custom,—the sum of 12*d.* being three quarters at 4*d.* a quarter.

¹ This was a kind of game like backgammon, played on flat boards, (Skeat's "Etymological Dictionary.")

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

I present Anthony Bodle and John Tente, late churchwardens, first for that they have not given in their account before the minister and parishioners, nor passed the same over to the succeeding churchwardens by bill indented, according to the Canon in that behalf constituted.

2. I present the said churchwardens and especially Anthony Bodle, for that usually for the most part of every monthly communion through the whole year last past wherein they were churchwardens, we had not sufficient wine brought to the communion table according to the order, but have been compelled by the perverse obstinacy of the said Anthony Bodle, to stay divers times twice or thrice in a communion, for supply of wine from the tavern, to the great scandal and offence of the communicants.

(Signed) John Phillips, Vicar of Faversham.

1615. John Partridge and his wife absented themselves from church the last sabbath-day in the forenoon, being the tenth day of this present September, and sold beer the same day in the time of divine service.

We have within our parish two phisicians, viz., Mr. Lapworth, and Mr. Brenchly; one midwife Mrs. Joan Annett; five surgeons, Mr. Thomas Arnott, John Nevill, Tobias Stretnam, John Cruthall, Bartholomew Hilton. How long they have used their several licences, or by what authority, we know not; nor do we know their state, but they are well accompted of.

1617. Edward Swire and Thomas Barrington, did upon one Sunday since or about Midsummer day last past, gather cherries in a cherry-garden in Selling, in the time of divine service, to the great offence of such as saw them, and others.

1619. Rose, the wife of John Becke, malster, for disturbance in the church, and thrusting herself into a pew there, being often forbidden so to do, having also been offered to be placed elsewhere.

On the 15 November when Rose Becke appeared in the Court she stated:—That she hath hitherto set in a pew in the church of Faversham, although she were forbidden the contrary by the churchwardens, and saith that they did offer to place her in a seat behind a pillar in the same parish-church, where she could not hear divine service, and therefore she did refuse to be by them so placed there.

Stephen Harwood, Anthony Peterson, Robert Lelesden, John Watte, for giving rayling speeches, and threatening us, for pulling off the locks of their pews, who were not suffered to come to gather a brief from seat to seat.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1622. Bennett the wife of Anthony Bodle for making disturbance in our church, in refusing Susan the wife of William Wrattung to sit with her in the pew, being placed there to sit, by our churchwardens.

On 25 November, when Bennett Bodle came into the Court, she alleged:—That she hath used to sit in a pew or seat in the parish church for the space of twelve, ten, eight, or at the least three years last past; and with her used to sit in the same seat, an ancient aged woman, for and during the same time and none other; and that the seat is not sufficient or large to hold any more than two persons conveniently to sit and kneel therein, for the same seat is not above four foot long and three foot broad, and the said Wrattung offering to come to sit with her, and so disturb her in her seat, she refused or would not suffer her to sit there, because there was not room enough for her to sit there, together with the other two who formerly did sit there.

Mary the wife of Thomas our sexton, for railing and scolding in very unchristian like manner in our parish church in time of divine service on Sunday the 2 February, both against us the churchwardens of the parish, and also against the wife of John Fothered, to the great offence of them that sat near her in the same church.

The 19 March, 1622-3, she appeared in the Court and alleged: That on the Sunday mentioned she coming in divine service time, to sit in her usual seat in Faversham church to hear divine service, did find in the same seat Fodered's (*sic*) wife, placed there that day as she said by the churchwarden, whereupon she knowing four persons to have usually sat there before that time, the same pew being but four foot in length at the most, that they had room too little already before, that were placed to sit there, and that the wife of Fohdred (*sic*) sat better in the seat where she sat before, than she could sit there.

1639. Mary Friend wife of Thomas Friend, yeoman, the last year was placed by us in a good and convenient pew or seat with her own consent, and did therein sit; yet since she hath refused, and left her seat, and cometh to the seat from whence she was removed, others being placed therein, to the offence of those that behold her, and to the evil example of others of her quality and disposition; and doth behave herself very unreverently, laughing and nodding her head at those that sit there, maintaining her daughters to sit at the door of the seat, where the servants of those that belong to the pew should sit, striving and striking those that speak to them, to remove or put them from the seat.

When on 12 June, Mary Friend appeared in the Court, she

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

stated:—That true it is that about Easter last, she did consent to be placed by the churchwardens in another pew, than wherein before that she usually did sit in the church, but having sat there but some few days she said it was very inconvenient for her, in regards of her distance from the minister, wherewith she acquainted the churchwardens or one of them, and desired to be removed hence into some other more convenient place, which they neglecting, she afterwards removed to her old pew, and finding the same locked, did indeed go over to sit in, but not in any uncivil manner.

Daniel Brice a carpenter who being taxed the last year for his house wherein he did dwell, towards the reparation of the church twelve pence, and for the clark's wages, for the house wherein he now dwelleth, for half a year four pence, which hath often times been demanded and not yet paid.

Nicholas Swaiton a recusant that standeth excommunicate.

Jacob Silver a barber, for using his trade of a barber upon the sabbath day or Sunday, when he and his servant did work upon their trade upon Sunday the 3 November last.

Thomas Baker lately removed to Dover, who whilst he lived at Faversham was taxed towards the repairing of the church for his dwelling house and malt-house which he then occupied, 2*s.*; and towards the ornaments of the church for his ability 1*s.*; and for the clerks wages for a year 4*d.*; all of which was demanded of the same Thomas, but he refused to pay it.

William Pye for practising and administering phisic without licence, although he hath been admonished and inhibited for the contrary.

1640. The wife of Thomas Friend for living apart from her husband, and hath so lived many years, she will not permit him to come into her house, but causeth the door to be shut up against him, and he being in great want and necessity doth crave relief not only of his friends and acquaintances in private, but of strangers also, even at men's doors.

When on 12 February she appeared in the Court, she alleged: That true it is that by reason of her husband's unthrifty carriage and careless expense in former times, they are now brought into great poverty, although they were born of good parents and well brought up, and now so it is that some of her friends taking them into their charitable consideration, have towards the maintenance of her and her children allowed unto her a certain proportion for her and their maintenance, so as she reserve the same to that purpose only, and do not suffer her husband any way to participate thereof, there having been care likewise taken by some of her

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

friends to provide a place in a castle at Rochester for her husband, that so he might be and subsist therein, and not trouble or molest her. That her friends knowing the ill disposition and expensive carriage of her husband, are in that regard so bent and set against him, that they have resolved and determined in case she entertain or admit her husband to dwell with her, they will wholly withdraw their good will and annual exhibition and allowance from her, upon whose courtesy and goodwill only she doth depend and maintain herself.

James Tunbridge taxed towards the reparation of the church, for the house and shop which he now occupieth 18*d.*, and towards the ornaments of the church for his ability 6*d.*, and for the clerks wages for one whole year 8*d.*, all which hath been many times demanded and is unpaid.

Stephen Swales taxed towards the reparation of the church, for the house he lived in for the last year 6*d.*, and for this year 6*d.*; and for the clerk's wages a year 8*d.*; all which hath been of times demanded, but he refuseth to pay.

On 8 April, 1640, application was made to Archdeacon William Kingsley:—That many of the pews and especially in the body of the church are decayed, old, unsightfull (*sic*) and not uniform, wherefore they humbly desire license of the Court to reform and new build the pews in the church, for the convenience of the inhabitants. Which petition the archdeacon and his official seeing to be reasonable, granted as they desired, provided they build not the new pews above four foot and two inches in height.

Nathaniel Besbeeck the elder, gentleman, for refusing to pay his cess to the church, being cessed in several cesses for his land and house, at £7 2*s.* towards the reparation of the church, and for his ability at 4*s.* for ornaments to the church.

Likewise John Pordage of Copton for £3 8*s.* towards the reparation of the church.

We the churchwardens of the town of Faversham do present these persons under named for not paying their several cesses made for the reparation of our church bells, steeple, and pews:—

1. Robert Hayes late of Faversham, but living principally at London, 4*s.*
2. Edward Ames, 2*s.*
3. John Berry, 3*s.* for his house, and for his ability 6*d.*
4. George Pully 4*s.* house, and ability 3*d.*
5. Edward Allen 4*s.* for house, and ability 3*d.*
6. Henry Pilbure 2*s.* for house, and ability 3*d.*

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

7. Richard May 2*s.* for house.
8. Edward Wherral 2*s.* for house, and ability 4*d.*
9. Henry Platt 4*s.* for house, and ability 6*d.*
10. John Smith of Ewell in Faversham 6*s.* for house, ability 1*s.* 6*d.*, and land £6 14*s.*
11. Joseph Heeler at Langden, house 7*s.*, ability 2*s.*, land £6 13*s.*
12. John Greenham of Homestone, house 8*s.*, ability 3*s.*, land £9 14*s.*
13. George Drury of Davington, for land £4.
14. John Boviari of Boughton Blean, for land £1 4*s.*
15. John Bunce of Sheldwich, for land 12*s.*
16. Francis Jeffry of Westwood in Preston, for land £1 4*s.*
17. . . . Clements of Graveney, for land 9*s.*
18. William Huggins of Boughton Blean and Graveney, for lands 12*s.*
19. Thomas Ince of Boughton, for land 8*s.*
20. Thomas Ince again as executor of Edward Shrubsole, and Ottaway Shrubsole of Faversham living with Justice Edwards, for land £2 4*s.*
21. George Philpot of Ospringe, for land 2*s.*
22. Richard Rose of Luddenham, for land £1 6*s.*
23. John Greenstreet of Perry in Preston, for land 10*s.*
24. The widow of Bezahel Creak, late of Tenham, deceased, whilst he lived executor of Thomas Napleton late of Graveney, for land 10*s.*
25. Jeffery Portage of Goodneston, for land, £2 6*s.*

1641. The churchwardens complained to the Archdeacon and alleged: That they being out of their office have tended their accounts to the parish, and that the parishioners referred the examination of the accounts to Mr. Caslock, Mr. Napleton, Mr. Wharton, Mr. Wraight, and Mr. Dyers, who have seen and examined the same, and except not against it; by which it appears that they are out of purse £21 18*s.* 5*d.*, and desiring their money the parishioners refused absolutely to set their hands for the allowance of the same accounts, and therefore they exhibit the same and leave it to be seen and perused by anybody having interest.

1662. Shadwaren Pope for teaching school without licence. Also for the like William Knatchbull and George Bushbridge (*sic*).

1664. These are to certify and inform those whom it may concern, that these persons following teach school without licence:—

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

George Besbeeck, Edmund Page, William Knatchbull, Thomas Carter.

1669. Thomas Webb of our parish for teaching school without licence. Also Nathaniel Ladd for the like.

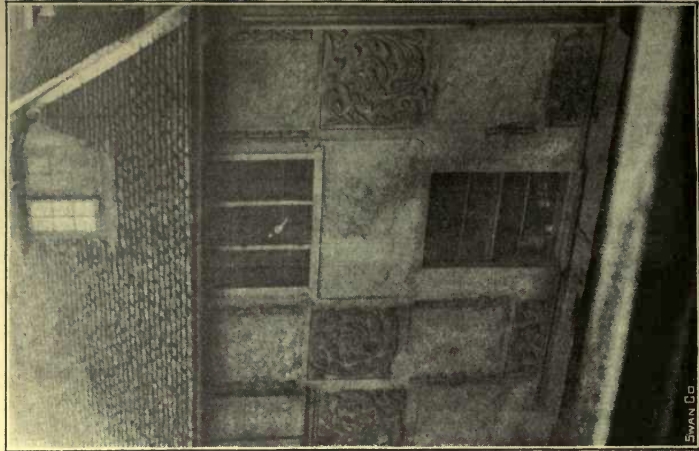
1671. Joseph Edwards for not bringing his child to church to be baptised.

The 7 October 1688, was heard in the Archdeacons Court, the case against the churchwardens (Fearne and Dicus) of the parish. When the Judge ordered, for that it did appear to him that at a public vestry holden by the minister and inhabitants of the parish of Faversham, on the 5 June 1687, the parishioners did agree and promise to pay and allow unto Mr. John Gamlyn the now vicar there, the yearly sum of £10 towards his charge of a curate to assist him in the cure of Faversham; and also for that it did appear that the accountants had been led into the payment and expending of several extravagant sums out of the church-cess, for Visitation and Perambulation charges, and allowances to Ringers upon Festival days and other accidental (*sic*) occasions, by the example of former churchwardens, whose accounts had been allowed by the parishioners; did order pronounce and decree that the several sums demanded by the accountants in the accounts in controversy, be allowed to them, and also that the present churchwardens do reimburse the sum remaining due then, on the foot of the accounts, or that they pay the same over to Thomas Cobb a carpenter, to whom the sum is yet owing for churchwork. And the Judge did further order and decree that for the future, the churchwardens of the parish for the time being, be not allowed for their Visitation charges for the whole year, above the sum of £3; and for Perambulation charges above 40s. yearly; and also that the churchwardens do not allow to the Ringers upon any Festival or other accidental occasions above the sum of ten shillings at a time, and that if they exceed those sums, in case any person concerned do except against such payments shall refuse to allow thereof the same, and they shall not be allowed to the churchwardens. That the present charges be by the churchwardens placed to the parishioners in their accounts.

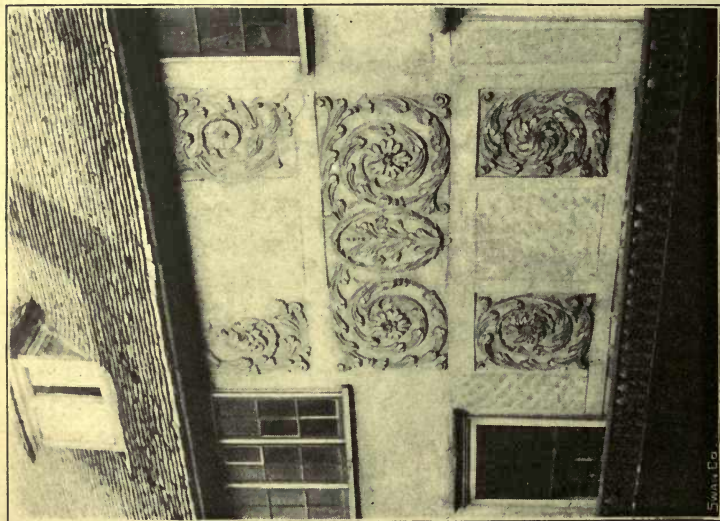
1690. That one Mr. John Blackstone pretended clerk, doth take upon him to officiate as curate of the parish, and to preach there, and that he refuseth or neglects to shew that he hath any license so to do, and that he is a stranger to them and is generally represented not to be in holy orders.

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Block M.



Block E.



Block G.



RENAISSANCE STUCCO-WORK AT HERTFORD.

In May 1690, the Judge of the Archdeacon's Court decreed and ordered:—That in case the present minister of the parish church of Faversham, Mr. Gamlyn, do not take care for the supplying of the cure of the parish, he did order and appoint the present churchwardens Mr. Ames and Mr. Baker, being then in Court, that they do provide a minister to supply the cure there during the absence of Mr. Gamlyn, and the said Mr. Gamlyn do satisfy such person for his pains therein, and he be ordered so to do, in case he make refusal.¹

To the Archbishop of Canterbury.

We the people called Quakers desire it may be registered in the Ecclesiastical Court in Canterbury, that they may use a house or place in Faversham in the County of Kent, for religious worship for the said people. And do likewise desire a certificate of the same.

(Signed) John Sims
John Maddox
John Love

1 July 1696.²

[To be continued.]

RENAISSANCE STUCCO-WORK AT HERTFORD.

BY HERBERT C. ANDREWS.

[Concluded from Vol. VI., p. 287.]

THE following supplementary notes on the Hertford stucco-work have been prepared to meet the suggestion that a detailed description of each panel would be interesting. At the same time these notes may perhaps serve as a record should the same fate befall as has already overtaken Bliss's house at Maidstone, and many another fine example of renaissance stucco throughout the country. The key to the registration adopted is to be found in Vol. VI., p. 285. As will be seen, the whole series is separated into blocks by the windows. It is proposed to treat of each block separately, commencing at the west end of the Fore Street facade; afterwards dealing with the Market Place facade from

¹ John Gamlyn, was vicar of Hernehill (near Faversham) 1676-81; vicar of Preston next Faversham 1684-1715; and also vicar of Faversham 1682-1715. Buried at Boughton Blean 17th June 1715.

² The Toleration Act was passed in 1689.

RENAISSANCE STUCCO-WORK AT HERTFORD.

south to north. For convenience of reference each block is represented by a letter, and its panels by numbers. The height of the lowest stage is about one foot, and of the other three stages three feet six inches each. In width the panels vary from six inches (on the Market Place facade) to nine feet.

Block A.

Of the six panels of this block only one (A 1; the first in the uppermost stage) remains; the rest have been destroyed by replastering and the insertion of modern windows. This panel is filled with an S ornament, formed of two foliated scrolls in combination. The scrolls terminate in flowers, the upper one five-petalled, the lower multi-petalled.

Block B.

The same renovation has caused the destruction of all the panels except B 2. This one comprises a foliated scroll to the right, self-emerging, and terminating in a six-petalled flower (cornflower?). The angles are filled with supplementary leaves and nodes.

Block C.

From the same cause, only panels C 1, C 2, C 3 survive, the last one being rather extensively damaged. The first two are alike in pattern. They represent a pair of foliated branches rising from a scallop shell, placed at the base. They are bound in position by ties on either side and meet above in plain incurved heads. The heads are tied together by a ribbon, from which depends a leaf bell filled with flowers and leaves. The free ends of the ribbon hang gracefully on either side of the bell: between the two panels is a small blocked window with a plain sill.

Panel C 3 is two foliated scrolls in combination. From their junction depends a bunch of berries in a leaf bell. The flowers of the scrolls are composite and vary slightly. To the right of the scrolls appears a portion of a conventional laurel wreath, adorned with festooned drapery. One end of the drapery hangs free from the top of the wreath. The other end is caught up by a leaf of the scroll, and hanging down therefrom is held up again behind the wreath, from which point it hangs ribbon-like in graceful form entwining the lower part of the wreath.

Block D.

Panels D 1 and D 2 are alike in pattern—a semi-foliated scroll to the left, bound to itself, and kept in position by ties to the left and right. The upper portion of the stem, nearest to the centre flower is leaf-

RENAISSANCE STUCCO-WORK AT HERTFORD.

less, but is entwined with a tendril. The flower is composite. Panel D1 is damaged on the left side, especially at the upper and lower angles. D2 has an additional detail in the lower left angle. An adder emerging from a leaf on the outer curve of the scroll hangs head downwards. It is a fearsome looking beast with a particularly keen eye. Between the two panels is a small blocked window with a plain sill.

Panel D3 is filled with balanced design. A circular wicker basket without handles, standing on a pedestal of double leaf-scrolls and filled with flowers and leaves, occupies the centre of the field. From the middle of the bouquet rises an upright stem with a leaf bell. On either side of this also emerge leaf scrolls to right and left, which fill the rest of the panel, and terminate in open flowers. A ribbon hangs from a leaf node on the outer curve of each scroll on the extreme edges of the panel. A realistic touch is given by adders emerging from a leaf of the scrolls on either side of the basket.

Panels D3 and D4 are apparently alike in pattern, but the left half of D3 has been entirely cut away by the modern window: D4 is similar in general pattern to C1 and C2. The scallop shell is replaced by a conventional acanthus ornament. The branches are connected above by a mask, from the mouth of which depends by a ribbon a bunch of leaves. The ribbon ends hang gracefully on either side of the same.

Panel D6 has entirely disappeared.

Block E.

Panel E1 is partially destroyed. It represents a semi-foliated scroll to the left, self-emerging and bound to itself and also to the wall by ties to the left (and right). The centre flower is composite.

Panel E2 is filled with a semi-foliated scroll to the right, thus forming an out-curved pair with E1. But it differs from it considerably in detail. The scroll originates in a node and has no ties. The flower resembles an Indian pink. Along the portion of the stem nearest to it, we find an adder instead of the tendril. The reptile has issued from the open flower and is stretching across to a leaf on the outer portion of the scroll in the upper left corner.

Panel E3 is one of the most perfect and graceful of the whole series. Its centre is occupied by a bunch of flowers and leaves, possibly representing tulips, buttercups, an ear of wheat, etc., rising from an acanthus leaf; the whole is enclosed in a pointed oval wreath, the joint of the wreath below being hidden behind the acanthus, while above, the two halves meet in a knop. From the

RENAISSANCE STUCCO-WORK AT HERTFORD.

bunch of flowers, two foliated scrolls terminating in flowers spring to the right and left, occupying the rest of the field.

Panels E 4, E 5, are alike; semi-foliated scrolls to the right and left respectively, forming an incurved pair. They originate in a leaf bell and knob, and have tendrils and composite flowers.

Panel E 6 has mostly disappeared. At the left end there are slight indefinite traces of ornament. At the right end and beneath panel E 5 are more definite indications of foliated scroll work with flowers. The whole is hidden by the ornamental balustrading above the modern shop front.

Block F.

Panels F 1, F 2, are alike with slight variations of foliation. Foliated scrolls to the right, originating in a node and leaves. The centre flowers may represent the strawberry.

F 3 is filled with another exquisite design. In the centre stands a full-bodied urn, with two handles formed of elongated grotesque heads, and an ornamental foot. A festoon of small leaves hangs across the body of the urn from handle to handle, and is caught up in the centre in the mouth of a mask which adorns the front. The urn holds a large bunch of flowers, from which emerge to right and left two scrolls, in the same way as on the corresponding panels of blocks D, E. The scrolls are semi-foliated, having tendrils entwining the part of the stem nearest the flowers, which are composite.

Panels F 4, F 5 are alike in general pattern and similar to the corresponding ones in block D. Two branches rise from an acanthus ornament in the base, their incurved heads meeting above in a mask. From its mouth by a ribbon depends a bunch of fruit (grapes and pears) berries and leaves. The ribbon ends hang gracefully on either side of the bunch.

Panel F 6 is the most complete one of the lowest range, but its lower edge has been destroyed. The entire block is the best preserved one of the whole series on this facade, and enables us to reconstruct in imagination the whole of the Fore Street front. Extremely rich as each panel is in beautiful detail, the complete face with its seven blocks symmetrically placed between the six pairs of windows must have been surpassingly handsome.

The centre of the panel is occupied by a pair of cornucopiæ containing bunches of flowers, fruit, and leaves. From each bunch springs a foliated branch extending gracefully to the extremity of the panel and forming two scrolls with flowers.

Block G.

Panels G 1, G 2, are alike and filled with a pair of ornaments,

RENAISSANCE STUCCO-WORK AT HERTFORD.

which, like that in panel A 1 are each formed of two foliated scrolls terminating in flowers and connected by a knop between two leaf bells. The panels vary slightly in width, G 2 having the advantage by some six inches.

Panel G 3 has two foliated scrolls in combination, with a bunch of berries in a leaf bell depending from their junction. The second scroll is somewhat stilted owing to lack of space. The flowers are five-petalled.

Panels G 4, G 5, another pair, resemble the corresponding panels in block D, F in general design. From an acanthus ornament, resting on a similar one inverted, rises a pair of foliated branches, with a mask as before. A bunch of leaves hangs by a ribbon from its mouth. There are no loose ribbon ends. The panels vary in size to the same extent as G 1, G 2, the latter having the greater width.

The whole of panel G 6 has been destroyed excepting a small portion beneath panel G 4, which shows a piece of foliated scroll and a flower. It is hidden by the balustrading above the modern shop front.

Block H.

The larger panels on the Market Place facade are filled with various forms of the same type of ornament—the foliated scroll—as occupies the majority of those on the Fore Street facade. The small panels, on the other hand, show an entirely different design—strings of leaves, flowers, buds, berries, and ribbon bows. These panels are three feet six inches high and, at the most, six inches wide.

Panel H 1 had a string of five flowers (the lowest one now destroyed) depending from a trefoil leaf, by a ribbon which passes out from back to front through the centre of each flower.

Panel H 2 has a string of an elongated leaf bell between two shallower bells filled with berries. The whole depends from a leaf knop and terminates in a fan-shaped leaf.

Panel H 3 vies in its exceptional beauty with those already specially noted of the Fore Street facade. It consists of a foliated scroll to the right, emerging from a cornucopia which is filled with a large bunch of flowers and leaves. The portion of the stem close to the centre flower is entwined with an adder. The reptile has passed across from the outer curve of the scroll, and travelling along the stem towards the flower, it stretches itself across towards the outer curve again. The centre flower resembles an Indian pink, and has an elongated and extremely beautiful stamen extending towards the lower right angle of the panel. Sufficiently long to pass out of the scroll, it then divides into three graceful foliated branches.

RENAISSANCE STUCCO-WORK AT HERTFORD.

Panel H4 has a string of four leaves turned upwards, terminating in a trumpet-shaped leaf bell. The leaves are of three different types, the first and third being alike. A comparison with panel H5 admits of the conclusion that another leaf occupied the vacant space at the upper end and was of the same pattern as the lowest one.

Panel H5 is similar to the previous one in general pattern and in the types of leaves, but they are smaller in size. They are five in number, the first and fifth and the second and fourth respectively being alike.

Panel H6 has entirely disappeared.

Block I.

Panel I1 is a repetition of panel H2. But the leaf knop at the top has disappeared.

Panel I2 consists of a string of seven leaves of various types hanging downwards from behind one another.

Panel I3 is filled with a semi-foliated scroll to the left originating in a conventional scroll head. The centre flower is composite. On this panel we see at least two adders. One is hanging head downwards from a leaf on the outer curve of the scroll to the left: another has hidden its head in a leaf in the right lower corner, so that only its tail is visible. A third—or is it only a tendril?—entwines the stem close to the flower, its head hidden in a leaf, its tail wriggling free.

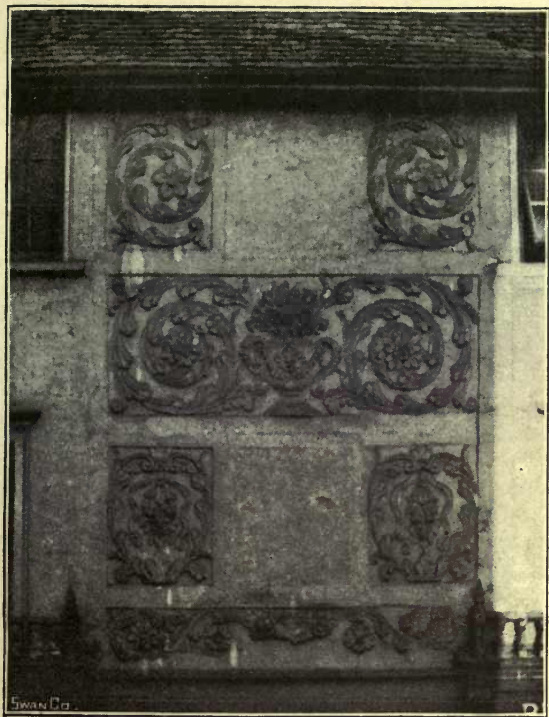
Panel I4 is a string consisting of a bunch of berries in a leaf bell, a large ribbon bow, a leaf bell, and an open leaf, depending from a smaller ribbon bow.

Panel I5 commences with an open flower, from the centre of which hang two large leaves, two small leaf bells, and a third leaf smaller than the other two.

Panel I6, it is to be presumed, was originally about the same size as I3 above, but only a small upper half of it survives and is hidden behind the balustrading of the modern shop front. It consists of a leaf bell, a ribbon end and part of a foliated scroll. Apparently the complete panel represented a foliated scroll to the left, emerging downwards from a leaf bell in the upper left corner of the panel—a feature different from all the rest of the series except panel L6.

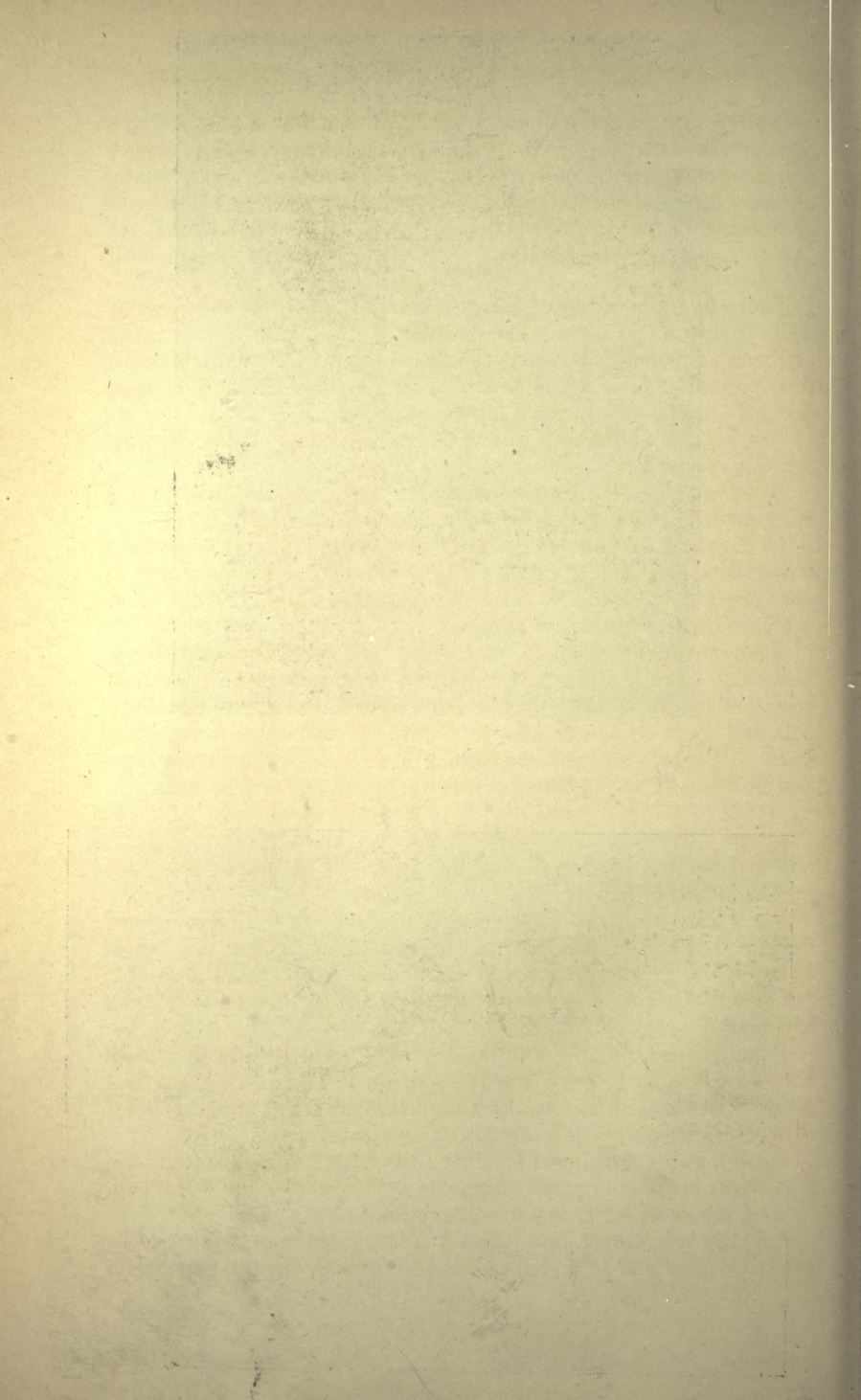
Block K.

This block—to use an Irishism—is only one panel. In position it is considerably lower than the other panels of the same stage. Above it is a blocked two-light gothic window with a finely-moulded sill. In the centre stands a two-handled urn with



Block F.





RENAISSANCE STUCCO-WORK AT HERTFORD.

spreading foot and containing a bunch of flowers. From this rises an upright stem bearing a flower with foliage. Double foliated scrolls spring out on either side. These scrolls fill the whole of the panel around the vase with their graceful curves and terminate in flowers.

Block L.

Panel L1 has a string of leaves similar in every respect to panel I2. The top leaf has been destroyed.

Panel L2 contains three members, hanging from one which has disappeared. They are a bunch of berries in a leaf bell, a larger leaf bell, and a conventional bunch of leaves.

Panel L3 is a repetition in every detail, adds included, of panel I3, but reversed.

Panel L4 has lost its top member: the surviving ones are a scallop shell, a leaf, two open flowers, and a leaf bell.

In panel L5, from a ribbon knot partially obliterated depends a string of a pair of leaf bells. The lower bell contains a pair of wild arum flowers side by side. Then comes a scallop shell. The whole terminates in a leaf knop.

The general observations with regard to panel I6 apply also to panel L6. But a rather larger portion survives to enable a reconstruction of the whole. In the right upper corner remains a leaf bell and more or less indefinite foliage, all springing from a leaf knop. There is also the top half of a foliated scroll to the right and flower. The scroll apparently sprang from the leaf bell.

Block M.

Panel M1 has a string of five leaf bells. The lowest one contains a bunch of berries.

Panel M2 consists of six members, the top two have either been destroyed or are hidden behind the head of a modern rain water down pipe. The others are, a fan-shaped leaf or scallop shell, a cup flower hanging downwards, an open six-petalled flower, and a leaf bell.

Panel M3 is a foliated scroll to the right commencing in a small backward S scroll in the lower left angle, and terminating in a five-petalled flower. The scroll is stilted in form: the whole panel is of workmanship very inferior to the rest of the series.

All the upper portion of panel M4 has been destroyed; only the two lower members remain; they are a ribbon bow and a leaf bell.

The whole of panel M5 has disappeared.

Panel M6 is entire, but it is an inferior piece of work. The pattern is good and intended to be symmetrical, but the two halves

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are unequally balanced. In the centre is an acanthus ornament, resting on another inverted. From it to right and left emerge foliated scrolls, terminating in open flowers.

It cannot be denied that this beautiful piece of stucco ranks worthily with such well-known examples as Sparrow's House at Ipswich, and the Swan Inn at Saffron Walden in artistic merit, being probably anterior in date to either of them. If these rough notes prove instrumental in attracting general attention to, and more important still, in preserving this beautiful work from the hands of the vandalistic restorer at some future date, then the pleasant task of preparing them will be fully rewarded.

[The illustrations to page 282, Vol. VI., are panels D, and H, I, K, L, respectively.]

THE ACCOUNTS OF ST. ALBANS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

[Concluded from Vol. VI., p. 196.]

BY CHARLES HENRY ASHDOWN.

A NOATE of certeyne bookes wch. were lately bought into the Library by the Governors since Mr. Edward Carter was Master of the Free Schoole. [Purchased 1661-1663.]

Quintil: orationes, £00 05s. 00d.; Antiq: Lat: Heb: £00 08s. 06d.; Virgil: commentar: £00 08s. 00d.; Pasoris Lexicon, £00 05s. 06d.; Clearks transitiones, £00 03s. 00d.; Service booke, £00 03s. 00d.; Lucan, £00 01s. 00d.; Farnabii gram: £00 01s. 00d.; Gramm: Lat: £00 01s. 00d.; Dictionarium poetic: £00 06s. 00d.; Liber puer: Lat: £00 01s. 06d.; Catechism: Græc: Lat: £00 00s. 09d.; Ovidii: opa: £00 05s. 00d.; Terentius donati et . . . £00 08s. 00d.; Erasmi Apothegmata et Simil: £00 03s. 00d.; Spenceri Simil: fol: £00 15s. 00d.; Almansoris historia, £00 00s. 06d.; περί παιδῶν ἀγωνίης, £00 00s. 08d.

A Note of all the Bookes in the Schoole Library veiwed By Mr. Ralph Pollard and Mr. Thomas Cowley, Governors, Octob. 2nd, 1665.

New Bookes—ffolios.

Plinyes naturall history; Tullyes workes in 2 volumes; Plato's workes in 2 volumes; Demosthenes in Greke; Zenophon; Cornucopia a greeke lexicon; Johannes Avenarius. heb. lexicon.; Scapulæ lexicon Greeke; Concordantiæ Bibliog, lat.; Calepin. Dictionar:

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lat.; Rideii. Dictionar. lat.; Erasmi Adagia. nov.; Spencers simi-
lyes. Eng.; Erasmi Annotat: in nov. Test.

Origen in 2 volumes; Josephus lat.; Basilius magnus; Johannes
Chrysostomus. lat.; Abicen. lat.; Tabulæ; Philo Judæus; Guar-
inus veronensis; Tullii rhetorica; Margarita poetica; Zuinglius
in Jeremi. et Esaia.; Dionysius Halicarn.; St. Athanasius; Ru-
pertus de officiis; Bucerus laceratus; Ambrosii Opera Imperfecta.;
Vallæ Elegantia; Platina de vitis Pontificum.; Dr. Turners Her-
ball.; Loci communes.; Boetius de consolatione philosophiæ;
Orationes M. Tullii. old.; Strabo.; Thomas B of Cant: agst
Gardner; Postilla frederici Nausei; Glossa Monachi; Aristoteles de
dialectica; faber Stapulensis; Haymo.; Dutch Dictionary; Old
Latine Bible [Later note:—"gone or burnt"]; Dionyssius Areo-
pagit [Later note illegible]; Theodorec.; Bullinger.; Herodotus;
Quodlibet: Sti Thomæ. 3 volumes; Jacobus Loker; Scotus;
Postillæ; Lyturg. secund: usum sarum lacerat (?): . . rel . . .
(illegible); Poeticall dictionary; Terenti: 2 comment:

Small bookes.

Schrevelii virg.; Quintil: orat.; Passors Lexicon; Busbyes
Gram.; Onomasticon Græc. lat.; Youths behaviour; Homer lat.;
Demosthen: Orat. lat.; Quintus Curtius; Rivius; Corpus Juris
Civilis. in 7 bookes; Apothegmata Card Aldobran; Bedæ Homil.;
Service booke Latine.; 4 Italian bookes; Gulielmus Postellus de
nativitate dom.; Ætimolog: p Joh. Belloni—Tholosatis?; Snellius
in Ramum; Anonymous; Catechism: Græc. lat.; Antiq. Godw.;
Clarkes transitiones; Lucan; A Service booke Engl.; Farnabyes
gram.; Lat. grammer; Ovidii opera.; Almansors history; Bonds
Horace; Winchest. phrase booke; Q. Elizabeth's Statutes. Tex-
toris epistolæ; Brinsleys qts.; Dayes introducton; [purchased
1665 by Mr. E. Carter, 11s. od.] Lycosthenes; Coles Apotheca
Scholast.; Fax Nova [purc. 1665 by Mr. E. Carter 6s. od.];
Sleidanus de 4or Imperiis; Hook's Rudimenta; Græc Grammr;
Passoris Lexicon; Reusnon (?) Symbol.

An Exact Catalogue of the bookes in the Schoole Library taken
by Mr. John Gape and Mr. William Marston Governors in the
yeare 1682, Mr. Charles James then Schoolmaster and Mr. Jones
Usher.

Folios.

Philo Judæus, Lat.; Tabulæ Legum Anglicar; Nauseæ Ser-
mones; Erasmi Annotatoes; Glossa Monachi; Basillii M. Opera
lat.; Demosthenis opera.; Platonis opera 2 vol.; Apicennæ canones;
Concordantia Bibli Lat.; Chrysostomi Homiliæ; Guarinus Veron-
ensis; Locanicusis in Aristotelem; Rupertus de Divinis officiis.;

DRYDEN'S HOUSE IN FETTER LANE.

Xenophontis opera Græc: Lat.; Tullii orationes; Origenis opera: 2 Vol: Lat.; Josephi Antiquitates: Lat.; Zuinglius in Isaiam and Jeremia; Q. Eliz. Statutes.; Margarita Poetica.; Strabonis opera; Erasmi Adagia; Tullii Rhetorica; Haymonis opera; Bishop of Canterbury against Winchester; Loci communes; Dionisii Areopagitæ opera Lat.; Sci Athenasii opera Lat.; Calepinus; Dtor. Turner's Herball; Buceri opera quædam Mutila; Platina de vitis Pontificum; Cornu Copia Græco Lat.; Scapulæ Lexicon; Plinii Naturalis Historia; Ciceronis Opera omnia 2 vol.; Hieronimi clavis nominum Hebræose; Dyonisius Halicarnass; Repertorium florilegium; Avenarii Lexicon Hebræum; Aretini Coment. in Aristotelem; Boetius de Consolatio. Philosophiæ; Destructorium vitiorum.

Quartos.

Scoti John Quæstiones; Scoti Duns Metaphysica; Scotus in Sententias; Quodlibet D: Thomæ; Postillæ in Epistolas et Evan.; Herodotus Lat.; Terentius Donati; Terentius Notis alior; Laurentii Vallæ Elegantiæ; Doctrina bene moriendi; Postillus de Nativitate Mediator; Godwins Antiquities; Dutch Dictionary (in pencil and later).

Quintiliani opera; La Petrarch Dialogue; Lettere di Luca Contill; Gregorio Zuccolo Discorso; Recordi di Monsig. Sabba; Virgilius notis Schrevelii.; Lycosthenes; Opusculi Bernardi; Bk. Cosins Devotions; Christianæ Religionis Rudimta.; Clarkes formulæ; Belloni Expositiones; Winchester Phrases; Græca Grammatica Camdeni.; Colloquia Puerilia.; Onomasticon Græco Lat.; Quintus Curtius; Snellius in Ramum; Rivius de Religione; Passoris Lexicon duplicat.; Sleidan de 4or Imperiis; Guaraldus de domo; Farnabii Grammatica Lat.; Dictionarium Poeticum; Youths behaviour; Fax nova L: Lat.; Sci: Bædæ Saxonis Homiliæ; Preces Ædis Christi Lat.; Homeri glias[?] Lat.; Ovid. Met. Mutila notis Sab. [pencil note, later "wanting."]; Corpus Juris Civilis 7^m vol.; Spencer's Similies (in Mr. Carter's hands); An English Bible imperfect; Horologium Sapientia (in pencil and later).

DRYDEN'S HOUSE IN FETTER LANE.

BY PERCY C. RUSHEN.

IN reading over Mr. Mundy's supplementary comments on the above subject in the October number of the "Home Counties Magazine," it occurred to me that I was in a position to throw some light on some of the points mentioned. I have

DRYDEN'S HOUSE IN FETTER LANE.

in my hands the agreement or contract for erection of the old house, and as any facts connected with the place of habitation of a man such as John Dryden are welcomed by the present generation, the writing is worthy of close scrutiny at this time, although by all appearance it has received little examination in the past. The articles are dated 5th April, 1670, and made between Thos. Sanders of London, gent., and Thos. Wratten, citizen and carpenter of London, and John Jordan, citizen and bricklayer and tyler of London. First it is recited that Sanders "is and standeth seized and estated (amongst other things) of and in three several tofts¹ of ground lying at or near the north end of Flower de Luce Court in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West in the suburbs of London, together with liberty and right to build both under and over the gateway or passage leading out of the said Court into Fetter Lane between the tofts aforesaid." This statement alone identifies the spot notwithstanding the confusing reference to the north end of the Court, but other references in the articles put the matter beyond dispute. Upon these tofts, it is further recited, Wratten and Jordan had agreed to build three houses as thereafter mentioned, and then follow the building clauses, which are interesting as not only showing what sort of habitation Dryden had chosen, but also as exemplifying the kind of structures erected for the great middle class at the time London was being rebuilt after the Fire. The most important clause is of course that providing for the payment, and here one has a little shock to find that our forefathers did not always get their labour for paltry sums. Whether it was that labour was scarce, being occupied in rebuilding much of London, or that materials were at high prices at the time, the sum Sanders was to pay, viz. £550, for the building of these three small houses, was a high one having regard to the value of money in those days, and the work required for an ordinary dwelling house must have good payment. The time, too, in which they were to be finished and ready for habitation and the passage paved with "broad stones" shows at once that our forefathers were not always so leisurely as one has been taught to believe, for but five months were allowed for the work, viz., until the 12th September then next.

The money was to be paid at the house of Sanders in Lyme Street in instalments, viz., £150 at the sealing of the articles, £100 when the second floor was laid, £100 when the fourth floor was laid, £50 when the roofs and tiles were on, £50 when the stairs and partitions were fixed and floors laid with boards, and the remaining £100 on completion of the work as adjudged by any of the sworn surveyors of the City, any disputes being referred to

¹ Ground upon which a message formerly stood.

DRYDEN'S HOUSE IN FETTER LANE.

Peter Myls, surveyor, whose written judgment within ten days of the reference to him was to be binding. The builders were to forthwith dig and clear the cellars and ground and make cellars therein of sufficient depth, and of the extent of the intended buildings, and to dig and make a like cellar under the passage, and to arch it over and to make sufficient walls to the said cellars, according to the directions and method set forth in the then recent Act for rebuilding the City of London. The reference to the work of digging and clearing the cellars and ground, and the absence of any provision touching the old materials seem to show that the messages formerly on the site were then razed. The owner appears to have had more faith in the good intentions and taste of the builders than investors do nowadays, for the conditions for the design of the houses were by no means set down in detail. Over the cellars were to be erected three substantial houses to be of such materials, such, and so many stories and such height as second rate houses were to be according to the said Act. Each room was to have a window and each house a front door in Fetter Lane, and a staircase from the bottom of the cellar to the garret, the steps and standards being of one inch stuff without sap and "handsomely planed." To divide the rooms in the large house, which seems to have been the one in which we are interested, there were to be partitions one on each floor, where Sanders should direct. Each of the lesser houses on the south side of the passage was to have four chimneys, and the larger house seven chimneys, with tassels and mantel trees of oak.

That Sanders held other property near by—perhaps the whole of the Court—is proved by the requirement that each window was to be glazed with good English glass and iron casements as other houses there of the said Sanders were glazed, and the buildings to be erected were also to be finished and made tenantable so far forth as any other the houses of the said Sanders near adjoining have been built by the said Wratten and Jordan.

One feature which no doubt long since disappeared from the old houses was the penthouses. Each of the doors in Fetter Lane was to be provided with one of these useful but despised adjuncts. The conveniences were few and simple; each front door was to be provided with a lock and each inner door with a latch, every fire hearth was to be of brick, and ten-inch tiles to the footpaces. Sanitary provisions were not costly. In each cellar a vault was to be sunk four feet square and walled and covered over with oaken boards on oaken joists and paved level with the cellar floor, each vault being provided with a seat and enclosed from the cellar.

As will have been noticed the height of the houses was not

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specified, but from some of the clauses I have mentioned it appears that each had four stories. The larger house must have had at least seven rooms as it was to be provided with seven chimneys, so that it was by no means the mean structure when Dryden occupied it as is generally supposed. The buildings having to be finished by September, 1670, it is clear that the great John might have resided here some years before the time mentioned by Mr. Mundy, and the document proves that in 1670 at least our poet had no ownership interest in the property.

SOME SCHOOL MEMORIES OF OLD BLACKHEATH.

BY H. F. ABELL.

IN the early sixties the great public schools were recruited almost entirely from preparatory establishments at Brighton or Blackheath. If a youngster did not come from Brighton or Blackheath he came from Cheam or Wimbledon or direct from his country home, but for some reason or other the "totherish" talk, as a Wykehamist would call it, seemed to be chiefly about Brighton or Blackheath. More than forty years ago I was left at a school in Eliot Place, Blackheath, of which the fame as a nursery for the great public schools was known far and wide. I never cross Blackheath on a late autumn afternoon without recalling the impression made upon me by the chilliness and dreariness, the gloom of the dark-hued heath, the leafless, dripping trees, the sombre brick wall which bounded one side of that strip of heath which we regarded and appropriated as our private play-ground, and the line of gaunt, unlovely houses which formed Eliot Place, as the cab containing my parents turned the Hare and Billet Corner, and I, an eight year old dame-school trained child, was left alone to face the world of real school, and it was only the approach of a group of catechisers which prevented me from crying outright.

Boys don't cry nowadays when they return to school, not because they are made of sterner stuff than we were—for I hope to show that we had need to be built pretty sturdily—but because the contrast between modern home and modern school life is more of a contrast between two joyous existences than it was with us, because the gulf which in our day so often separated master from pupil has been so effectually bridged, and because the attitude assumed by big to little boys has undergone so civilised a change. Black Monday has been expunged from the boyish calendar, and

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probably the majority of boys are happier and more settled during a long term at school than they are during the monstrously long modern holidays at home. Our parents deemed us luxurious young dogs, and so we were when our lot and theirs at school were compared, but we were Spartans compared with the boys of to-day, although, be it understood, we suffered no actual hardships.

Our school perhaps marked an advance in that each boy slept in a separate compartment, and we actually had a swimming bath in the house. "Grub" of any kind was strictly prohibited, and for a very excellent reason. Some of our boys, being the sons of wealthy parents, used to receive hampers of such magnificent dimensions and so lavishly filled, as to excite somewhat bitter feelings in the bosoms of boys who, as the sons of ordinary gentlemen of moderate means, had to put up with the traditional plum-cake and jam supply. Whereupon our Head, kindest, wisest, and justest of men, ordained that no supplies of food of any kind were to be introduced into the school. This drove us to strange expedients. We ate as sweets the granulated gum arabic which we bought for foreign-stamp sticking purposes; we bribed the outside youth of Blackheath to convey to us toffy and liquorice during our recreation time on the above-mentioned piece of heath, and the singers amongst us were so unanimously afflicted with hoarseness on the eve of the grand Christmas concert, that the kindly master was forced to supply us with jujubes, a service we amply repaid on the night of performance.

There was so much about the private school life of forty years ago which was different from that of to-day, that I may be pardoned for dwelling upon details which in the eyes of the modern school boy-of-the-world may appear too trifling to deserve attention. I do not think, for instance, that the boy of to-day knows any more about the old, supreme joy of "breaking up," than he does about the old profound sadness of Black Monday. The very phrase, I am told, has disappeared from the school vocabulary. Young gentlemen "disperse" or "separate," or even "adjourn" for their vacations nowadays. We "broke up for the holidays," and, although ours was a good school, and we were, if not indulged, at any rate sensibly treated and plainly dealt with, I have no hesitation in declaring that no happiness I have tasted during the subsequent years has ever approached that which I felt upon the morning of breaking-up day.

Associated with the approach of holiday time we had sundry customs about which, I believe, the modern boy knows nothing.

Firstly, every boy had his calendar. This was generally compiled some three weeks before the holidays, although there were

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malcontents who started their calendars on the first day of term. It was at first simply a calendar, and every evening the finished day was carefully inked out. Gradually, however, the calendar assumed grander dimensions, and the names and dates of the days became the centre of a series of illustrations of scenes associated with the holidays and their approach. I, being somewhat handy with my pencil, was in great request for these works of art, and I have half a dozen at which I never look without a lump in the throat, occasioned by the mature reflection about the modern value of days then so eagerly and joyously blotted out. Particularly ornate were the calendars which preceded the Christmas holidays. Vivid green holly and bright scarlet berries festooned the calendar itself; Father Christmas with a steaming bowl surmounted it; at one side would be a delineation of the lawless proceedings which attended the packing of the play-boxes (Mem: does the modern boy know what a play-box is?); on the other side would be a scene on the platform of the old Blackheath Station, with the funny old S. E. R. engines with big steam-domes right aft, and those roomy old saloon first classes (some of which may still be seen utilised as tool-shops for the permanent way men), with the luggage piled on their roofs. All around would be scenes illustrative of the supremest of our boyish joys—a skating scene, a hunting field, a football match, a pantomime, and invariably the home Christmas dinner table.

I showed one of these to an old schoolfellow the other day, who has had a distinguished career in many parts of the world, and he examined it intently—so intently that I bent down and looked at his face. He was in tears. The boy of to-day has no time for this sort of thing; a hundred hobbies and pursuits have been placed within his reach of which we knew nothing. Next to “grub,” the literature of the great world was most strictly tabooed us. The private school-boy of to-day sees pretty much the same literature at school that his father sees at his club. We were only allowed the “Illustrated Times,” and some Boy’s Magazine of which I have forgotten the name. Hence the leisure hours we passed indoors went heavily, and there was no alternative but mischief for the boy who did not collect stamps, or keep dormice, or grow mustard and cress on flannel, or rear silk-worms, or who cared not for the carefully selected school library. So calendar-making and calendar-keeping was a godsend.

There were time-hallowed customs connected with the last four Sundays of term, of which I doubt if the boy of to-day has ever even heard. They are embodied in the rhyme: “Unbutton one, unbutton two; Cock your hat, and spit in the pew.”

SCHOOL MEMORIES OF OLD BLACKHEATH.

On the fourth Sunday from the end of term, every boy, great and small—emphatically and ostentatiously the small—went to church with one jacket or waistcoat button undone; on the third Sunday two buttons were undone, and the proceeding could continue without calling for magisterial remark. Not so, however, with the observance of the second Sunday from the end of term. Jack Smyth, worthiest and most typical of old-time ushers, whose duty it was to marshal the sixty of us, two and two, to the new church on the Heath, knew all about Cock Hat Sunday, and was on the look-out. But, if we didn't walk the whole way from Eliot Place to All Saints with our hats cocked, every boy managed at least to get a few minutes of the fun, although it meant penalties dire.

I am glad to say that the fourth custom, that of the last Sunday of term, was by general consent more honoured in the breach than in the observance, but I have heard old Eliot Placers declare that in former days it was very strictly carried out, and that at the conclusion of Divine Service the school pews were very trans-atlantically carpetted. In my time the boy who did the dirty trick was degraded by common consent to the lowest stratum of humanity—that of the “cads.”

We were strong in holiday songs. Nowadays, I believe, the school “Carmen” has taken the place of the old-fashioned holiday song, although there is nothing in common between the two lyrics, the “Carmen” being a glorification of the school, the holiday song being a genuine outburst of boyish delight at approaching emancipation from toils and pains. The “Domum” singing at Winchester is the sole relic of a custom which once prevailed in all English schools, public or private.

One of our songs was in Latin, and the first line ran: “Omne bene, sine pene, tempus est ludendi”; the chorus being “Domum, domum, dulce domum!” But the most popular were in English. I give one in its entirety as being a curiosity in its way:

Christmas holidays now draw near!
Keep your hearts all free from fear!
Keep your hearts all merry and gay,
All for the sake of a holiday!

Chorus: Domum, domum, dulce domum! } *bis*
Domum, domum felix!

Monday, Tuesday, packing up,
Wednesday, Thursday, breaking up,
Friday, Saturday, going away,
All for the sake of a holiday!

Chorus.

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See the boxes how they stand,
Some for the City, and some for the Strand,
Coachee asks you where to go,
Stupid old fool, why, don't you know?

Chorus.

No more Latin, no more Greek!
No more work for many a week!¹
Books and slates we'll cast away,
All for the sake of a holiday!

Chorus.

Masters dress in silk and satin,
Bite their fingers, fret and whine;
Teach the dog the dog-dog-Latin,
Teach the cat the Catiline!

Chorus.

The school poet of the day usually added verses dealing with contemporary events in our little world, and invariably made caustic allusions to those placed in authority over us, but the above five verses formed the traditional song which was shouted during the last few days of term.

Another custom of a very much more serious character was the holiday letter. This was a formal notification of the approaching holidays which every boy had to write in his very best hand to be sent to his parents. We hated this ordeal, for Jack Smyth passed no corrections, or erasures, or blots, much less mis-spellings, and generally we each spoiled half-a-dozen carefully ruled sheets of best cream-laid before we could satisfy him. The form of the document was this:

My dear Parents,

Mr. X presents his compliments and desires me to inform you that the School will break up for the Christmas holidays, on Thursday, the 20th inst.

I remain,

Your Affectionate Son.

This was a sensible simplification of the old-fashioned holiday letter, in which, in addition to the above information the boy in very un-boyish phrase expressed a hope that his parents would behold in him an embodiment of all the virtues.

Upon purely sentimental grounds one regrets the disappearance of customs such as those I have described, but there is another in-

¹ Variant: "No more cane to make me squeak!"

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stitution, the disappearance of which is to be lamented on other than merely sentimental grounds, and that is the fight.

The result I gather from much questioning of public and private school-boys is that there is little or no fighting nowadays. I do not know, I cannot imagine, what is done instead, for, without being a *Laudator temporis acti*, I can think of no straighter, or manlier, method of composing a difference between youngsters than an appeal to arms. This is no place for a dissertation upon the righteousness or the unrighteousness of fighting, but I take it for granted that if boys' natures are as boys' natures always have been, there are certain situations out of which the only really satisfactory exit is through trial by combat. The bigger world outside school has as yet discovered no entirely efficacious way of settling a quarrel, and fights just as much as ever it did, and the experience of those best qualified to judge is that the result of a fair and square fight between boys is generally beneficial. At any rate there was plenty of fighting amongst us, and, when I look over my boyish records of the period, I am often amused to note how men who are now "most potent, grave, and reverend seigniors," figured as principals in the contests which were usually held in the long passage beneath the great school room.

I don't think our school was popular with the other schools around us, and I am sure that we cultivated a stand-offish attitude towards them. The only schools with which we played cricket and football matches were the one next door to us, which was kept by one of our old masters, and which when our school changed hands carried our prestige to the other side of the heath; one kept by a Doctor Keyser; and a well-known school at Wimbledon. Why we held other schools in general, and the highly respectable Proprietary School in particular, in such contempt, was no doubt owing to a certain prestige which we enjoyed, and the upholding of which, boylike, we carried to an extreme. Again, I don't think other Blackheath schools ever stomached our being selected to send every week some half dozen boys to spend the afternoon with Prince Arthur, now Duke of Connaught, who was living with a tutor at the Ranger's House, Greenwich Park.

Recollections of old Blackheath School life naturally lead me to consider dear old Blackheath itself, and some of the changes which have been wrought there during forty years. With the mere topographical changes in a place which has expanded during that time from a village into a limb of Greater London, I cannot, for obvious reasons, deal. Suffice it, therefore, to say that, with the exception of the Heath itself, almost every square foot of what was forty years ago either open country or private domain has been

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covered with houses or seared with railways. Lewisham consisted of one long street, just as it did when Queen Elizabeth characterised it as "long, lazy, and lousy" according to tradition, and retained its old inns and houses, and especially pleasant and thoroughly rustic was the church side, where the unpolluted Ravensbourne wandered through green fields, and washed the ends of old-world gardens each of which had its Dutch-like summer-house. From Lewisham end to Bromley town stretched as quiet and beautiful a tract of unspoilt country as there is in Kent. Between Morden College and Shooter's Hill there were not a score of houses, Westcombe Park was still a park, Vanbrugh Park seemed out of our world, and its fantastic, sombre old houses were associated in our minds with the ghosts of long past days. There is but one untouched domain—that in which Mr. Penn's house stands—which comes upon the railway traveller between Lewisham and Blackheath as an oasis in a hideous brick and mortar world.

He, however, who stands, say upon Jack Cade's Mound, sees very much what we saw, for the historic Heath itself has, although many times threatened, never been encroached upon, but the County Council with their railings, and asphalt, and gas lamps, have robbed it of its old weird charm as a heath. Most of the houses around it, I knew as a child—the proud, retiring Paragon, the mansions by the "Princess of Wales" Inn, which I remember as, I think, the "Queen Adelaide," the change being made at the time of our present King's marriage; the line of fine old citizen retreats from Morden College to the Shooter's Hill Road; the more modern houses of St. Germain's Terrace; the dark Vanbrugh group in the distance; the picturesque collection of early Georgian houses clustered about "George Ranger's House," as we used to call it. Then a lot of modern abominations, the desecrated "Green Man" (of which more anon), tranquil Dartmouth Row, and so on past isolated private domains which were sliced out of the heath so many years ago, and have grown so picturesque that we have pardoned the robbery and would be sorry to see them disappear, past the artillery guns, past the end of still dark and romantic Love Lane, to Eliot Place.

Unaltered is Eliot Place itself, grim and gaunt as of old stand the old houses with their pleasant gardens stretching down to the railway; our old school is still a school, but I see that the once famous "Establishment for Young Ladies" kept by Miss Edwards is now a private house, and then—then comes a shock.

One side of the tract of heath, which we occupied as a playground, used to be bounded by the wooded property of a Mr. Soames, over the palings of which it was our constant aim to kick footballs

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and hit cricket balls, necessitating our climbing over ostensibly to search for them, but in reality to become nearer acquainted with Mr. Soames' orchard. This is now cut up and covered with typical cockney villas, so that one of the sweetest, quietest, corners of Old Blackheath has for ever lost its charm.

Beyond the "Hare and Billet" still stands a semi-circle of fine old houses, and then begins transformed Blackheath Village, a realm tabooed to us school-boys, but associated with some of the happiest days of my school-life, as being the natural direction we took on our rare holidays. Parents were not allowed too frequent access to their sons, so that the visit of a father or mother was made the most of. Long severed from the delights of irrational food, it was not surprising that our first attentions were in that direction, and the opening was generally made at Miss Morley's the confectioner's. Thynne—opposite the "Crown," then kept by Drouet, known as the "Bishop of Blackheath"—was sometimes patronised, but Miss Morley's was *the* establishment, and many a famous Englishman has consumed jam tarts and sausage rolls at her counter.

Then parent and boy would wander forth—out on to the Heath, of course, and if it was summer and the Paragon had a match on, we would sit down and watch it, and the boy would point out the heroes, Charlie Dyer, and Billy Mortimer, Dick Irwin, the pro. who came to coach us, clad in big boots and breeches so tight that a contemporary poet asked him:

"Excuse the question, Dick, but how
D' you get 'em off at nights?"

Coppinger of the "Hare and Billet," and a host of others. Or we would go to Greenwich Park, and roam under the shade of chestnut trees which Anne Boleyn had planted, and under which Gloriana had picnicked, and James I. had hunted in his own lubberly fashion. There were Greenwich Pensioners in those days, and we boys had many friends amongst them, mostly men who had helped to carry Nelson down to the cock-pit; merry, thirsty old romancists all of them, especially he who had charge of the telescope on One Tree Hill, and who could remember when the regular first question of the Cockney patron was "where are the men in chains?", meaning the felons hanging at Execution Dock. And of course our parent would set his watch by the Observatory clock, and we would leave the grand old Park by the little gate on Chesterfield Walk, and make a bee line for the "Green Man."

The "Green Man" of to-day is just a London pub., but the "Green Man" of the early sixties was the original "Inn and

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Posting House" which had succeeded to the "Chocolate House" of 1683. The "Green Man" to us boys was a palace of pleasure, and we did not occupy ourselves with its historical romance, as the house where the grand folk on their way from the Continent to London, after congratulating themselves upon having got safely through the dangers of Shooter's Hill and Blackheath, proceeded to furbish themselves up for their entry into London. The memory of summer evenings at the "Green Man" is one of the pleasantest of my boyish life. We had tea to the accompaniment of ham and eggs, personally supervised by the two dear old maiden ladies with whose departure disappeared the charm of the old "Green Man," and laid out in a big-windowed parlour looking out upon the old bowling green, along the sides of which were still ranged those little green painted arbours so loved by our ancestors. There we would linger until the fading sunlight reminded our parents of a train to be caught, and us of evening "prep." The swell fathers of some of our youngsters took them down to the "Ship" or "Trafalgar" at Greenwich, but I sturdily maintained, more than once with dire results, that my humble enjoyment was every whit as intense as was theirs, and that I wouldn't exchange it.

Two old Blackheath institutions have strongly survived all other changes and disappearances—golf and football. When I first learned the technicalities of golf (there were about a quarter as many then as there are now) the Blackheath links were the only ones in England, the game being regarded as a harmless, wholesome recreation for loafers and old men by those who had seen it played, and by those who had not it was believed to be a species of hockey. We had a Scots master once at Eliot Place, and many a time did he, good, thrifty man, engage my willingly given services as a caddie, until I got to know every bunker and every trap on the Heath, and to shape fairly well myself. I may be wrong, but I do not think many young men played the game at Blackheath in those days. At any rate, making fair allowance for the undue senility with which grown up men became invested in very young eyes, my distinct recollection of most of the Blackheath golfers is of grey and white haired men in red coats.

But football was *par excellence* the Blackheath game, and I need hardly say that the only Blackheath game was Rugby—but Rugby of a sort compared to which modern "Rugger" is mere kiss-in-the-ring so far as vigour is concerned. In fact, it was an indefensibly brutal game without a single redeeming feature—a pretty honest admission for a man to make who was taught to "hack through" and "hack over" not ten years after he learned to walk. The Proprietary School games were rough enough, but the worst were those which

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took place between the rival army cramming establishments of Blackheath and Charlton, such as Claydon's, Rippin's, Keyser's, Wolfram's, Bridgeman's, and Pritchard's, I have many a time not merely seen but played in a match where the ball might have been at London Bridge for all the interest it occasioned in the minds of the players. Indeed the game might more accurately be described as a maiming match. Broken legs and collar bones, dislocations, and terrible wounds inflicted by heavy boots, were the ordinary accompaniments of a game, and I am sorry to have to record that the ladies of Blackheath seemed to enjoy the spectacle as keenly as do fair Spaniards a bull fight. The best man of that day was not the dodgiest runner, or the surest tackler, or the safest kicker, or the player who had the best combination of strength, pluck, nerve, speed, and resource, but he who could hack his man over with the fellest result.

The result of this was that the Rugby football match of the period, and indeed until 1870, usually became a fight, in which not infrequently spectators joined as earnestly as players. I recall especially, as may perhaps other old Blackheath residents, when upon one particular Saturday evening, after an especially vicious match between two rival crammer teams, Blackheath village was for some hours the scene of a "painting red" process at the hands of the combatant twenties and their adherents, which the local police were utterly powerless to quell. As a schoolboy, of course, I saw nothing of it, but the legend was long rife that well into Sunday morning a phalanx of these young gentlemen swept the street from the Station to Montpelier Row, shouting, singing, and humorously maltreating peaceful citizens as they went.

There were fairs at Blackheath in May and October, but all we schoolboys saw of them was the black mob stretching along the Dover Road from the "Green Man" to the Shooter's Hill Road; and a very good thing too, for Blackheath Fair, attracting as it did the scum not only of New Cross, Deptford, and Greenwich, but of London, was a blackguardly institution. Not much inferior to it in reputation was the famous Charlton Horn Fair, which I remember upon one occasion was signalled by some particularly—well, eccentric behaviour on the part of the young gentlemen from the neighbouring "Shop" at Woolwich.

The fifth of November, too, was a busy day at Blackheath, especially at a time when the anti-Papist feeling was strong amongst the masses, so that we, in our seclusion at Eliot Place, were on the verge of a very active world, and were constantly kept agog by highly-coloured stories of what was being enacted in it. It was in Blackheath Village, too, that I saw what must have been

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one of the last genuine May Day Jacks in the Green with his accompaniment of butchers with marrow bones and cleavers, sweeps, and dancing beauties, and also one of the last suburban Ascension Day processions for the purpose of beating the bounds.

It was during my school-days in Eliot Place that the volunteer movement was in the first enthusiastic flush of its youth, and the frequent spectacle of drilling and marching companies of green-clad, baggy-trousered patriots on the heath, fired us with a martial spirit which culminated in the formation amongst us of rival companies, who held dire combats in Greenwich Park, resulting in so many personal injuries that the practice was put down.

Hence, those who have had the patience to follow this garrulous chat of mine about old Blackheath days, may possibly appreciate the sentimental attachment which binds me to the famous brown Kentish upland, which still retains so many of its features comparatively unchanged, and which is associated with some of the happiest recollections of my life.

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MR. FANCOURT in the first paragraph of his article on London Trees in your October number leads the reader to understand that since 1850 many City churchyards then boasting trees have been sacrificed to the private builder. This is not correct, and I think we should not blame commercialism undeservedly although it has much to answer for from an antiquarian point of view. I believe I am correct in saying that since 1850 only one churchyard has been taken as a warehouse or office site, and that is the "lower" ground in Thames Street for St. Botolph, Billingsgate, being the site of the old church burnt in the Great Fire. Moreover I believe that not one churchyard has since 1850 been sacrificed for any purpose, although a portion of that belonging to St. John upon Wallbrook was taken for the District Railway.

Churchyards in the City are as a rule small and poked away in curious fashion, leading the casual observer to believe that they have ceased to exist while they are still sacred. An instance of this has occurred lately. Although the site of the church of St. George, Botolph Lane, has been sold for building on, the small churchyard has been retained by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. It is, however, completely hidden from any public street, and one might jump to the conclusion that it has been desecrated.

I take this opportunity of mentioning, for the benefit of your genealogical readers, that I have MS. copies of every monumental inscription

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exteriorly placed in the City of London, and shall be pleased to search (without fee of course) amongst them for any name that they may be interested in.—PERCY C. RUSHEN, 12 Fentiman Road, London, S.W.

CAN any of your readers inform me as to the origin of the numerous green lanes that exist in the country between Edgware, Elstree, Shenley, Barnet, and Finchley? Many of them being of considerable breadth, broader than some of the present roads, seem to show that a considerable amount of traffic must have passed along. All are pretty and many of them well known but perhaps to those of an exploring turn of mind who do not trouble about wet boots, it would be interesting to know that the two wildest and most difficult that we found were: one starting at right angles from the Edgwarebury Lane (itself a green lane) just south of Edgwarebury Farm, and the other leaving the Arkley—Barnet road, at a finger post on which was painted, "Right of way to Shenley." This at first has a good road surface but soon develops into a rough green way; further on a small footbridge crosses a stream, and continuing along this on its northern side it soon becomes exceedingly wet and difficult (it could never have been used in anything like its present condition). The road from Dyrham Park to the Lord Nelson Inn crosses it about two and a half miles from Arkley, but on entering the lane again we soon found it choked with undergrowth. It finally comes out into the Barnet—Shenley Road.—E. HOPKINS, Manor Farm House, Totteridge, Herts.

COUNT ARNIM'S GRAVE AT BARLEY, HERTS.—Whilst turning over the pages of the "English Illustrated Magazine" for May 1898, I came upon an article headed, "An Outlaw's Grave in a Village Churchyard," which upon examination proved to be a very interesting account of Count Arnim's grave in Barley churchyard. If it was not noted at the time perhaps you might be disposed to insert this paragraph. Count Arnim died in October 1883.—R. B. P.

RESTORATION OF ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY, 1833.—I am anxious to secure for the Cathedral Library a detailed account of what was done to St. Alban's Abbey under Cottingham in the year 1833, and shall be glad of references to any contemporary accounts of the same. The appeal sent out in connection with that restoration, accompanied by the fanciful view of the interior is well known. From the "Gentleman's Magazine" of June 1832 we learn that a meeting was held at the thatched cottage on the 13th of that month, with the Bishop of London in the chair; that £15,000 was asked for, and that £1000 was subscribed "on the instant."—H. R. WILTON HALL, Sub-Librarian St. Alban's Cathedral, and Curator of the Library, Hertfordshire County Museum, 16 Walton Street, St. Alban's.

CHURCH DEDICATED TO THE "WISDOM OF GOD."—I shall be glad of any information as to the locality of a church dedicated as above, somewhere between Dorking and Reigate. The "Daily Chronicle" gave a rough

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sketch of it on September 28, 1904, but all enquiries fail to secure a photograph. Brayley and Walford do not mention it.—MRS. WILLIAMS, Oliver's, Haslemere, Surrey.

REPLY.

COLD HARBOUR (Vol. VI., p. 241).—I believe the German rendering to be "Kalte Herberge." I have understood that Cold Harbour may be a corruption of *Col d'arbres*, as there is frequently a clump of trees on the site.—ARTHUR F. G. LEVESON GOWER, The Athenæum, Pall Mall, S.W.

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THE RELIQUARY AND ILLUSTRATED ARCHÆOLOGIST, Edited by J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. New Series, vol. x. Bemrose & Sons, Limited. 12s. net.

This entertaining quarterly, founded nearly half a century ago as a "depository for precious relics, legendary, biographical, and historical" is, nevertheless, highly up to date as regards illustrations, typography, and all that makes for success. The present volume, comprising the four issues for the current year, is as usual replete with interest not only for those of ripe archæological habit, but for the tyro in such matters and the general reader as well. To the fore we find Mr. W. Heneage Legge with two articles entitled "About Almanacs," and "A Mediæval Roll of Prayers"; Mr. Richard Quick discourses of spoons, and Norwegian hand mangles; and Mr. W. G. Collingwood furnishes an account of a Hebridean pilgrimage, and a paper on "Some Crosses at Hornby and Melling in Lonsdale." In "The Hydraulus, or Water Organ" of the ancient Greeks, Mr. F. W. Galpin tells us how a working model of the instrument has been reconstructed from contemporary descriptions. Dr. J. Charles Cox gives us a short but apropos paper on pewter plate. Other contributors are: Edward Lovett, Charlotte Mason, H. Philibert Feasy, O.S.B. (on the evolution of the mitre), Alexander Gordon, Gladys Dickson, G. F. Hill, G. Le Blanc Smith, and Arthur Watson. The volume is complemented by reviews and notes by the present and late editors. There is also an index, where we find the entry "Old Documents p. 285," which does not seem in accord.

HISTORY OF THE WARD OF WALBROOK. By Deputy J. G. White. London. Printed for private circulation, 1904.

Mr. Deputy White's recollection of the Ward of Walbrook now extends over half a century, and he has celebrated the jubilee by publishing a history, now before us, of the Ward. He could not have celebrated it in a better or more unselfish manner. It has been, he tells us, a "considerable delight" to him to gather together the materials on which he founds his history, and he adds that he will feel himself repaid for his labours if he has afforded "pleasure and satisfaction to his friends." We are certain he will, in issuing this volume, realize that he has not only been repaid, but that he has gained a very handsome profit—a profit that will not vanish away; for his work will live after him, and future generations of students of London's history will cherish his memory.

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It is impossible in the space which this Magazine devotes to reviews to deal with the varied contents of Mr. White's book; it gives us a history of the Ward as a whole, and then of the different streets and lanes within it, and of some of the chief buildings. Following these comes a series of biographies of the aldermen of the Ward and an account of the two churches and parishes of St. Stephen Walbrook, and St. Swithin's London Stone.

In each of these sections Mr. White proves that he has made a most careful study of existing calendars to the civic and the public records. He will, we are sure, forgive us if we say that with regard to the latter he would have been wiser not to rest content with the calendars. Calendars are issued—we cannot too often bring this fact home to historians—not to obviate the necessity of referring to originals, but to lead enquirers to them. With regard to local or parochial documents there is nothing of which to complain on this score. The parish registers, vestry minutes and accounts both of St. Stephen's and St. Swithin's have been fully investigated, and with excellent result. What a pity he has not provided a better index—one which would make readily accessible the many treasures that lie buried in the book.

THE MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN AND ABOUT THE LATE CHURCH OF THE UNITED PARISHES OF ST. GEORGE AND ST. BOTOLPH IN THE CITY OF LONDON, WITH NOTES. By Percy C. Rushen, Debden House, 12 Fentiman Road, London, S.W. 5s.

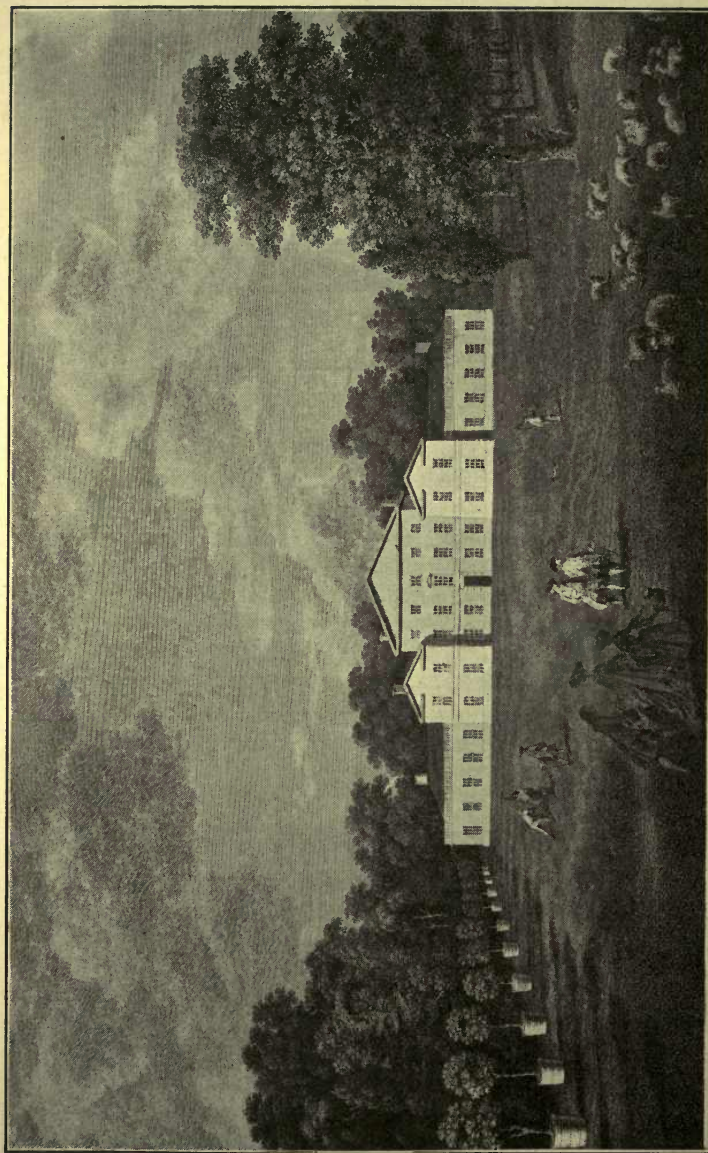
The church of the united parishes has been recently demolished, and the mural monuments have been placed in the vestibule of the church of St. Mary-at-Hill, with which parish that of SS. George and Botolph has been united. The ledger stones are stored beneath St. George's Vestry. Mr. Rushen's transcripts of the inscriptions were made whilst all the monuments remained *in situ*, and he gives us plans of the church and churchyard, showing the positions of the inscriptions, and of the parish itself. It is a most useful work he has done, and we trust that the sale of the book—which is printed at his own private press and of which only fifty copies have been struck off—will be such that he will be encouraged to undertake similar work in other churches. Perhaps he may even go outside the City in quest of material; if he should do so, let us commend to his notice some of London's gardenized graveyards. Hundreds of inscribed gravestones are there huddled together, and the inscriptions on them are quickly perishing. Is it too much to hope that Mr. Rushen, or others, stimulated by his example, will, ere it is too late, make what they can of such inscriptions and publish them? The amount of historical and genealogical material that would thus be saved to us would be enormous. We congratulate Mr. Rushen most heartily on what he has done. His preface and notes are excellent.

WHO'S WHO. Cloth, 7s. 6d. net. WHO'S WHO YEAR-BOOK. Cloth, 1s. net. THE ENGLISHWOMAN'S YEAR-BOOK AND DIRECTORY. Cloth, 2s. 6d. net. London, A. and C. Black.

These useful books of reference are as necessary as ever. They are wonderfully cheap, and, considering the vast amount of information they contain, are surprisingly accurate. Opinions will always differ as to who should, or should not, be included in a biographical dictionary, but the selection made in "Who's Who" seems to us on the whole both comprehensive and discriminating.

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See Kirby's edition

A View of the Palace at New from the Lawn

W. W. Wallbridge Junr

THE ROYAL RESIDENCES OF KEW.

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

[Continued from p. 13.]

KEW HOUSE.

THE King's residences were of course all called "palaces," although it may be thought that neither in capacity nor appearance did they reach to the dignity of the appellation. Here, however, it will be convenient to give them their primitive and distinctive names, as that now applied to the house which will have our attention.

Lysons' research again forms the "bed-rock" of our information regarding Kew, that pleasant place by the river which is shown to have been sought by many distinguished men as a retreat from London during well-nigh four hundred years. The name he had found as Kayhough, Kayhoo, Keyhowe, Keye, Kaye, and finally Kew, and he modestly suggests derivation from its riverside situation as quay. Here in the reign of Henry VIII. was Suffolk Place, a residence of Mary, the King's sister, Queen Dowager of France, whom Charles Brandon, the aspiring Duke of Suffolk, had made his wife, risking his head. For this illustrious resident Leland, in his "Cygnea Cantio" ("Itinerary," Hearne ed., ix. 12 and 49) is the authority. "Cheva, vulgo Kew," he terms "villa elegans," the more distinguished by the hospitable residence of the gracious Mary, Sovereign Lady of the French, thus:

Ad Chevam hospitio Piæ Mariæ
Gallorum Dominæ celebriorem.

Suffolk Place was demolished in the reign of Elizabeth, and its site is now unknown. That Queen's favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and also her Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Sir John Puckering, had houses here, to which further reference will be made.

As to Kew House Lysons found, in the court-rolls of Richmond manor, that in the middle of the seventeenth century it belonged to Richard Bennet (son of Sir Thomas Bennet, Lord Mayor of London, 1603) whose daughter and heiress brought it to Sir Henry Capel, afterwards Lord Capel of Tewkesbury and Lord Deputy of Ireland. Evelyn, a friend of Sir Henry, helps us here as he did at West Sheen; for having visited his friends at that place, on the 27th August, 1678, he walked to Ham to see the house

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and gardens of the Duke of Lauderdale, and thence, he continues in his diary :

I went to my worthy friend Sir Henry Capel (at Kew), brother to the Earl of Essex. It is an old timber house, but his garden has the choicest fruit of any plantation in England, as he is the most industrious and understanding in it.

He repeated the visit 30th October, 1683 :

I went to Kew to visit Sir Henry Capel, brother to the late Earl of Essex ; but he having gone to Cassiobury, after I had seen his garden I returned home. He had repaired his house, roofed his hall with a kind of cupola, and in a niche was an artificial fountain ; but the room seems to me over melancholy, yet might be much improved by having the walls painted à fresco. The two greenhouses for oranges and myrtles, communicating with the rooms below, are very well contrived. There is a cupola made with pole-work between two elms at the end of a walk, which being covered by plashing the trees to them is very pretty For the rest there are too many fir trees in the garden.

After another interval of between four and five years he again, having revisited West Sheen, went to Kew, 24th February, 1688 :

From thence to Kew to visit Sir Henry Capel's, whose orangery and myrtetum are must beautiful and perfectly well kept. He was contriving very high palisades of reeds to shade his oranges during the summer, and painting these reeds in oil.

Henry, Lord Capel, died *s.p.* in 1696. His widow Dorothy, Lady Capel, survived him about twenty-five years and lived at Kew until she died in 1721 ; her burial was in St. Anne's Church there, which contains her monument. But many years before her death Samuel Molyneux, astronomer and politician, had married her niece and heiress, Lady Elizabeth Capel, daughter of Algernon, 2nd Earl of Essex, and lived at Kew House. At this time John Macky—whose "Journey" of 1714 has been quoted in reference to Richmond Lodge—came to Kew, and thus wrote of it :

Kew Green a charming little village on the River Thames, where are abundance of pleasant seats. Amongst which that of the Earl of Grantham (eldest son of Monsieur D'Overkirk whom we knew General of the Dutch troops abroad) is very fine. And indeed the village having now a church [then just built] is as agreeable as you can imagine. Mr. Molineux, secretary to the Prince of Wales [afterwards George II.], hath a fine seat here with excellent gardens said to have the best fruit in England, collected by that great statesman and gardener my Lord Capel.

The garden found so agreeable by Evelyn and Macky, though

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in their time chiefly devoted to fruit-culture, not to botany, was the nucleus of Kew Gardens. But Molyneux's chief study at Kew was astronomy, and here, in association with Dr. James Bradley, Astronomer Royal, important discoveries were made by means of the telescope erected by Molyneux; the fact is commemorated by the inscription on a sun-dial placed by William IV. on the site of Kew House. Molyneux, however, died in 1728 at the early age of thirty-eight, and his widow dying two years later, Kew House was leased by the Capel family to Frederick, Prince of Wales.

That the Prince should have selected for his country retreat a house at Kew but a mile from Richmond Lodge, the frequent residence of his royal parents, seems curious when the bad terms existing between them are considered. For, as already observed, the hereditary enmity between father and son had again broken out, and strong as it had been between George I. and his heir, it was still more virulent between that heir become King and his first born son, Frederick. Very deplorable also it was that Queen Caroline hated her son, no doubt exasperated by his persistent opposition; but, disliked from youth, he had been neglected by his parents, and left at Hanover when they came to England he had, during fifteen years, lived apart from them. Thus alienated, and, moreover, angered by his father's prohibition of a marriage project, which on both sides had been accepted, the Prince at the age of twenty-two was summoned to England in 1729, more than two years after George II.'s accession to the throne; summoned, not from any wish of the parents to be united to their son, but because of public discontent at the absence of the heir-apparent to the throne. Apartments were assigned to him in St. James's Palace, and the year after his arrival he took the modest house with the beautiful garden at Kew; it is not unlikely that he had known Molyneux, its late owner, who at one time had a political mission to Hanover, but as during his life the house could not have been visited by the Prince, the latter was probably attracted to Kew simply by the reputation it bore for pleasant residence. He was a bachelor at this time, and so remained six years more; then, in April, 1736, he married a wife that had been found for him in the person of Augusta, daughter of the Duke of Saxe Gotha; she was an excellent woman, and the union was felicitous notwithstanding the licence which the Prince allowed himself. But the dissension between the King and his heir had no abatement; the marriage, involving a further provision for the Prince, always a subject of contention, increased it, and the birth of the first child, or rather the place of birth which had been contested, led to an explosion of royal wrath and the expulsion of Frederick and the Princess from St. James's. Thus, very literally,

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history repeated itself. The younger royal couple could scarcely have regretted the banishment; they had their house at Kew, and made their residence in London the house of the Duke of Norfolk in St. James's Square, in which house the next year (1738) their son, George III., was born. Later they had Carlton House, Leicester House, and Clievdon on the Thames; and at these places, as well as at Kew, their Court outshone that of their Majesties.

Thus Kew House became a rival of Richmond Lodge a mile distant, although in appearance the inequality may have at first been conspicuous. The old timber house which Evelyn found in 1678 had been "repaired" before his second visit, five years later; then he noticed "the hall roofed with a kind of cupola, and in a niche an artificial fountain"; in his third visit (1688) he made no remark on the house, but praised the Orangery and Myrtetum. Macky, in 1714, wrote of "a fine seat with excellent gardens"; and Molyneux had added to its importance an observatory. Yet there was much for Frederick, Prince of Wales, to do in order to fit the house for his requirements. Thus in the rhyming "Intelligencer" of the "Gentleman's Magazine," already quoted, we learn that in June, 1732, on a certain Saturday, being fine, "His Royal Highness that day was to view his gardens and house repairing at Kew." The repairing seems almost to have amounted to rebuilding, for Sir William Chambers, the eminent architect, in his valuable folio work of 1763¹—containing no less than forty-three fine plates—gives us in the third plate "North and South elevations of the Palace designed and executed by the late Mr. Kent." Here we learn that the Prince had employed Mr. Kent to erect new faces to the building, and in the description it is further shown that the same architect had designed much of the interior; probably, therefore, after the Prince's "repairing" little, if any, of Molyneux's house remained. Our picture of the south or garden front is reproduced from one of Sir William's plates. He calls it a palace because of its royal occupants, but we are not struck by its palatial appearance. In fact, this "elevation" could scarcely have been more ordinary, its rectangular simplicity being only varied by the triangular pediments—one large and two small—features at that period inevitable; and the northern front, towards Kew Green, was of the same character. The description following is Sir William Chambers's, condensed and freely rendered.

The house lay back from Kew Green fifty yards, and had before its north front three courts—the central, through which was the approach from the Green, the kitchen court on the visitor's right, and

¹ "Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Perspective Views of the Gardens and Buildings at Kew in Surrey," etc.

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the stable court on the left. Entering and crossing a vestibule the central hall was reached; it was two stories in height and lighted from windows in the upper story; its adornments were two large vases of carved statuary marble, and several portraits of sovereigns and statesmen, including those of William III. and Mary, and Lord Treasurer Burghley. From the hall a passage led to the garden, having on the right a suite of apartments for royal use, antechamber, drawing-room, cabinet, gallery, and waiting rooms. The drawing-room was hung with tapestry and royal portraits; the cabinet had also its tapestry and panels of Japan, its ceiling gilded, and its chimney-piece "designed by the late ingenious Mr. Kent." The gallery also, its wainscotting blue overlaid with gilded ornament, was his design, and it, too, contained many pictures and portraits. On this the ground floor, left of the passage, were also the apartments of the bedchamber-women, their drawing-room again exhibiting the work of Kent. The great staircase likewise was designed by that architect. It ascended to the upper floor where was another suite of apartments, and rooms for the royal children and their attendants. In the drawing-room of this floor Kent had had great scope for his talents, not only as architect, but as painter and master-carpenter. The chimney-piece was his design, the ceiling exhibited the story of Leda painted by his hand, and the tables, mirror frames, and furniture were made to his order. Further, we learn that this room was hung with green silk, and embellished with pictures by Domenichino, Paul Veronese, Albano, Claude Loraine, and others. The royal bedroom and dressing-room exhibited more of Kent's art, and contained Japan cabinets, works in Dresden porcelain, amber and ivory, tapestry, and two large picture groups of the Prince's children. There was also a second floor, not mentioned by Sir William Chambers, which contained the house-keeper's rooms and those of the servants; and in the wings on either side were the equerries' apartments, etc.

The description which has been followed, though written twelve years after the death of Frederick, Prince of Wales, may be taken to represent the house in his time; for Chambers frequently alludes to the design as that of Kent, who died three years before the Prince. He enjoyed his little country seat at Kew—its area was small in his day—twenty-one years. That his visits were frequent we learn from the Diary of George Bubb Dodington (Lord Melcombe) who held office in the Prince's household. Relaxation of court etiquette was enjoyed at Kew, as in the succeeding days of George III.; great interest, no doubt, was taken in the transformation and embellishment of the mansion, and in the formation of the gardens in which Dodington gives us a scene, when, in February, 1749, the royal

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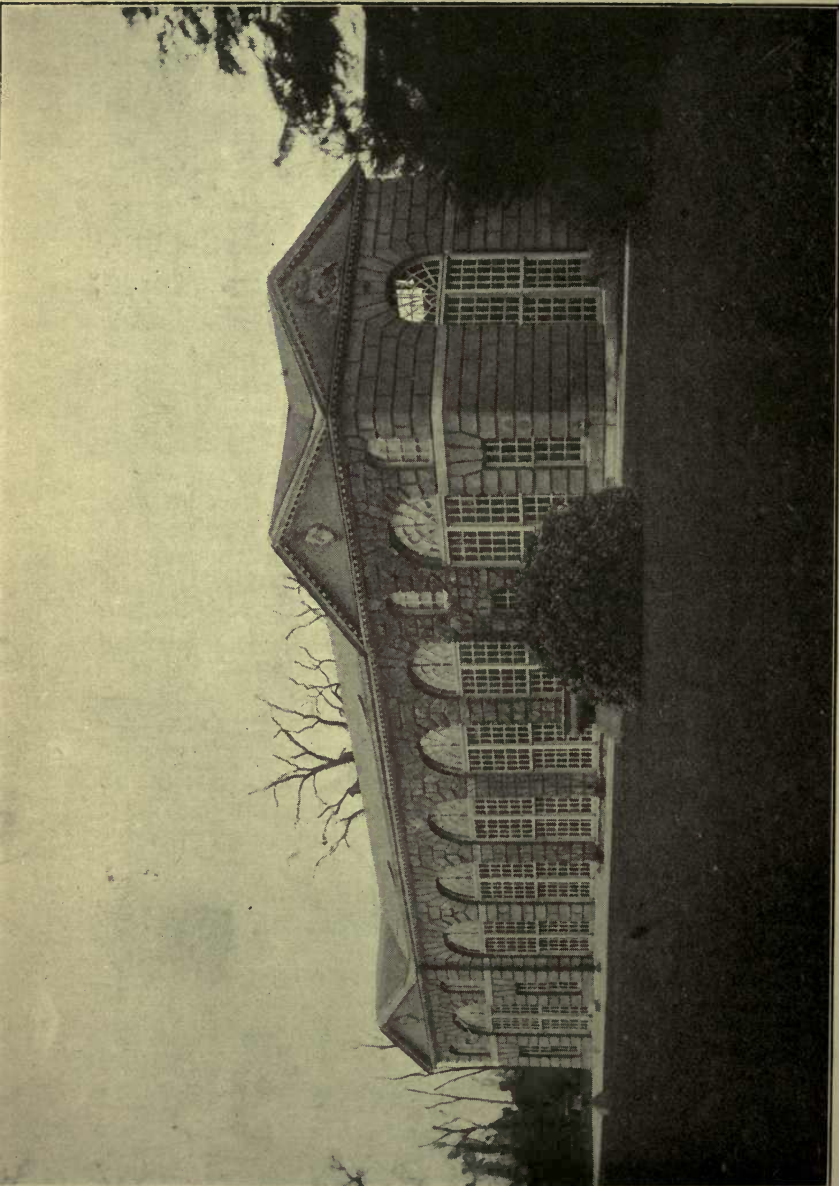
party "worked in the new walk at Kew, all of us, men, women, and children." The gardens, however, were not much extended by the Prince, and do not seem to have covered more than seven acres; adjacent fields on the east were afterwards included. He was no more than forty-four when he died at Leicester House, 20th March, 1751, his death, after a fortnight's illness, being caused by the rupture of an abscess resulting from the blow of a tennis ball; Dodington refers it to a bad cold taken at Kew. "Fritz is dead" said his father the King, when he had read the announcement brought to him as he was playing cards; but he did not continue the game as somewhere reported; he retired, and the evening company dispersed.¹ The Prince was mourned by his faithful wife and by his children, to whom he had been an affectionate parent. He had been popular in his own court and, indeed, beyond it, for his manners were pleasant and courteous when his temper was not ruffled. His mental cultivation was superior to that of his father and grandfather, though not his honesty.

Augusta, the Princess Dowager of Wales, is much identified with Kew House, and especially with Kew Gardens, which, as a scientific establishment, she has the honour of having originated.² In our plan of 1754 the house at the right-hand extremity is indexed (33) "The Princess of Wales's House at Kew," for the Prince had been dead three years. She had been left with seven children, five sons and two daughters, and these she carefully reared at Carlton House and at Kew; the eldest son, the future George III., was sixteen years of age in 1754, and consequently had, as we find on our plan, a house of his own. It was one of those auxiliary houses which will have our future attention, and which stood immediately north of Kew House, separated only by the road which skirted the south side of the Green; in the plan it is indexed (34) "His Royal Highness y^e Prince of Wales's House at Kew."

The Princess threw all her energy and expended her income—consistently with her duty to her family, her charities, and the discharge of her late husband's debts—in the extension, formation, and embellishment of Kew Gardens, which, under her control, appear to have expanded from seven acres to a hundred and twenty acres. Her own taste was cultivated, and when her knowledge was deficient she had for her advisers Sir William Chambers as architect, William Aiton as gardener, and Lord Bute as botanist. Lord Bute, indeed, was much more to the Princess than her director of exotic

¹ Sir N. Wrexall's relation seems to be reliable, "Historical Memoirs," vol. i., p. 309.

² Sir Thistelton Dyer in "Kew Gardens Bulletin," Additional Series III., 1899. See also his valuable "Historical Account" in same publication, December, 1891.



The Orangery, Kew Gardens, 1761.

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gardening; on his counsel she relied in the very difficult position of her widowed state, estranged from her late husband's relatives, and burthened with the charge of the heir to the throne and her other children. But as a politician Lord Bute was unpopular with the majority, he was thought to favour absolutism, and his counsels to the Princess, especially in regard to the education of her son, the heir apparent, were considered pernicious. Political abuse was extended to personal scandal, and of this there is a specimen in the "Political Register" of 1767, which contains a rough plate entitled "A view of Lord Bute's erections at Kew, with some part of Kew Green and Gardens." To us this print (which is on the screen in Museum No. 3, Kew Gardens, with other valuable prints, etc.) is interesting as showing the houses that then existed along the south side of the Green. The house indicated as that "in which Lord Bute's family resides" is on the site of Cambridge Cottage, but he has another house—opposite the church—"to study in, in the garden wall of which is a door opening on a gravel walk overshadowed by a double row of trees, and leading to a door in the wall of the Princess Dowager's garden, which thus communicates with Lord Bute's garden"; therein lies the insinuation, no more is said. To us this affords amusement and local information, and we further learn that six other houses westward were occupied by officers and servants of the Princess's household.

Sir William Chambers found Kew House in a finished condition, and in his handsome book describes the work of his predecessor, "the late ingenious Mr. Kent," without disparagement, which in a professional man may count for virtue. His own skill was exercised on a multitude of ornamental buildings, small works, but at least admitting of much variety. Of these the most important is the Orangery or Greenhouse, now the Timber Museum, a very handsome structure, and with its seven great arched windows in the front admirably adapted to its purpose. In importance it may compare with Wren's Orangery at Kensington, though the length is 25 feet less, the width being equal. The date, 1761, is twice engraved on key-stones, and in each of the two front pediments a tablet bears the initial *A* of the founder's name; this the modest lady herself never saw; her grandson, William IV., with good grace thus commemorated her. The front of this Orangery was in line with the front of Kew House, the intervening distance 50 yards. Sir William claims the fine building as his design and built under his direction, and next refers to his Temple of the Sun, presently to be noticed with others of its class. Then he tells us of "the Physic or Exotic Garden, which not begun before 1760 is not yet in perfection, but from the great botanical learning of him who is

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the principal manager [Lord Bute], and the assiduity with which all curious productions are collected from every part of the globe, without any regard to expense, it may be concluded that in a few years this will be the amplest and best collection of curious plants in Europe." Here was the beginning of Kew Gardens scientific; the augury was happy, as has been its fulfilment. Next we hear of the Flower Garden; it is entered by a handsome archway of the architect's design, and opposite to it, across the garden, was the Aviary, in which was kept a numerous collection of birds, foreign and domestic. Thence a short winding walk led to the Menagerie, a term at this time not necessarily applying to fierce carnivora, but, as here, to such gentle creatures as "Chinese and Tartarian Pheasants and large exotic birds." These were arranged in pens, or cages, round an oval basin which accommodated "such waterfowl as were too tender to live on the lake"; the large lake was a considerable feature in the pleasure-grounds.¹ The centre of the oval basin was occupied by a pavilion to which Sir William had given the Chinese form of which he was enamoured; it was "an irregular octagon designed in imitation of a Chinese open Ting."

The Temples were dispersed over the Gardens and were dedicated to the *Sun, *Bellona, Pan, *Æolus, Solitude, Victory, *Arctusa, and one—not yet named—in commemoration of the Peace made in 1763. These little classic buildings—those marked * are yet standing—evinced much beauty and variety of design. Other works of the same character were a Corinthian colonnade, called the Temple of Augusta, doubtless in compliment to the Princess, and a Gallery of Antiques, consisting chiefly of classic statues. There were other erections less consonant with good taste we must think, such as the fictitious Ruin, a dilapidated arch around which were strewn fragments of cornices, capitals, columns, and piers; these sham remnants were composed of "brick with an incrustation of stone," and Sir William, who had condescended to this work, says that it was his "intention to imitate a Roman antiquity"! But at least the arch, which still spans the avenue, had the purpose

¹ This lake is referred to as "George III.'s Lake," made by the connection of original lagoons. Its extent on a map of 1763 (the date of Chambers's description of the Gardens) is 10½ acres (containing an island of 3 acres), and thus it remained until 1814 when the greater part of it was filled up, only 2½ acres now remaining as the pond east of the Palm House. But in the western part of the Gardens (the old Richmond Gardens) a new lake was gradually formed between 1856 and 1870, its length 450 yards, the width varying from 90 to 30 yards, the area—including islets—about 5 acres. (See Sir Thistelton Dyer in "Kew Gardens Bulletin," December, 1891, p. 317, and his note to view of the lake in "The Royal Gardens, Kew, Illustrated," by E. J. Wallis (1900).

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of carrying a by-way out of the gardens. Other meretricious structures were the Alhambra, a Moresque building; it stood on the borders of the Wilderness; near it was the Mosque; and not far off—strangest of all—was the Gothic Cathedral which had Mr. Muntz as its author; the three last-mentioned creations have happily vanished. But the glory of the Wilderness was the Pagoda, 163 feet high, begun in the autumn of 1761, and culminated with its tenth and topmost roof in the spring of 1762. It must have been Sir William's favourite creation, the fruit of his travels in the Flowery Land; it represented, he says, the Chinese Taa, and he bestows on it a long description with evident pleasure. It has been carefully preserved—although some of its grotesque ornament, such as the eighty crawling dragons which terminated the points of the pendant roofs, have, probably of necessity, been removed—and it still serves as a prominent and not ungraceful object in the Gardens. There were formerly two kindred edifices, not now remaining, viz., the Pavilion in the Basin already mentioned, and the House of Confucius at the head of the lake; the latter was the design of Mr. Goupy, and the illustration of it in Sir William's book is strongly suggestive of the familiar "willow-pattern."

Smeaton contrived the "Water Engine," and Sir William Chambers, including a drawing of it, says that it answered perfectly well. Apparently the water was raised 22 feet from a well by means of an archimedean screw working obliquely in a tube and connected above with a horizontal wheel 23 feet in diameter turned by two horses. The shed containing the apparatus, not being ornamental, was placed in a thicket. This contrivance has, of course, long ago been superseded by steam and modern mechanism.

We observe that in 1763 the Pagoda had been built, and draw the conclusion that Kew Gardens had then attained their present southern limit. In the twelve years subsequent to the death of Frederick Prince of Wales, they had, under the active superintendance of the Princess Dowager, expanded (as said before) from 7 acres to 120; though, certainly for the last three years, her son, George III., had been King, and had probably directed the extension. Yet for twelve years after his accession the Princess remained mistress of Kew House, that is until her death in 1772; afterwards the King moved hither from Richmond Lodge, the period we had reached in the former part of this relation.

Mrs. Papendiek's "journals," though of value, cannot be taken unreservedly, especially as regards dates, the earlier record being based only on hearsay; for, as she was only seven years of age when the King moved from Richmond Lodge to Kew House, she could not have preserved a definite remembrance of the event. Not only is

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she wrong in given the date as "1770 or 1771," but in representing that the Princess Dowager of Wales then transferred her residence from Kew House to the Dutch House, or as she expresses it "gave up the elegant and by far more desirable house of the two and fixed herself" in the other. The King's mother was not called on to make this sacrifice; she retained Kew House as her country residence until the time of her death, 8th February, 1772, and the King did not transfer his residence to Kew House until three months had passed, viz., on the 14th May, 1772. This is gathered with certainty from the contemporary journals, *e.g.*, "The Public Advertiser," and "The Morning Chronicle."

The Princess Dowager, who is so creditably associated with Kew House and Kew Gardens, died at Carlton House, after protracted suffering, borne with exemplary fortitude, from an abscess in the throat; in disregard of the malady she had visited Kew a few days previously. The obituary in the "Gentleman's Magazine" represents that for many years she had been the idol of the people of England, but that afterwards she was censured for interference in politics although the accusation was utterly void of foundation. Further, that she was "an amiable and benevolent princess who bestowed no less than £10,000 a year on indigent families, and whose sole indulgence to herself was her garden at Kew, which is enriched with a variety of rare and useful plants and is justly considered a real ornament to the country."

George III. was at home in Kew House when in 1772 he returned to reside there. There, and at Carlton House, he had been reared from childhood to manhood, too restricted from intercourse with the world in which he was to occupy a throne; that, at least, seems to be the only fault justly brought against the Princess his mother, whose aim, nevertheless, was good. At the age of sixteen, as we gather from our plan, he had an establishment of his own in a house then standing on Kew Green immediately north of Kew House, the house, probably, to which he returned when, riding with Lord Bute across the Green on the 25th October, 1760, the messenger arrived conveying to him the announcement of George II's death. The year after his accession he married his Queen; and established at royal Windsor and at Buckingham House (the Queen's new palace), sought retirement at Richmond Lodge. Thence, after twelve years he returned to the home of his childhood at Kew, bringing with him Queen Charlotte and eight children. Frederick the Prince had taken the house as a bachelor, and even then had to find quarters beyond it for his household. George III. added other auxiliary houses, though the chief of these, the "Dutch House," had been long in the royal hands. The King continued the completion of his

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demesne, and, in 1785, abolished the distinction, up to this time existing, between Kew Gardens and the old Richmond Gardens which had belonged to Richmond Lodge. The division had been the old lane or footpath called Love Lane or Kew Foot-road, before mentioned, which led from Richmond Green to the ferry across the river between Kew and Brentford; it had been of little service after the building of Kew Bridge in 1757, when the present road became used, so was closed by an Act of 1785. Thus the two Gardens were united, and the limit being made about eighty yards south of the Pagoda, thence northward became known as Kew Gardens, while southward towards Richmond the ground which once had surrounded Richmond Lodge, and contained West Sheen Monastery, took the name Old Deer Park. Lately crossing that wide plain the only vestiges of Richmond Gardens found by the writer were a fine cedar near the Observatory, and a clump of venerable sweet-chestnut trees on the side near the Royal Laundry. The area, as already said, is now devoted to golf and other recreations, and interest would be given to the place by the erection of a simple stone to mark the site of Richmond Lodge.

Kew House was the happy retreat of the Royal Family during the sixteen years between 1772 and 1788. There they lived in the summer months in a simple manner, dispensing as much as possible with courtly ceremony and attendance. At the same time they actively and intelligently followed their pursuits, and the interest taken in the development of the Gardens appears to have been general. In this, of course, the King was supreme, but the Queen, although with true German feeling much concerned in domestic arrangement and the rearing and education of her numerous children, found pleasure in the erection of her cottage. "The Queen's Cottage"—built *c.* 1770—is her memento, a little rustic, thatched house, now found in the most retired part of the grounds; to-day it has a deserted aspect, but a hundred years ago sprightly princesses came here to tea, and to tend their pets in the "menagerie" close by. The cottage, says a writer of 1819, was "the Queen's own design, it was furnished with elegant simplicity, and adorned with the best English prints that were then published."¹ Though seldom visited after Queen Charlotte's death it remained some eighty years as she left it, and until 1898, when the furniture was removed.

Mrs. Papendiek tells us how, as the royal children grew in number and size, Kew House proving too small, other houses had to be

¹ See "Memoirs of Queen Charlotte" by Thomas Williams, 1819, and also note of Sir W. T. Thiselton Dyer in "Illustrations of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew," by E. J. Wallis, 1900. The Cottage is excellently represented.

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provided for them. Thus in 1773 the Prince of Wales and Prince Frederick (ages, eleven and ten), with their governors, were removed to "the opposite house," *i.e.*, the Dutch House; and in 1776 the Princes William and Edward were placed with their governor and preceptor in the house lately the Duke of Cambridge's [Cambridge Cottage], and the Princes Ernest and Augustus were removed to "the house at the top of the Green" [that shown on our plan immediately north of Kew House] with a page and a lady dresser, "for their ages [five and three] still kept them in the nursery. At this time [continues the record] Kew became quite gay, the public being admitted to the Richmond Gardens on Sundays and to Kew Gardens on Thursdays. The Green on those days was covered with carriages, more than £300 being often taken at the bridge on Sundays. Their Majesties were to be seen at the windows speaking to their friends, the royal children amusing themselves in their own gardens. Parties came up by water, too, with bands of music, to the ait opposite the Prince of Wales's House [the Dutch House]. The whole was a scene of enchantment and delight; Royalty living amongst their subjects, to give pleasure, and to do good." The happy summer Sundays continued twelve years longer, and then came an interval of deep gloom.

Towards the end of 1788 the King's mind gave way. He was at Windsor, and his doctors having advised his removal for greater quietness to Kew, he was brought there on the 29th of November. Severe control, sometimes involving cruelty, was then the treatment of the insane, and it seems that even the King was made to suffer unnecessarily; he had not been allowed to see the Queen, to whom he was devotedly attached, and was lured to Kew by the promise, which was broken, that he should meet her there. Miss Burney had then been more than two years with the Queen, and from her diary we learn of the sad arrival at Kew House and the arrangements there made for the poor King. The whole of the ground floor that looked towards the gardens was appropriated to him, and the rooms above were locked up that he might not be disturbed by footsteps. The faithful Queen and the three elder Princesses had come—though not allowed to see the King—and had apartments; but the house, writes Miss Burney, "was in a state of cold and discomfort, had never been a winter residence, and there was nothing prepared for its becoming one." She and her immediate superior, Mrs. Schwollenberg, the Keeper of the Queen's robes, had rooms on the second floor, one physician, one equerry, and one surgeon or apothecary slept in the house, and other gentlemen were lodged in "the Prince's house over the way." The King's malady fluctuated; twelve days after his arrival he was allowed to walk in

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the Gardens; but there were relapses, and his sanity was not re-established until fifteen weeks had passed. It was during the latter part of his retirement that occurred his accidental meeting with Miss Burney who relates the incident. One morning, desirous of taking the air, she had asked Dr. Willis where the King would take his walk in order to avoid meeting; but somehow a mistake was made, the King and his doctors instead of walking in Richmond Gardens as understood, walked in Kew Gardens, and so did Miss Burney. Suddenly to her consternation the lady came on the invalid party; she turned and fled like a hunted deer, for the King had seen her and pursued, calling her by name. The doctors and attendants, alarmed for the probable consequences to the King, joined the chase, but not until after some continuance of it was it conveyed to Miss Burney that it was best to stop. Speech recovered, the King was perfectly amiable and overjoyed to meet the young lady for whom he had much regard, nor would he be parted from her before they had for some time conversed, rationally though not without some excitement on his part; "he opened his whole heart to me," wrote the diarist. Fortunately, no bad result followed the unauthorised interview, but it was not until six weeks later that the King's mental health was deemed sufficiently restored to allow of his return to ordinary life; then, on the 14th March, 1789, he left Kew House, and on horseback, attended by a large party of gentlemen, rode to Windsor. There was great rejoicing at his recovery, and Kew House shared in the general illumination.

Another interval of twelve years, during which we may hope that the King and his family spent happy intervals at Kew so far as political troubles and anxieties permitted. At the beginning of 1801 the resignation of Pitt, and the ministerial difficulties involved, harassed the King, and his mind again failed. His condition was kept from public knowledge as far as possible; he lived quietly at the Queen's House (now Buckingham Palace), and on the 20th April the Royal Family moved to Kew, the King riding on horseback accompanied by four of his sons.¹ The stay at Kew proved a very sad one, the King had again to be placed in restraint under the care of the Doctors Willis, and it became necessary to remove him from Kew House, where were the Queen and Princesses, to the Dutch House which will presently have our attention.² After some weeks he again recovered, and at the end of May returned with his family to London. In June they were again at Kew, and

¹ For movements of the Royal Family see the "Times," or "St. James's Chronicle" of contemporary date.

² See "Memoirs of Life and Reign of George III." by J. H. Jesse (1867) vol. iii., p. 273.

“NEMO’S” PLACE OF BURIAL.

this, apparently, was the last time that Kew House received them.¹ A new palace was rising close to the Thames, opposite Brentford, which was to take the place of the old residence, the demolition of which seems to have been commenced in 1802 and completed in 1803; the latter date appears in the inscription on the sun-dial set up by William IV. to mark the site of Kew House. On 29th June, 1801, “Their Majesties and the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Sophia, and Amelia, left Kew for Weymouth; the King and Queen rode in their travelling chaise, the Princesses in coaches and four, and Prince Adolphus on horseback.”

[To be continued.]

“NEMO’S” PLACE OF BURIAL.

By C. M. PHILLIPS.

IN the “Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries,” Vol. III., p. 157, and under the above heading, Mr. F. G. Kitton raised the question, “In what graveyard would a pauper be interred who had died in a house situated at the western extremity of Chichester Rents, Chancery Lane?”

No reply appears to have been made, either in that magazine or in the “Home Counties Magazine,” and therefore, although so long a time has elapsed since the question was propounded, I send the following for what it is worth.

I think there can be no doubt that a pauper dying in the Liberty of the Rolls, which includes the whole of Chichester Rents, at the time when the events in “Bleak House” are supposed to have happened, would have been interred in the graveyard of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, off Fetter Lane. I may mention that a relative of mine who died in the Liberty in the second decade of last century, was buried in St. Dunstan’s. This, however, is not a case in point, as she was in good circumstances.

The place for interment of paupers was, as one of the characters in “Bleak House” remarks, “according to parishes.”

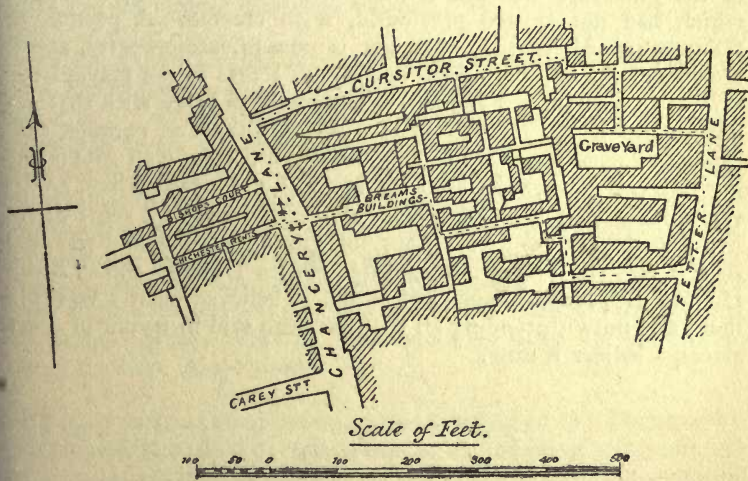
Evidence that the Rolls Liberty has been for centuries included in the parish of St. Dunstan will be found in Vol. I., p. 116, of this magazine, where, in an article entitled “Survey of Church Livings in Middlesex at the time of the Commonwealth,” it is

¹ The freehold of Kew House appears to have been purchased by the King from the Essex family in 1801.

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stated “that the Parish of St. Dunstan’s West, London, is of two distinct Liberties, viz., London and Middlesex, and that the parsonage and rectory, whereunto belongs the cure of souls, stands in London, and is called by the name of Dunstan’s West; and that part of the parish which stands in Middlesex is called the Rolls Liberty, which has neither parsonage nor vicarage thereunto belonging than that before mentioned.” I may also refer to an article on the “Liberty of the Rolls,” by the Editor, in Vol. II., p. 68, of the “Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries,” in which the writer says “in a suit about lands given for the maintenance of the poor in the Liberty of the Rolls, that Liberty is spoken of as

Extract from Plan dated 1845.



being within the Parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-West.” The boundary marks of St. Dunstan to this day comprise the Liberty of the Rolls, although for municipal purposes the Liberty is now included in Westminster.

Mr. Kitton remarks that the burying ground described by Dickens appears to be more distant than the Bream’s Buildings graveyard. That, no doubt, is so, but it should be borne in mind that previously to the extension of Bream’s Buildings to Fetter Lane, which was, I think, commenced in 1878, the actual distance was considerably longer than it is now. There were at that time two ways of reaching the graveyard from Chichester Rents. One way was by going to the end of Bream’s Buildings, which was then a very

“NEMO’S” PLACE OF BURIAL.

short street, turning down a narrow passage (still in existence, but no longer public) on the right-hand side, and thence by “many devious ways, reeking with offence of many kinds,” to Fetter Lane, and along Fetter Lane to “a little tunnel of a court,” called Churchyard Alley, which led up to the graveyard itself. The other way was up Chancery Lane and along Cursitor Street to Greystoke Place, out of which a narrow passage led to the graveyard and joined Churchyard Alley. The accompanying extract from a Parliamentary Plan, made in 1845, will make this clearer, and also show how thoroughly hemmed in the graveyard then was “with houses looking on on every side.” The dotted lines on the plan indicate the two routes described above. For the purpose of making the street in continuation of Bream’s Buildings a part of the graveyard was cut off, and the present railing and gate, which had not existed previously, were erected. A portion of Churchyard Alley still exists, but is now private property, and is blocked at the end by a wall, cutting off access to the graveyard.

The graveyard, as I remember it, appears to agree with that described in “Bleak House” in every particular, save, perhaps, that so far as I recollect, there was no “archway.” An iron gate opening into the graveyard was at the end of Churchyard Alley, and it was through this gate, long since gone, that I looked some forty-five years ago at the desolate burying ground beyond, and was told that it was the one introduced by Charles Dickens into “Bleak House” as “Nemo’s” place of burial. I believed what I was told then, and notwithstanding all that has been said in favour of other places, I believe it now.

QUARTERLY NOTES.

PERHAPS we have sometimes, in these notes, said unkind things about tramways, especially those which necessitate the use of poles for overhead wires; it is pleasing, therefore, to be able to express gratitude to a tramway for its assistance in archæological discovery—one of the most interesting neolithic bowls of which this country can boast. It was found in excavating for a new tram shed at Maidstone, and now, thanks mainly to Lieut.-Col. Allport, it is safely housed in the Maidstone Museum. No more suitable place could be found for it, and we heartily congratulate the borough of Maidstone on its possession. It is figured in the last report of the curator and librarian.

THE Watford Fieldpath Association, founded in 1899, seems to be in a flourishing condition, and to be doing, in a modest way, useful work in its own district. Besides keeping a watchful eye on attempts to divert or close public footpaths, as well as noting where any are not kept in a satisfactory condition, the Association has brought up to date its excellent map of the district, and has re-issued it, omitting certain paths which were formerly marked as public. We should like to see similar associations spring up all over the Home Counties; they can do nothing but good. Any new residents in or around Watford should apply to Mr. A. Sutton, Wolstanbury, St. Albans Road, Watford, who will give them all information about the local Association.

WE have had occasion before to speak highly of the Photographic Survey and Record of Surrey, whose annual meeting and exhibition of a representative selection from the 1,300 prints already in the Survey collection were held last month at Croydon. For the benefit of those residents in the county who are not familiar with the work of the Association, we may repeat that its object is to preserve, by permanent photographic process, records of antiquities, portraits of notable persons, old documents, etc., etc., so as to give a comprehensive survey of what is valuable and representative in the county. The annual subscription is only half-a-crown, and the hon. secretary is Mr. H. D. Gower, 55 Benson Road, Croydon, who will gladly enrol new members.

As No. 17 Fleet Street has recently been the subject of a rather heated discussion among the members of the London County

QUARTERLY NOTES.

Council—objection being taken to the expenditure of a further sum of £1,600 to complete its renovation—we may refer our readers back to the full account, liberally illustrated, of this interesting house, which was written for Nos. 7 and 8 of this Magazine by Mr. Philip Norman, Treas. S.A. There they will find set forth in detail all that is to be said about the vicissitudes and historical associations of this old Gate-house. As Mr. Norman rightly remarked in his articles, “With the exception of Crosby Hall, it is perhaps the oldest house in the City, and from its architectural merit alone well worthy of preservation.” Evidently some members of the County Council thought that too much money had already been spent on “this phantom of historical interest”: to them we heartily commend Mr. Norman’s articles.

It was only in our last number that we referred to the safeguarding of historic houses against fire, and within a month the main block of Gaddesden Place, Herts, the home of the Halsey family for many generations, was completely burnt out. Built from designs of James Wyatt in 1774 (who completed the Pantheon in Oxford Street), with its classic Greek columns standing out boldly, it was a conspicuous object for miles around, resting as it did on a considerable eminence, from which extensive views of the surrounding country can be obtained. The destruction of such a fine building should help to bring home to the possessors of similar houses the necessity of taking every precaution against fire. In this case nothing except a portion of the library appears to have been saved.

A LARGE and influential deputation, introduced by Mr. G. Shaw Lefevre, waited on the Postmaster-General on January 26th, to call his attention to the serious disfigurement of many commons, open spaces, and places of natural beauty in the Home Counties, by the erection of unsightly posts and wires in connection with the extension of the telephone system of the Post Office. Among the spaces, etc., for which the deputation pleaded, were Earlswood Common, Redhill; Horsell Common, Woking; Ham Common; Epping Forest; Hog’s Back, Surrey; Richmond Hill; Ashdown Forest; and Harpenden Common.

THE Postmaster-General naturally and properly pointed out to the deputation that his department had to be run on business lines, but we are glad to note that the tone of his reply showed that he was quite in sympathy with all those who, like ourselves, wish to see the natural charms of the country preserved. Like the tramway pole, the telephone or telegraph pole is not a beautiful object, and

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we go so far as to say, that even if some extra expense were incurred, the wires should be taken round by a circuitous route rather than be allowed to be a blemish on our scenery or on the amenity of any district.

CONTINUING the good work to which we referred in the Quarterly Notes in our last number, the Records Committee of the London County Council have recommended that memorial tablets be placed on the walls of No. 12 Savile Row, W., and of No. 10 Upper Cheyne Row, Chelsea, houses at one time inhabited by George Grote, the historian of Greece, and Leigh Hunt, respectively. In course of time, no doubt, the Council will publish concise accounts of these houses, as it is doing in the case of other houses commemorated.

THOUGH the Thames Conservancy have granted permission for a pier 200 feet long to be built out into the river at Hammersmith, for the use of the new line of steamers which are to run, at the rate-payers' expense, up and down stream, we sincerely hope the pier will not be carried to its extreme length. If it should be, it cannot fail to be a great inconvenience to the free navigation of the river, and especially to boating people. It would be a great pity if the course which has served for the University Boat Race for so many years should have to be abandoned. A short pier, such as exists at Kew Bridge, should surely suffice at Hammersmith.

WE fully share with the Council and with every member of the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society profound regret that Professor Hales has felt it his duty, owing to the state of his health, to resign the presidency of the Society. Fortunately for Hampstead it numbers among its residents a store of illustrious antiquaries, historians, and men of letters; and, fortunately for the Society, it has, throughout its (comparatively speaking) short career, conducted its affairs on lines which could not fail to enlist the sympathy and support of such persons, so that the task of finding a suitable successor to Professor Hales has been less difficult than otherwise it might have been. Dr. Richard Garnett, the new president, certainly combines all the qualities requisite for the head of a society like that of which we are speaking, and his address at the annual meeting held on February 27 very clearly demonstrated the light in which he views the society—namely, as a valuable instrument of culture.

A CURIOUS instance of an early appreciation of the country as a place more suitable for a school than London is afforded by the

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volume of the Calendar to its records which the Middlesex County Council has just issued. Some time after 1675 Sir Thomas Rowe had converted a workhouse at Clerkenwell (which had turned out a failure) into a "College for the education of poor infants." He died in 1696, and in the following year his scholars—or "inventory," as the order of sessions terms them—sixty in number, were moved, under the care of one Isaac Adams, into the more salubrious air of Hornsey.

BUT this compliment to their parish was not altogether appreciated by the careful overseers of Hornsey, who appealed to the magistrates for some security that the children brought with Adams should not, in the future, become chargeable to them. The Court directed that Adams should furnish a list of all the children he had brought with him, and state the parish from which each child had come; and that he should, in the future, furnish to the overseers similar particulars in regard to any fresh arrivals. Adams was also to give a security to indemnify the parish of Hornsey for the charge of maintenance or provision. An interesting feature in this order is that it empowers the parish officers, from time to time, to inspect Adams' house and its inmates.

BEFORE the close of last year subscribers to the London Topographical Society received their annual budget, which consisted of Mordey and Lea's map of London, made in 1682 in twelve sheets, a contribution which, from its size and value, should certainly satisfy the most exacting subscriber. The Agas map will be distributed next year. The third volume of the "Record" is now in the printers' hands, and will be sent out shortly. This book will be, we are sure, as valuable from the artistic and archæological standpoint as were its predecessors. The Society's report shows a steady increase in membership, but we fancy that many more would join it, were its objects and aims more widely known. We venture once again to invite any of our readers, not already subscribers, to obtain particulars as to its work from the Secretary at 16 Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street.

WE print on the next page the first instalment of a series of articles which deal with the rapid changes that have taken place in the heart of the metropolis. Though we feel sure they will interest many of our readers, we cannot help regretting with them that those changes, necessary though they may have been, should have caused the disappearance of so many historic houses, and other interesting landmarks. Such links with the past can never be replaced.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF LONDON.

BY F. E. TYLER.

THE Emperor Augustus made it one of his proudest boasts, that he found Rome a city of brick and left it one of marble. The reign and regency of King George IV. scarcely did less for England's metropolis by increasing its magnificence and comforts; by forming healthy streets and erecting elegant buildings in place of plague-swept alleys and squalid hovels; by substituting rich and varied architecture for paltry cabins; by making solid roads and public ways, instead of the miry thoroughfares then in existence; and by continuing with praiseworthy perseverance a series of improvements that bid fair to render London the Rome of modern history.

The task of re-building, or transforming the metropolis, so ably begun by King George IV., has been continued, with no little vigour, during the reigns of successive sovereigns. So rapidly, indeed, are these improvements taking place around us, that after only a few months' absence the Londoner is struck with revolutions in sites, and alterations in appearances, that are almost miraculous in their completeness. In fact, he almost feels a stranger in his own city, so rapid is this work of transformation daily being carried on in our midst. Among the changes of this age that the historian will have to record, must be included the conversion of dirty alleys, dingy courts, squalid dens of misery and crime into streets and private houses, and into rich and costly shops and warehouses, filled with products of every clime, all showing activity of commerce and national prosperity. Some who remember their London of half a century ago will perhaps say, regarding it at the present time: "Look on that picture, and on this."¹

It is safe to assert that no city in Europe, or, maybe, in the world, has undergone such a complete and thorough outward transformation as this great metropolis. It may equally be said that no particular part of London has undergone such a rapid change, especially during recent years, as the neighbourhood of the Strand. This famous highway, once a street of palaces, has now become a street of shops, and the haunts of a pleasure-loving public now abound on every side. But let us see for ourselves, and take a stroll in and around this thoroughfare.

¹ "Metropolitan Improvements," 1827.

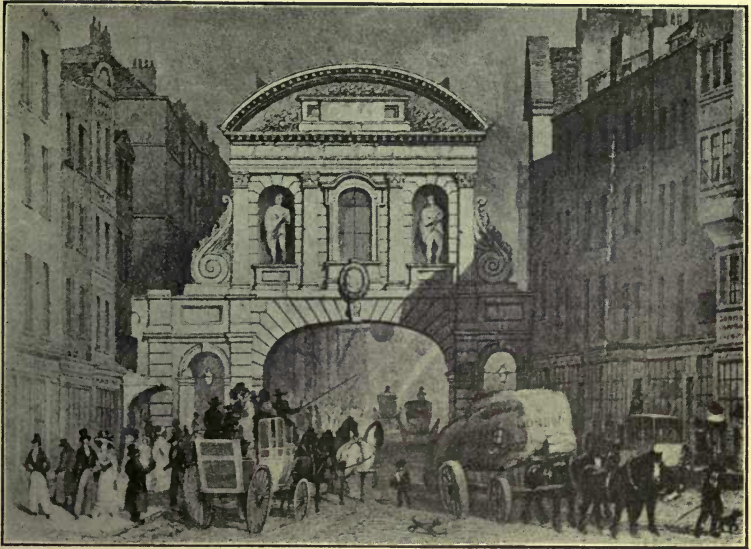
THE TRANSFORMATION OF LONDON.

STRAND—NORTH SIDE.

Beginning at the east end of the Strand, our attention is drawn towards the Griffin monument, built on the site of old Temple Bar. It is at this point that the Strand district begins, and where the ancient liberties of the City end. The first bar or gate was erected at a very early period, but the exact date cannot be ascertained, though the gate that stood at this spot as late as the year 1878 was built by Sir Christopher Wren. This structure, as is doubtless well known to our readers, is still in existence, having been re-erected at the entrance of the private park of Sir H. Meux, at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, where it may be seen to this day.

Leaving the site of Temple Bar, we find ourselves in the ancient parish of St. Clement Danes. It is here that we get our first vivid picture of the rapid transformation that has been, and is still being carried on throughout the metropolis. On our right we have the magnificent pile of buildings which comprise the Royal Courts of Justice, a truly notable addition to the architecture of London. In the middle of the last century, this site was occupied by a mass of buildings, none of which, could it be truly said, were an ornament to the district. The very insufficient accommodation, and the situation of the old Law Courts at Westminster, were the subject of a good deal of agitation about this period, and the Government decided to centralize them under one roof near the Inns of Court. The site selected was the north side of the Strand, stretching westward from Temple Bar to Clement's Inn, and reaching as far back as Carey Street. An Act of Parliament was obtained, and the necessary consent was given for purchasing the ground, which cost £1,453,000. Whilst the work of demolishing the buildings, which covered about $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres, was in progress, twelve well-known architects were invited in 1866 to send designs for the proposed building. Two were eventually accepted, but in June, 1868, Mr. Street was appointed the sole architect. After various delays, the foundations were commenced in February, 1874, and the great building was completed early in 1880. The style of architecture adopted was early Continental Gothic, and the whole pile, of which the massive clock tower, 165 feet in height, forms such a prominent feature, has a firm claim to be styled one of the great sights of London.

Facing the Law Courts, stands the Church of St. Clement Danes. The present structure was erected under the guidance of Sir Christopher Wren, the tower and steeple being added in after years. The Church itself lays claim to historical fame, and the bells are commented upon by children in the following nursery rhyme :



Temple Bar.



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“Oranges and Lemons
Say the Bells of St. Clement’s.”

This was owing to the fact that these two fruits were distributed to the poor of the parish, at certain seasons of the year, in days gone by.

Passing to the right of the church, we soon reach the scene of the great Strand to Holborn improvement, and once again the rapid transformation that is daily taking place in this district, is brought vividly before us. There is no need to go into the details of this gigantic scheme, save to say that, when completed, it will form a much-needed direct means of communication between those two important main thoroughfares. Holywell and Wych Streets, which have, with innumerable other by-streets, been swept away in the march of modern improvements, were formerly thoroughfares of no little distinction and importance. The west end of Wych Street was formerly the site of Drury House, the residence of Sir W. Drury, an able soldier in Queen Elizabeth’s reign. At the commencement of the last century the mansion was re-named Craven House, by its owner the famous Lord Craven. It was taken down in 1803, and the ground purchased by Philip Astley for the site of his Olympic Pavilion. This theatre was principally built with the timbers of an old French man-o’-war, the one in which King William IV. served as midshipman; these materials being given to Astley by King George III. The appended illustration shows the theatre as it appeared during Astley’s proprietorship. It was destroyed by fire in 1849, but was rebuilt the same year. It cannot be said it proved a great success, and during recent years it remained untenanted until it became a mission hall for a short while before being demolished. Holywell Street derived its name from one of the holy springs, and was described by an ancient historian as “Sweete, wholesome and cleare, and a place much frequented by scholars and the youth of the Citie.” During the last century the street was tenanted by keepers of book-stalls, and publishers of cheap and doubtful literature, and as such it remained until its demolition.

Drury Lane, which next claims our attention, is perhaps the most widely famed street in the Strand district. It is interesting to know that in 1584 the Lane was simply a cluster of farmhouses—it was, in fact, but a country lane leading to the Strand. At the Holborn end was born the famous Nell Gwynne, and this notoriously fascinating beauty is supposed to have lodged in Drury Court, then Maypole Alley. It was here that Samuel Pepys, the diarist, saw her watching the dance round the Strand Maypole. The chatty old gossip refers to this incident in his diary as follows: “1st May, 1667. To Westminster, on the way meeting many milkmaids

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with their garlands upon their pails, dancing with a fiddler before them; and saw pretty Nelly standing at her lodging's door in Drury Lane, in her smock sleeves and bodice looking upon one, she seemed a mighty pretty picture." It is with great pleasure that one can record the simple fact that Drury Lane was not such a vile place as it degenerated into in later years. The Lane, we read, was nobly tenanted until the close of the seventeenth century, but after that period it gradually declined. By the commencement of the eighteenth century the Lane was known far and wide as a harbour of vice in all its forms. Though numerous alterations and improvements have taken place in Drury Lane, this old-time reputation still clings to the neighbourhood, and even to-day the process of cleansing could be pushed on with vigour, to the mutual benefit of its inhabitants and the public at large.

Let us turn to a more pleasant subject, viz., the connection of Drury Lane with the stage. Since the time of James I., this particular neighbourhood has been closely connected with the dramatic art. The first theatre built was on the site of a cock-pit, which had been destroyed by a prentice riot—a common occurrence in those days. The next theatre was erected by one Thomas Killigrew, to whom King Charles II. granted a patent for its erection upon the site of an old riding yard in Drury Lane. This building cost the very modest sum of £1,500, and remained standing for nine years, when it was destroyed by fire. To Sir Christopher Wren fell the task of designing a new structure, which was very plain and unpretentious in appearance. The records of this playhouse were, however, unique. It stood through six reigns, and was the scene of the many triumphs of Garrick, Peg Woffington, Mrs. Siddons, and other distinguished actors and actresses. However, in 1791, the place had fallen into such decay that it had to be demolished. Another building soon rose in its place, with accommodation for over 3,600 people, or some 500 more than the present theatre. This building survived until the 24th February, 1809, when it was destroyed by fire. The present theatre, which has deservedly gained such a world-wide reputation for its magnificent and costly productions, was first opened to the public on 10th October, 1812. From that date began the series of unlimited successes which have made the name *Drury Lane* a household word throughout the Empire. Much can and has been written about this famous playhouse, and one could with advantage peep into its great field of anecdotes and historical associations, but space forbids even a momentary glance at them.

Continuing our ramble we turn into Bow Street, which now contains the chief police court of the metropolis, a place at one time famous as the home of the old "Bow Street Runners." For



Old Exeter Change.



Covent Garden Theatre, 1820.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF LONDON.

the first seventy years of its existence, Bow Street was as fashionable a thoroughfare as Drury Lane, and quite a host of celebrities are connected with it. Here lived Edmund Waller, the poet, William Wycherly, the dramatist, and also Grinling Gibbons, the great wood carver, whose death occurred in 1721.

Amongst all the associations of Bow Street those connected with its famous playhouse are doubtless best known. The first Covent Garden Theatre was erected in 1731, on the site of the old Lincoln's Inn Fields, which had fallen rapidly into decay. Whilst the structure was being erected, the street was often thronged with ladies, who, with their cavaliers, used to watch the men at work, and flirt and chatter. The theatre was destroyed by fire on 30th September, 1808, when twenty-three firemen perished in the flames. John Kemble rebuilt the structure, and in consequence of the enormous sum expended on the building, he raised the prices of admission, with disastrous results. This caused the famous O.P. riots, which lasted for sixty nights, the most extraordinary riots on record, eventually ending in Kemble's defeat and in the old prices of admission being restored. The present building was opened as an Italian opera house in 1858, and is an edifice of no little architectural beauty. Its chief claims for distinction rest on its magnificent fancy dress balls, and staging of grand opera, which give the theatre a rather unique place among the pleasure resorts of the metropolis. One would fain linger in this neighbourhood and dilate upon the numerous historical and literary associations, but space again forbids, so let us descend once more into the Strand viâ Wellington Street. Here is situated the famous Lyceum Theatre, so long connected with the great Shakespearean dramas—now converted into a music hall. The first building on this site was in 1765, and was, curiously enough, never intended for a theatre. In 1795, the building was let out for dancing and art exhibitions, and it was here that the first experiments in gas-lighting were held. In 1809, the theatre was enlarged and opened as the English Opera House. It was destroyed by fire on 10th February, 1830, and rebuilt a little further west of the former site, at a cost of £35,000. It seems a thousand pities that this famous theatre, so long connected with the triumphs of that great Shakespearean actor, Sir Henry Irving, should have fallen on evil days. One hopes that in the near future this famed old house will once again become the home of the higher dramatic art. At the Strand end of this street stood the old Gaiety Theatre. Owing to the march of modern improvements, the old building had to be demolished. The new theatre, which stands a little east of the original site, was opened in 1903, and is a worthy, if curious, addition to the architecture of London.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF LONDON.

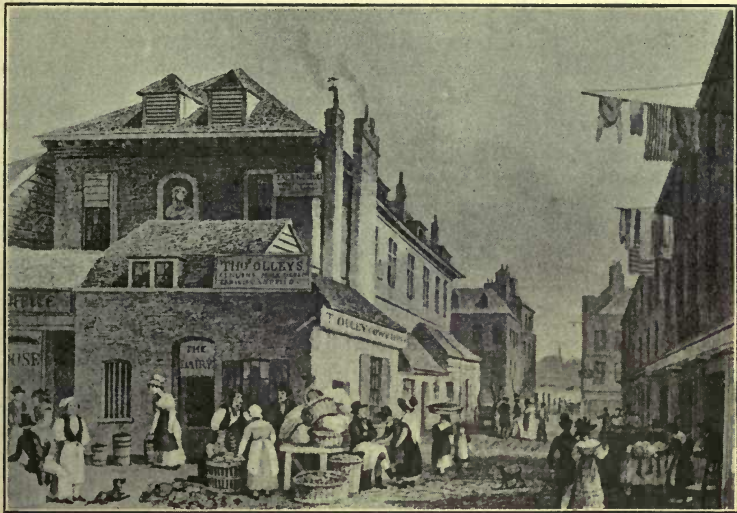
Burleigh Street, which next claims our attention, was formerly the site of the old Exeter Change, an illustration of which is given. The last tenant of the upper rooms of the Exchange, was a menagerie-keeper named Cross. Thomas Hood, the poet, was a frequent visitor to this place in his younger days, and even Lord Byron records a visit to the Exchange "to see the tigers sup." The structure was demolished for the Strand improvement scheme of 1829.

Southampton Street was at one time noted as the site of Bedford House, the town mansion of the Earl of Bedford. Between this street and Bedford Street runs Maiden Lane, famous as the birth-place of the celebrated artist J. M. Turner, R.A. Returning once more into the Strand, our next point of interest is the one time famous Adelphi Theatre, now altered beyond recognition. This playhouse, once famed as the home of the old time melodrama, has had rather an adventurous career since its establishment in 1806, and it will doubtless be remembered that it was here that poor William Terriss met his death at the hands of an assassin. Further westward, we pass the site of the old Lowther Arcade, "the place for the children's toys." This has been demolished, and a handsome building erected on the site, as the new home of the famous Coutts Bank. So much for the north side of the Strand.

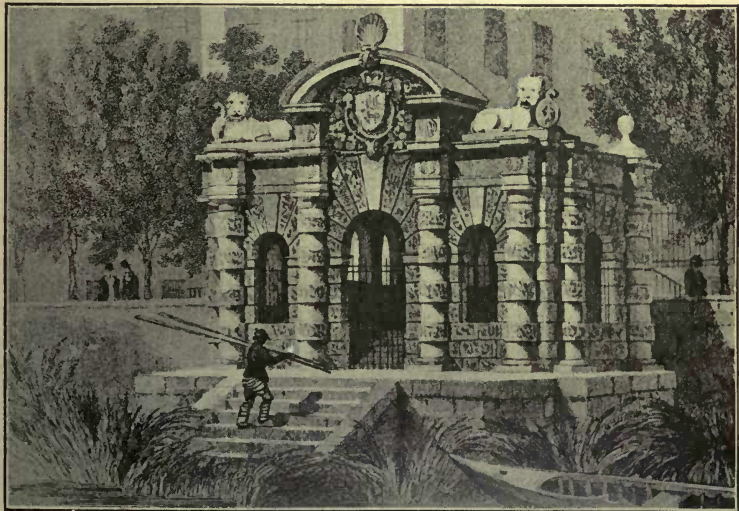
STRAND—SOUTH SIDE.

Crossing to the south side we soon reach the terminus of the South Eastern and Chatham Railway. This building stands on the site of the old Hungerford Market, which was erected in 1680. The Market promised at one time to be a great success, but gradually declined, and was finally demolished in 1860, to make way for the railway terminus. The illustration produced gives a view of the market as it appeared at the commencement of last century. Returning towards the City, we pass the site where once stood York House, now a group of streets and a mass of buildings. Buckingham Street has more than a passing claim to recognition, for here lived Samuel Pepys. At the south end of the street can still be seen the old water-gate, originally the entrance to York House from the river. The Adelphi, erected in the reign of King George III., must next receive our brief attention. The architects of the original structure were two brothers—Robert and James Adam, both men of undoubted ability, but unfortunately for them, they came from the wrong side of the Tweed. Their appointment aroused some hostile feeling at the time, and evidently the following lines were written in a sarcastic vein :

"Four Scotchmen by the name of Adam,
Who keep their coaches and their Madams,



Old Hungertord Market.



Buckingham Water Gate.

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Quoth John, in sulky mood to Thomas,
Have stole the very river from us."

Previous to the construction of the Adelphi, the site was occupied by a number of small houses and coal sheds, which were washed by the muddy river. The change effected by the brothers was extraordinary. They threw a series of arches over the whole declivity, connected the river with the Strand by a spacious archway, and over these extensive vaultings erected a number of well-built streets. The names of the brothers are still preserved in the streets, viz., John, James, Robert, and William. The famous Adelphi Arches formed at one period a series of subterranean lanes to the river side, but they are now occupied as cellars by wine merchants, etc. The magnificent pile of buildings, known to travellers all over the world as the Hotel Cecil, is built on another piece of transformed London. At one period this was the site of Salisbury House, the home of the illustrious Cecil family. When this was taken down, the site was converted into streets named after the land-owners. These in turn were demolished to make way for the great hotel, which is now so conspicuous an object of the Strand.

A little further south of this structure stood the famous Savoy Palace, now occupied by a group of modern buildings, including the new Savoy Hotel and Theatre. The latter will always be known to fame as the home of the famous comic operas of Sir Arthur Sullivan and Mr. W. S. Gilbert.

Somerset House, our next point of interest, occupies the site of the old Palace, and was opened in 1780. It covers an area of twelve acres, and is now occupied by various departments of the Inland Revenue. Though outwardly the building is a trifle heavy in appearance, the interior is the perfection of the mason's art. Close to Somerset House stands the Strand Theatre, originally Barker's Panorama. Here were produced the early plays of that celebrated humourist, Douglas Jerrold.

Norfolk Street was for a short period the home of Peter the Great, and William Penn, the Quaker, resided in a house at the south-west corner of that thoroughfare. Arundel Street was, we read, in 1708, "a pleasant and considerable street." Dr. Johnson and Boswell were frequent visitors to this neighbourhood. Milford Lane, a typical old-fashioned Strand by-street, derives its name from a ford over the Thames. Close by the Church of St. Mary-le-Strand stood a windmill, views of which can still be seen at the British Museum. Some very picturesque old houses stood in this lane until 1852, when they were removed. Essex Street was formerly the Outer Temple, and contained Essex House, the home of the Earl of that name. During his attempt to overthrow Queen Elizabeth's power, the

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Earl fortified the mansion, and showed a stout resistance to the soldiers of the Crown. It was only after a gun had been mounted on the Tower of St. Clement Danes Church, that the noble Earl surrendered. At the bottom of the street can still be seen the arch of the water-gate that formerly stood at the entrance to Essex House.

MODERN STRAND IMPROVEMENTS.

To adequately describe all the improvements that have taken place in and around the Strand during the last fifty years would require a more versatile pen than that possessed by the writer. A stout volume could easily be filled by one's labours in this direction, for the improvements in this part of the metropolis, especially during the last few years, have been astonishing in their rapidity and overwhelming in their completeness. A very noteworthy improvement in the Strand during the early part of the last century occurred when the old Exeter Change was demolished. In fact, about this time (1829), a general improvement scheme was on foot in the Strand, and in consequence many old and historic houses disappeared, along with the place mentioned above. From this period right up to the time of writing, the task of transforming the Strand has been slowly but surely accomplished. As an eloquent testimony of this fact compare for one moment the appearance of the old Hungerford Market in the accompanying illustration and the new premises of Coutts Bank, or the Savoy Hotel. Surely no more conclusive and striking example is needed to emphasize the rapid changes that have taken place in this thoroughfare. Apart from that stupendous and costly undertaking, the Strand to Holborn improvement scheme, which has altered the eastern part of the thoroughfare beyond recognition, there are many improvements in the way of fine buildings, which deserve notice in an article of this description. The new Gaiety Theatre is at once a striking, if not exactly beautiful specimen of modern architecture. At the time of writing the building is sadly in need of better surroundings, which will be forthcoming when the great improvement is completed. At present the house-breaker is very busy in the immediate vicinity, paving the way for the elaborate and costly structures that are to follow. The theatre will look even more imposing than it does at the present time, for it certainly is a fine structure, if a trifle heavy.

Another elaborate edifice is the new home of the famous Coutts Bank, built on the site of the Lowther Arcade. A glance at the same will convince anyone that it is a noteworthy addition to the architecture of the metropolis. The Hotel Cecil is also worthy of a place amongst the many elaborate modern architectural achieve-

THE WATLING STREET.

ments. Despite its tremendous proportions the whole pile has rather a pleasing appearance. Close to it is the new extension of the Savoy Hotel erected at a cost of over a million pounds. Though, no doubt, artistic in design, these huge blocks do more to contrast the present with the past than any other buildings in the Strand. One could go on for some considerable time specifying the many elaborate buildings which adorn this thoroughfare, but enough has been written to demonstrate the wonderful changes that have taken place in this historic district during the last century.

[To be continued.]

THE WATLING STREET.

By J. G. WALLER, F.S.A.

OF the recorded Roman roads in Britain perhaps that known as the Watling Street has mostly engaged attention, and its route from Dover to the Metropolis was necessarily of the greatest importance, passing two fortified stations, one of which became the seat of an Archbishop, viz., Canterbury, the other the bishopric of Rochester. Having rambled over the whole line more than once, I may, perhaps, offer some remarks on details which at present are incomplete, or obscure.

In my old friend, C. Roach Smith's *Retrospections*, Vol. II., p. 239, are these words: "The great Roman military road, afterwards called 'Watling Street,' runs from Dover almost in a straight line, through Rochester and Strood to London. A little above Strood it turned slightly to the left, passing through what is now Cobham Park, where it can yet be seen, by Springhead and Swanscombe Wood, where also it is visible, by Dartford to Southwark and London."

Thomas Wright, in his "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon," alluding to the same road, states that it proceeded by Dartford, over Shooter's Hill across Blackheath, and to a town in the territory or the ancient tribe of the Regni, called *Noviomagus*, which is supposed to have stood on the side of Holwood Hill, in the parish of Bromley. Fifteen Roman miles to the north brought the traveller again to the banks of the Thames at the foot of the bridge, by which he entered the great commercial town of *Londinium*.

In this he is reading from the "Iter of Antoninus," recording Roman stations, not as marking the direct way to London as some might suppose; as Dartford itself is but fourteen miles distant, and

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the old coach road across the heath shows two milliaris, marked six and five miles to London Bridge. But the route to Holwood, supposing it to be the site of Noviomagus, is by no means clear, and is at least eight or nine miles distant from the heath. It is as well that one should consider, in some measure, what Blackheath was in extent in Roman times, and as I now live on what was once part of it, I am prepared to go into the subject.

The heath proper is a remarkable elevated plateau, geologically speaking, lifted up about 100 feet from its natural deposited level, and termed the "pebble bed," consisting of rolled pebbles; the once superincumbent London clay, represented by Shooter's Hill, having been removed by the rainstorms of ages. Measuring this from its extreme western point to Charlton Manor house is over two miles, and its extreme width, inclosing Greenwich Park, about one mile; and it is remarkable for its generally level surface, though here and there extensively denuded by excavations for gravel. Let us consider this space in Roman times, unencumbered by the numerous encroachments of the present day; then pursue the direct line of the Watling Street from Shooters' Hill until we find it terminate in what is now appropriately called "Old Dover Road." All further progress is then barred by roads and buildings of modern days; yet one can remember this as a country lane, its surrounding fields often yellow with waving corn.

Roque's "Map of London's Environs," 1751, gives us some idea of the character of the country about the termination "Old Dover Road." It abuts on "Sheep-gate Green," now the open space with Charlton Road on one side, St. John's Park Road, Vanbrugh Park, hedges inclosing Vanbrugh Fields, the "Sheep-gate," now partly occupied by shops, on the top of Westcombe Hill, which then led to the Duke of Bolton's. A part of this map, showing all this space referred to, is in Vol. I. of Home Counties Magazine, and there will be seen the great encroachment which Greenwich Park takes from the Heath, only one corner on the west side of Park could touch the Roman way, and this would be the branch line to which I shall presently refer: the old coach road to London, the road for the pilgrims to Canterbury as given by Chaucer. But we have now to find the objective from the "Old Dover Road" which has progressed in a direct line from Shooter's Hill, and by following the principle thus acted on by Roman engineers, we find it touches the Greenwich side of the outfall of Deptford Creek.

From a military point of view the importance of this termination on a harbour, which could be used for the Roman galleys as well as for their construction, is obvious enough. It was well situated for protecting the Thames from piratical hordes, or for overawing

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Londinium, and our own dockyards seem to remind us how we have considered the vicinity. The "Old Dover Road" then is a part of the main line, to use an expression of our railways, as originally laid out, and the discovery of remains of Roman villas in Greenwich Park,¹ not far from its route, tends to confirm the suggestion of the Roman way. If we continue the line of this road onwards through the mass of buildings, we find it a little in the rear of those in Vanbrugh Park; touching at the angle formed by Vanbrugh Park Road west, with Westcombe Park Road, then crossing the Maze Hill Road a short distance south of Vanbrugh Castle, it enters Greenwich Park, passing about midway through the Naval Asylum, and reaches the creek by the gas-works.

I have thus pointed out the obvious direction of the main line from Dover, and must now consider the branch line, doubtless of Roman planning, though later in time, by which the Metropolis was reached. This, however, obliges me to take note of a paper by the late William Henry Black, F.S.A., in the "Archæologia," vol. xl., where he takes up the Watling Street as if travelling from London. He tells us that the eastern course of the Watling Street was not first through Southwark, but along East Cheap to a spot where it is intersected by the road leading northwards from Billingsgate dock; it was then divided into two branches, the one through Tower Street, East Smithfield, and Ratcliff Highway; the other by a straight course from East Cheap directly to Rosemary Lane, and Cable Street, both leading to Ratcliff Cross, where they united at the ferry; and then the course of the Watling Street continued from the "Garden Stairs" or Billingsgate Stairs at Greenwich, across Greenwich Park to the "Sun in the Sands," where the old Roman road joins the later Roman road in its way over Shooter's Hill to Canterbury and the Kentish Ports. Thus the writer takes the same course that I do from the creek, but in reverse, jumping over spaces, which render it doubtful in what way he gets to the ferry, or, rather, whether he is not dealing with two. The Isle of Dogs has to be dealt with before we reach the ferry opposite Greenwich, and this marshy district would have been covered with water at every high tide unless embanked. Thus it is strange we are not informed whether it supposes a Roman road across it. The "Sun in the Sands," alluded to, is not quite at the junction, which shows a disturbance of the main line by some very evident squatting; but Shooter's Hill Road now takes up the more recent Roman road to London, crossing the Heath, passing by New Cross and the Old Kent Road, and avoiding the marshy district by the Thames, it reaches Southwark.

¹ See an interesting account by Mr. Herbert Jones, F.S.A., Home Counties Magazine, Vol. V.

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Another writer, Mr. Alfred Tylor, F.S.A., in his subject "New Points in the History of Roman Britain" (see "Archæologia," vol. xlviii., p. 231), says: "The Roman road surveyor first drew a line from near Walmer to the site of Canterbury; then, after bending a little near Rochester ferry, it resumed the original direction, and continued to the Thames at Greenwich, then it passed the 'Bricklayers' Arms,' where a Roman villa has been found, and thence to a point near to St. George's Church, Southwark."

Here, again, we have the selection of a public house to indicate a Roman route, without informing us that from Greenwich a road was necessary to form a junction with that crossing Blackheath, which is known as the Old Kent Road, the "Bricklayers' Arms" having been an old coach inn for those travelling to Greenwich.

The way down Kent Street to Southwark leads us to London Bridge and the City, but I hardly think that the various roads given as parts of the Watling Street are very clearly made out, and if mapped, would not be accepted as of Roman origin without further evidence.

SURREY BOOKPLATES.

BY ALFRED A. BETHUNE-BAKER.

THE Surrey collector has a goodly store of plates available to enrich his albums and portfolios, and some of the plates with county addresses are of exceptional excellence or rarity. The Austens of Shalford are the first I have to note. "Rob^t Austen, Shalford, Surrey" is inscribed on a Chippendale with motto and crest. This gentleman, who displays the cadency mark of a second son, originally bore the name of Stoffold, but he changed it to Austen on succeeding in 1769, jointly with his elder brother, to the estates of Mr. Robert Austen, whose family had been for many generations seated in Surrey. The next plate is from the same copper, but the cadency mark has been removed and the name altered to "Henry Edmund Austen." He was Robert's eldest son, and was sheriff of the county in 1810. It should be mentioned that the plate exists in yet another state, earlier than either of those already noted; in this the inscription reads "Rob^t Austen Mid: Temple."

A pretty and somewhat unusual Chippendale with crest but no motto ribbon is inscribed "Tho^s Baker, Esq^r Farnham Surry." In 1799 a gentleman of this name left certain charitable bequests for

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the benefit of reduced tradesmen of the parish of Farnham—probably he was the owner of the bookplate, but I should be very glad to know to what family he belonged and how he was entitled to the armorial bearings shown on the plate.

“Lyde Browne, Wimbledon” is inscribed on a curious form of plate, which must, I suppose, be classed with “festoon” plates, though it has not the usual spade shield, and is, indeed, lacking in the general features of that class of plates. It possesses, however, an entwined wreath of husks and a long pendant chain of the bell flower, which we find freely in Adam, Chambers, and Sheraton decoration. But its general style is quite unusual, and, indeed, the only similar plate which I remember is that of “Tho^s Berney Bramston, Skreens, Essex,” but that lacks the bell-flower chain. I imagine this Lyde plate to have belonged to the virtuoso bank director, who died in 1787 just after selling a portion of his fine collections to Catherine of Russia.

A nice little festoon plate of ordinary style bears the inscription “Henry Byne, Carshalton Surry.” This gentleman was sheriff of the county, and his family had long been connected with Carshalton to which several of them had made benefactions.

The Carews of Beddington contribute some very desirable plates. The finest of these is reproduced in the catalogue of the Franks Collection in the British Museum. It is an early armorial with supporters—a fine folio plate with twelve quarterings, and bears the inscription “Nicholas Carew of Beddington in Surrey Esq^r 1707.” The Carews of Beddington of this period were paternally Throckmortons, who had taken the name and arms of Carew on succeeding to that family’s Beddington estates. The owner of this plate was M.P. for the county and was created a Baronet in 1714. In addition to the folio plate he had a smaller plate of the same character, but showing only the quartered coat of Carew and Boteler. There is also a smaller plate of early armorial style which is inscribed “S^r Nicholas Carew, Bar^t of Beddington in the County of Surrey,” which was used by the owner of the plates previously mentioned but after his creation to the baronetcy, it displays the same quarterings as the folio plate and bears in addition an escutcheon of pretence on which the arms of Hacket appear.

“John Cobbett of Frimley in Surrey” used a festoon plate of simple form. “William Dawson of Leatherhead in the County of Surry Esq^r 1705” is inscribed on an early armorial plate, one of those which show an extension of the mantling, in lieu of a crest.

“Will^m Draper of Adgcomb, in y^e County of Surry” is the inscription on two Jacobean plates which are quite exceptional both

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in design and rarity. The larger and much handsomer one bears the signature of "S. Pomarede", it has been reproduced in the "Miscellanea Genealogica." The only plate of similar design which I can recall is inscribed "Francis Bernard Esq^r": it seems to be a poor copy of the Draper plate. The smaller plate is reproduced as a good example of an exceptional type of Jacobean plate.

A nice little Dupré plate of Jacobean characteristics is known in three states, the one which I take to be the original is inscribed "John Du pré," in the second state it reads "John Du pre Putney, Surry," and its third state reads "John Du pre Mincing Lane."



One of the most interesting plates belonging to the county is that of Evelyn, the diarist, of which I regret that I do not possess a copy. It forms one of the illustrations to the first volume of the catalogue of the Franks plates in the British Museum. It is an early armorial inscribed "John Evelyn of Wotton in Co^m Surry Esq^r."

A well-known Chippendale pattern is called the "Greenway" pattern, and the name is derived from a plate which exists in two states. In its first state it is inscribed "Randolph Greenway of Thavies Inn London and of Chertsey in Surry Gent." It is signed by B. Cole, a well-known bookplate engraver. The "Gentleman's

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Magazine" announces that Randolph Greenway of Thavies Inn Esq^r died on the 21st July 1754, and there is or was a tablet in Richmond Church to the memory of Randolph Greenway Esq^r of Chertsey who died on the 24th July 1754. Assuming these two notices to apply to the same person and him to have been the owner of this plate, it proves the plate to be of earlier date than would generally be ascribed to it.

"William Hamond Esq^r of Carshalton Surry" is the inscription on a Chippendale plate in the British Museum Collection.

A particularly interesting plate is that inscribed "W^m Hewer of Clapham in the County of Surry Esq^r" and dated 1699. It is a bookpile showing the owner's initial and surname in interlaced monogram form in the place where the armorial bearings more generally appear. Hewer will of course be best remembered as the clerk and executor of Samuel Pepys. He was, however, a person of some consideration, being Master of the Clothworkers Company in 1682, and M.P. for Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight. He died in 1715, and is buried in the old church at Clapham, where a monument was erected to his memory by his nephew, Hewer Edgley, who added the name of Hewer to his own patronymic. He had an interesting and handsome Jacobean plate which is inscribed "Hewer Edgley Hewer of Clapham in the County of Surrey Esq^r." He also had another plate of the Mantle of Estate order in which he is described as "of Hanover Square in y^e County of Middlesex Esq^r." Both are scarce plates and both have been reproduced in the "Ex Libris Journal", where some interesting particulars were given of the owner.

A quite pleasing little Jacobean plate showing Hoare bearings within a cartouche frame with an escalop shell decoration at the top bears the inscription "William Hoar Joyner att Epsom in Surry." I know nothing of its origin, and it may have been used in connection with trade advertisement, though its appearance in the only state I know is quite consistent with user as a bookplate, and it is included as such in the collection in the British Museum.

The Howards come into many counties and several of their plates appertain to Surry. Amongst these is an early armorial inscribed "The Right Hon^{ble} Thomas Lord Howard Baron of Effingham" which is to be seen in the British Museum Collection. Belonging to the same family are several Jacobean plates, and there are also a couple of Chippendales which respectively belonged to the wives of the second and third Earls of Effingham—the latter is a somewhat scarce plate inscribed "Katherine Countess of Effingham" of which impressions are to be found printed in both black and green.

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There is probably no style of plate so popular amongst collectors generally as the Chippendale, and of that type it may be safely stated that no subdivision is more sought after than that known as the "Cupid" Chippendale; of this type an excellent example is furnished by the plate inscribed "James Hunter Esq^r West Shene Surry." It has been selected for reproduction here as a scarce example of a highly popular type.

"Moses Lowman of Clapham" is the inscription on an attractive early English plate, good in design and execution. This plate



no doubt belonged to the learned nonconformist divine of that name. In 1697 he became a student of the Middle Temple, but next year gave up law in favour of divinity, and in 1710 became assistant to the Presbyterian Minister at Clapham. From 1714 he acted as chief minister of the congregation till his death in 1752.

One of the most desirable Surrey plates from the standpoint of personal interest is that inscribed "Arthur Moore of Fetcham in Com^o Surrey Esq^r 1707." It is an early armorial plate of much the same style as that of John Hales illustrated at page 155 of the fifth volume of this Magazine, but the Moore plate has no motto ribbon and no crest, and in place of the crest appears a large orna-

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ment of the character of the mantling and affecting to be a continuation of it. The owner of the plate was one of the best known men of his time, and his career was certainly remarkable. He is said to have been the son of an Irish gaoler—he himself, according to Bishop Burnet, was in early years a footman. However that may be, he rapidly acquired wealth, became M.P. for Grimsby, and made an important figure as an economist and politician. He became a Commissioner of Trade and Plantations and just missed being Chancellor of the Exchequer. He negotiated important treaties, mediated in the quarrels between Harley and St. John, was freely lampooned in the satires and pamphlets of the day, but knew everybody and was obviously a *persona grata* to important people. He was a director of the South Sea Company in Queen Anne's time, but got into hot water with them over some alleged breach of duty. He bought considerable property in Surrey including at least one advowson, but his expenditure was excessive, and he died "broken in all respects but in his parts and spirit." This gentleman seems to have made an excellent selection of armorial bearings, for those displayed on this plate are ascribed to the ancient family of Moore, or de la More, which is said to date at least as far back as Henry II., and from which I believe several peerages claim descent. The impaled arms are doubtless for his second wife, who was a Smythe.

Although more modern plates are not within the scope of my notes, I must mention a pretty little plate showing within a circle a cherub kneeling amongst clouds and supporting a light name frame on which is inscribed "John Murray, Newstead, Wimbledon Park." It belonged to the third John Murray of the famous publishing firm, father of the present head of the firm who is John the fourth.

One of the most important Surrey plates I know is the folio plate of "Edward Nicholas of West Horseley in the County of Surry Esq^r 1705." It is an early English plate of one of the popular contemporary styles with hatched shading and an empty motto ribbon. It is selected for reproduction here as a very scarce example of a very ordinary type. It is the second state of the copper, the first state having the inscription "Edward Nicholas Esq^r of Gillingham in the County of Dorset: 1703." The first state is of no rarity, but in its second state it is quite difficult to find. The two states of the plate are easily explained. The owner succeeded in 1704 to the West Horseley property which belonged to his father, Sir John Nicholas, K.B., who, like *his* father, Sir Edward Nicholas, was one of the keen Royalists accompanying Charles II. into exile. Sir Edward was secretary to the Duke of Buckingham, then to the

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King himself, then secretary to the Admiralty and of the Cinque Ports; he also filled the offices of Clerk of the Council and Secretary of State—a man of great worth and devout loyalty. His son, Sir John, was also Clerk of the Council to Charles II., and in the three following reigns; he was made a Knight of the Bath. His son, the owner of these plates, was M.P. for Shaftesbury, and died in 1726.

Guilford, by giving title to the North peerage of that name, adds several plates to our collections. One of these is an early armorial inscribed "The Right Honble Francis North Baron of Guilford 1703." Two others are pictorial, and each shows a block of stone with a Greek inscription.

The Onslows have had several good and interesting plates. An early armorial in the British Museum Collection has the inscription "Sir Richard Onslow Baronet 1704," and another is inscribed "The Honble Sr. Richard Onslow of Clandon in the County of Surrey Baronet." Both these seem to have belonged to the second Baronet of the family. He was the second Speaker of the House of Commons of his family, and was Lord Lieutenant of Surrey. He was also, in his time, a Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was raised to the peerage in 1716. His son Thomas, who succeeded him, also had a handsome early armorial plate distinctly superior to that of his father, and clearly done for him in his father's lifetime; for it is inscribed "Thomas Onslow of Clandon in the County of Surrey Esq^r." He also became Lord Lieutenant of the County. Another noteworthy Onslow plate is the well-known one of Arthur Onslow, the third of his family to fill the office of Speaker of the House of Commons; it is an interesting plate engraved by B. Cole displaying the Speaker's insignia. He was Recorder and M.P. for Guildford; he also represented the County and was raised to the peerage. The present family descends from him.

There is a scarce early armorial inscribed "Nicholas Pollexfen of Wadden in Com: Surry Esq^r."

"Robert Thornton Clapham" is inscribed on a Chippendale plate of the massive order. It seems to be an imitation of a similar plate inscribed "John Thornton London." They belong to a stock pattern of which there is a fair number of examples, several of them being by Skinner of Bath and dated before 1750; they are generally of handsome appearance.

A festoon plate of simple form bears the inscription "John Venn, A. M." on a ribbon, and, underneath, the address "Clapham." Mr. Venn was rector of Clapham from 1792 till his death in 1813, and, with doubtless many other claims to grateful remembrance, he is, in a Magazine like this, entitled to special recognition for his



Edward Nicholas of West Horsey
in the County of Surry Esq. 1705

A NAVAL FIGHT IN THE THAMES.

long but eventually successful search for some of the earliest volumes of his Parish Registers, which had gone astray before his appointment to the living, and which he happily succeeded in rescuing from a chandler's shop, where he found them accidentally.

There is a nice simple little plate of festoon characteristics inscribed "John Walton, Bedington," which I suppose belongs to Surrey; it is illustrated in Egerton Castle's "English Bookplates", and must exist in two states, for my copy has the name and address in different type from that shown by Mr. Castle.

There is an engraved label bearing within a border of "flourishes" the inscription "Mr. Wilson Hambly House Academy Streatham Surry."

"Godfrey Woodward of Putney in y^e County of Surrey Gent 1702" is the inscription on an early English plate of an ordinary contemporary type with vertically lined shading but without any motto ribbon, and with one of the large ornaments in keeping with the mantling, acting as *locum tenens* for the absent crest.

I have various other plates showing Surrey addresses, but these notes include the bulk of the better ones. Of unaddressed plates, or plates with addresses outside the county, whose owners were in one or another way connected with the county, there are, of course, a very considerable number; some of them are rare and interesting. Amongst others may be mentioned plates belonging to the families of Capel, Cowper, Ducarel, Fox, Montagu, North, Sackville, St John, and Spencer, whose bookplates would form a desirable feature in any local collection.

A NAVAL FIGHT IN THE THAMES.

BY VISCOUNT DILLON.

THOUGH we, in the twentieth century, have many advantages in seeing and hearing of wars and rumours of wars such as they of the sixteenth century never dreamed of, yet not even did the people of 1667, when the Dutch burned our ships at Chatham, have the opportunity of witnessing a naval engagement within a little distance of London Bridge. Such a sight was, however, vouchsafed to many in the year 1528, and the good chronicler, Edward Hall,¹ has left us an account of it, which may prove of interest to some Londoners of to-day.

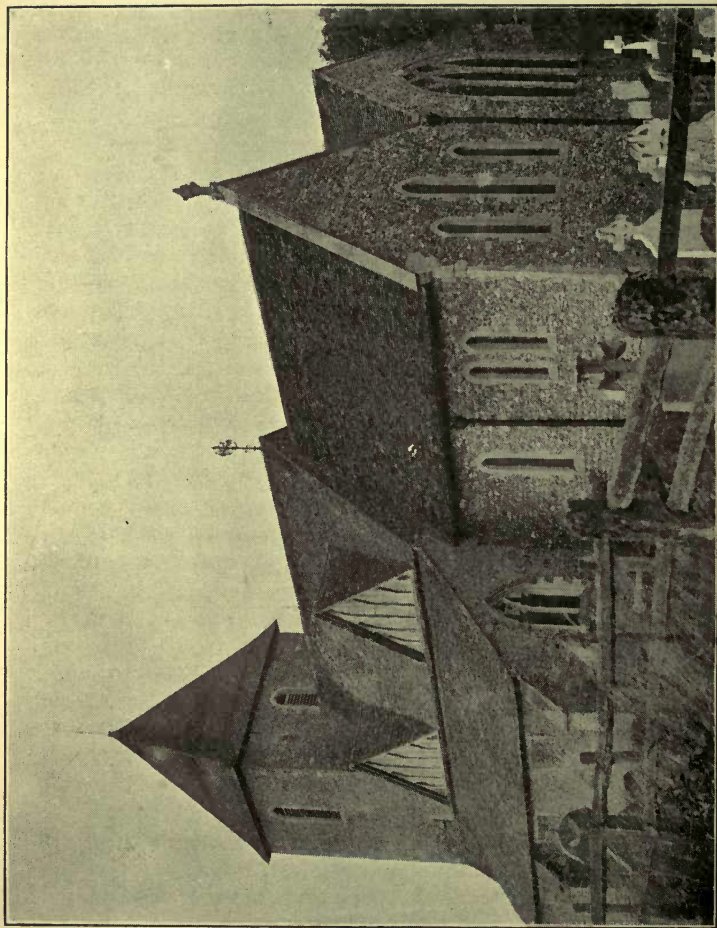
¹ There is no reason to doubt Hall's story, but unfortunately no reference to the affair is to be found in the Calendars of State Papers and the Minutes of the Privy Council for the date are not extant.

A NAVAL FIGHT IN THE THAMES.

At this period, when there was what some might call "a sort of war" between the Emperor Charles V. and Francis I., a French crayer or small boat, of thirty tons with thirty-eight Frenchmen aboard, lay off Margate to catch any Flemish ships coming out of the Thames, England at the time being neutral. It so happened that a Flemish crayer of twenty-eight tons, with a crew of twenty-four, came by the north of the Goodwins and North sand to Gravesend to get bread, she being detailed to escort the fishing boats belonging to the shore between Gravelines and Ostend.

Having obtained the bread she made for the open sea, when she espied the Frenchman, and not liking her look prepared for a possible fight, and hailed the enemy's ship which promptly fired a shot and came alongside. The Flemish sailors had hand guns, while the French used their crossbows, but these, getting the worst of the fight, tried to make off, while the Flemings stood in pursuit. The wind, however, so blew that the Frenchman could only make for the river followed by the Fleming, and before they got to Gravesend the fight was renewed. Again the French ship fled with the enemy in chase till the Tower wharf was reached, when the Flemings boarded the Frenchman, crying "I have taken the thief." Here, however, another party interfered, for the Constable of the Tower had many and important rights and privileges. Besides his salary of £100 and the fees for prisoners, every vessel of over six tons forsaken by her crew between London Bridge and Gravesend belonged to him, as did any cargo thrown overboard. In fact, the Constable had also a good toll on many objects coming to the City and passing his frontage on the river.

When these two ships came within his range of authority his Lieutenant, Sir Edmund Walsingham, was on the wharf and saw the fight, so he and his men entered the two ships and took the captains and men prisoners. The Fleming challenged his authority, for he said that there was open war between France and Flanders, and, moreover, the Frenchman was a pirate. The whole matter was accordingly referred to the King's Council, who made an end between them. What the end was we, unfortunately, are not told, but the affair made much noise at the time, and Henry VIII., probably, did not forgo his share, whatever it was. This Sir Edmund Walsingham has a tomb in St. Nicholas Church, Chislehurst, and he had succeeded, in the office of Lieutenant of the Tower, Sir Richard Cholmondely, who, in 1517, had on the occasion of the attack on the aliens in the City on *Evil Mayday* "in a frantic fury loosed certain pieces of ordnance and shot into the City, which did little harm, howbeit his good will appeared."



Preston-next-Wingham Church : South View.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

BY PETER DE SANDWICH.

XII.—PRESTON-NEXT-WINGHAM.

[Concluded from p. 59.]

1560.

THOMAS WOOD is detected for a common swearer.

That the good wife Wroote did receive two books, the one a Mass Book, the which she neither will deliver nor tell where they are.

Richard Geneyst for conveying of two books, being now deceased, as one of our company well knoweth named John Tailinge.

The Vicar doth not his duty in reading the Homily on Sunday.

1562. The Vicar readeth not the Homilies nor the Injunctions.

That they have neither chalice nor communion cup but a glass.

[Thomas Pawson, Vicar 1560-65, Vicar of St. Mary's Sandwich 1565-97 where he was buried 23 February 1597.]

1576. The Vicarage of Preston and some of the buildings are let go to decay.

[Gervase Lynch, Vicar 1550-59 Rector of Elmeston 1550-80; Vicar of Preston a second time, 1565-78. The Preston Registers contain a note—"On 1 July 1565 Gervase Lynch formerly Vicar of Preston was instituted by the Dean and Chapter of the Great Church at Canterbury, but again through the ingratitude of the parishioners, he left them once more for ever to the waters of Lethœ (eos in flumen Lethœum detrudens).]

1578. Our Vicarage House is much in decay; and we have had no sermons here since our Vicar came to us.

When the Vicar (George Eltonhead 1578-93) appeared in the Archdeacons Court he alleged that he hath done his diligence to give the parishioners sermons, but some that complained, have not come to hear them.

1579. The Vicarage-house be much decayed, therein the fault of Sir Jarvase Lynch late vicar there.

When George Eltonhead appeared he said that he hath bestowed a considerable sum in repairs upon the vicarage-house.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1580. The churchwardens presented Henry Taylor servant to John Feryman, for being at unlawful games during the time of divine service, and especially on the Feast day of All Saints last past, both in the forenoon and afternoon; and not only did offend in being absent, but enticed others to unlawful games. Being admonished of his faults by the vicar and sidesman, did rail on him and call him brabblers, with other such like words.

1581. The chancel is not well tiled, neither well timbered, and like any day to fall down more and more.

1585. Our Bible is not of the last translation, and it is also torn. We have not our quarterly sermons.

1586. Thomas Paramour for that he doth refuse to pay his cess for the provision of the new bible. He hath not received the Holy Communion according to the Canons this last year, or at Easter last.

1590. Our church is in hand to be repaired and shall be finished as soon as we can possibly.

1591. Our Vicar for causing the clerk of our parish for to read the service being not licenced.

Our church is not altogether well glazed in one window on the south side of the church.

1592. We present as heretofore that Dalby the clerk doth read divine service, whether licenced or no, we know not.

Our church is not sufficiently repaired for that certain tiles are blown off, and the church lieth open to the rain and weather.

1596. We present Richard Harris for a common profaner of Her Majesty's Laws, having no kind of office in the parish, breaks the law by unlawfully with-holding his twelve pence for his absence from service many times on Sunday out of mere contempt, and also upon the 20th May last past both at morning and evening prayers, without any approved cause. He refused to be bound by oath unto the 11th and 12th articles, and doth not only deride and mock his former offences, but also makes others of base condition to abuse and rail at the said offences.

The churchyard in many places is altogether very open and unfenced, all the planks on the east south and north sides being rotten and decayed, and not sufficient to keep out hurtful cattle that may

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

defame the graves of the dead, as is forbidden in the said article [of presentment].

Richard Pettit absenting himself from his parish church on Sundays for the most part, and living apart from his wife, by the counsel of his brother in law the parish-clerk of Chillenden for the most part. He also is charged, that he conveyed away his goods, leaving his wife on the parish of Preston, she being with child, without reasonable cause.

We also present him as a slanderer of his honest neighbours (as John Phillip), a disturber of the quiet of the parish, by carrying vain and false tales and words, and for the most unquiet living with his wife when they were together, to the great grief of the parishioners, threatening to break her neck, with other such words.

John Howlinge, a railing uncharitable fellow, and a common brawler with his neighbours, speaking in most unusual terms unto one Stephen Batteman, yeoman, of our parish; and especially for railing at Mr. More our Vicar, being a Master of Arts and a godly preacher, calling him knave and many other unseemly terms, and for striking him very violently without cause, with a sharp hook on the first day of October when he came to the field to see what tithes were his. John Philips churchwarden was an eyewitness, being then in the company of our minister.

1601. That their Vicar is not, nor hath been resident upon his benefice for the space of one whole year past, nor paid any of the income of his benefice to the poor of the parish.

[William More M.A., Vicar 1593-1608, was also one of the minor canons of Rochester.]

1602. We present Thomas Gifford churchwarden of Preston, for not making of his accounts for receiving of the money for bread and wine, which he had of the communicants at Easter last past.

1604. That the churchyard being enclosed with rails and pales which are decayed, hath these twelve years been open and unfenced, for horses kine and hogs very unseemly defame the graves of the christians there buried, although the churchwardens have been oftentimes admonished and moved therein.

1607. The churchwardens for suffering the Church these four months past to be full of dust and rubbish, very unseemly for the House of God and noisome unto the people, and the pews so full of dust and noisome that the people cannot sit in any devout manner in them, the which unseemliness both the inhabitants and

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

strangers do greatly complain of. We also present the said parties for suffering the churchyard to be bestrewed with rubbish and broken tiles of a long time, destroying the pasture of the said place, to the great hindrance of the Minister. Also for not repairing the gate of the churchyard according to the ancient custom there used.

When one of the churchwardens—John Phillips appeared in Court he stated—that about eight weeks ago the church and churchyard was by reason of the repairing of the church strewed with rubbish, but the same was abated some six weeks ago. Also that the gate was mended.

Nicholas Neame for saying the office of a Deacon without his orders.

Our Minister by the report of John Phillips, churchwarden, that he stayeth drinking at the ale-house until he goeth reeling away. (This charge on investigation was dismissed.)

1608. That Nicholas Neame clerk of that parish hath since the return of Mr. More, contrary to licence given him by Doctor Newman, continued his usual way of reading service, churching women at home in their houses, and burying, until this fortnight past. (He was suspended from his office.)

1608. The wife of Vincent Brise of our parish, did brawl with and abuse John Allen the churchwarden of the parish, in calling him “sodden nose knave,” as the said Allen saith, and further that he the said Allen did look like a sodden shepherd, as we have heard her say, in the churchyard of Preston; for which we do present her that she may be punished, or by leniency in this case, she and all such contentious people be encouraged to abuse and resist the Kings officers.

I, John Williams, churchwarden of Preston, do present John Allen then also churchwarden of our parish, for that he kept a garland in his house on the twentyfourth day of June last past being Midsummer day; the twentyninth day of the same month being St. Peters Day, and the first day of July following being Sunday, and then suffered playing upon instruments and dancing, all the said holy-days without intermission, and on the said Sunday after evensong was ended until eight or nine of the clock at night, all which time there was much tipping and drinking as the common fame is in our parish.

We also present the said Allen his son Thomas Allen, and John Johnson for that they went with the plough and ploughed on St. Thomas' day before Christmas last, before service, in service, and after.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

I, John Allen, churchwarden of Preston, do present William Pollard for that he did much abuse and revile me (being churchwarden then) in the churchyard in calling me scurvey pig and ape.

["Garland" meaning a social gathering is used at Chislet in the year 1600, and at Birchington; 1628, see "Notes and Queries," 9 S. vi. 245; vii. 45.]

We present George Philpott for not causing his children and servants to come to the church to be catechised at the time appointed. He also caused Tomson the Baylie [*i.e.*, Bailiff] to arrest on petty actions Mr. More the minister, in the church and church-yard of Preston, as on the twentyfifth day of March last, when the said Baylie arrested the said minister at the communion table, the communion being but then celebrated and his surplice not put off.

We do present George Philpott, William Pollard, Thomas Philpott, John Philpott, Vincent Brise, John Lott, for entering violently into the chancel of Preston church on the twenty-first day of February last 1607, at the end of morning prayer, laying violent hands on Mr. More the minister, having his surplice on, and calling him "run-a-way," with other unseemly terms, causing from the hours of twelve until four in the afternoon of the same day, great disorders in the church and churchyard.

We present George Philpott, John Phillips, William Pollard, Vincent Brise, Thomas Philpott, John Philpott and Robert Philpott, for their rude behaviour in the church in the time of divine service and sermon, viz., sitting with their heads covered, and seldom kneeling, often sleeping, and running into the church with their heads covered, to the great affront and ill example of the congregation.

We know no such fame of Mr. More our Minister, as John Phillips hath presented. [This refers to the drinking at the ale-house see under 1607, p. 128.] And we present the said John Phillips George Philpott and Vincent Brise, for the first devisers spreaders and whisperers both in the parish and also elsewhere, about our minister.

1609. The seat where the divine service is usually read and the duties of my ministry performed, is very indecent and inconvenient, and also standeth in such a place in the chancel so far within, that the most part of the parishioners cannot hear the divine service read to them.

[Nathaniel Nelson, vicar 1608 until he resigned in 1616. He married Mary Genvey, the daughter of Richard Genvey, Rector of St. Martins, Canterbury (1592-1612); and a son Thomas, and daughter Elisabeth, were baptised at Preston.]

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

We present . . . Greeder, the maid-servant of John Allen for that she hath not received the holy communion these three or four years, and cometh to church very seldom, for which as we hear he is greatly in fault, in that he keepeth not her in clothes as should be fit and decent for her.

William Pollard in contempt of the divine service seldom or never comes to the church until the most thereof is ended, and then not above once in the month, and having divers times been monished of his negligence and contempt therein, goeth about saying that divine service is ended before the time, which is never done.

Robert Philpott in a most unchristian and contemptuous manner, laying aside all fear of God and care of his own salvation, keeping in his house, and cometh not at all to the church, neither to divine service or sermon in a malicious humour, because he hath been sundry times reprov'd for misdemeanour by me, and hath not been at church this four or five weeks, giving the excuse that he is not at ease, whereas he goeth abroad a mile from home.

John Philpott hath used many railing and irreverent speeches against me in the churchyard, charging me that I kept a dishonest house, calling me railer, and uses many other railing and threatening speeches against me, the occasion being I reprov'd him for sending for me to take my tithe hay, and when I came he refused to pay it.

Goodman Andrewes continually profanes the Sundays and Holy Days, doing thereon the ordinary work of his vocation in a most irreligious manner to the great affront of those that be well and godly disposed.

We present Edward Taylor of our parish for a drunkard and tipler, as the fame goeth in our said parish. He is also a contentious person injureth the reputation of his neighbours by railing and slanderous speeches, and specially against one Ralph Goodyear, calling him knave and his wife witch, saying they keep none but whores and witches, and he called for a candle to light him home, when he was in a common roadway, not above twenty rods from his house.

Stephen Carlton obstinately refuses to pay unto a lawful cess made the twentyfirst day of May 1609, for the repairs of Preston church.

Having diligently read out and explained the Articles [of Enquiry] given in charge, there is not to my knowledge anything contrary to the Articles worthy of Presentment, save one Edward Tayler of our parish for being excommunicate these three months or thereabouts.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

That John Bradford refuseth to pay unto the parish-clerk for the burial of three of his children, and ringing of the knell.

1615. William Lott on Sunday last being the third day of March, in the forenoon until seven of the clock and past and in the time of divine service, did follow and work on his ordinary labour of fencing or hedgeing, forbidden both by the laws of God and the statute or ordinance of the kingdom, in which shameful abuse and horrible profanation of the most blessed Sabbath the majesty of God was much dishonoured, and the mind of the godly and virtuous greatly offended. I therefore humbly and earnestly beseech and crave redress hereof, being a practise very impious and if not severely punished an example very hurtful and dangerous. The said William Lott is also very unruly and disorderly, and one that draweth company to his mother's house to swill and drink on the sabbath days, selling drink without licence and against the laws.

1624. George Taylor for absenting himself from service on Sundays and Holydays.

When Taylor appeared in the Court he said that he went to service, and only went one Sunday to visit his sister Rose.

1631. Anne Neame the wife of Richard Neame for wilfully and obstinately refusing to come to the Holy Communion at Easter, and neither would come unto the Minister when he sent unto her by her husband, nor yet by the churchwardens.

1662. Michael Huffham, and Harrison Beard churchwardens there, for suffering one Mr. Nichols who is not in orders, frequently to preach in their parish church.

Thomas Coltson water-bailiff there for that he having the custody of the keys of the said parish church, did open the doors to let in the aforesaid Mr. Nichols and his congregation into the said church there.

[This was evidently the Charles Nichols of Adisham, where he was presented in the same year "for teaching school without licence." Also there is—"A presentment made by Richard Austen churchwarden of Adisham 23 Oct. 1662. Those that follow come not to our congregation, Mr. Charles Nichols who himself keepeth a congregation some times at his own house and some times abroad."]

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE IN THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.

BY EDWIN FRESHFIELD, JUNIOR.

[Continued from p. 44.]

INVENTORIES OF PLATE.

S. Margaret Lothbury, with S. Bartholomew by the Royal Exchange and S. Christopher le Stocks, and S. Olave, Old Jewry, with S. Martin Pomroy, S. Mildred in the Poultry, and S. Mary Colechurch.

PLATE OF S. BARTHOLOMEW.

TWO silver-gilt tankards with the date mark for 1714 and a maker's mark Pa; both are inscribed with the weights, and one is inscribed with a coat of arms and "To God and the church, S Bartholomew by the Royal Exchange 1714."

Two silver-gilt cups with the same date and maker's marks and inscriptions as the flagons, and inscribed with the weights, and probably given by William Bass and William Bertram.

Two silver-gilt patens with the same date mark and a maker's mark W. I. with a two-handled jar above; one is inscribed with a coat of arms and "William Bass," and the other is inscribed "IHS S Bartholomew by the Royal Exchange 1714," and on the back, "William Bertram."

A silver-gilt spoon with the date mark for 1822 and a maker's mark W. S., and inscribed with the name of the church.

PLATE OF S. OLAVE AND S. MARTIN.

Two silver tankards; one has the date mark for 1628 and the other for 1635; both have a maker's mark, a scallop shell in a stamp of the same shape, and are inscribed "M^r Daniell Romeny, marchand, in Christian affection to the place of his birth bequethed to this parish S Martin Pomroy in London being the place likewise of his buriall two silver flagons to sacred uses Ano: Dom: 1635."

Two silver-gilt cups and paten covers. Cup *b* and cover have the date mark for 1562; the cup has a maker's mark, a fleur de lis, and is inscribed with the weight, and the cover has a maker's mark F. G. stamped over an older mark, probably N. R., 1591, as at S. Giles. Cup *c* and cover have the date mark for 1567 and a maker's mark H. W. Round the bowl is inscribed in three lines "Donum Johis Belgrave quondam vicarii hujus ecclie Sci Olavi i veteri Judaismo

S. Olave, Old Jewry.

132^o



c

d

b

e

S. Margaret Pattens.



NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

cū hiis sētēciis insertis benedicta sit Scā: Trinitas atq: individua Unitas," and on the cover, "Calicem salutaris accipiam et nomen Domini invocabo."

Two patens, represented in the illustration, the smaller (*d*) standing on the larger (*e*). The former is silver-gilt and has the date mark for 1593, and is inscribed "The gift of Robert Harve, Grosser churchwardene 1594." The latter is silver and is raised on a short baluster stem; it has the same date and maker's marks as the second flagon, and is inscribed or pricked on the foot: "Charitas non quærit quæ sua sunt."

Two silver dishes with the date mark for 1655 and a maker's mark W. H., and inscribed with the weights and a coat of arms, and "The guieft of Robert Bowyer merchant."

A beadle's staff with a silver-plated metal top. The top is a mitre on an orb, and inscribed on a band round it are the names of the churches; date about 1820.

PLATE OF S. MARGARET AND S. CHRISTOPHER.

A set of silver plate, consisting of a flagon, a cup, a paten, a spoon, and a wine funnel strainer, made between the years 1815 and 1818. The first three pieces are inscribed with the names of the united parishes. This set of plate had not been used for many years, and in 1893 it was given to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in exchange for the set of plate belonging to S. Olave and S. Martin. It is assigned to the new church of S. Olave, Stoke Newington.

PLATE OF S. MILDRED.

The plate of this church was melted down and "new wrought" in 1830 and was presented in 1870, after S. Mildred's church was pulled down, to the church of S. Paul, Clerkenwell. Stow gives the following particulars of the plate which was melted down in 1830.

Two silver flagons; one given by Ann Brownel in 1630, and the other by Henry Dixon in 1633.

Two cups and covers; one was given by Richard Hale in 1642 "for the use of the Sacrament"; the other, of silver, was given by William Tudman, merchant tailor, in 1657. Richard Hale's cup was probably silver, but the metal is not specified; he also gave a plate, and possibly the weight, 43 oz. 3 dwt., includes the three pieces.

A plate was given by Richard Hale in 1642, and Michael Best gave a silver bason in 1659.

In the Introduction I have given the history of the plate of these churches as an instance, and there is perhaps no better example, to show how plate has been scattered about and melted down.

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

The flagons of S. Bartholomew are tankards of the usual type; the cups belong to type 2. This church had another set of plate, and I have given a short account of it in the footnote of S. Bartholomew, Moor Lane, to which it was given when S. Bartholomew by the Exchange was pulled down in 1839 under the London Bridge Approaches Act, 2 and 3 Vic., c. vii.

The flagons of S. Olave belonged to S. Martin Pomroy, one of the churches destroyed in the Fire and not rebuilt; they are tankards of the usual type. Cup *b* is taken to illustrate *Type 3*. The stem with the divided knob is, I think, a later addition, for close under the bowl is a hilt or guard usually found on cups with a trumpet-shaped stem, as for instance in *Types 4* or *5*. I have spoken of these cups in the Introduction, and an interesting account will be found of them in p. 202 of *Old English Plate*, 4th edition. This plate is referred to in that book, and the maker's marks are given in the Appendix. The cup *c* belongs to *Type 2*; the knob on the stems of the cup and cover are ornamented, which is unusual. The paten *e* is a pretty little piece of plate of good shape and proportion. The dishes are among the comparatively few pieces of Commonwealth plate in the City. The staff has a mitre made after the same model as those at S. Dunstan in the East, and S. Botolph, Bishopsgate.

The flagon of S. Margaret and S. Christopher is a tankard of the usual type with a spout and the cup is thistle-shaped. I expect that the set was made at the commencement of the century out of the old plate of these churches.

The history of the S. Mary Colechurch plate will be found in Mr. Milbourn's book on S. Mildred, published in 1872.

It appears from the certificate of Church goods made by the parish to the Commissioners in 1552, that the parish had sold a quantity of old plate to one George Daulton, from whom they obtained in return a large gilt cup and paten weighing 32 oz. for which they paid at the rate of 7s. 4d. per oz.; and also two small gilt cups with patens weighing 33 oz., for which they paid 8s. 2d. per oz.

In 1613 the churchwardens' account records the existence of two cups and one plate, gilt, and a leather case to put the plate in, weight $47\frac{3}{4}$ oz.; also 2 pewter pots, one for 3 quarts, and the other for 2 quarts; also 1 pewter bason with the Queen's (Elizabeth) arms given by Mr. Taylford; also a pewter paten given by Mr. John Cornelus; also 2 pewter plates to set the pots on at the Communion time, given by Mr. Nicholas Wheeler.

In 1630 the churchwardens' account records the existence of 1 silver and gilt plate given by Mr. Edward Chapman, 1631, weighing 6 oz. 2 dwt.

On the 7th June, 1713, an inventory was made, and it appears

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that the plate then consisted of 2 silver flagons weighing 42 oz. 19 dwt. and 42 oz. 15 dwt. given by Mr. Robert Wilson to be freed from all parish offices; a silver cup, engraved on it "S. Mary Colechurch, 1643," weighing 21 oz., and a cover to it weighing $7\frac{3}{4}$ oz.; 2 silver patens engraved as on the cup, and described as dishes in the inventory, and weighing $8\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each.

This plate no doubt subsequently got mixed up with the S. Mildred plate, and was eventually melted down, and only a spoon or strainer was kept.

The makers' marks of these various sets of plate, Pa, the shell, the fleur de lis, W. H., H. W., and F. G., will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate*. The shell and the fleur de lis will be found respectively on plate at S. Helen, Bishopsgate, and S. Stephen, Walbrook; in the latter church the mark appears in a shield. Pa, the mark of Humphrey Payne, will be found frequently in different churches; F. G., the mark of Fras: Garthorne, at S. Lawrence Jewry and W. H. at S. Magnus.

All these churches were first destroyed in the Fire, and afterwards, with the exception of S. Martin Pomroy and S. Mary Colechurch, rebuilt by Wren; those two churches were not rebuilt, but united to S. Olave and S. Mildred respectively. S. Christopher was pulled down in 1780 by Act of Parliament to make way for the Bank of England. It stood opposite the Mansion House, and the churchyard is now the Bank garden. S. Bartholomew's church stood on the east side of the Bank in Bartholomew Lane and was pulled down in 1839, and these churches were united with S. Margaret, Lothbury. S. Mildred was pulled down in 1870 under the Union of Benefices Act and united with S. Olave, and the latter was pulled down in 1889 under the same Act, and S. Margaret is now the church of these seven parishes.

S. Margaret Pattens, with S. Gabriel Fenchurch.

Two silver-gilt tankards of the usual type; both have a maker's mark L. E., with a pellet above and below, and seven dots in a circular stamp.

The one has the date mark for 1709, and is inscribed: "The gift of Sir George Thorold, Kt. Bt. and Alderman of the City of London, 1710," and his arms.

The other has the date mark for 1708, and is inscribed: "The gift of the Revd. Henry Lamb, late curate of ye parish for ye use of ye parish church of S. Margaret Pattons, London, 1708," and his arms.

Two silver-gilt cups and covers.

(a) The one cup has the date mark for 1545, and a circular maker's

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

mark, indistinguishable, and the cover to it has the date mark for 1600, and a maker's mark, a cock, and is inscribed: "1600."

(b) The other cup has the date mark for 1649, and a maker's mark M., with a pellet below in a heart-shaped shield; and the cover to it has no distinguishable marks, and is inscribed: "1639."

(c) A small silver-gilt cup and cover, with the date mark for 1743, and a maker's mark S. P., and inscribed: "The gift of Newbrough Swingland, parish clerk, 1744."

Two silver-gilt patens on feet; both have the same date and maker's marks as on the first flagon.

The one is inscribed: "The gift of Mrs. E. M. to the Parish of S. Margaret Pattons and S. Gabriel Fenchurch."

The other has an inscription showing that it is the gift of the parishioners.

A silver-gilt paten on three feet, with the date mark for 1738, and a maker's mark D. W., and inscribed as on the small cup.

A large silver-gilt alms dish, with the same date and maker's marks as on the first flagon, and with an inscription showing that it was presented by the parishioners.

Two silver alms dishes, with the date mark for 1702, and a maker's mark G. A., with a mitre above, in a trefoil stamp. The inscription on the one shows that it was the gift of Joseph Martin Esq., and the other by an inscription appears to have been the gift of the parishioners.

A silver-gilt spoon, with illegible marks, probably early eighteenth century.

A beadle's staff, with a modern brass head, intended apparently to represent a bunch of Marguerite daisies.

A processional cross, made of brass.

A censer, made of base metal.

The flagons of this church are tankards of the usual type. The cups are peculiar. Cup *a* is the oldest church cup in the City; it was no doubt originally a secular piece of plate; it may be compared with a cup at Gatcombe, Isle of Wight, illustrated on p. 206 of *Old English Plate*. Cup *b* is a copy made in the first year of the Commonwealth. The maker's mark on the older cup is unfortunately indistinguishable. The small cup (not a ciborium as the parochial authorities have it) is a pretty little piece of plate, intended probably for the Communion of the Sick. This plate is kept in the curious old stamped leather cases frequently to be found in the City. The double case for the two cups is especially noticeable. They are in excellent preservation, and so is the plate; I wish I could say that all the plate in the City is as well taken care of. The makers' marks L. E. and M. will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate*

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under dates 1699 (in Part 2) and 1659, and the former will also be found on plate at S. Dunstan in the East. It is the mark of Timothy Ley. Both these churches were destroyed in the Fire; only S. Margaret's church was rebuilt, and by Wren.

[To be continued.]

EASTWICK AND THE DE TANY FAMILY.

BY C. E. JOHNSTON.

IN the time of King Edward the Confessor, Eastwick in Hertfordshire was held by Ulwin, a thegn of Earl Harold, and at the time of the Domesday survey (1085) it was held by Rainald of Geoffrey de Bech; the following is a translation of the Domesday entry:

In Estewiche Rainald holds of Geoffrey two hides. There is land for four ploughs: on the demesne are three ploughs and four villans with a priest and two bordars have two ploughs. There are five serfs there and a mill worth five shillings; meadow for five ploughteams and woodland for twenty swine. In total value it is worth 60 shillings; when received, it was worth 40 shillings and in King Edward's time four pounds. Ulwin, a thegn of Earl Harold, held this land and could sell.

This Rainald was possibly the ancestor of the de Tanys, who afterwards held the manor of Eastwick of the Wakes. In 1138, Richard de Tany was witness to a charter,¹ by which Baldwin fitzGilbert de Clare founded the priory of Bourne, and granted to it, amongst others, the church of Eastwick. Baldwin was lord of Bourne through his wife, Adelidis, daughter and heiress of Richard de Rullos, alias le Wake, and Baldwin's daughter and heiress, Emma, married Hugh, who took the surname of Wake, and was ancestor of the Wakes, who were overlords of Eastwick.

Richard de Tany, probably the same as the above, with consent of his sons, Reginald (or Rainald) and Peter, gave the manor of Blakehide to Sopwell Nunnery.² In 1194, his grandson, also Richard de Tany, claimed before the King's Court at Westminster the advowson of Eastwick, which the Abbot of Bourne had usurped, and, inquisition showing that Reginald de Tany, his father, had made the last presentation, the advowson was restored to Richard.³ A Reginald de Tany gave Bengeo Church to the priory of Bermond-

¹ Dugdale's "Monasticon Anglicanum." ² *Ibid.* ³ Rotuli Curiae Regis.

EASTWICK AND THE DE TANY FAMILY.

sey¹ in 1156, and this grant was confirmed by a later de Tany in 1272; though Dugdale says Reginald was son of Hasculf and Maud de Tany, and Clutterbuck says he died without issue, it seems probable he was identical with the above-mentioned Reginald, son of Richard de Tany I., and father of Richard de Tany II., who held a fee in Bengeo. In 1198, Richard de Tany II. was lord of certain lands in Gilston, adjoining Eastwick, which were held of him by William fitzAilwin,² and in 1210 he held two fees in Bengeo and Eastwick of the Honour of Bourne.³ His son, Peter de Tany, was sheriff of Essex and Herts from 1236 to 1238, and was Governor of Hertford Castle, and of the Honour of Boulogne; he had three sons: John, who gave the manor of Theydon Bois in Essex to Waltham Abbey⁴; Luke, who held land of his father in Gilston⁵; and Richard, his heir, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of William fitzRichard, for whose lands (*viz.*, manors in Elmstead, Stapleford, Chignal, Stambridge, and Latton in Essex) he did homage at Reading in 1247, holding in chief of the honour of Rayleigh and paying a relief of £40.⁶ In 1253, this Richard de Tany, third of the name, and his heirs received a grant⁷ of a weekly market and annual fair at Elmstead, and of a weekly market at Eastwick on Tuesdays, and a yearly fair on the vigil, the feast and the morrow of St. Botolph (to whom the church at Eastwick is dedicated). They were also granted free warren in all their demesne lands in Essex and Herts, provided they were not within the bounds of the King's forest, and they might have, if they would, eight harriers and twenty brachets to hunt the hare, the fox, the badger, and the cat, in the King's forest of Essex, when they would, saving the fence month.

From 1259 to 1261 Richard de Tany III. was sheriff of Essex and Herts: he joined the Barons in their revolt against Henry III., but was afterwards pardoned and made Governor of Hadleigh Castle: in 1265, he had leave to empark his wood at Stapleford Tany within the bounds of the forest of Essex: he died in 1270, and his son and heir, Richard de Tany IV., who was thirty years old, did homage for his father's lands on December 17, 1270, at Winchester.⁸ In 1272, this last Richard confirmed to Bermondsey Priory the grant of Bengeo Church by Reginald de Tany (in 1156) and further gave to the priory a manor in Bengeo.⁹ In 1275 he was found to hold the same liberties in Eastwick as his father¹⁰: he died in 1296, suc-

¹ Dugdale's "Monasticon Anglicanum." ² Rotuli Curiae Regis.

³ Red Book of the Exchequer. ⁴ Dugdale's "Monasticon Anglicanum."

⁵ Pedes Finium, 1240. ⁶ Excerpta e Rot. Fin. ⁷ Charter Rolls.

⁸ Excerpta e Rot. Fin. ⁹ Dugdale's "Monasticon Anglicanum."

¹⁰ Hundred Rolls.

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ceeded by his son (by Juliana his wife) Roger de Tany, who was eighteen years old. The latter died in 1301, leaving by Johanna, his wife, a son, Laurence, aged two years, and a daughter Margaret. Upon an inquisition¹ made at Pons Tegula on October 7, 1301, it was found that Roger de Tany and Johanna, his wife, held the manor and advowson of Eastwick from Johanna Wake and the heirs of John Wake, her husband (who was fifth in descent from Hugh Wake, son-in-law of Baldwin fitzGilbert, and father of Thomas Wake of Liddell, whose niece and heiress, Joan, married first Sir Thomas Holland and secondly the Black Prince). The manor was found to be worth £21 18s. yearly, comprising:

	worth yearly	£	s.	d.
A capital messuage and garden		2	0	0
300 acres of arable land at 3 <i>d.</i> an acre	„ „	3	15	0
8 acres of meadow at 12 <i>d.</i> an acre	„ „	8	0	0
4 acres of pasture at 6 <i>d.</i> an acre	„ „	2	0	0
2 acres of woodland	„ „			6
A watermill and a fulling mill	„ „	2	0	0
Free tenants' rents of assize	„ „	10	7	9
Customary tenants' „	„ „	18	0	0
Customary tenants' labour	„ „	7	11	0
Due from Customary tenants				
68 geese in August at 2 <i>d.</i> each	„ „	11	4	0
49 fowls at Christmas at 1 <i>d.</i> each	„ „	4	1	0
Cottagers' rents and labour	„ „	14	4	0
Pleas and perquisitions of Court	„ „	2	0	0

The widow, Johanna de Tany, held a fee in Eastwick of John Wake's heir in 1303, and in that year had licence to marry John de Uvedale, King's yeoman, who was to have custody of the heirs. Laurence de Tany was possessed of the manors and advowsons of Eastwick, Elmstead, and Stapleford, the suits of court of Tendring Hundred, the wardenship of Colchester Castle, and various part fees in Essex: he died without issue in 1317, his sister and heiress, Margaret, being sixteen years old, and his widow, Margaret, was assigned as dower part of Elmstead manor and a third of Eastwick manor, then said to be worth £26 19s. She was given²:

A third of the chief messuage and of the gardens there, which third is of the yearly value of 8*d.*; to wit a house called the new bakehouse (pistrinum) on the east side of the manor, lying east and west; and a house called the dairy (daceria) with two doors, lying before the said bakehouse, lying north and south; and a plot of land before these two houses, extending thence to the corner of the porch of the great hall and to the corner of the

¹ Inq. p. m. 29 Ed. I.

² Close Rolls, 1317.

EASTWICK AND THE DE TANY FAMILY.

kitchen and to the garden enclosure ; and a new stable with two doors within the inner gate of the manor and with a porch over (ultra) the doors, of which stable one end is towards the outer gate and the other towards the kitchen ; and a third of the barn, to wit, one door of the same on the south with all the end of the barn towards the common way to the church of Estwyk ; and a third of the cowhouse (boveria), to wit, one door of the same on the East with all the end of the cowhouse from the door to the barn ; and all the plot of land from the gate of the enclosure before the barn to the door of the same towards the common way on one side in length and from the said door to the bottom of the ditch (fossart) between the cowhouse and garden in breadth, extending the length of the said ditch on the other side from the garden behind the barn to the two parts of the cowhouse that remain to the heir ; and a small house near the gate on the East. $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of the garden called "Isewellegardyn," which extends to the field called "Isewelleschote" ; a third of the garden called "Wynward" ; a third of the pasture called "Roumore" in the same garden, which third contains $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres lying near the field called "Calstokstret."

40 acres of arable in Algatefeld at 5*d.* an acre 16*s.* 8*d.* yearly
 44 " in Roumorefeld at 5*d.* " " 18*s.* 4*d.* "
 All Isewellefeld $40\frac{1}{2}$ acres at 5*d.* " " 16*s.* $2\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* "
 6 acres and half a rood in Rousewellefeld at 5*d.*, 2*s.* $8\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* "
 the southern side whereof extends near the way leading from Hounesdon to Geldesdon [Hunsdon to Gilston].

Of the mowing meadows,

Geldenhelm, 10 acres at 2*s.*, 20*s.* yearly.

A piece called "Swardole" in common meadow, which the lord of Estwyk ought to have one year and the lord of Hoonesdon another year, containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres at 2*s.*, 3*s.* yearly.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of several pasture in Colemannesholm at 18*d.*, 6*s.* 9*d.*

$1\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " " Dokenesholm, 2*s.* 3*d.*

$4\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " " Choyche, 6*s.* 9*d.*

25 acres of wood in the wood called "le Perk" whereof one end abuts on the way to the wood that belonged to W^m le Parker on the South and the other end abuts on the field called "Wydefordeleye" on the North and one side near the lord's wood on the West ; 1 acre of wood in Pertablehege ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of wood in Aissehedge ; profits of woods, 6*s.* 8*d.*

Rents and services of five free tenants, who render yearly 58*s.* and do suit of court ; Rents, works, and Customs of Richard Bosse, a customary tenant, 4*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* ; 3 capons from tenements held by John de Farnham and Roger Bataille, free tenants, 6*d.*

Three messuages and 22 acres of arable and 2 acres 1 rood of meadow that three villeins held at one time but owing to their default are now in the lord's hands, 13*s.* 8*d.*

EASTWICK AND THE DE TANY FAMILY.

3 acres of arable formerly belonging to Bartholomew atte Mulle, formerly a villein, 15*d.*; for the same cause in the lord's hands.

2 cottages, decayed, formerly belonging to Matilda Coleman and John Cutbert, for the same cause in the lord's hands.

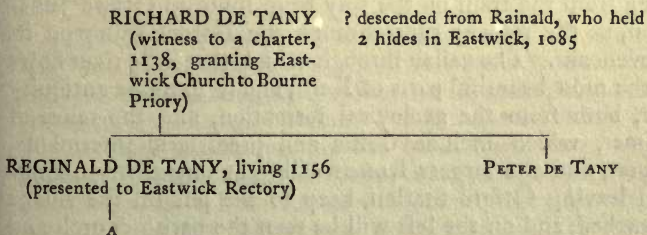
Pleas, perquisitions of court, fines, reliefs and heriots of the above tenants, 20*d.* One third of ferm of 13*s.* yearly paid by Robert de Geldeford for certain life tenements.

Fishery of the water adjoining the meadows and pastures assigned to her. One third of ferm paid yearly by Humphrey de Walden for a watermill held by him in Estwyk, which is not extended as it is wholly fallen down.

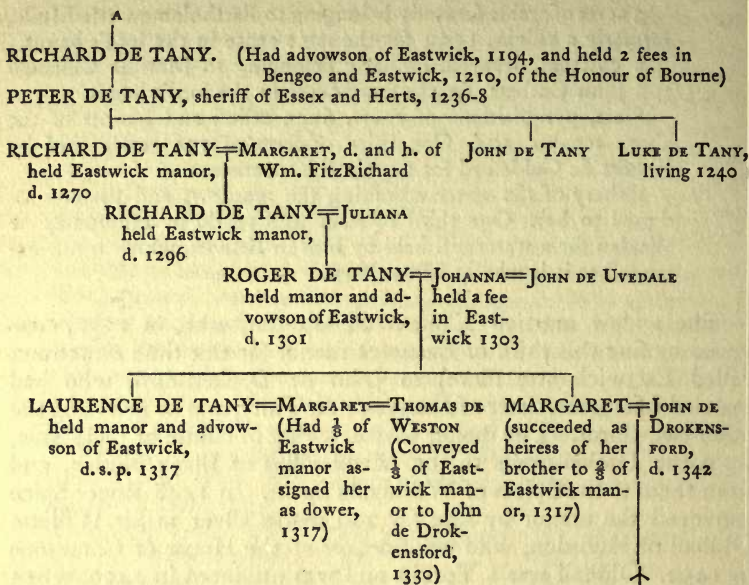
The widow married Thomas de Weston, who, in 1330, conveyed by fine this third of Eastwick manor (at this time sometimes called Eastwick atte fflore) to John de Drokensford, who had married Margaret, sister of Laurence de Tany, and so possessed the other two-thirds. The manor passed, owing to failure of male issue, from the Drokensfords to the Mandevilles of Black Notley, and from them to the Spices of Willingale Spain. In 1448 Roger Spice conveyed the manor by fine for 200 marks silver to Sir William Oldhall of Hunsdon, who was Speaker of the House of Commons in 1450. Oldhall was a Yorkist and was attainted in 1459, when the manors of Eastwick and Hunsdon lapsed to the Crown, and were finally given by Queen Elizabeth, in 1559, to her cousin, Sir Henry Cary, Lord Hunsdon. In 1641 Eastwick was sold by the Carys to Sir John Gore of Gilston, and the subsequent descent of the manor was the same as that of Gilston.

In Eastwick Church there is a tomb, on which is the recumbent figure of a knight crusader in chain armour, said to belong to either the de Ros or de Tany family; the latter seems most probable, as the de Ros family had nothing to do with Eastwick, though they held the adjacent manors of Gilston, and the de Tany's, as has been shown, held the manor of Eastwick for some time.

PEDIGREE OF DE TANY OF EASTWICK, HERTS.



RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.



RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES, NO. XIV.

Otford to Sutton-at-hone, Kent. Otford Junction (S. E. and C. Rly.) to Shoreham ($1\frac{1}{2}$ miles), Lullingstone (1 mile), Eynsford ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile), Farningham ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile), Horton Kirby ($1\frac{1}{4}$ miles), Sutton-at-hone ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile), about 7 miles in all. Map: Ordnance Survey (one-inch scale), sheets 271 and 287.

PART of the country in which this ramble is taken can be seen from the train on the way from town to Otford Junction, as the railway runs through the Darent valley on its way to Sevenoaks. The valley through which that little river flows is one of the most beautiful parts of Kent, and its extreme antiquity is evident, both from the geological formation, and the relics of former times, which include Celtic and prehistoric interments, Saxon tombs, and the largest Roman villa yet unearthed in England. On leaving Otford Station, keep to the left till the village pond is reached, and on the left will be seen the parish church and

RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

the ruins of a once magnificent archiepiscopal Palace. There is nothing much to detain the sight-seer in Otford Church, except its antique and picturesque old stumpy tower and spire; but the Palace survives in the ruins of its chapel, part of a tower, and a fragment of the cloisters. It was a favourite residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, and a possession of the See from the time of Lanfranc. Thomas à Becket lived here for some time, and left a curse and a blessing behind him. The curse was laid on the nightingales of Otford for disturbing him at his devotions, and has long since faded away. The blessing, however, still remains in the shape of a spring called "Becket's Well," which gushed out of the Palace grounds under a blow of his staff, and continues to flow at the present time. The Palace was almost wholly rebuilt by Archbishop Warham (1504-1532) at the enormous cost of £33,000, and five years after his death it was handed over to Henry VIII. by the subservient Cranmer.

Returning to the road, our route lies through part of Otford village, which can boast of much quaint and picturesque cottage architecture. Turn up a path opposite the post-office, which runs through fields alongside the river, but at some distance from it. The fertile beauty and remarkable width of the valley is here very noticeable, as it cuts through the line of chalk hills. The path enters Shoreham Park by a turnstile in an oak fence. Immediately on the left and near the river is an ancient farmhouse known as Filston Manor, formerly held by the de Clares, and then worth a knight's fee. It contains some good old woodwork, and has a picturesque appearance. Passing the uninteresting modern Gothic house, Shoreham Place, the path comes out into the road just opposite Shoreham Church. Turn to the left and then to the right, and the lych-gate will be seen, a modern but successful design. The church does not possess much architectural interest, but its fifteenth-century rood-screen is the only one in Kent which retains its loft. The screen is of oak, with foliated tracery and vaulting. The loft is six feet wide, and is reached by a spiral stone staircase in the north wall. Shoreham village has some quaint old houses, especially the "George Inn" opposite the church.

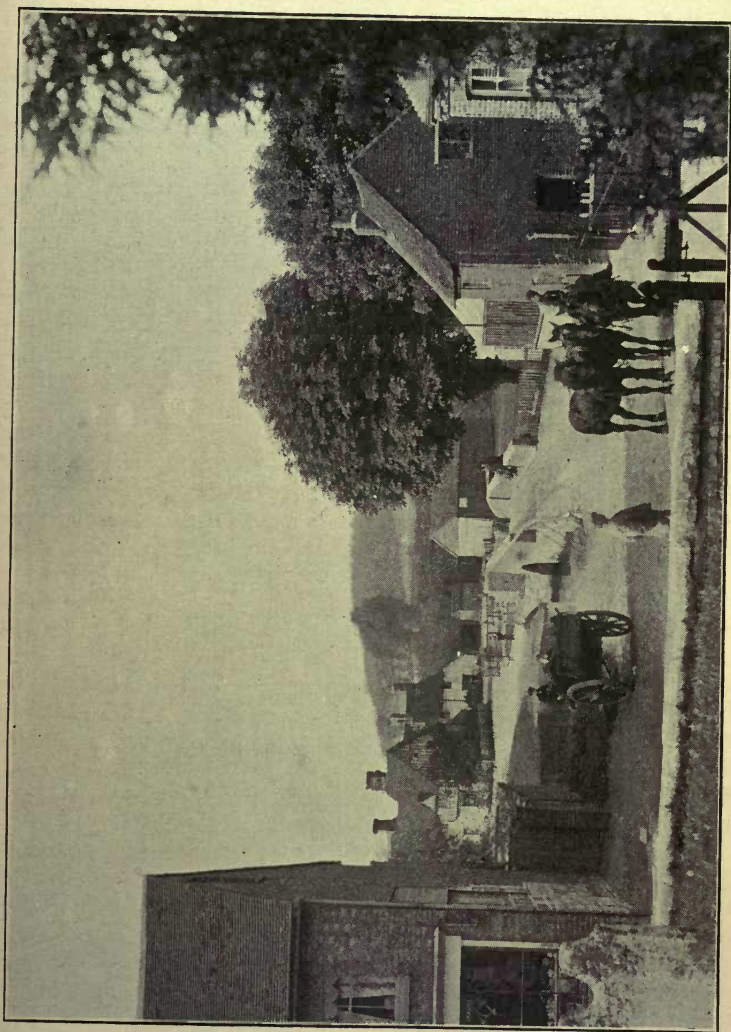
Following the road past the inn, we cross the Darent for the first time in our ramble—it will not be the only time. Turn to the right at the top, and keep along the Eynsford Road; a footpath going past a tall mill-chimney can be taken, but it is better to go by the road, which runs up the hillside just here. A little way ahead on the left stands the house which Sir Joseph Prestwich, the famous geologist, built for himself some years ago, taking care to plant his grounds beforehand. After passing a direction-post, turn

RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

down to the right by a caution notice, where the footpath from the mill meets the road again by a cottage. Just beyond this point, an ancient timbered farmhouse on the right marks the site of Shoreham Castle, a small stronghold which has been in ruins for more than three hundred years. It could never have been an important post, and its history is quite obscure, only the names of a few mediæval owners being known.

Further on, the road crosses the Darent by a small bridge, and we get a most delightful view of Sir William Hart-Dyke's ancestral home, Lullingstone House. On the right of the view is the ancient red-brick mansion with its tiled roofs, in the middle stands the little parish church of St. Botolph, and on the left is a fine brick gateway built by a former owner about 1498. Here Rokesly, Peché, Hart, and Dyke have succeeded one another in unbroken descent for five hundred years, and the church is a perfect treasury of their brasses and monuments. The key can be obtained from Sir W. Hart-Dyke's gardener, and the visitor should not fail to see the many interesting memorials collected within the little building. There is a very fine oaken rood-screen erected by a Peché early in the sixteenth century. Its mouldings and ornaments show a remarkable blending of early Renaissance and late Gothic detail, very similar to the designs of the Italian Torregiano, who did so much work at Westminster about that time. Prominent among the decorations of the screen is the punning Peché device—a peach-stone bearing an *p*. This also occurs on the magnificent canopied tomb to the last of that family in the chancel. Many other fine tombs will attract attention; and the glass of the chancel windows is worthy of close examination; indeed, hours might be well spent in this delightful little church, so curiously isolated from the world that it looks like Sir W. Hart-Dyke's private chapel, and, standing in the midst of a smooth lawn, has not even a path leading to its door. The parish has always been an extremely small one, including hardly more than half-a-dozen houses.

The road, after crossing the little bridge above-mentioned, comes out on the main road from Otford, and, passing the entrance lodge of Lullingstone House, runs under the railway close to Eynsford Station. Here the pedestrian will notice a newly-made path on the left side of the road, planted with trees and extending to Eynsford village. This is the result of the "Arbor Day" celebration held here last November, an annual festival which has been observed in Eynsford since 1897, owing to the energy of a resident, Mr. E. D. Till. Other specimens of planting will be seen further on in the village, which owes much to his care in striving to preserve its rustic beauty unimpaired.



Eynsford Bridge and Tudor House.

From a photograph by E. C. Youens, Dartford.

RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

The parish church is an ancient and interesting structure chiefly of Early English work, possessing a most unusual feature in its apsidal east end lighted by tall lancet windows. The visitor will find a full description of its architecture and history hung up in the porch for his perusal, a convenience which other parishes would do well to imitate. Just opposite the church, a fine old mediaeval bridge over the Darent and an ancient half-timbered cottage make a delightful group much beloved of artists. Further on, opposite the Eynsford Castle Hotel, a road on the left leads down to the ruined Castle near the river. Portions of the keep and curtain wall are still standing, built of flint rubble and immensely thick. Like that at Shoreham, this Castle has an obscure history, though its possessors for several generations took their name from the village.

Following the road on past the paper-mill, we come to a broad ash-path on the left which leads by a short cut to Farningham, a most picturesque village on the Maidstone Road, but possessing nothing of remarkable interest. Turn up the village street past the church and over the bridge, and take the Dartford Road on the right by the "Chequers Inn." After about ten minutes' walk a turn on the right leads down to the river again, past the grounds of "Franks," a fine specimen of an Elizabethan manor-house. The estate was owned in the fifteenth century by John Martyn, a Justice of the Common Pleas, and has since passed through many hands. A stile on the left, across a little bridge, leads over the fields by an ash-path to Horton Kirby. Here the visitor will find a most picturesque and charming little village street, full of quaint and irregular buildings. The road curves round to the right, past a fine large thatched barn, and skirts the churchyard. Horton Church is remarkably large for so small a place. Its chancel, transepts, and tower piers are of beautiful Early English work, but the tower is of modern brick. There are no fine monuments inside, but it is worth a visit for its architecture.

Following the road again, we come to the railway viaduct and some hideous paper-mills. Keep to the left by the embankment, and the Dartford Road is soon reached again by Farningham Road Station. Just the other side of the railway arch lies Sutton-at-hone, an ancient village, but much spoilt by modern cottages. The old brick-almshouses, dating from 1597, make a pleasant feature in the midst of much modern ugliness. Immediately after passing an entrance lodge some way further on the right, an ancient house will be noticed standing down by the river and surrounded by trees. This is the modern representative of a once important Commandery owned by the powerful Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The house includes the east end of the knights' beautiful Early English

RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

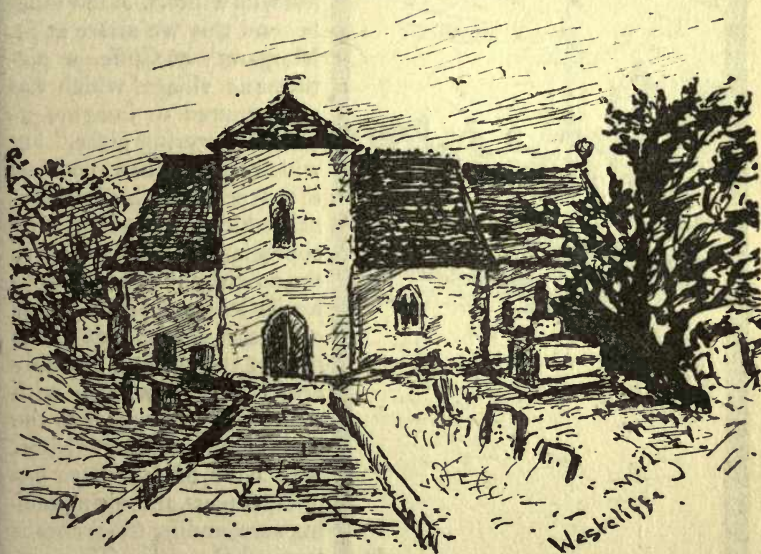
chapel, the only relic of the original buildings, and it is still known as "St. John's." The estate was bought by Abraham Hill in 1660, who in 1663 became one of the Founders of the Royal Society, and was a friend of Evelyn and Pepys. He died here in 1721, but it was not till 1780 that his relatives finally parted with the property. At another fine old mansion in the parish, Sutton Place, lived an earlier Kentish worthy, Sir Thomas Smythe. He died there in 1625, presumably of the plague, and lies buried under a fine canopied monument in Sutton Church. He is described as "late Governor of y^e East Indian, Moscovia, French, and Sommer Iland Companies, Treasurer for the Virginian Plantation, Prime Undertaker for that noble Designe the Discoverie of the North West Passage, One of ye cheefe Commissioners for ye Navie Roial, and sometye Ambassador from y^e Ma^{tie} of Gr. Brit. to ye Emperour and Great Duke of Russia & Moscovia." He left many benefactions to the Skinners' Company, to their Grammar School at Tonbridge, and many Kentish parishes. Sutton Church stands at some distance from the village, and is reached by a turning to the left past the schools. It should certainly be visited for the sake of the Smythe and Hill monuments, and for its fine Jacobean pulpit and carved panels in the pews. Hasted, the historian of Kent, who lived for some years here at St. John's, says that the church roof was entirely destroyed by fire in 1615, "by a person's firing off a gun in the church at a bird that had taken shelter in it"!

Having now reached the end of our ramble, the visitor can return to town from Farningham Road Station by a short cut across a field at the end of the village, unless he prefers to extend his ramble about a mile further on, to the ancient parish church of Darenth, where he will find an early vaulted Norman chancel and some Saxon windows. Close by, was discovered in 1894 the largest Roman villa yet known in Britain. It has now been covered up again, but pieces of flue-tiles are visible in the walls of Darenth Church, utilized by Saxon or Norman workmen.

RAMBLE NO. XV.

Dover (S. E. and C. Rly.) from London (76¼ miles), St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe (4 miles), Deal (the train can be taken from Martin Mill Station, 1½ mile distant from St. Margaret's, to Deal), Sandwich (5—6 miles). About 10 miles in all, or, if the train be taken to Sandwich from Deal, 5½ miles. Map: Ordnance Survey (one-inch scale), sheet 290?

DOVER, as one of the principal points of communication between England and the Continent, is perhaps less generally known to the tourist than many towns of fewer interests and attractions. There is, however, much to recommend it as a centre—or more correctly speaking as a base—for Rambles



in the most interesting parts of Kent. Leaving the old Cinque Port, with its clustering memories of past days, and its present awakening to new fame, we ascend the steep hill which winds under the castle walls, and gradually reaches the summit of the cliff on which stand the Pharos, or Roman lighthouse, and the castle, the scene of stirring events in centuries that are gone. From here the wide expanse of downland is impressive, and on a clear day the French coast is plainly visible. Looking towards Ramsgate

RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

there is a fine distant view over a stretch of tableland of varying colours, broken at intervals by clumps of woodland and groups of farm buildings, with a white-sailed windmill in the foreground.



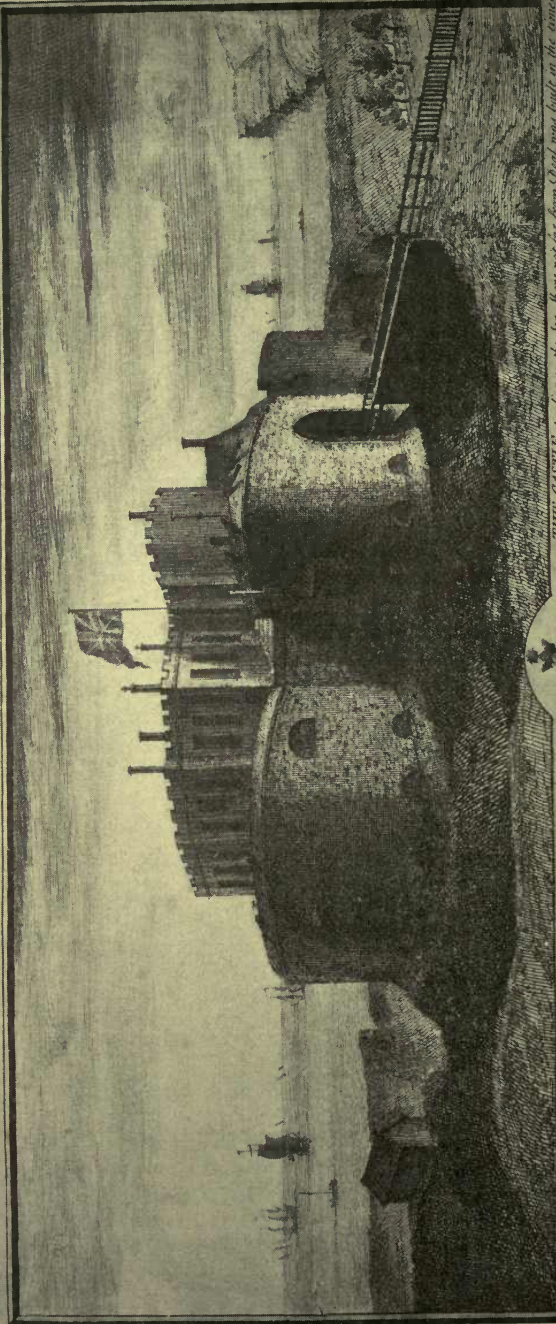
Passing on our way the first thing that deserves notice is the handful of cottages and deserted church which represent the village of Westcliffe. A halt may be called here to inspect the small church, which has some interesting Norman remains, and also an ancient yew-tree in the churchyard, which must have survived the storms of countless wild winters. A few miles beyond this we arrive at St. Margaret's-at-Cliffe, a picturesque village which has endeavoured to imagine itself a "watering place," but which still retains a good deal of that peaceful air of remoteness which attracts those who appreciate a sunny shelter in the downs, a snug bay famous for its lobsters, and a grand old parish church, one of the best in the county, probably erected by Anselm, with many items to appeal to the architecture-seeking visitor. The nave of four bays has circular piers, and the moulding surrounding the arches is particularly rich. The circular chancel arch is also unusually lofty, reaching to the windows of the clerestory.

The curious shallow porch, c. 1130 (illustrated in Parker's "Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture," 1861), has but very slight projection, and terminates, as was commonly the case at that period, in a pediment. The exterior is emblematical of the Trinity, and among other subjects of decoration will be noticed the fleur de lys,

148a



THE NORTH WEST VIEW OF WALMER CASTLE, IN THE COUNTY OF KENT.



THIS CASTLE, standing on the sea shore, not far from Deal, was built in the time of A. Hen. III. It tower was the seat of the Noble Family of Crickliffe from the time till A. Hen. Ist reign when Sir Thomas Arundel an Earl being without issue by one of his Daughters and Letters marrying, Richard Duke of York, it came to it by one of his Daughters & children of St. John's College, who of it gave it to Sir John Will. Scott Esq. and next to Hen. Boham Esq. whose Son, John Will. Scott Esq. by a lady his wife daughter to Hen. Arundel came to him, who A. Hen. 8th sold it to Sir John by Marriage conveyed to Richard Arundel Mareschal since A. Hen. 1517 sold it to Sir John Mareschal of Kentish Esq. in which Family it now remains.



To the Rth Hon^{ble} CHARLES EARL of MIDDLESEX
 Sons their Apparent to the most Noble LIONEL Duke of Dorset
 This Prospect with all Submissions is inscrib'd by
 his Lordships most Humble Servant Christ. Her. 6th
 Sam. W. Heath Esq. Princl.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

the thistle, the rose, and the Greek cross. St. Margaret's still rings its curfew bell, the expense of which, according to tradition, is provided for by the will of a shepherd, who, losing his way, was dashed to pieces over the cliff.

A few miles further on our way we come to Deal and Walmer, towns which have few attractions to offer the antiquary. Their respective castles were both blockhouses of Henry VIII's date, and were built in the troublous times when it seemed that England would have to stand single-handed against a combination of foreign powers. In Walmer Castle the curious can see the room in which the Duke of Wellington died, and his camp bedstead and other relics. The country around here is dull, and lacking in beauty, but there are a few churches in the neighbourhood worthy of notice, notably those of Northbourne, and Great Mongeham, the former of which contains the white marble tomb of Sir Edwin Sandys and his wife, dating from 1629. Turning our backs on Deal, and continuing Eastward along the shore, we strike a sandy grass-grown road, sacred to market carts, golfers, and those who quit beaten tracks and prefer the open marshland with its soft, hazy lights, its exhilarating breezes, and above all its delightful prospect of Sandwich, the "town of memories," the deserted outpost, whose charms it is hard to describe, and impossible to exaggerate. To tell of the fascinations of Sandwich is beyond the power of any pen! The brush alone can picture the red roofs, and carved gable ends, the gray church towers, and the old gateways of this sleepy port where every turn and corner reveal fresh details of attraction, so that the day-visitor bids adieu to the shrine of his pilgrimage with the firm intention of spending many more hours with camera or sketch-book, exploring the maze of streets, each one of which is a revelation of the taste and ingenuity of the old-world builder.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

WALMER CASTLE.—The old print of the north-west view of Walmer Castle, published by S. and N. Buck in 1735, a reproduction of which is given in the plate opposite, supplies a few particulars about Walmer and its castle.

Concerning the Crioll family mentioned in the print, it may be interesting to note that ruins, said to be the remains of their manor house, still exist near the graveyard of the old church.

The Castle is chiefly interesting by reason of its having been the residence of many illustrious persons—notably, the Duke of Wellington,

NOTES AND QUERIES.

who was Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports from 1829 to his death in 1852. The building is always associated in my mind with that great man, whom I have often seen in Walmer Church, or walking home, as he was accustomed to do after service, when he would politely return the salute of anyone, however young; and frequently, too, on horseback riding up and down on the flat ground in front of the Castle, when sometimes he would stop and speak in a cheery way to some child playing about.

The attention of the nation has recently been much drawn to Walmer Castle by reason of the dangerous illness of Lady Curzon, the wife of the Viceroy of India and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, while residing there.

As a residence the Castle has been considerably improved since the Bucks made the engraving; and the gardens and grounds having been well planted with trees, the place is much more sheltered and picturesque.

My chief object in writing this note is to call attention to a stone affixed to the end of the wall on the left-hand side of the passage leading across the moat to the drawbridge. This wall is shown in the print, but the stone is not indicated. The stone bears this inscription:

E : R.
THIS : CASTLE : WAS
BVILT : IN : THE
YEARE : 1540
THIS : WALL : WAS
REBVILT : IN : THE
YEARE : 1661.

I am unable to conjecture what the letters E. R. signify.

The Castle having been built in the reign of Henry VIII. and the wall rebuilt in that of Charles II., the first letter cannot represent the name of either of those kings. Nor are the letters the initials of the Warden of the Cinque Ports, or of the Governor of the Castle at the time the wall was rebuilt, when, it may be assumed, the stone was first put up.

From the Calendar of State Papers (Domestic) we learn that in July, 1660, the office of Warden of the Cinque Ports was granted to James, Duke of York, who continued to hold that position for some years.

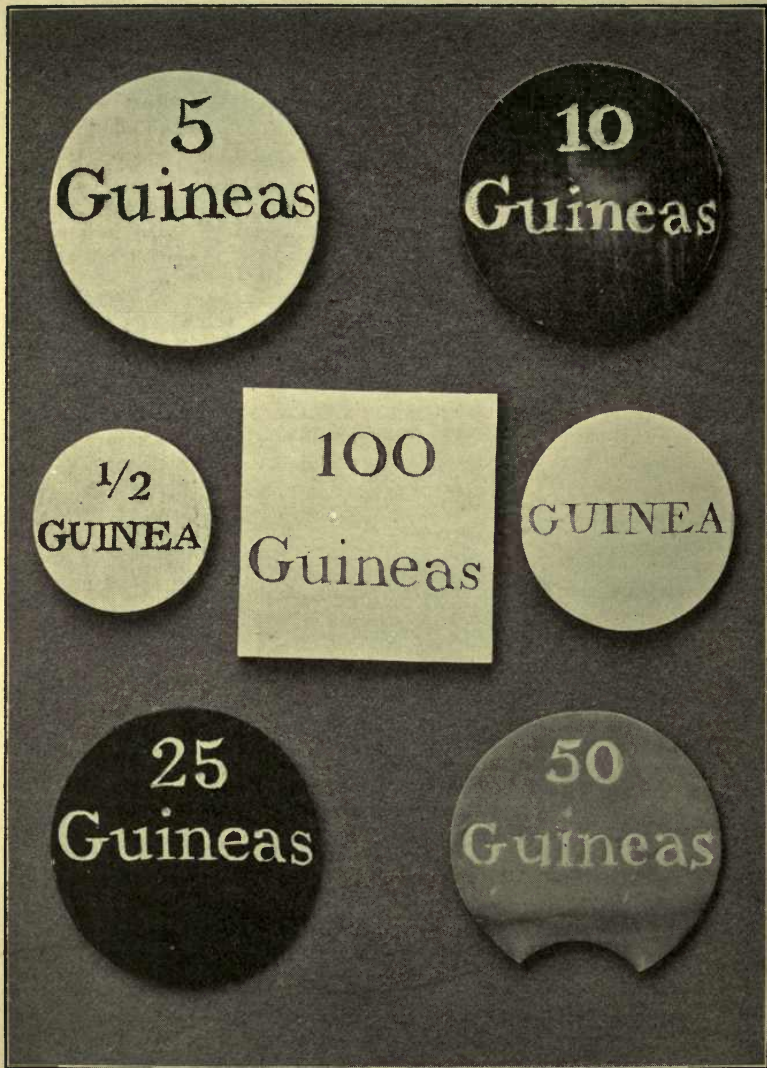
We also find that Sir John Mennes was Governor of Walmer Castle from 1660 to 1663, he having previously held that office in the reign of Charles I. It seems probable that it was he who rebuilt the wall, for, in August, 1662, he petitioned the King that upwards of £70, due by him to the Exchequer, might be remitted in consideration of his having expended £80 in repairs to the Castle. The petition was referred to the Lord Treasurer, and, in the following November, the amount was paid to Sir John Mennes in respect of such repairs.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

The first part of the paper is devoted to a description of the
 various species of plants which were collected during the
 expedition. The second part contains a list of the names of
 the collectors, and a list of the places where the plants were
 found. The third part is a list of the names of the
 various species of animals which were collected during the
 expedition. The fourth part is a list of the names of the
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 expedition. The seventh part is a list of the names of the
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 expedition. The eighth part is a list of the names of the
 various species of amphibians which were collected during the
 expedition. The ninth part is a list of the names of the
 various species of mammals which were collected during the
 expedition. The tenth part is a list of the names of the
 various species of birds which were collected during the
 expedition.



The following is a list of the names of the various species of
 plants which were collected during the expedition. The names
 are given in the order in which they were collected. The
 names of the collectors are given in parentheses after the
 names of the plants. The names of the places where the
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 after the names of the collectors.



Gambling Counters used at Brooks' Club.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The letters E. R. must have some signification, and I therefore raise the question, which perhaps some reader can, and I hope will, answer, what do these letters mean?—C. M. PHILLIPS, 5 Highgate Avenue, N.

GAMBLING COUNTERS.—In the plate opposite are reproduced some ivory counters which have recently come into my possession, and which were formerly used at Brooks' Club for gambling purposes, from the foundation of the club in 1764 until early in the last century. They are seven in number :

Half-guinea	.	.	White
Guinea	.	.	"
Five guineas	.	.	"
Ten	"	.	Red
Twenty-five guineas	.	.	Black
Fifty guineas	.	.	Green
One hundred guineas	.	.	White

On the reverse of each counter is the name "Brooks'," with a number. The following paragraph appears in the minutes of 20th March, 1862. "It is resolved that the Master of the Club should not be bound in future to provide counters, or to be answerable for the debts of losers at cards." It is, however, believed that the counters had not been used for many years before that date.—GERALD PONSONBY, 3 Stratford Place, W.

AGREEMENT FOR NEW BELL, HORSMONDEN, 1701.—By the courtesy of D. F. Kennard, Esq., of Maidstone, the following document has been transcribed from the original in his possession :

Articles of Agreement made concluded and agreed upon this Sixteenth day of January the yeare of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and one Between John Courthope gent Churchwarden of the parish church of Horsmonden in the County of Kent of the one part And Christopher Hudson of London Bellfounder of the other part as followeth (vizt.) :—

Whereas the said John Courthope on the day of the date hereof hath delivered to the said Christopher Hudson two old Bells weighing seven hundred pounds weight to be cast into one Bell for a treble-Bell to be hung upp in the Steeple of the said parish-Church of Horsmonden and to be made a tuneable Bell with the other four Bells already hung upp in the said Steeple. Now the said Christopher Hudson doth by these presents covenant and agree to and with the said John Courthope that he the said Christopher Hudson his executors or administrators shall and will before the tenth day of March next ensuing the date hereof at the rates and prices hereafter mentioned cast and make or cause and procure to be cast and made of the said two old Bells so farr as that mettle will goe and of so much good new Bell-mettle as shall bee needfull one good sound Bell for a Treble and deliver the same Bell with its appurtenances at Battle Bridge on board of one of the Maidstone Hoys And shall cause and procure the same Bell to be well and substantially hung upp in the said Steeple and made tuneable with the other foure Bells already hanging there. And the said John Courthope doth by these presents Covenant and agree to and with the said Christopher Hudson That he the said John Courthope his Executors or Administrators within tenn dayes next after the said Bell shall bee made and cast and hung upp in the said Steeple and made tuneable as is aforesaid Shall

NOTES AND QUERIES.

and will pay or cause to be paid unto the said Christopher Hudson his executors or Administrators for casting of the old Metall five and twenty shillings per hundredweight and after that rate for a lesser quantity than an hundredweight. And for what new Metall shall bee used in making of the said Bell the summe of six poundes & tenn shillings of like lawfull money of England per hundredweight and after that rate for a lesser quantity than an hundredweight. And for hanging of the said Bell the summe of Eight poundes of like money And the Brasses are to be weighed in [paper worn away] performance hereof each of the said parties doth by these presents binde himselfe to the other of them in the penall summe of forty poundes of lawfull money of England. In witnesse whereof the said parties have hereunto sett their hands and seales the day and yeare first above written. Sealed & delivered (upon paper legally stampt) in the presence of

The Bishop

Christoph Booth

The Bathurst

Christo: Hodson (seal)

The weight of the bells is six hundred three quarters & twenty two pounds.

2 3 0
4 0 22

5 March 1701

6 3 22

The new Bell weighes Seaven hundred a halfe & seaven pounds

C. q lbs

7 2 7

6 3 22

0 2 13

M^d That mr Hudson is not to bee at any charge of carryage of the Bell from Battle Bridge to Horsmonden Nor up nor downe agayne in Case there should bee occasion to . . . recast the Bell

R. H. ERNEST HILL.

THE following details, concerning the employments of the parishioners of Holy Trinity the Less in the year 1638, are taken from the same returns in Lambeth MS. 272 which furnished the interesting lists of street-signs published in this Magazine in January, 1902, and April, 1903.

HOLY TRINITY THE LESS.

Queenhithe Ward.

Dawson, printer; Watkins, Hatfeild, Hodgeson, Allans, Barker, Byrkit, Griffin, Winne, and Bowden, clothworkers; Berry, drawer of cloth; Plaistoe, and Wilson, bricklayers; Redmaine of the guard; Wilson, calendar; Atkinson, lighterman; Mason, draper; Dickons, marchand; Richard Harrison, parish clerke; widow Rich, chandler; French, imbroderer; Swinnerton, pewterer; Mervin, freemason; Goodman Pullis and Glasse, porters; Fletcher, silkdyer; Thos. Crump, victualler; John Angel, waterbearer; Anthony Box, tobacco-pipe maker; George Insworth, Mason and Burdon, taylor.

Bread Street Ward.

Graves, shoemaker; Westerne, draper; Reynes, Shilton, Glynn, Price, Cox, Flecknoe, Boaz, Runham, and Tassall, taylor; Small, hotpresser; Flud, cloth-worker; Fowell, and Grymes, marchants; Blades, winecooper; Thos. Bed, victualler; Hanson, scrivener; Hill, haberdasher; Cooper, chandler; Euan Phillips, saleman; Clating, hat-band maker.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Cordwayner's Ward.

Adam Byrkit, Smith, Wetherall, clothworkers; Weston, John Hollins, Rowland Smith, and Jones, taylors; Winnhall, victualler; Rybone, porter; Turner, woollen-draper; Cooke, marchant; Tomlins, freemason; Woossencroft, hot-presser; Reynold Catten, cooper.

Vintry Ward.

Joseph Davyes, and Bradgate, marchants; Downing, chirurgion; Tisicke, vinterer; John Milliet, baker; Burdon, hotpresser; Charne, silkweaver; Hooke, Pointer, Gough, Emmerson, and Dodgin, clothworkers.

In the parish of *St. George, Botolph Lane*, the only trade mentioned is that of "Dutch merchant," under which heading the following names are given:

Mum, Beck, Seamine, Artson, Crosse, Dupester, Lodowick the elder, Lodowick the younger, Candy's widow, Jacob, and Boverly.

R. H. E. H.

A THIRTEENTH-CENTURY CASUALTY.—The following is a translation of a quaint extract from an early Buckinghamshire Assize Roll. [Roll 62 m. 7, temp. Hen. III.]

A certain John of Hertford who carried Holy Water at Denham, when he wished to drive out some pigeons from a certain lantern at the Church of Denham, outside the same church, let fall a stone from that lantern upon the head of Agnes, wife of Robert de Denham, who was sitting in the church, so that the third day she died. And forthwith he absconded from the town of Denham. He is not taken nor attached, therefore in mercy. And since no felony can be noticed here, therefore in Imparlance.

E. LEGA-WEEKES.

OLD TOBACCO PIPES.—In Vol. V., No. 19 a note of mine appeared with reference to old tobacco pipes. In the following number Mr. R. T. Andrews gave me some slight advice for which I must thank him and which I duly followed. Through the kindness of a local tobacconist, to whom I had lent my extremely small collection of these pipes, I have been enabled to add several specimens thereto. One found in Whitehall bears the impression of a gauntlet, and was made by John Gauntlet of Amesbury, and dates from the seventeenth century. Another was found in making the Albert Embankment and is eighteenth century, and quite plain. Yet another was found on some land lately built upon near the Battersea Town Hall, Lavender Hill, S.W. It has a barrel-shaped bowl with an ornamental ring round the top, and a painted spur, date seventeenth century, found about three feet below the surface. I have also several fragments of old pipes found at the same time and place.

Will any reader kindly tell me when the briar pipe came into common use? My tobacconist gave me two, which he said were very early types. One has the bowl at an angle as in the old clays, and both have thin "rat's-tail" stems with a little tiny bit of amber for a mouthpiece, screwed directly into the wood and no metal mount. A few months ago I saw some old clay pipes in Warwick Castle Museum, but that particular case

NOTES AND QUERIES.

was in course of arrangement, so I can give no particulars. There is also a fine collection of them in the Horniman Museum, London Road, S.E., which is well worth a visit from the lover of small antiquities.—E. W. FRASER, 77 Heath Road, Clapham, S.W.

OLD HOUSES AT ST. ALBANS.—During the autumn of 1903 extensive alterations were made in the shop now occupied by Mr. Dowell in the High Street, which necessitated the demolition of several old cottages at the back of these premises. These cottages were situate on the western side of the passage leading from the High Street to the Abbey, known as "the Cloisters," and their removal laid bare the back of this interesting building and afforded the photographer an excellent opportunity. The house itself contains some fine pieces of carving of the Jacobean period, and is said to have been erected by Edward Strong, the master-builder of St. Paul's Cathedral, from Sir Christopher Wren's designs.—D. LAW-RANCE, St. Albans.

WILLESDEN LOCAL GUIDE AND HISTORY.—As I am writing for the above a concise historical survey of the parish and district from very early times to the present day, for publication in May or June, I shall be obliged if any readers of this Magazine who can communicate items for insertion will send them to me as soon as possible.—FRED HITCHIN-KEMP, 6 Beechfield Road, Catford, S.E.

ANCIENT STREET-NAME INDICATORS.—The accompanying indicator is at the N.E. end of Fenchurch Street, and has been rebuilt into the side wall of No. 1 Fenchurch Buildings.—F. E. ARDING.



AN interesting question having arisen in connection with Charles Lamb's lodgings in Russell Street, I shall be glad if any of your readers can inform me whether No. 20 Russell Street was, between the years 1817 and 1836, occupied by a bookseller of the name of Creed. Lamb's letters, when he was living in Russell Street, Covent Garden, were written from No. 20, which is next to the corner, but both Talfourd and Procter say



Old Houses at St. Albans.

REPLY.

that Lamb's lodgings were above an ironmonger's at the corner. An 1817 Directory gives Thomas Owen as the ironmonger who lived at No. 21. Procter, in an article in the "Athenæum" for 1835, says that in that year the ironmonger's (or brazier's) shop was occupied by Creed, a bookseller, and I have been told that Owen's shop in 1828 (five years after Lamb left for Islington) was at Nos. 20 and 21. The point would be settled if it should turn out that Creed was at No 20. As it has been hitherto thought that Lamb lived at the corner, and as this house is about to be pulled down, it is most interesting to know whether or not the place where many, if not most, of the "Essays of Elia" were written is to be shortly a thing of the past.—S. BUTTERWORTH, Major, R.A.M. Corps, The Castle, Carlisle.

REPLY.

CHURCH DEDICATED TO THE "WISDOM OF GOD."—This church is at Kingswood (Lower), close to the eighteenth milestone on the London and Reigate road. It was built about ten years ago, is very interesting, and is well worth a visit. The form is Greek with a separate campanile, and the interior is adorned with rare and costly marbles; yet it is a most perfect little mission church. Within are fragments of columns from the excavations of the ancient church of St. John, Patmos.—H. J. FOLEY, Brockham, Betchworth, Surrey.

REVIEWS.

A TRANSCRIPT OF THE FIRST VOLUME (1538-1636) OF THE PARISH REGISTER OF CHESHAM, BUCKS. By J. W. Garret-Pegge. London: Elliot Stock, 1904. 15s.

Quite a number of parish registers are now printed every year, and we can only devoutly hope that the transcripts of the originals are accurately made. For our own part we consider a parish register often presents the greatest difficulty to a transcriber; yet we find persons of but very slender experience in the "reading" of documents undertaking the transcript of a parish register with a light-heartedness that would be refreshing were it not somewhat alarming. Now we have not seen the register at Chesham and so cannot speak of Mr. Garrett-Pegge's capacity as a transcriber; but we can speak of his capacity as an editor, for it is manifest throughout the work. In our opinion no register has appeared better edited. The preface deals just enough, and not too much, with generalities as to registers, and the evidence adduced from this particular register as to the social condition of Chesham at different periods, and concerning the persons whose names appear in the register, is all to the point. We sincerely hope Mr. Garrett-Pegge will obtain a sufficient amount of public support for the present volume to warrant him in undertaking the transcription of a second.

REVIEWS.

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. SAVIOUR, SOUTHWARK. By Canon Thompson. Stock. 5s.

We do not think this title quite suitable, for the work is more of a guide-book than a history, and a very interesting guide-book it is, crammed full of interesting information regarding the fabric, but more especially the illustrious persons connected in some way with the church and the borough. The book deserves better printing, paper, and illustrations than it has. The use of "fancy" types in a work of this kind is quite out of place.

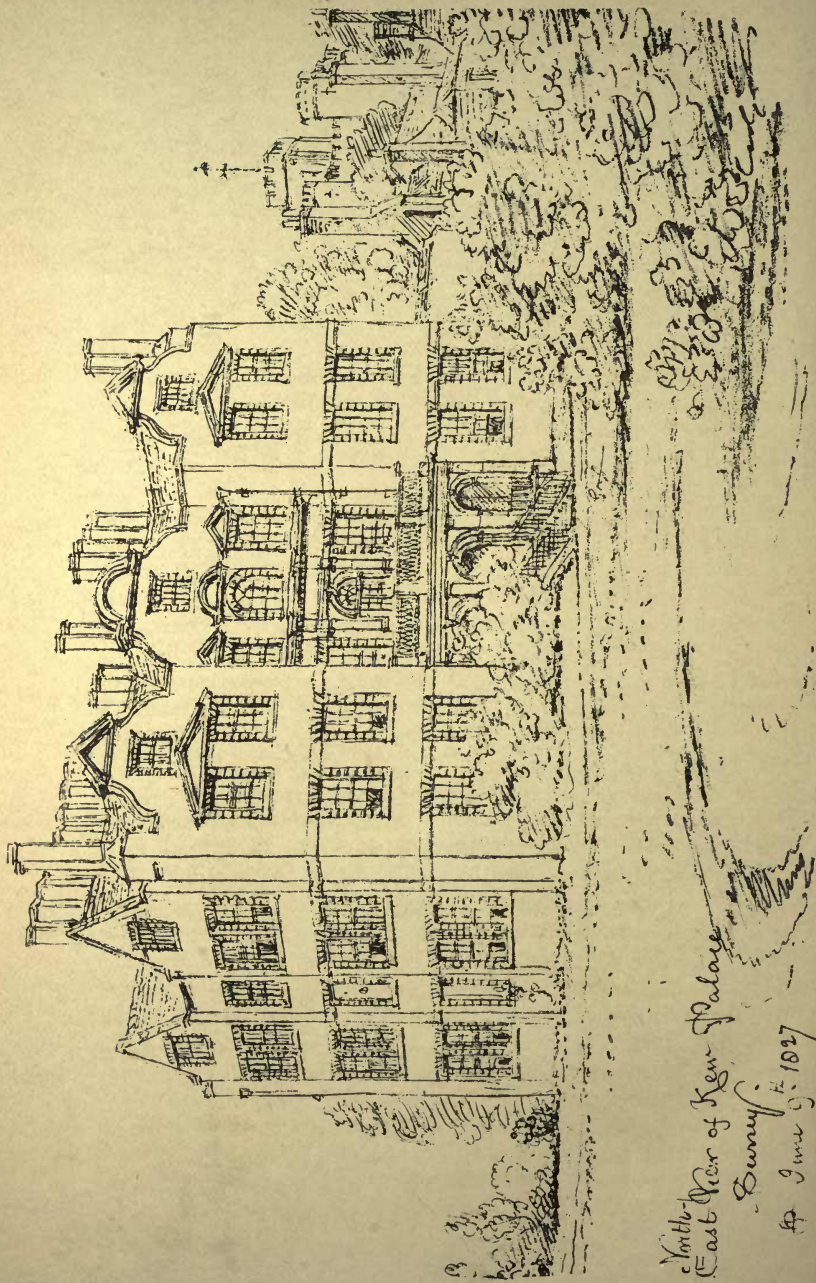
PICTURESQUE MIDDLESEX. By Duncan Moul and R. H. Ernest Hill. F. E. Robinson & Co., 1904. 6s. net.

"Picturesque" Middlesex. The adjective as applied to that county will make some folks, even Londoners, stare, for they think of all Middlesex as London or suburban; yet that it is aptly applied to many parts of the county is quickly demonstrated by those who will study Mr. Moul's excellent drawings and Mr. Hill's description of many of the localities dealt with. True electric trams and jerry builders are doing their best to obliterate picturesqueness, but it still exists, and the work before us will be a valuable record in after years. Mr. Hill's letterpress is very pleasant reading, and his little historic descriptions of the places with which he deals are as good and useful as the space at his disposal permitted them to be. We strongly advise those who are fond of rambles to study the book, and, in the light it sheds, explore some of the really beautiful districts of which Middlesex can still boast. Our counsel to them is to do so quickly, there is no telling how soon this rurality will vanish.

THE STORY OF HORNSEY. By R. O. Sherington. Illustrated. London: F. E. Robinson & Co. 2s. 6d. net.

In this volume we get just the kind of history we want in a book that is not intended as a serious antiquarian work, we mean the history of the place dealt with during the last fifty or sixty years. Mr. Sherington tells us all about the coming of the Great Northern Railway in 1850, and of the subsequent establishment of a railway service, suited to the individuals who are "something in the City," but nobody (save, of course, their worthy selves) knows what transformed Hornsey from a really rural neighbourhood into a—well, let us say for fear of hurting anyone's feelings by using a descriptive word—a neighbourhood that is not rural. We heartily commend the work to all interested in northern London. It is illustrated with a dozen very nicely drawn pen-and-ink sketches.

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Kenilworth
East Pier of Kenilworth Palace
Dunmyr
4 June 1827

THE ROYAL RESIDENCES OF KEW.

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

[Continued from p. 98.]

THE DUTCH HOUSE.

IN regard to this, the surviving royal house at Kew, two questions have hitherto been undetermined: (1) Does it occupy the site of the "Dairy House" which, in the reign of Elizabeth, belonged to the Earl of Leicester (see *ante* p. 85)? And (2) has the traditional name, "The Dutch House," a reasonable basis? To the first question the additional information gained supplies an almost positive affirmative. To the second question an affirmative answer can be given with certainty. These replies it will be convenient to give collectively.

Lysons (1792) apparently had found no connection between the two houses; Manning (1804) connects them without giving any proof; neither author uses the name "Dutch House," or refers to any Dutch association, although that is found in an older book than "Environs of London," one of almost similar title, viz., "Environs of London Described" (1761) presently to be quoted. Lysons says: "The old house opposite to the palace [Kew House] was formerly the property of Sir Hugh Portman, who is mentioned in a letter of Rowland White as the rich gentleman knighted by Her Majesty at Kew, 1595" ("Sydney Letters," i. 208). The statement is imperfect, as Sir Hugh is not identified with the distinguished English family of Portman; but he is not represented as a Dutchman or Dutch merchant. That distinction seems to have been first given to him by Brayley in his "Surrey" (1841), and it has since been repeated in all later accounts of the Dutch House, until at last he is described with but scant respect as "*one Hugh Portman a Dutch merchant.*" Moreover, the name Portman scarcely seeming to be Dutch, it has been suggested and accepted, in order to account for the traditional name "Dutch House," that this Sir Hugh had traded in Dutch merchandize, or that the style of architecture had given rise to the name; but its basis must be sought elsewhere, for Sir Hugh Portman never saw the house.

"The rich gentleman of Kew" was the then representative of the Portman family of Orchard Portman in Somersetshire (two miles south of Taunton), which estate Walter Portman acquired by marriage with the heiress Christina Orchard, *temp.* Henry VI.¹

¹ See pedigrees and accounts of the Portman family in Collinson's "Somerset-

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Walter's great-grandson, Sir William Portman, was sergeant-at-law to Henry VIII, and became Lord Chief Justice of England in the reign of Mary. He it was who acquired the Marylebone property, now Portman Square etc., and this formed part of the inheritance of his grandson Sir Hugh, who also became possessor—in what manner is not ascertained—of the Dairy House at Kew, where it appears he was residing in 1595 when knighted by Queen Elizabeth. But in 1591 he was living on his estate at Orchard, and was made Sheriff of Somersetshire, and in his will (at Somerset House) made after 1595, and proved 16th March, 1604 (N.S.), he describes himself of Orchard, knight, and directs his burial there. The will affords no information in regard to his property, the succession to which was, doubtless, settled, and not having married he disposes of legacies to his sisters, and of the residue to his brother John, his sole executor. But if there be no definition of the property in this will or in later wills, it is fully supplied in the inquisitions *p. m.* of Sir Hugh and three of his successors. All of these after enumerating the property in Somersetshire, and that of Lilleston alias Liston (now Lisson) and Marylebone, include two messuages in Kew, Surrey. The first of these is described as “a capital messuage in Kewe,” the second as “one other messuage there called le Deyrie howse with its appurtenances, two gardens or orchards, a pigeon house, and a rood of pasture.” (There is also indicated other Portman property in Richmond and Sheen or Mortlake.) This brings Sir Hugh Portman of Orchard, Somersetshire, definitely to the Dairy House at Kew. His two houses appear to have been, first, that referred to by Mrs. Papendiek as “the house at the head of the Green” not now existing; it stood just within Richmond Gardens, that is to say on the western side of Love Lane which lay between Richmond Gardens and Kew Gardens. In Rocque's plan of 1734 this house is indexed (59) “the Queen's House at Kew,” an indication of it being then in Queen Caroline's possession; but care must be taken not to mistake it for the other house also in the Queen's hands, viz., the Dutch House.¹ The second Portman house was that ascribed to them by Lysons, “the old house opposite to the palace [or Kew House],” *i.e.*, the Dutch House, or rather—as will be shown—the house which formerly occupied the site, and which, it can scarcely

shire,” iii. 274; Hutchin's “Dorsetshire,” i. 253; Burke's “Extinct Baronetage” and “Peerage”; Harleian Society, xi. 126; and, as there is some disparity of dates, the “G. E. C. Complete Baronetage.”

¹ There is a picture of the “Queen's House” in the margin of Rocque's plan; it appears to have been smaller than the Dutch House, and to have borne no resemblance to it.

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be doubted, was the Dairy House stated in the Portman inquisitions to have belonged to them. That the Dutch House stands on the site of the Dairy House is thus almost proved, the only room for question being, that whereas the Portman inquisitions point to two houses it is not defined which of them was the Dairy House. A strong witness, however, to the succession of the Dutch House to the Dairy House is the ancient crypt over which the later house is built. This crypt is evidently of a date as far back or further than the reign of Elizabeth, when, according to Lysons, the Earl of Leicester was master of the Dairy House.

We may think it probable that Leicester was residing here in 1550 when he married the ill-fated Amy Robsart at the church of West Sheen Monastery, conveniently near.¹ There is another Elizabethan magnate whom we should like to locate, viz., Sir John Puckering, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, who munificently entertained the Queen in December 1595. Where was his house? Could it have been one of the two houses of which Sir Hugh Portman died possessed in 1604? As Sir Hugh was present on the occasion of the Queen's visit we may conjecture that Her Majesty, having dined sumptuously at her Lord Keeper's, may have deigned to visit her loyal subject "the rich gentleman" in the adjacent house, and there, or perhaps walking in the pleasant garden by the river—where yet remains the relic of the elm she planted—dubbed him knight. The reference to the Queen's visit in Nichol's "Progresses" may here be welcome :

On Thursday Her Majesty dined at Kew, my lord keeper's house (who lately obtained of Her Majesty his suit for 100*l.* a year land in fee farm). Her entertainment for that meal was great and exceeding costly. At her first lighting she had a fine fan with a handle garnished with diamonds. When she was in the middle way between the garden-gate and the house there came running towards her one with a nosegay in his hand and delivered it unto her with a short well-penned speech ; it had a very rich jewel with many pendants of unfurled diamonds valued at 400*l.* at least. After dinner in her privy-chamber he gave her a fair pair of virginals. In her chamber he presented her with a fine gown and juppin, which things were very pleasing to Her Highness ; and to grace his lordship the more she of herself took from him a salt, a spoon, and a fork of fair agate.

Sir John Puckering "died in his villa at Kew" 30th April, 1596 ("Dict. Nat. Biog."), and Sir Hugh Portman died in March, 1604, so that if Sir John's house was, after his death, occupied by Sir

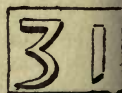
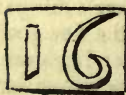
¹ Lysons. But "Sheen" in the "Journal of Edward VI." may mean Richmond. "Dict. Nat. Biog." has "at the royal palace of Sheen."

THE ROYAL RESIDENCES OF KEW.

Hugh, the latter held it nearly eight years, but it is not probable that he lived much at Kew.

We will now take Lysons's account of the transition. He says that Sir John Portman [a successor of Sir Hugh] sold the old house in 1636 to Samuel Fortrey. But in 1636 there was no Sir John Portman. After Sir Hugh, who died unmarried, came his brother John, knighted 1605, and created a baronet 25th March, 1611. He died in 1612 leaving four sons all of whom in turn succeeded to the baronetcy, for with exception of the fourth they died unmarried while still young men. Of these Sir Henry died in February, 1624; Sir John died at Oxford University in December, 1624, aged nineteen; Sir Hugh died M.P. for Taunton in 1630, aged twenty-two; and thus to Sir William the youngest it was left to continue the family. Thus Lysons's date, 1636, for the sale of the house appears to be incorrect; he does not say where he found the record. If the sale were in the time of Sir John it could not have been later than 1624. Now the date over the principal door of the Dutch House is "1631," and there is no reason to regard this date otherwise than as that of the building, placed in the usual position. It may therefore be either that Fortrey purchased some seven years previous to rebuilding, or that he purchased from a later Portman than stated by Lysons, perhaps from the Sir Hugh who died in 1630.¹

And now to show the origin of the name "Dutch House"; it is perfectly authentic. Samuel Fortrey, who built it, was a Dutchman, or at all events was born on shipboard of Dutch parents when crossing the Channel from Dieppe to England, where they "took asylum from the persecution of the Spanish in the reign of Elizabeth." His father, or grandfather (there is a discrepancy in the pedigrees), was John or Nicholas de la Forterie of Lisle, in Flanders, and his wife was Katharine (or Catherine), daughter of James de Latfeur of Hainault. The initials of this couple, Fortrey, Samuel and Catherine, accompany the date "1631" over the house-door,



¹ There is no *inquis. p. m.* of this Sir Hugh's property. That he died in 1630 is shown by an existing funeral sermon; his will, however, was not proved until 1632 as stated in the G. E. C. Baronetage, which in other respects is followed above.

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and it cannot be doubted that they were the builders.¹ Samuel Fortrey was the Dutch merchant heard of at Kew; he and others of his family had flourished as merchants in London, and formed two branches, viz., that which came to Kew, and later was located at Byall Fen, near Ely, Cambridgeshire; and that settled at Wombwell Hall, Northfleet, Kent; both of them are long extinct. The builder of the house at Kew was probably of mature age when he built it; he left it to his only son, Samuel, who, as of Dutch descent, became appropriately engaged in the drainage of the fens of Ely, and one of his three sons, William Fortrey (who married an heiress, Anne Whalley, of Norton, Leicestershire), sold it in 1697, according to Lysons, to Sir Richard Levett, Alderman of London, and Lord Mayor in 1700. Sir Richard died in 1710 (his tomb is at Richmond), his son Richard, also alderman, succeeded, and a third Richard, a clergyman, obtained by marriage for his descendants the estate of Milford Hall, near Stafford, where the family is yet seated.²

Lysons next tells us that Queen Caroline (consort of George II.), took a long lease of "the old house opposite to the Palace, formerly the property of Sir Hugh Portman," and that in 1781—the lease not then expired—it was bought by the King from the descendants of Sir Richard Levett. The lease probably was taken by Queen Caroline not long before her death, which occurred in 1737, and at this time it appears that she acquired two houses at Kew. For in "London and its Environs Described" (1761), before quoted, we read (iii. 274), "Her late Majesty Queen Caroline here [Kew] purchased [*sic*] Lady Eyre's seat for the Duke of Cumberland, and Sir Thomas Abney's for the Princesses Amelia and Caroline;" and further (v. 260), "opposite the Prince's house [*i.e.* Kew House, but this must have been written at least ten years before 1761, if in the time of Frederick, Prince of Wales, who died in 1751] is the Princess Amelia's, *built by a Dutch architect.*" The latter reference is surely to the Dutch House; the house first mentioned was probably that we have discussed, viz., that which Rocque in 1734 called "the Queen's House," the name apparently pointing to its recent acquisition by Queen Caroline. But the introduction of two householders unmentioned by Lysons raises the question:

¹ See accounts and pedigrees of Fortrey in Nichol's "Leicestershire," ii. Pt. II. 446 (where it is expressly said that Fortrey "of Richmond" "built the house opposite to Kew Palace, which has since been inhabited by some of the Royal Family.") "The Genealogist" (1879), iii. 297; Lysons's "Magna Britannia" (Cambridgeshire), ii. 386; Hasted's "Kent," i. 440; Harleian Society, xv. 285.

² For Levett, see Harleian Society, viii. 437; Burke's "Landed Gentry" (1898).

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Which were the houses of Lady Eyre and Sir Thomas Abney? Lady Eyre was the widow of Sir Charles Eyre, late Governor of Fort William, Bengal, who died in 1729; his tomb is in Kew churchyard. In his will (at Somerset House), he is Sir Charles Eyre of Kew Green, and he leaves his house, gardens, outhouses and appurtenances at Kew Green to his wife, with powers to sell. Therefore he was owner, not merely tenant, and as there are on Rocque's map few houses in the immediate vicinity to choose from, it may be conjectured that Eyre's house was that which, after the Queen's acquisition, was called "the Queen's House." The other house acquired by Queen Caroline, and associated with her daughter, the Princess Amelia, was said to have been built by a Dutch architect. That we can safely assume was the Dutch House. Sir Thomas Abney's connection with it, however, is inexplicable. He succeeded Sir Richard Levett as Lord Mayor in 1701, but no other link is discovered between them, nor does it appear that Abney had any connection with Kew. His country seat was Theobalds, Cheshunt, and, moreover, he died in 1722, five years before Caroline became queen consort. Thus it may be thought that in the quoted statement Levett should be read for Abney, and that both having filled the office of Lord Mayor, a mistake was made in the name.

The will of Sir Richard Levett (also at Somerset House) shows that he possessed two houses at Kew, one a copyhold messuage held of the Manor of Richmond, the other "a capital messuage called Kew." Of these, the first seems to have been the after "Queen's House"; the second, without doubt, was the Dutch House. His heir, apparently, did not long retain them; probably a few years after Lady Levett's death in 1722 one was sold and the other leased, as Lysons says, to Queen Caroline. On Burrell's map of 1771 the names Levett and Blackborne (they were connected by marriage) appear on the land adjoining the Dutch House; in 1781, we are told, the King bought the freehold.

In 1734, as shown by Rocque, Anne, Princess Royal, had the Dutch House; she was married that year to the Prince of Orange, so it may have been then that her sisters Amelia and Caroline, respectively of twenty-four and twenty-one years, came to the house. A "Handbook to Kew Gardens," of no more venerable date than 1851, seems to represent the current report when it says of the house "it first came into possession of the present Royal Family through the Princess Amelia, daughter of George II." This lady seems to have retained the house many years. Her sister Caroline, who at first may have shared it with her, almost retired from the world after her mother's death in 1737, and, disappointed in love—it is said—lived in seclusion in apartments at St. James's until she

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died in 1757. The Princess Amelia was of firmer mould, though she too had been the intended wife of Frederick the Great of Prussia. In 1751 the King, her father, made her Ranger of Richmond Park, and while holding that office she is said to have occupied the White Lodge (lately built and afterwards enlarged), and it is probable that she then gave up the Dutch House; for three years later, 1754, we find by our map that it was then occupied by her nephew, the young Prince of Wales, afterwards George III. For ten years she held despotic sway over the Park, and made herself very objectionable by excluding not only citizens but even members of the peerage. The contest was of some duration, but finally legal judgment was given against the powers she claimed; whereon she resigned the Rangership in 1761, and was appeased by the young King with an equal revenue, and the gift of a house at Gunnersbury. This, as her country retreat during the remaining twenty-five years of her life, she maintained with some state, her brilliant receptions being frequently mentioned in the letters of her intimate friend, Horace Walpole. She died in 1786, aged seventy-six, at her town house in Cavendish Square. George III., as we have seen, after his accession and marriage, made Richmond Lodge his country residence, and so continued to use it until it became too small for his rapidly increasing family. The Dutch House, doubtless, soon became an auxiliary, but after twelve years it was resolved that the royal residence should be transferred to Kew House, which, though perhaps scarcely larger than Richmond Lodge, had the advantage of having in its immediate vicinity several houses which might serve the royal requirement. The transfer became effective, according to Mrs. Papendiek, by the removal of the King's mother to the Dutch House; "she gave up the more elegant and by far the more desirable house of the two, and fixed herself" in the other. The event being thus specifically related, it has, perhaps, been too positively negatived (*ante*, p. 93), but as the recorder was but seven years old at the time, and dictated the circumstance sixty years after its occurrence, and there being no other evidence of it, doubt may be pardoned. The date of the King's coming to Kew House is found to have been later than that furnished by the lady's memory, and as it is certainly ascertained not to have taken place until three months after the Princess Dowager's death, it is scarcely probable that she had moved. That she had done so in anticipation is possible, but nothing to that effect having been discovered in contemporary journals, the Princess's residence in the Dutch House appears to be very doubtful. Before resuming the narrative, some remark may be made as to the house itself.

It seems always to have been thought that the house had some-

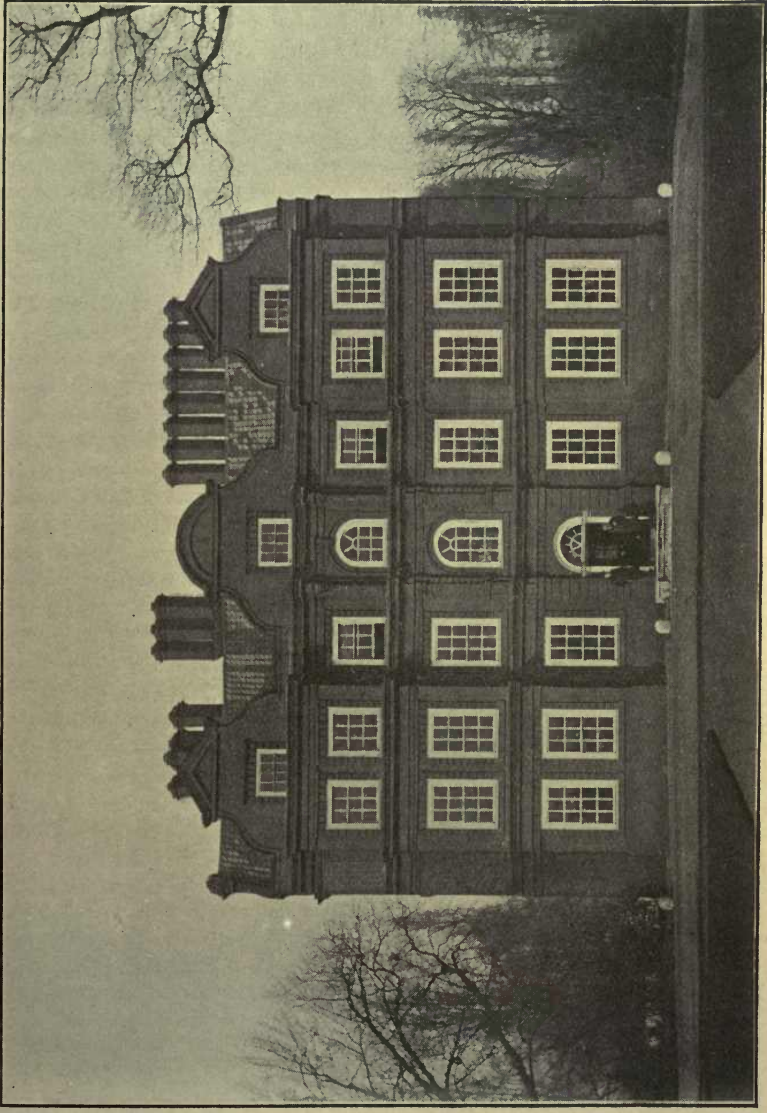
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thing Dutch about it, a Dutch tradition clung to it, hence its name. The fact of its having been built by and for a Dutchman being forgotten, it was attributed to a Dutch architect, or a Dutch merchant, or a merchant trading in Dutch goods had lived in it. There was the usual element of fact in the tradition, but the error lay in making the reputed owner, Sir Hugh Portman, the Dutch merchant. The house being built of ruddy red brick, with ornamental mouldings of the same material, the colour constitutes not its least attraction. The elevation may on a first view appear to be somewhat formal, but on closer approach delicately moulded string-courses, pilasters, and renaissance ornament are revealed and admired. These details, unfortunately, are scarcely perceptible in the general view presented in our photograph.¹ The ornamentation is decidedly "Jacobean," yet the elevation may be thought flat if compared with that of contemporary English houses, notwithstanding that prominent string-courses or cornices divide the storeys; the face is not in one plane, but the three feet projection of the two side parts is scarcely appreciable at a little distance. The repetition of very plain sash windows (probably of later date than the walls), the paucity of the entrance, the plainness of the numerous chimney-shafts in groups, and perhaps the lines of the three surmounting dormer gables, may be thought to have Dutch character. But whether this is so or not must be left to the judgment of those familiar with contemporary Flemish houses.

The interest of the house is enhanced by the few vestiges seen of the old house on the site of which it stands, the Dairy House of Lord Leicester and Sir Hugh Portman, as with good reason we may believe it to have been. The principal relic is the groined-vaulted crypt, apparently of the later Gothic period; on the ground-floor, in a small room, is found Tudor wainscotting carved in the "linen pattern;" the large room, now called "the King's dining-room," has the Tudor double rose as the centre ornament of the ceiling, but this probably is only a revival, as a veritable Jacobean design is seen over a door in the same room; and on the second floor is found a Tudor arched fireplace, which seems to have been transplanted from the older building. We will now continue the record of royal habitation.

George III. had known the Dutch House all his life; in his youth he had lived in it, and after reigning more than forty years he

¹ Our second view, the north-east face towards the river, is reproduced from a pencil sketch by J. Buckler, 1827. The veranda, with entrance on this side, has been removed. On the right is shown a low range of buildings now for the most part demolished, as well as a portion of the "Castellated Palace" built by George III and removed by George IV.



The Old Palace, or Dutch House, at Kew, South Front.

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had returned, under circumstances very different from those in which he had left it. In the spring of 1801 the second serious attack of his malady had necessitated separation from his family residing at Kew House, and removal under care of his doctors to the adjacent house. The derangement lasted a month, and soon after the King's recovery the royal party, as we have noted, went to Weymouth, and there remained until late in the autumn. During the year 1802, Kew House being in course of demolition, the Royal Family spent the summer at Weymouth, and did not visit Kew until September. In the meantime the Dutch House had been fitted to receive them. Lysons mentions the removal thither of the pictures from Kew House, and most probably with the furniture came the handsome brass locks, engraved with the F.P. and ostrich feathers of Frederick, Prince of Wales, which we now see on the doors of the remaining palace. In September, 1802, the King, having derived much benefit from his sojourn at Weymouth, was in excellent health, and in proof of it the court news is that on the 8th he set out from Windsor at 7 a.m., passed the morning at Kew Palace and in the gardens, and afterwards proceeded to St. James's to hold a levée; the activity of his movements and his early hours when in health are always surprising. Their Majesties and the Princesses apparently made their first stay unitedly at the Dutch House from the 23rd September to the end of October, with an intervening short visit to Windsor and an occasional stay at St. James's for court receptions. "The King rode out on horseback in Kew Gardens," is a usual announcement.

In 1803, 15th January, "the King at half-past nine in the morning set out from the Queen's House [Buckingham Palace] for Kew, and remained several hours there inspecting the works carrying on under his immediate direction, which are executed by aged men whom his Majesty very humanely gave directions to be employed. In the afternoon he returned to town to dinner." On the 5th May he makes his first spring visit to Kew, rides there and returns to London. Early in July the Royal Family are two days at Kew. On 1st September the King, being at Windsor, sets off at eight in the morning for Kew, spends two hours there, "viewing the building [of the new castellated palace]," and is at St. James's at half-past twelve. On 15th September Her Majesty and the Princesses, the King following, went to Kew for one night, there also three days in the middle of October, and again two days at the end of the month, then returning to Windsor, the King in a post-chaise with the usual escort, the Queen and Princesses in two coaches and four.

At the beginning of 1804 the King is reported to be in perfect

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health, but during spring is much indisposed; he is kept quietly at the Queen's House, London; when well enough he rides in the riding-house or walks in the Queen's Gardens; and on 17th May takes an airing to Kew. Thither the Royal Family removed on 16th June; it was an occasion of rejoicing to the loyal villagers; the flag flung out its folds from the church staff, and as the King crossed the Green the landlord of the inn fired a salute of twenty-one guns from small cannon on the top of his house. They stayed a full month at Kew, occasionally going to London for court functions, thence to Windsor, and later to Weymouth for two months; during November and December the King was so well as to be able to go hunting.

In the summer of 1805 the King's eyes troubled him, and the care of an oculist in London became necessary. He does not seem to have visited Kew until autumn, but with his family spent three months at Weymouth. On 3rd October it was announced "The King dines and sleeps at Kew next Friday, the cooks are ordered to Kew this day." Here the Royal Family came from Weymouth and made their home for a month; it was a memorable sojourn, for it was the last that the united family enjoyed at Kew. Their attendance at Kew Chapel for worship on Sundays is duly recorded, and as indication of their domestic life the following paragraph from the "St. James's Chronicle" is interesting:

Kew Cottage in Kew Gardens has undergone considerable alteration and improvement under the directions of the Princess Elizabeth. Several of the rooms have been hung with the principal originals of Hogarth, and a number of paintings valued at several thousand pounds. The Cottage likewise has been new furnished. The outside of the building stands in great need of being made to correspond with the inside. It was completed during the late stay of the Royal Family there. The Princess Elizabeth planned a scheme for an agreeable surprise for her royal father to see it. On the last Sunday of the Royal Family being there, Her Royal Highness ordered His Majesty's dinner to be laid there, and the plan was, after attending divine service, and as was customary for the Royal Family to walk in Kew Gardens, afterwards to take His Majesty into the Cottage at one o'clock, his regular hour of dining, when his dinner was to have been ready for him; but this scheme was frustrated by a heavy fall of rain coming on at the time. The Cottage is intended for the Royal Family to breakfast and drink tea in when they are at Kew, and occasionally to dine in it.

It is extremely interesting thus to read of life a hundred years ago in the little house now found so silent and deserted in the re-

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motest part of the Gardens, where the noiseless rabbit on the lawn is all that is now seen of animal life. We shall have yet one other occasion to visit the Queen's Cottage (above called Kew Cottage) before concluding our subject.

In 1806 the King appears to have been only once at Kew, and it was but a passing visit; on 9th January, on his way from Windsor to London, he stopped at Kew, walked in the Gardens, dined in the Palace, and afterwards went on to London. It seems to have been his last visit. From this time until near the end of 1810 his mental failure seems to have been gradual; not much is gathered from the newspapers which are considerably reticent in their reports. He lived quietly either at Windsor or London; the Royal Family moved from the one palace to the other, and did not attempt another visit to Weymouth or even to Kew. In town there were private levées or select parties at the Queen's Palace; in March, 1807, the King held a Chapter of the Bath; in October, 1808, he received a deputation from the Corporation of London; in May, 1809, he presided at the Privy Council, held levées, and gave audiences, and this year, on his seventy-first birthday, he was reported to be in perfect health and good spirits, although his eyesight was impaired. At Windsor he rides almost daily with his daughters in the forest or park, or walks on the Terrace with the Queen and Princesses; in the evenings he plays chess, or enjoys the music of the Queen's band. This quiet life continues until the end of September, 1810, and then anxiety caused by the protracted illness of his favourite daughter, the Princess Amelia, seems to have broken him down; the court news is brief, very little is published in regard to the King's health; he is "indisposed," and at the end of October it is ominously said, "he has returned to his own apartments which look on to the Terrace." The Princess died on the 2nd November (1810), having sent a parting gift—a ring enclosing her hair—to her father, but when her death occurred he seems to have been scarcely sensible of the bereavement, loss of reason had assuaged his trouble.

George, Prince of Wales, empowered by Parliament, assumed the Regency 5th February, 1811; the Queen was appointed personal guardian of the King. He lived for nine years, generally in good bodily health, and in a tranquil though deranged state of mind. But in January, 1812, there was "a considerable increase of his disorder," and in July the cause of unusual disturbance is curiously attributed to "the sudden alteration in the weather, and it being near the change of the moon." A Council, the Queen presiding, was held monthly, and a bulletin issued for publication, signed by the five physicians in attendance; that of 4th September,

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1813, will serve as an example: "His Majesty has for some months past appeared generally tranquil and comfortable, although his disorder remains undiminished;" or again, two years later, 2nd September, 1815: "The King is in good health and cheerful spirits, but his disorder is undiminished."

Queen Charlotte, after trouble fell on her in November, 1810, remained for some time at Windsor. In the summer of 1812 she endeavoured to resume her courtly duties and held a drawing-room at St. James's Palace. In August, 1813, she visited Kew, and in the court news it is remarked that nine years had passed since her last visit, the interval, however, was eight years, as she had been there a full month in 1805. She was accompanied by the Princesses Elizabeth and Mary; the loyal people of Kew in great concourse assembled to welcome them, and their arrival was announced by the discharge of cannon on the Green. The Dutch House evidently had not been prepared for their reception as they drove to the Duke of Cumberland's house, that afterwards called Church House. Thence they were conveyed in the carriage of the Duke of Cambridge "through the pleasure grounds of Richmond Gardens to the Cottage," and after walking through the botanic gardens of Kew attended by Mr. W. Aiton the principal gardener, and being highly delighted, they returned to the Duke of Cumberland's for dinner. In December of this year (1813) we read of a new passage lately made between the Queen's and King's apartments at Windsor to obviate the necessity of the Queen crossing the courtyard when she visited the King. In 1815, July—August, Her Majesty with the Princesses again visited Kew for benefit of the change of air, and stayed at the Palace, the Dutch House, for a fortnight, one of their drives being to Oatlands to visit the Duke of York who was ill. In October, 1817, the Queen's health was not good; driving from London to Windsor with two of her daughters she was seized with spasms and obliged to rest for a time in a cottage by the wayside. Afterwards she went to Bath.

In 1818, 7th April, the Queen was present at the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth to the Prince of Hesse Homburg at Buckingham House. On the 2nd May she was taken ill at an entertainment given by the Duke and Duchess of York, again a spasmodic attack. On the 19th May it was deemed advisable that she should take up her residence in Town, as the attacks to which she was subject required prompt medical attention. At this time and until nearly the end of the month she was much indisposed, but partially recovering was able on the 1st June to be present in her palace at the marriage of her son, the Duke of Cambridge, and continuing better she was removed on the 21st June to Kew. It

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proved to be her final sojourn on earth and lasted five months, during which her decline was gradual; she had hoped after rest to continue the journey to Windsor so as to be under the same roof as her afflicted consort, but further travelling became impossible. For the first fortnight she was able to take airings in Kew Gardens in a small chaise accompanied by the Princess Augusta and attendants, then not being able to bear the motion she kept to her chamber for many weeks. But on the 11th July the Queen was able to witness the marriages of her sons, the Dukes of Clarence and Kent, in the drawing-room of the old mansion, the Dutch House. It was not a grand place for this double royal wedding, and the dimensions, 31 feet by 21, of the moderate apartment could scarcely have afforded convenient space for the illustrious company though limited apparently to twenty-two persons. Crimson velvet and golden communion plate on the improvised altar lent something of royal solemnity to the secular apartment. The infirm Queen was brought in by the Prince Regent, and was seated on the right of the altar. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London officiated; the company included the Royal Dukes, Duchesses, and Princesses, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, the Duchess of Meiningen, the Count and Countess Munster, the Lord Chancellor, the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary. After the ceremony the Queen retired and dined in her private apartment, not being able to take part in the sumptuous dinner served, at five o'clock, to the illustrious company in—it is presumed—"the King's Dining-Room." The banquet over, the Duke and Duchess of Clarence left for Claremont in Prince Leopold's travelling carriage, while the Prince Regent and royal company proceeded in open carriages to "the Cottage in Kew Gardens, a favourite place with the King," where they drank tea, and later, the other bride and bridegroom having left for St. James's, the royal nuptial party was dissolved.

The poor Queen's malady advanced, "hydrops pectoris" its pronouncement, with consequent difficulty of respiration especially in a recumbent position. At times she was better, and on the 14th August, having been relieved by an operation she was again able for a little while to get into the garden in a chair drawn by a horse. But the improvement was of short continuance, and in September the sufferer, not able to lie in bed, could sit only in one unvaried position in her chair, which being on rollers could be moved into the adjoining boudoir where dinner was usually served. Even this degree of motion became unbearable; yet the Queen lived on two months longer, until death released her from suffering. She died at one o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday the 17th

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November, 1818, surrounded by her children who had assiduously tended her, none more so than the Prince Regent. John Heneage Jesse, who seems to have good authority, says (in "Memoirs of George III.") that the Queen died without a struggle, sitting in her easy-chair surrounded by her children, holding the hand of the Prince Regent.

The "pomp and circumstance" of the royal funeral made the 2nd December a notable day in the usually quiet village of Kew, and in Royal Windsor, more accustomed to stately pageantry, there was much commotion. But the poor deranged King lived apart from it all in a world of his own imagination, where, it is said, he believed the loved members of his family to be with him. So the bereavement did not touch him; and although "thick straw had been laid down in the inner court of Windsor Castle to prevent the sound of the funeral carriages reaching his ears, the precaution proved to be unnecessary, his mind being absent." The King lived fourteen months longer, and then, his bodily functions failing, he died tranquilly at half past eight in the evening of Saturday, 29th January, 1820.

[To be continued.]

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WITH reference to the Quarterly Note in our last issue on the subject of No. 17, Fleet Street, wrongly known as Wolsey's Palace, the rebuilding of the premises is now proceeding, the City Corporation and the London County Council both contributing towards the cost. At the time of writing the front of the building, which has been found to exist only in part, has been removed for repairs, and when these have been carried out it will be replaced in its original position, so that this interesting historical link with the past, which dates from the reign of James I, will be preserved in its old form. There appears to be a minority on the County Council opposed to this expenditure, but we are glad to see that the majority are in favour of carrying on the work.

OUR readers may be interested to know that a building for many years used by Messrs. Rothschild as a gold and silver foundry in Wood Street, Cheapside, has recently been sold, and by this time demolished. The building stood back from the street in a court approached through an archway, and there in the heart of the city blazed the furnaces which reduced the ore to a liquid state. There

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the precious metal was refined and formed into gold and silver ingots, eventually to be sent by the world-renowned firm to the ends of the earth.

Those who care to read more about the foundry will find a fuller description of it in Dickens's "Household Words," in an article entitled "A Treasure in Wood Street."

THERE has recently appeared in "The Globe," some correspondence on the subject of Dene Holes. These holes, which are found especially in certain districts in Kent, have for long been an interesting subject of antiquarian research. One theory is that the holes, which are of the nature of perpendicular shafts, measuring some four feet across, provided access to underground chambers which were used as places of retreat by the inhabitants of the district in times of danger. Another theory, which is perhaps a more probable one, is that they were mines for working chalk. If any of our readers have not seen the Dene Holes in the neighbourhood of Chislehurst, we would strongly urge them to take an early opportunity of doing so, and we would also refer to our numbers for January and April, 1900, which show that the excavations must have been chalk quarries.

THE bill which was introduced into the present session of Parliament by the London County Council to enable them to become the custodians of the private open spaces of the metropolis has been rejected by the committee of the House of Lords to which it had been referred. The large number of 429 open spaces had been originally scheduled by the County Council, but as the owners of 290 of these had raised an objection to the proposals of the Council, the bill when introduced into Parliament had reference only to the remaining 139. It was argued before the committee on behalf of the City of Westminster, that the various borough councils should be made the custodians. The members of the committee, however, decided not to pass the bill, and it is accordingly rejected for the present session.

WE have received a copy of the third Annual Report of the Photographic Survey and Record of Surrey, to whose annual exhibition of Photographic Prints, recently held at Croydon, we drew attention in our last quarterly issue. We are much pleased to notice the rapid progress being made by this society, as we regard the work they are doing as a most useful one, and their collection of records will in time become very valuable. We congratulate the society in closing their financial year with a balance in hand.

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IN our January number we printed a note on the subject of motor 'buses for the suburban districts. In connection with this matter we recently noticed a letter from Mr. Herbert C. Webb, of the Agricultural Transport Association, pointing out the advantages which our farmers would derive by employing motor waggons to convey their produce to the markets, and we cordially approve of his suggestions. One waggon might serve several small farms, so that the expense would not be great, and the time occupied would compare favourably with horse and cart traction in conjunction with railways, thus enabling our own producers to compete on more favourable terms with their foreign trade rivals. A collateral advantage, so far as the general public is concerned, would be that the local authorities might pay more attention to the up-keep of the roads.

WE have pleasure in drawing the attention of our subscribers and others to the "Quarterly Record and Guide for Readers" published for free distribution by the Willesden Green Public Library. This small pamphlet comprises a list of books added to the library since the publication of the last edition of the catalogue, as well as literary articles and notes of topographical and parochial interest. Such articles as that on Kilburn Priory in the July number of last year should act as an incentive to historical researches, which are full of interest to students of the past, and of great educational value to the general reader. Mr. North's article on "Our River" (The Brent) will recall to the recollection of our readers Mr. J. P. Emslie's illustrated article entitled "A Walk on the Banks of the Brent" in No. 10 of this magazine.

THE secretary of the Highgate Literary and Scientific Institution has sent us a small pamphlet containing a lecture delivered last year by the late Mr. John Sime on "Historical and Literary Associations of Old Highgate." This subject was evidently a labour of love to Mr. Sime, and he has not been sparing of his material, but has treated his hearers to the full stores of his mind.

We think the lecture was well worthy of being preserved in pamphlet form, and must express our regret that the Institution has lost so worthy a member as the author undoubtedly was. The Highgate Literary Institution is doing a valuable work in keeping before the notice of the present generation all that is most worthy of remembrance in the past.

AN opportunity is now presented to the public of inspecting the remains of the fourteenth century church that formerly occupied

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the site of the existing eighteenth century building of All Hallows-in-the-Wall off Old Broad Street in the City of London. The ruins show the old church to have been a Gothic building, whereas the existing building is of the Italian style. The first church on the site was built in the eighth century, and in building it use was made of the Wall of London, which was then 500 years old, and this portion of the wall served also to form part of the sides of the vestry in the later buildings. A row of houses between the church and New Broad Street is being pulled down to make room for modern office buildings, so that while the work of demolition is proceeding this interesting ruin can be freely inspected.

A PORTION of the old Roman wall of London can now be seen in Jewry Street, Aldgate. A block of buildings has been removed, and the ground has been excavated for the foundations of some modern office premises to be erected on the site. The wall had been partly demolished before it was realized that the masonry had an antiquarian interest; but on this being recognized it was decided to leave the remaining portion intact, and the work of rebuilding is now proceeding above and around the Roman work.

WE notice that the London Shakespeare League has been holding a series of commemorative meetings during the month of May. These included recitals, addresses, and theatrical performances, as well as some social functions. These meetings should specially appeal to Londoners, as the author of the plays was so closely associated with the metropolis.

THERE has recently been some correspondence in the newspapers as to the parish to which those born at sea belong. We do not gather that the point has been definitely settled either by Act of Parliament or by judicial decision, though it seems to have been the practice to register the baptism in the Parish of Stepney. When, however, the question arose in the case of a man becoming chargeable to the parish, it was decided by Lord Ellenborough that there was no duty on the poor law authorities of Stepney to assume responsibility for the poor of other parishes. This is a subject which we shall be pleased to pursue, and we invite our readers to send us further information upon it.

MR. ANDREW OLIVER has printed, as a transaction of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge of Freemasons, part of a manuscript in the British Museum containing the accounts of the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral under Sir Christopher Wren. It is, of course, well known

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that the bulk of the money required was raised by duties on coal, though a part was derived from gifts, legacies, and subscriptions, and part was contributed by the King from his privy purse, and from moneys coming to him from forfeitures exacted from those taking part in the Great Rebellion; but the details of the expenditure are not so widely known, and the fact furnishes Mr. Oliver with a good excuse for this contribution to his lodge's publications.

A CURIOUS item of theatrical history and of London topography is recorded in the State Papers, Domestic Entry Book, No. 74, under the date 12th December, 1694. It is to the effect that if anyone should bring a warrant for authorizing or licensing the acting of plays, due notice of the fact was to be at once given to Sir Thomas Skipwith, Baronet, at his house in "Portugall Row in Lincolns Inn Fields," and to "Mr. Christopher Rich, next door to the Eagle and Stone, about 6 doors above Little Queen Street in High Holborn."

THE Board of Agriculture have given notice of the publication by the Ordnance survey department of a map of North London. The scale is that of one inch to the mile, and the map shows roads, railways, hills, woods, etc. The special features of this map is that it folds outwards, and can thus be readily opened where required without the necessity of unfolding the whole; it will thus be found of special use to cyclists and pedestrians. The prices range from one shilling upwards.

WE have pleasure in drawing the attention of our readers to the annual exhibition of the Hertfordshire Art Society, which is to be held at Hitchin from Wednesday the 21st to Saturday the 24th June. This Society serves a useful purpose in securing records of buildings and places of interest which are subject to various changes in course of time, especially such as are in the neighbourhood of a growing residential suburb.

WE had a description of a ramble in the neighbourhood of Uxbridge in our number for October, 1904, and referred to a cottage with a thatched roof on the Oxford or Uxbridge Road, and in our January issue we described a thatched house at East Ham known as the White Horse Inn, which is now to be pulled down. An illustration of the latter house appeared in the "Daily Graphic" of the 22nd April, and it is there stated that the original house on the site was built in the sixteenth century. The house now about to disappear was erected in the Georgian era, and the vestry meetings

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were held there. It is recorded that in 1739 the vestrymen met in the house and made a rate of *6d.* in the pound, and at their meeting drank liquor to the value of *30s. 6d.* at the ratepayers' expense. We may note that the rate in East Ham is now *9s. 6d.* in the pound.

OUR readers may remember the account of Old Margate which appeared in Volume IV. of this Magazine. The following account of Ramsgate in 1754 appears in Dr. Pocock's account of his travels: "Ramsgate is a town about a mile in circumference. They are making a harbour at great expence; the outside of the piers is of hewn stone of the Isle of Purbeck; they find that lime made of cockle-shells is the strongest of all, for which there is a patent, and they make it near the mouth of the Thames. The first plan has been altered, which made the opening in the middle; it is now to be more to the south, and the design is contracted on the south side, though they had advanced considerably in it according to the first design; but they say the ground is shallow that way, and that therefore it would be very little use, and they would have a greater space to clear out as they apprehend the harbour will fill from the sea. The great use of this harbour is for merchant ships of 200 tons and under, which usually lay in the Downs and had drove from their anchors, not only with great danger to themselves but fall foul of men-of-war and other light ships that could ride in the Downs, and when they meet either unmoor or slip their anchors and shift for themselves, or have their cables destroyed, and it may be their ships damaged. The revenue, if I mistake not, for carrying on this work arises from the vessels that anchor here and from 6 per cent. annuities by Act of Parliament."

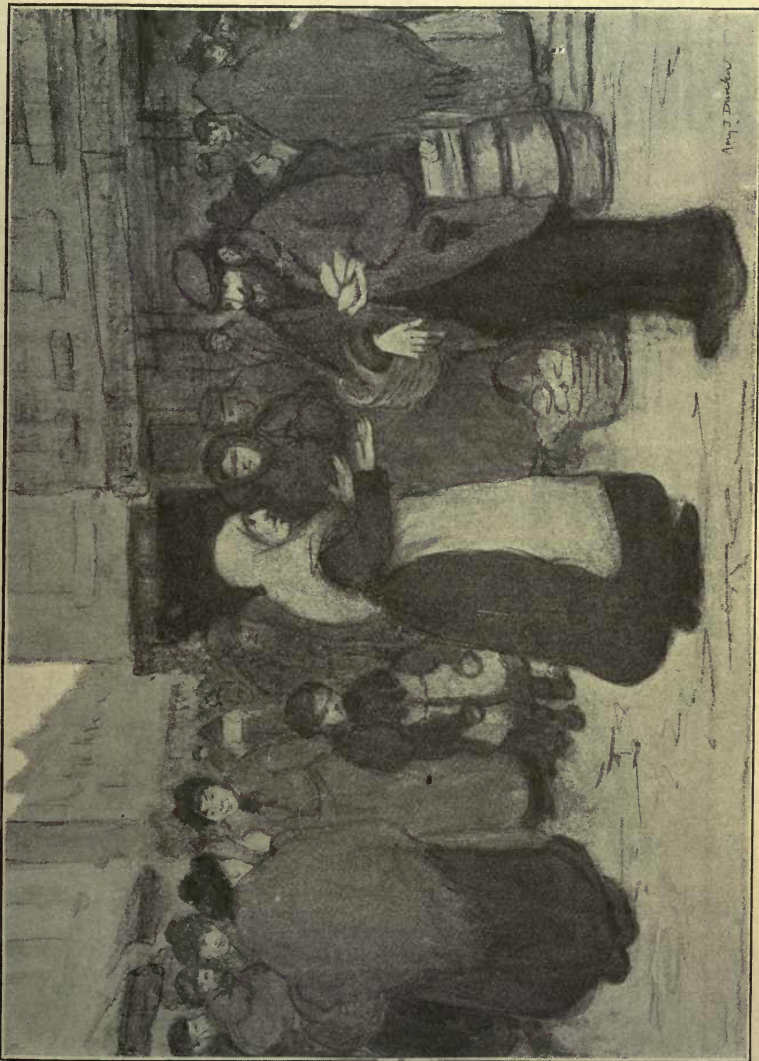
WE have received from the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society a copy of their "Transactions" for the years 1902-3. The volume is well got up and illustrated. In addition to giving a complete record of the meetings of the Society during the two years mentioned, it also contains a reprint of Mrs. Arthur Wilson's paper on "Wylde," which well deserves a place among its pages. We wrote in our April number of the good work which this Society is doing, and we are glad to find such a good list of members at the end of this volume of its "Transactions."

WHITECHAPEL.

BY MARY L. COX. Illustrations by AMY DRUCKER.

THERE is a particularly English ring about the name which should suggest ideas and mind pictures other than those conjured up by its mention at the present day. Whatever its suburban charm may have been in bygone years, nothing, or but little, remains to tell of vanished glories. Whitechapel, as now approached from the City, differs slightly from the adjacent parishes as regards its streets and buildings, but the restless crowds, ever surging and thronging its highways and byways, present such a foreign appearance that, to all intents and purposes, one might have been transported by a magic carpet to a Judaea comprised within boundaries of bricks and mortar. It is one of the favourite haunts of the alien Jew, and there he may be studied in all his developments, as the characteristics of each separate country of origin have modified the original stock. In this parish of 23,000 the Jewish population number some 18,000, of which the Russian Jew forms the majority. The Roumanians contribute largely to this total, and then Poles; but, in fact, almost every country in Europe is represented within a very restricted area. Extreme poverty is perhaps the most striking characteristic of this community, and then, upon closer acquaintanceship, decided nomadic tendencies. Migrations may only be from house to house, or from street to street, but still the East End Jews are always moving from place to place in search of the prosperity they hoped to find in London when leaving the country that had been their home.

In spite of the adage that a rolling stone gathers no moss, these human pebbles very rapidly acquire a resting place, and become a fixture in the life of East End London. With a working capital of a few pence the foreign Jew soon finds a means of turning it over, and advances from a street hawker to stall holder, shopkeeper, or factory owner. No trade comes amiss to this mercantile people, and businesses that employ many hands evolve from units that the English mind would deem unworthy of any consideration. The typical alien in his English career first finds a room, in which he and his family live and where he plies his trade. Once settled he then is anxious to find "hands" by which to increase the output. Dexterously avoiding the eye of the law, he is always on the outlook for fresh arrivals of destitute foreigners. To as many as he can possibly accommodate he offers food and lodging in return for their labour. These new comers, or "greeners," work from an early



Amey J. Dunder

Street Scene in Whitechapel.

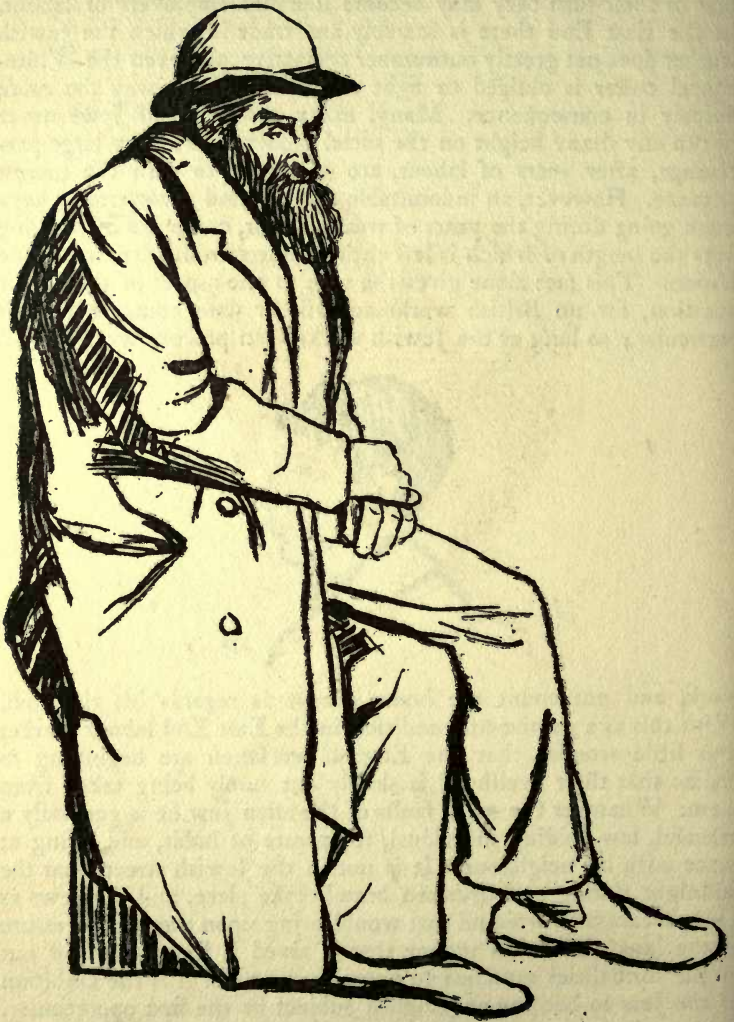
WHITECHAPEL.

morning hour to late in the night, crowded together in a small space, miserably fed and miserably clad, but buoyed up in the hope that in their turn they may become likewise employers of labour. In the East End there is scarcely any trade in which the Jewish worker does not greatly outnumber the native, and even the Whitechapel coster is obliged to fight and shoulder his way the more fiercely in consequence. Many, many thousands of Jews never rise to any dizzy height on the social ladder, and a very large percentage, after years of labour, are only able to earn the merest pittance. However, an indomitable courage and perseverance keep them going during the years of weary labour, composed of working days the length of which is left entirely uncontrolled by any Trade Union. This fact alone gives the clue to one aspect of the labour question, for no British workman will or dare compete in this particular; so long as the Jewish worker can procure work he will



work, and not count the hours except as regards his time-bill. With this as a permanent condition in the East End labour market it is little wonder that the English workmen are beginning to realize that their livelihood is slowly but surely being taken from them. Whatever the social faults of the alien Jew he is generally a peaceful, law-abiding individual, temperate of habit, and living at peace with his neighbour. It is not in the Jewish streets that the midnight rioting and drunken brawls take place, and the Jews as a whole carefully avoid all that would bring upon them the pressure of the law. The first money that is saved is frequently laid out in the formalities attached to naturalization, for it is the ambition of the Jew to become an English subject at the first opportunity. Even as far back as 1720 Strype mentions the fact of the predominance of Jews in certain localities of Whitechapel.

At the present time the influx of Russian aliens is enormously increased owing to the Russian war. To escape military service in the Far East many a Russian subject is willing to incur untold hard-



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ships and privations in order to reach England and London. On the Russian frontiers the peasants address themselves to a smuggling agent who undertakes for some £5 to arrange the journey to London. The money is realized by the sale of things in their own homes, and the contributions of helpful relatives. Some days the influx of Russian Jews and peasants has reached the large figure of 800; they are chiefly aged from twenty to twenty-five years, and among the number are mechanics, clerks, and sons of well-to-do people. Their



immediate needs upon landing are generally met by the system that prevails in the East End, *i.e.*, some half-dozen inhabitants, their compatriots, make a house to house collection for the benefit of the immigrants, and a few pounds sterling are soon in hand with which to meet their immediate difficulties. A few days later the immigrants go before the Jewish Board of Guardians in Middlesex Street, and are, if possible, passed on to another country—America, Australia, or South Africa. Others, again, too poor to contribute towards the expenses of this “passing on,” are got to work, often to the exclusion of the Englishman.

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Our full-page illustrations show a number of these immigrants engaged on their business in Wentworth Street, and a group of the native coster people, showing the remarkable variety of type to be met in this one parish.

The coster class, though in the great minority, presents interesting material for study. Though the necessities and exigencies of daily life compel the costers to work, and work hard and for long hours, the work is of a totally different character from that of their Hebrew neighbours. The foreign Jew works that the money gained may



form a working capital which, in time, shall augment, and in augmenting bring its owner into higher social position; the East End coster works that he may spend, and apparently he cares little for the future. Life for him is so hard in any case, that, when once he has a few shillings, he is on the look out for the opportunity of spending them on pleasuring. One of their striking qualities is their ready sympathy and the material help they are willing to give each other, especially in the particular of adopting the orphaned children of friends who have gone to untimely graves.

Their love of finery is inborn, and even the masculine element does not scorn adornment, which, if less showy than the feminine



Street Scene in Whitechapel.

LORD RAYMOND OF ABBOTS LANGLEY.

fine feathers, is almost as expensive, an outlay for a holiday suit of "pearlies" costing large sums of money.¹ An expensive item of dress for the women is the shawl, which when "put away" produces the considerable sum of fifteen shillings.

The fashion of "fevvers" has likewise suffered by the influence of the more practical sailor hats, and doubtless this fashion commends itself considerably when the cost of living and rents east of the City boundary has so greatly increased for the toiling masses. Perhaps in no part of London, one might say the whole world, is there a district in which there are so many agencies at work for ameliorating the lot of the workers as in the East End of London, and yet at the same time remains such a *terra incognita* to London as a whole.

For the antiquarian and genealogist there are treasures still undiscovered, and though so many of the parish churches stand as the centres of alien populations their various and individual histories are closely connected with many brilliant names and families of English history. Street after street at the present day is now occupied by teeming masses of strangers of every nationality, ready and waiting to spread as opportunity affords further and further into the life of the nation; and who can say that the English nation, composite beyond all reckoning, may not be the richer for absorbing such of the alien element as by its own merits and pluck climbs steadily upwards, overcoming all obstacles it meets.

It is this very quality of never accepting defeat that has distinguished Englishmen of all ages, and if, as some would have us think, this national characteristic is on the wane, then it would be well to reconsider, with unbiassed opinion, this question of the immigrant Jew, and nowhere can such an area for investigation of the Jewish character be found as within the limits of the ancient London suburb, Whitechapel.

LORD RAYMOND OF ABBOTS LANGLEY.

BY LUCIUS FITZ-GERALD.

THE visitor to the pretty old village of Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire, is sure, if he enters the church, to notice at the west end of the south aisle a somewhat imposing monument in the style of the eighteenth century, representing a gentle-

¹ For a time these suits were in some disfavour, but from a local authority it is understood that they are again "coming in."

LORD RAYMOND OF ABBOTS LANGLEY.

man in a full wig and judicial robes, in a partially reclining posture and leaning on a pile of books, his right hand holding a scroll, on which is written "Magna Charta," while his left is extended towards a flying child who is presenting him with a coronet. On his right hand sits a lady, holding over him a medallion on which in relief is the head of a youth. If he succeed in making out enough of the long Latin inscription, not very easy to read, as the iron railing inclosing the monument is close to it, he will learn that its subject was Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and was raised to the Peerage as Baron Raymond of Abbots Langley in 1730. Perhaps, like the present writer, he may feel curious to know more of this occupant of the highest judicial office under the Common Law, and as local histories give us little information about his public career, it may be worth while to offer the readers of the "Home Counties Magazine" the results of search through the pages of various authorities on biography.

There are other memorials of the family of the Chief Justice in the church, notably the figure of a lady nearly life-size, seated under an alcove on the north side of the chancel aisle, erected by him to his mother, who died in March, 1714, and the large monument to his son and successor mentioned later on.

Cussans, in his "History of Hertfordshire," subjects the figures on the Chief Justice's monument to a good deal of ridicule, not indeed without reason; describing the coronet-bearing child as "a fat little cupid," and comparing him to a "juvenile and scantily attired baker's assistant, who has just taken a hot pie from the oven and is running to deposit it on the nearest bench."

Sir Robert Raymond was born in the year 1673, being the son of a Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench in the reign of Charles II. and the grandson of a trader in the City of London. His mother was daughter of Sir Edward Fisher, formerly of Southill, Bedfordshire. His father, Sir Thomas Raymond, was one of the submissive judges who favoured the Stuart kings, but he had a high reputation as a lawyer, and he compiled a volume of Law Reports, in which line he was followed and excelled by his son, whose records of the decisions in the Court of King's Bench, with the arguments of counsel, have formed his most enduring claim to fame. He was called to the Bar in the year 1694, and being already an accomplished lawyer he soon gained an extensive practice. His first important case was the prosecution of one Richard Hathway, who pretended to have been bewitched and who was tried for assaulting the supposed witch, Sara Murduck, in the year 1702.¹

¹ The case occurred in Southwark, and was tried at the Surrey Assizes at Guildford.

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The exposure of this man, and of the frauds and follies following on a belief in witchcraft, put an end to the disgraceful trials and accusations which had up till then disfigured the course of criminal justice in this country. After taking a leading part in several other important trials, Raymond, who was a Tory in politics and had assisted Harcourt with his advice in defending Sacheverell on the latter's impeachment, was appointed Solicitor-General. He was knighted and became Member of Parliament for the borough of Bishop's Castle in Shropshire; this was in October, 1710. He held this seat till January, 1714-15. On the accession of the House of Hanover, and consequent Whig ascendancy, he went out of office. He remained out of Parliament for several years, but was returned for Ludlow in 1719.¹ In 1720, having in the meantime formed a friendship with Walpole, he joined with that statesman and Lord Townsend in taking office under Lord Stanhope. He was appointed Attorney-General in succession to Letchmere, declining to serve under the Solicitor-General, Sir P. Yorke, who was much his junior. His change of party naturally led to many attacks and taunts, but Walpole wanted him as a Law Officer, and supported his claims as opposed to Yorke. The two Law Officers of the Crown are said, however, to have acted together very cordially. Raymond justified his change of party by asserting that the Whigs were now more moderate than they had been ten years earlier, and he probably felt that all hopes of a Jacobite restoration were at an end. At any rate he showed no compunction in prosecuting the supporters of the Pretender, while "the glorious House of Hanover and Protestant succession" received unstinted praise. But, all the same, he was not happy in his position. The proceedings against Bishop Atterbury brought on him great odium. That celebrated prelate, Bishop of Rochester, was accused of a conspiracy against George I. in 1723, and was by Bill deprived of his dignities and banished the realm. In both Houses the Government measure was opposed by the Tories, and in the Peers several eminent Whigs—including Lord Cowper, a late Chancellor—declared the evidence untrustworthy, and the proceedings unconstitutional. As legal adviser of the Government he must have been largely responsible for any irregularity or straining of the law.

The result of this soon appeared. In 1724 one of the Puisne Judges of the Court of King's Bench retired and Raymond accepted his place. As no Attorney-General had in recent times accepted judicial rank below that of Chief Justice, his action created some

¹ In 1717 he was returned for the borough of Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight, in company with H. Holmes, Esq., but both were unseated by the House of Commons on petition.

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comment. The emoluments of the Attorney-General were far greater than the salary of a judge, and he had the prospect of the Lord Chancellorship in view. But Raymond was determined to avoid politics, and in future he succeeded in so doing. On the disgrace of Lord Macclesfield he was for a time one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, but he did not care to be Chancellor, and on the death of Chief Justice Pratt, about a year later, he was elevated to the chiefship of his own Court. In accordance with custom, on 31st January, 1723-24, he had been called to the degree of Serjeant, distributing, as was the custom, rings with the motto, "Salva libertate potens."¹ He took his seat as a Puisne Judge in February, 1723-24, and as Chief Justice at Easter Term, 1724-25.

In this office, which he held for about eight years, he enhanced his reputation as a sound lawyer, and one capable of taking an enlarged view of his profession as a science. He decided several important points of law in cases of murder and other serious questions. Few of them are of general interest nowadays, but we may note one which arose out of the fearful state of the prisons in the middle of the eighteenth century. The poet Thomson, in "The Seasons," had called attention to the wretched condition of the prisoners confined for debt in the Fleet, and particularly the case of one Arne, who had died in the utmost misery, roused public feeling on the subject. A committee of the House of Commons inquired into the matter, and the House petitioned the Crown to prosecute the Warden and Deputy Warden of the Fleet for murder. In accordance with the law of the time, a jury found a verdict on the evidence, to the effect that Arne died from the unwholesome situation of the cell in which he was, and that the servant of the Deputy Warden, named Barnes, had placed him there, while Huggins, the Warden, knew he was there, and made no effort to relieve him. Whether or no this was murder, was twice argued before the judges, who delivered judgment that Barnes was guilty and Huggins not guilty.

In another instance of the same kind, the late Warden of the Fleet was indicted for the murder of a prisoner whom he had placed in a house with a man suffering from small-pox, and who had caught the disease and died from it. The Warden, whose name was Bambridge, was tried at the Old Bailey, before Mr. Justice Page, and on the evidence for the prosecution acquitted, but the widow

¹ The Serjeants-at-Law practised in the Court of Common Pleas. The rings were given to the Sovereign, the judges, and other officials. There are specimens of serjeants' rings to be seen in the British Museum in the collection of Sir W. Franks.

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of the deceased man resorted to the old plan of an appeal for murder. This proceeding arose from the right, under the ancient Law of the Realm, of the representative of the injured person, in certain serious cases, to claim compensation from the wrong-doer. This compensation the King had no right to refuse, and therefore, in such, the Crown did not possess the power to pardon.

The custom had nearly fallen into disuse, as the ordinary prosecution in the King's name for the breach of the law, satisfied most people. It was sometimes invoked however, generally on occasions when popular feeling ran high over an acquittal, and the party had to undergo a second trial, or, if he chose, might defend himself and answer the charge by personal combat. Both appeals for murder and trial by combat were abolished by Act of Parliament in the last year of the reign of King George III., 1819. In cases of appeal, in the reign of George II., prisoners had one advantage which they had not in ordinary prosecutions for capital offences. They were allowed counsel to defend them, and on this occasion the prisoners were ably defended by Serjeants Darrell and Eyre. Raymond summed up in their favour, and the jury acquitted them.

In recognition of his great judicial merit, Sir Robert Raymond was, by patent dated January, 1730-31, created Baron Raymond of Abbots Langley, in the county of Herts, and took his seat on the 21st of the same month. He had been created a Privy Councillor when made Lord Chief Justice, and during the King's absence on the Continent was always made one of the Lords Justices appointed for the government of the kingdom. He confined himself, however, to the formalities of his office, and took no part in political questions beyond voting for Walpole's government in the House of Lords. The only debate he took part in appears to have been on the Bill abolishing the use of law Latin in legal proceedings. He objected to the use of English, though, as Lord Campbell observes, the Latin was equally unintelligible to the most learned and most ignorant prisoner, and tried to ridicule the idea by observing that on this principle a trial in Wales ought to be conducted in Welsh. The Duke of Argyll, in reply, politely treated this reason as a joke.

It was shortly after becoming Solicitor-General that Raymond purchased his Hertfordshire estate of Langleybury, and he built the present house there in 1729. It has, however, been since enlarged, and the grounds have also been altered and improved; he bought it from Thomas and James Child, to whose ancestor, Henry Child, it had been conveyed by Letters Patent from the Crown in January, 1626-27. The estate had originally formed part of the property of the Abbey of St. Alban's, had been granted, after the Dissolution,

LORD RAYMOND OF ABBOTS LANGLEY.

to Sir Richard Lee, of Sopwell, and sold subsequently to Queen Elizabeth. After the death of the second Lord Raymond it passed, according to the provisions of his father's will, to his cousin, B. Filmer, in whose family it continued till the year 1834, when it was sold by Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart., to Mr. E. Fearnly, of Watford. In 1856 it became the property of William Jones Lloyd, esq., banker, of London, by whose family it is still held. (Cussan's "Hertfordshire.")

Lord Raymond, when in town, lived in Red Lion Square, then occupied by the legal aristocracy, with whom he chiefly associated. He died there, in the sixty-first year of his age, 15th April, 1733, and was buried at Abbots Langley, at the east end of the church, the present chancel being then a mortuary chapel of the Raymond family and the present south aisle used as chancel. He had married Anne (who died in 1720, aged thirty), daughter of Sir Edward Northey, Attorney-General to Queen Anne, and had one son, who succeeded him, and who, after an undistinguished career, died childless in September, 1756, in his thirty-ninth year. The second Lord Raymond, who had married a daughter of Viscount Blundell, of the kingdom of Ireland, is also buried at Abbots Langley, and his monument occupies a position corresponding with that of his father, at the west end of the north aisle. It is also a large allegorical composition, with a sarcophagus between seated female figures (Plenty and Hope).

Raymond was the third Chief Justice to be raised to the peerage, his two predecessors being Lords Jeffrey and Parker, created Lord Macclesfield, both subsequently Chancellors. Lord Campbell remarks on the early extinction of most of the judicial peerages, and says that Lord Kenyon was the first Chief Justice whose descendant was sitting in the House of Lords at the date at which he was writing, 1849.

The arms of Raymond were sable, a chevron between three eagles displayed arg., on a chief or a rose gules between two fleurs-de-lys quartering Fishe, or a fesse gules debruised by a bend sa charged with five mullets arg. He impaled Northey, viz., or on a fesse azure between three panthers statant ppr semé of estoiles ar, stemmed vert between two lilies of the last, a rose of the field.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF LONDON.

BY F. E. TYLER.

[Continued from p. 113.]

IN AND AROUND HOLBORN.

THIS ancient and extensive district of the metropolis has undergone a rapid change within the last century. At one period Holborn was the principal highway for the carriage of merchandise to the City of London. The carts which carried the different commodities had to pay toll at Holborn Bar, then the Fleet Bridge. The route to the City lay through fields, and the roads were in consequence in a very bad state. As an instance or this, we read that

King Henry the Fifth, having met with many serious mishaps in the miry roads of Holborn, gave directions that the same should be paved and repaired.

In 1664, it is also recorded

From the Bridge to the new town that was set up in Bloomsbury by the Earl of Southampton, there was made a common shore and the street was paved a complete highway, and two canals made on each side of the way.

The main road to Tyburn ran through Holborn, and along the same for years the ghastly processions of condemned criminals wended their way to the gallows. These degrading spectacles were witnessed by multitudes of people who made such occasions a sort of festival. It is related that an old counsellor in Holborn used every execution day to turn his clerks out with this compliment: "Go, ye young rogues; go to school and improve."

That famous man of letters, Dean Swift, tells us that

As clever Tom Clinch, while the rabble was brawling,
Road stately through Holborn to die at his calling,
He stopped at the "George" for a bottle of sack,
And promised to pay for it when he came back!

Needless to relate he never returned, much to the disgust of the maidens of the inn, who greatly admired the culprit's good looks. So much for the ancient history of Holborn.

Coming to more recent times we find that several propositions were made and plans drawn up to remedy the many declivities of Holborn. The ultimate outcome was the erection of the handsome

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viaduct which now crosses Farringdon Street. This, however, will be referred to later. Before dealing with the radical and extensive improvements that have taken place within this district during the last fifty years, we will take a peep into the history of Holborn coupled with its most historic spots.

HOLBORN—NORTH SIDE.

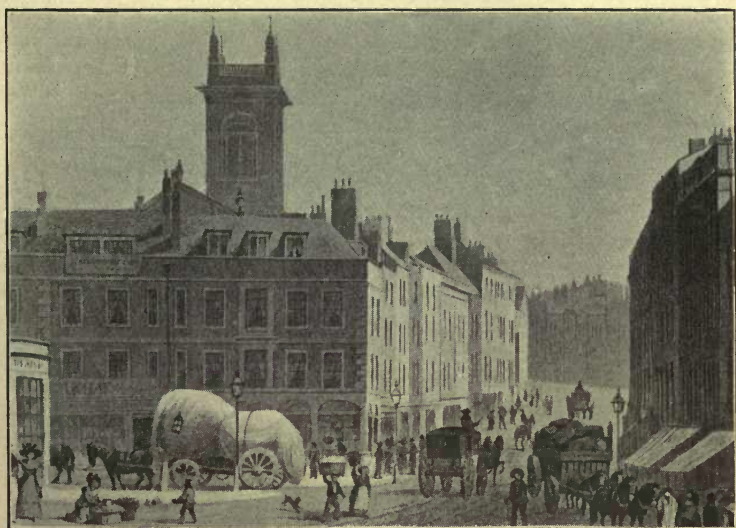
Keeping to the north side, we start from Holborn Circus, which comes within the liberty of the City of London. At this point, Charterhouse Street, Hatton Garden, and St. Andrew's Street all merge into the main thoroughfare. Hatton Garden on our right is a street of some antiquity. It was formerly the site of Hatton House, a noble mansion erected during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. From Evelyn's diary the following extract is taken :

June 7th, 1659. To London, to take leave of my brother and see ye foundations now laying for a long street and buildings in Hatton Garden, designed for a little towne, lately an ample garden.

Again, in 1708, it is described as

Hatton Street (commonly called Hatton Garden after my Lord Hatton the ground landlord), a very uniform, spacious, straight and pleasant street, between Holborn (near the Bridge) south, and Hatton Wall north.

During one period in its history Hatton Garden was solely tenanted by the gentry and upper classes. Shops were only permitted at the lower end, that they should not spoil the views, then obtained, of the Pentonville Fields. Times have changed ! The street is now the chosen abode of the great diamond merchants of London. Ely Place is another interesting spot. It was formerly the site of the town house of the Bishops of Ely. The mansion was subsequently demolished, and the bishops were given a house in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly. The famous old chapel of St. Ethelreda still stands, and is the only remaining link with the Palace of the past. It seems strange that the chapel should finally have been ceded to the Roman Catholics, it having been converted and opened by Cardinal Manning in 1879. The whole structure has a fine appearance, and is well worth a visit. Situated almost at the corner of Charterhouse Street are the premises of Messrs. Fearon, the celebrated wine merchants. The consumption of liquor on these premises was once the subject of a controversy in the "Times." A correspondent who watched the house asserted that on an average six persons entered every minute, a total of 360 an hour ! What a striking testimony to the good wine and liquors sold by this firm !



Holborn Hill, 1820.



Newgate Prison.

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Tom Hood when abroad seems to have greatly missed the flavour of their wines, for he wrote to his wife :

The flavour none of Fearon's,
That mingles with my dram,
Reminds me you're in England,
And I'm in Rotterdam.

The premises previously occupied by Fearon's were situated on Holborn Hill, but the construction of the viaduct and its approaches compelled them to remove to their present position.

Proceeding westward we pass by where till quite recently stood the old "Black Bull" public-house. This place is associated with the name of Charles Dickens. All admirers of the great novelist are doubtless familiar with the incident of the "Black Bull" and its associations with Mrs. Sarah Gamp, related in "Martin Chuzzlewit." Close by is the narrow turning named Leather Lane. At one period this was a very unsavoury and unattractive locality, but in recent years it has greatly improved. It still remains, however, one of the markets for the poor of the metropolis, and is lined with stalls and barrows of itinerant dealers—mostly of Italian extraction. At the opening of the last century a trio of foreign minstrels appeared in London, and took up their quarters in Leather Lane, Holborn, at the "King's Head Hostel." From this place they daily sallied forth to discourse sweet music. They were

arranged in a row, with guitars slung
Before them thus they played and sung ;

and so well did they sing, that

Each guest wished again to hear
Their wild guitars, and voices clear.

Had we been writing this article some few years ago, our next stopping place would have been Furnival's Inn. Alas! one now looks in vain, for this historic haunt has quite disappeared and the place thereof knows it no more. The Inn had rather an eventful history, the major part of the old structure being taken down in 1640, and a new building was erected in its place. This remained until 1820, when the Inn was again rebuilt. However, it ceased to be a recognized Inn of Chancery and was sold in 1853 for £55,000 ; it was ultimately converted into suites of chambers for business men. In apartments on the third floor of one of these houses the late Charles Dickens compiled his first great work, the "Pickwick Papers." The huge block of buildings which now occupy the site will be referred to later.

Continuing our tour of observation, we next notice the Gray's

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Inn Road, formerly Gray's Inn Lane. This thoroughfare extends from Holborn to King's Cross, Clerkenwell, and is a typical busy metropolitan street. Hatton informs us that "Gray's Inn Lane was a spacious Lane between Holborn south, and the road to Kentish Town, etc., north. Length, 600 yards." In 1619, James I. made a solemn entry into London, passing through Gray's Inn Lane on his way to Whitehall. The houses in the road to-day are, for the greater part, of modern construction, but at one time a row of old-fashioned almshouses used to stand at the east end. These have, however, long since been numbered with the past.

Leaving the ancient liberties of the City of London, which terminate at Holborn Bars, our next point of interest is the gateway which leads into Gray's Inn. It is of considerable antiquity, although it was restored in 1867. There is another entrance in the Gray's Inn Road. For a few moments our attention must now be riveted on the Inn, one of the very few old-world spots left to us Londoners of to-day. Like its vanished contemporary, Gray's Inn was another of the Inns of Court, and had two Inns of Chancery attached, viz., Staple Inn and Barnard's Inn. The latter is now occupied by the Mercers' School, but the former still proudly holds up its head as a relic of old times. As to the exact origin of Gray's Inn nothing definite is known, and even Stow is unable to help us to solve this point, for he himself was at a loss, judging from the following extract: "A godly house, by whom built I have not yet learned, but seemeth to be in Edward the Third's time." However, it is certain that the Inn had a very early existence, for we learn, "That one Thomas Skepworth, Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Edward III., was the first reader at Gray's Inn." The library was perhaps first established in 1555. It was rebuilt in 1738, and greatly enlarged in 1841; finally, in 1883, a new building was erected. With its gardens, the Inn covers an area of nearly thirty acres, reaching from Holborn to Theobald's Road. In its peaceful gardens Charles Lamb loved to wander and meditate, and it was here that John Wesley had a last interview with one of his strongest opponents; when each failed to convince the other, they parted without the smallest prospect of a reconciliation. At one period, and that barely a century ago, one was able to view the distant heights of Hampstead and Highgate from the gardens. The garden walks were for some considerable time the resort of fashionable London, and were only deserted when bricks and mortar began to gather around, and shut out the view of the surrounding country. In Charles Dickens's novel "The Uncommercial Traveller," the author gives the following sombre picture of the Inn:

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Indeed, I look upon the Gray's Inn generally as one of the most depressing institutions in brick and mortar known to the children of men. Can anything be more dreary than its arid square, Sahara Desert of the law, with the ugly old tiled tenements, the dirty windows, the bills "To Let, To Let," the door posts inscribed like gravestones, the crazy gateway giving upon the filthy lane, the scowling, iron-barred, prison-like passages into Verulam Buildings, the mouldy, red-nosed ticket porters with little coffin-plates—and why with aprons—the dry, hard, atomy-like appearance of the whole dust-heap.

Such was the opinion of Charles Dickens of the Inn during his time. A different state of things happily prevails to-day. The gardens are like an oasis in the desert, a peaceful retreat from the hurry and scurry of city life, a spot wherein one can rest and forget the little worries and troubles of business. Here, amid the fragrant flowers, a man can rest content, and inwardly congratulate himself that this veritable Eden is beyond the reach of those who would wish to cover it with bricks and mortar. Much could easily be written concerning this Inn and its numerous literary and historical associations, but space forbids one to dwell any longer on this fascinating spot, so we must bid it adieu, and return to the main thoroughfare.

The remaining places of interest must be rapidly and briefly mentioned. The first is Red Lion Square, which lies back off the highway. At one period it was the site of a famous tavern called the "Red Lion," perhaps in its day the most frequented hostel in Holborn. On the 29th January, 1661, the body of Oliver Cromwell was removed here from Westminster, and on the following day was put on a sledge and dragged to Tyburn, at which dread spot it was horribly mutilated. Tradition has it that a few devoted followers of Cromwell procured his remains from Tyburn and reverently buried them in a field on the north side of Holborn. This story, however, lacks confirmation by any contemporary writer, so it can safely be dismissed as a pure fabrication. For some years the square lay in a ruinous and unkempt condition, but it was at length beautified and restored by act of Parliament. The enclosure was ultimately transformed in 1885 into a public garden, and it is now much frequented and appreciated by the workers and residents in the locality. Southampton Row, which is at present undergoing the process of widening, was formerly termed King Street. The poet Cowper spent three years of his life in this street, and the notorious Dr. Dodd also resided here.

HOLBORN—SOUTH SIDE.

Roughly speaking, the south side of Holborn extends from Drury

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Lane to the Viaduct. We will fix our point of departure at the former. The extensive alterations in this particular part of Holborn will be dealt with later, at the moment we are more concerned with the past history attaching to the vicinity. Little Queen Street, now disappeared, was a continuation of Great Queen Street, but had no particular history, so it may be quickly passed over. The latter, however, lays claim to our brief attention. The street was made in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and was named after Queen Henrietta Maria. In an edition of Stow's "Survey of London," dated 1631, we find the following entry: "The new fair buildings called Queene's Street leading into Drury Lane." So at this early period it was undoubtedly a thoroughfare of no little importance. Many are the famous men and women who have at one time or another resided in this street; their names would fill a volume, and what a fascinating book it would be!

Our next halt, Great Turnstile, is another interesting locality. The name is derived from a barrier that used to stand across the entrance to Lincoln's Inn Fields, for the purpose of excluding vehicular traffic. The famous builder of the Eddystone Lighthouse, John Smeaton, kept a shop in this turning. Passing along the extremely narrow footway, we find ourselves in Lincoln's Inn Fields. What a contrast from the busy and noisy thoroughfare only a few yards away! One can perhaps best describe it as a piece of country dropped right into the heart of the great metropolis. A stranger may well marvel on first beholding this peaceful stretch of green, bounded as it is on all sides by massive buildings. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the site was simply an open waste, patronized largely by beggars and robbers; now and again, to vary the monotony of the inhabitants near by, an execution would be held. There is a record that no less than seven malefactors were executed in one day here. These were indeed stirring times for the denizens of the district. It appears that we are really indebted to King James I. for preserving the Fields from the hands of the builder. When he found that these very enterprising gentlemen were busy erecting houses on the space, it suddenly occurred to him to have the place laid out in walks. Forth went the decree, and Lord Bacon and other learned lords were appointed to carry out the King's commands. An architect, the famous Inigo Jones, was appointed, who reduced the fields to about twelve acres by erecting houses on each side. The laying out of the walks, however, did not have the desired effect of reducing the enthusiasm of the builder, who, it seems, still cast covetous glances on the open space. This ultimately led the members of the Inn to petition Parliament. The result was satisfactory, for Oliver Cromwell,

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when Protector, issued a solemn warning by proclamation, that any attempts to build on or in the neighbourhood of the Fields would be very sternly checked. The Fields were closed in with railings in 1735, because the then Master of the Rolls was attacked and ridden over by the robbers who infested the place. Another account says that the judge was attacked by a mob owing to his efforts to raise the price of gin.

Some very fine mansions originally surrounded the Fields, many of which have long since been demolished. The houses to-day are, for the greater part, occupied by members of the legal profession. On the north side is the famous Museum left by Sir John Soane. At the back of what is now the home of the Royal College of Surgeons formerly stood the Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre; it appears to have been a noted playhouse during its day. Here it was that Samuel Pepys went to see the play, because, as he quaintly puts it in his Diary, it made Mrs. Pepys "as mad as the devil." The theatre was subsequently turned into a barrack, and was at length razed in 1848.

Chancery Lane, part of which is within the limits of the City, is the greatest "legal" thoroughfare in the world. During the reign of Edward I. the lane was in such a shocking state that it was closed up to prevent accidents happening. Even up to the sixteenth century the thoroughfare was quite devoid of any proper system of drainage. In fact, when such a necessary improvement was suggested, strange to relate, many of the inhabitants strongly opposed any such thing taking place! Perhaps the most noteworthy spot in Chancery Lane, from an antiquarian point of view, is Old Serjeants' Inn. This famous place was probably first used by the Serjeants-at-Law during the reign of Henry V. In 1876, after having had a long and honourable career, the Society was dissolved and the Inn sold by auction. The old pile is now let out in suites of offices to business men. It may here be stated that the real Serjeants' Inn, the other building in Fleet Street which bears the same name, appears to have been a private residence during the reign of Henry VIII. It ceased to be occupied by the 'Serjeants' at the close of the eighteenth century; the old Hall was ultimately sold to an insurance company, and the rest of the Inn was let out in tenements to private individuals. There have been, and still are, several fine buildings in Chancery Lane, far too many to mention in detail here. Returning once more into the highway we approach Holborn Bars and Staple Inn.

STAPLE INN AND HOLBORN BARS.

Staple Inn was one of the ancient Inns of Chancery, founded

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about the year 1415. It was, we read, the "Inne or Hostelle of the Staple," and at one period of its history became the "fayerest Inne of Chauncery." The Benchers of Gray's Inn purchased the place in 1529. In 1884 the Inn was again sold, this time to the Prudential Assurance Company, who have since swallowed up its one-time contemporary, Furnival's Inn. It was feared at the time the sale took place that Staple Inn was doomed to disappear, but happily this was not the case. In fact, the company turned out to be a good angel in disguise. Instead of destroying the Inn as anticipated, they set about the task of restoring the Holborn frontage, which had been covered with a mass of plaster which hid the antique timber beams from view. It may perhaps be very late in the day to offer thanks to the company for preserving this picturesque old landmark from destruction, but they can rest assured their liberality and thoughtfulness are greatly appreciated by all lovers and students of the history of the metropolis.

Entering under the archway of Staple Inn, we find ourselves in a peaceful old court dotted with trees. The ancient hall forms a background to a picture which is indeed charming in its simplicity and very pleasing to the eye of the observer. The quaintness and peacefulness of the old pile seems to have made a great impression on Charles Dickens. He wrote thus:

Behind the most ancient part of Holborn where certain gabled houses, some centuries of age, still stand looking for the old bourne that has long run dry, is a little nook composed of two irregular quadrangles called Staple Inn. It is one of those nooks the turning into which, out of the clashing streets, imparts to the relieved pedestrian the sensation of having put cotton in his ears and velvet soles on his boots. It is one of those nooks where a few smoky sparrows twitter on smoky trees as though they called to one another, "Let us play at country," and where a few feet of garden mould and a few yards of gravel enable them to do that refreshing violence to their tiny understandings.

Another famous writer, Nathaniel Hawthorne, who so wonderfully describes English scenery, was also enraptured with the Inn:

"I went astray," he says, "in Holborn through an arched entrance over which was Staple Inn, and here likewise seemed to be offices; but in a court opening inwards from this, there was a surrounding seclusion of quiet dwelling houses, with beautiful green shrubbery and grass plots in the court, and a great many sun-flowers in full bloom. The windows were open, it was a lovely summer afternoon, and I had a sense that bees were humming in the court, though this may have been suggested by my fancy, because the sound would have been so well suited to the scene.

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A boy was reading at one of the windows. There was not a quieter spot in England than this, and it was very strange to have drifted into it so suddenly out of the bustle and rumble of Holborn; and to lose all this repose as suddenly on passing through the arch of the outer court. In all the hundreds of years since London was built, it has not been able to sweep its roaring tide over that little island of quiet."

It still remains a quiet and peaceful old-world spot, and its quaint houses form quite a contrast to the gorgeous and elaborate buildings in the immediate vicinity. It will be a sad day for the metropolis when this ancient pile is lost to us. One fervently hopes that this dread day is still a long way off, and that Staple Inn with Holborn Bars may long be spared to us as a very picturesque reminder of days long since gone by.

We are once more within the precincts of the City of London, and we now pass the site of the old Swan Distillery. This place was subjected to a fierce attack during the famous Gordon Riots, and was looted. The liquor ran down in the streets, where men and women drank themselves to death. Dickens has thus vividly described this awful scene in Barnaby Rudge :

The gutters of the street and every crack and fissure in the stones ran with scorching spirit, which being dammed up by busy hands, overflowed the road and pavement, and formed a great pool into which the people dropped down dead by dozens. They lay in heaps all round this fearful pond, husbands and wives, fathers and sons, mothers and daughters, women with children in their arms and babies at their breasts, and drank until they died. While some stooped their lips to the brink and never raised their heads again, others sprang up from their fiery draught and danced half in a mad triumph, and half in agony of suffocation, until they fell and steeped their corpses in the liquor that had killed them.

From that invaluable historian, Stow, we gather the following interesting facts about the early history of Fetter Lane :

There is Fewter Lane, which stretcheth south into Fleet street . . . and is so called of fewters (or idle people) lying there, as in a way leading to gardens; but the same is now of latter years on both sides built through with many fair houses.

For two centuries or more the Holborn end of Fetter Lane was used as an execution ground. At No. 17 lived a Mrs. Brownrigg,

Who whipped two female 'prentices to death,
And hid them in the coal-hole.

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Some very picturesque old gabled houses were to be seen at the Holborn end of the thoroughfare. These, however, have been pulled down to make way for modern business requirements. On the west side, near Fleet Street, stands the Record Office, a very elaborate structure, erected in 1856. It contains, as its name indicates, all the historic national archives, which were formerly distributed in different buildings throughout the country.

The next noteworthy spot is Thavies Inn. The Inn was purchased in 1550 by the wealthy Society of Lincoln's Inn for the use of students of the law. When the Viaduct was formed, the north end of it was demolished. It is now let out to private individuals, and is inhabited mostly by jewellers and opticians. The church of St. Andrew's, which is close by, was erected in the eleventh century. Although it escaped the great fire of 1666, the structure was in such a bad condition as to warrant Sir Christopher Wren rebuilding it, which he did in 1686. The only remaining portion of the old church is the tower, which Wren faced with Portland stone. St. Andrew's has been called the "Poets' Church," owing to the large number of writers who have at one period or another been connected with it. John Webster, a contemporary of Shakespeare, is said to have held the office of parish clerk to the church. There does not, however, appear to have been left any official record of this fact. Thomas Chatterton, the boy poet, was interred in the burial ground of the old Shoe Lane Workhouse, afterwards the site of Farringdon Market. The interior of St. Andrew's is richly decorated, and is a good specimen of the work of Sir Christopher Wren. At one time the church was extensively patronised, but like several of the City places of worship, it is now very poorly attended. The appended view of Holborn Hill gives a very good idea of the situation of the church previous to the erection of the Viaduct.

MODERN HOLBORN IMPROVEMENTS.

We have now reached what one might term the last phase of our story,—modern Holborn improvements. As briefly mentioned before, the steep declivities in the district, especially at Holborn Hill, proved a great hindrance to the rapidly increasing vehicular traffic. The authorities were not slow in grasping the seriousness of the situation, and in perceiving the need of immediate reform. Several propositions were made as to the best and safest way to deal with the question, and eventually plans were drawn up and submitted to the City Corporation for their consideration and approval. After much careful deliberation, it was decided to build a Viaduct which would carry the main road across Farringdon

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Street, and so form a much needed connection between Holborn and Newgate Street, and which would also do away with the steep inclines. The whole of this ingenious structure was completed during 1869, and was opened as a public way by the late Queen Victoria on 6th November in that year. The total cost, including that of the land purchased for the approaches, was £2,500,000. The money, however, was well spent, as time has proved, and the whole undertaking can go down to posterity as one of the greatest metropolitan improvements of the nineteenth century. A glance at the appended illustration gives one a good idea of the extreme awkwardness of the locality previous to the erection of the Viaduct.

Just about this period (1867), another piece of ancient Holborn disappeared to make way for modern requirements, namely, Middle Row. This formerly stood at the end of the present Gray's Inn Road, and formed an island of houses nearly in the centre of the roadway. As the vehicular traffic along Holborn increased, the necessity of demolishing Middle Row became more apparent, because of its peculiar and awkward position. Besides causing great congestion of traffic, it was a really dangerous spot for pedestrians. Frequent complaints were in consequence made to the authorities, all advising its demolition, which eventually took place on the 31st of August, 1867.

With the passing of Middle Row, Holborn began to wear a more modern aspect, although there still remained many historic and old-world bits within the district. Many of these, however, were ultimately doomed to extinction: slowly but surely the old houses and narrow courts disappeared, and in their place rose costly buildings and broad streets. The old was giving way to the new. This work of transformation was carried on so quietly and expeditiously that little notice was attracted thereto. Though Staple Inn was saved from destruction, its somewhat less quaint contemporary across the way was doomed to be destroyed by the very company who had just acted as saviours of Staple Inn. Furnival's Inn, though perhaps not quite so picturesque as its neighbour, was yet a very ancient building, and its being swept away caused many heart-burnings amongst lovers of old London life and buildings. However, the ground it occupied was needed for the extension of the premises of the Prudential Assurance Company, which was rapidly increasing its already enormous business. The Birkbeck Bank, the Inns of Court and First Avenue Hotels, and the Holborn Restaurant are some of the largest buildings which have been erected in Holborn in modern times. Close by the last-named edifice, the task of carrying out the Strand to Holborn improvement scheme is rapidly being pushed on towards completion. Night and day the

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men are to be found hard at work on what may be termed, with some amount of justification, the great improvement scheme of the new century. What a blessing this will prove, time alone will show. The squalid streets, the miserable houses and tenements that have been swept away to make room for this *kingsway* can well be spared. In fact, the making of the proposed new street has accomplished a very desirable clearance of many spots that could not well be termed a credit to Holborn. Apart from this, the thoroughfare is very much needed to form a direct means of communication between London's two great and famous highways. The name selected for the new thoroughfare, "Kingsway," is in every way an admirable one. When the whole scheme is completed and the street opened to the public, another page in the history of the metropolis will have been written. Unfortunately, such a wholesale change has caused the removal of many buildings to which interesting associations were attached; they can never be replaced, but we are glad to think that the London County Council are alive to their responsibilities, and will spare, wherever they can, buildings of any historic importance.

[To be continued.]

A LORD MAYOR'S MANSION IN LOMBARD STREET.

BY PERCY C. RUSHEN.

I HAVE in my possession one of those ancient private records which throw considerable light on the appearance of our city in the olden time. The record in question is a deed of bargain and sale,¹ by which Sir William Chester, Knt., citizen and alderman of London, and William, his son and heir, draper, of London, in consideration of £700 absolutely conveyed to George and John Barne, citizens and haberdashers of London, all that capital messuage or tenement wherein the said Sir William lately dwelt, and all cellars and edifices, etc., to the same belonging, the said messuage being situated in the parish of St. Edmund in Lombard Street.

The deed identifies the site of the premises in a better manner than usual in conveyances of that period, and to enable us to picture the site we cannot do better than follow the quaint old phraseology of the description in the deed. The premises are stated to

¹ Although it does not seem to have been enrolled as required by the statute of 27 Hen. VIII.



Middle Row, Holborn, 1820.



Furnival's Inn.

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conteyne in length on the nether parte by the grounde on the east syde of the Entrye of the saied capitall mesuage or Tente leadinge into the Quenes highe streate called Lumberd Streat from a lyttell Alley or waye leadinge into St. Clement's lane on the South parte unto the mesuage or Tente whearein Rychard Offley marchauntaylr nowe dwelleth on the northe parte one hundred threescore & seventeen foote of assyse and on the west syde of the same entrye from the said alley or waye leadinge into St. Clement's lane aforesaied unto the nowe dwellinge howse of John Bowland Sadler on the nether parte by the grounde one hundred & fyfthe foote of assise and doe conteyne at the south ende in the saied lyttell alley leadinge into St. Clement's lane aforesaied from the great place or mesuage thear sometymes called the Lumberds howse or Lumberds place on the East parte unto the great mesuage or Tent^e of ffrancis Barneham Alderman of late newlye buylt on the west parte fyftie fyve foote & eleven ynches of assyse And at the northe ende in breadth from the Inner wall of the Comptinge howse next to Lumberd streat aforesaied to the Inner gate of the said Capitall mesuage next to the foresaied nowe dwellinge howse of the saied John Bowland Sadler Twentye foote & fower ynches of assyse and from the Inner wall of the Inner Comptinge howse on the East parte to the Inner wall of the kytchen on the west parte fortye four foote of assyse.

The deed then goes on to record that the Chesters conveyed to the Barnes

all the said Entrye and the grounde or soyle of the same Entrye under the Tent^e beinge the inheritaunce of the saied Will^m Chester the sonne leadinge from the said Capitall mesuage into Lumberd streat aforesaied conteyninge in breadeth four foote and eyght ynches & a halfe with the easements & comōdyties now used wth the saied Entrye in bearinge & hanginge the gates & Dores in the saied Entrye.

and that the vendors also bargain and sell to the purchasers

all the sayed Alley or waie on the South parte of the p̄mysses leadinge from the quenes highe waie called St. Clement's lane aforesaied unto the saied great place or mesuage called the lumberds howse or Lumberds place.

To better identify the property and record the vendor's title, it is then stated that all the aforesaid premises had been purchased by Sir William, to him and his heirs

of the M^r wardens bretheren & Systers of the mysterye guylde or ffraternytie of our Ladye of Drapers of london as by the saied

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Deede of feoffement under their Coñon Seale bearinge date the 8 June 5 Ed. VI. more plainly appears.

Following this, the deed states the Chesters also bargain and sell to the Barnes

all that yarde lyinge & adioynge on the west parte of the pñysse before bargayned & solde and all the howses and edyfices thereuppon sett & edyfied and all that the Entrye or waie and grounde or soyle of the same leadinge from the same yarde into the St. Clement's lane aforesaied w^{ch} yarde howses edyfices & entrye last mençoned the saied Sir Will^m Chester late bought & p̄chassed to him and his heires forev^r of Rychard Wylkynson Draper and Agnes his wyefe as by their deede thereof by them made to the saied Sir Will^m bearinge date 4 April 4 & 5 Philip & Mary more plainly appears.

Then follow covenants to deliver to the purchasers all muniments of title and copies on parchment prepared at the vendor's cost of such muniments as concern other lands of the vendors, as well as those conveyed. Then follows the usual covenant of indemnity from incumbrances, excepting the "rents and services from thenceforth to be due and payable to the chiefe lord or lordes of the fee or fees of the premises," and also excepting a lease made thereof to the said William Chester the son, by his father, for ninety-nine years, at the yearly rent of 1 lb. of pepper, the said lease bearing date 24 October, 1570, and having been assigned over to John Keyme Xpofer Hoddesdon, and John Garrard, prior to the present sale.

The deed concludes with the usual covenants for quiet enjoyment, complete and further assurances, and a covenant by the purchasers to exhibit the deed of 5 Ed. VI., which they had received on the sealing of the present deed, in case the vendors, or their heirs, etc., were sued or impleaded in any court concerning other lands in the city which had been conveyed to them by that former deed.

The witnesses subscribing are

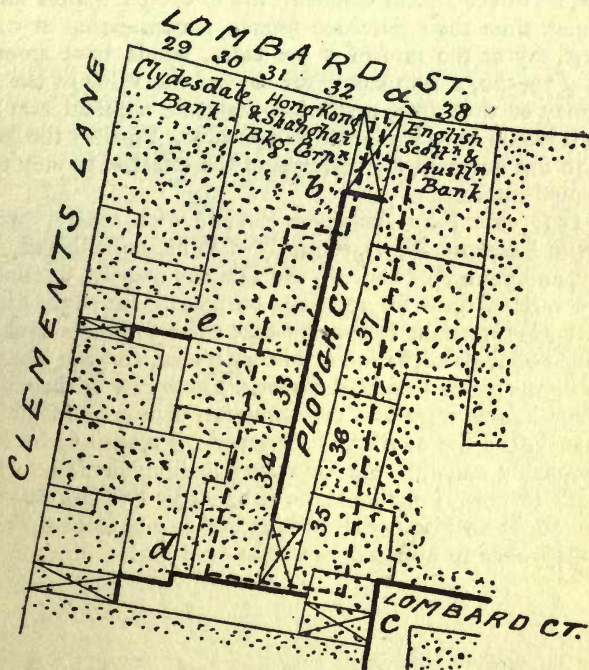
Hobart Offley.
Rychard Offley.
Philipp Hold^r.
Robert Preston.

Sir William Chester was a Draper in 1537, for his name appears in the Chapter House Roll of that date, and he was Sheriff in 1554, and Mayor in 1560.

Carefully following the description of the site of the mansion in our record, it seems that it was probably that enclosed by the

A LORD MAYOR'S MANSION IN LOMBARD ST.

broken lines in the sketch plan here given of the locality as covered at the present time. I should think it probable that the present Plough Court, and the buildings at either side of it, Nos. 32-38



- a* = The site of R^d Offley's House
- b* = " " " " Ino. Bowland's "
- c* = " " " " Lombard House
- d* = " " " " F^{cs} Barneham's House
- e* = " " " " other premises conveyed formerly Wylkynson's

Lombard Street, now occupy the site of the mansion, the Court being an extension or enlargement of the "entry" to the mansion. "Lombard House" probably occupied the site of the present Lombard Court, the archway between that court and the court (conveyed by the deed), leading into Clement's Lane, perhaps marking the site of the entrance to that house. The most astonish-

KENT BOOKPLATES.

ing point in connection with this record is the high price given for the premises, having regard to the fact that they were leased for ninety-seven years then to come at a nominal rent. In consequence of this, no direct benefit would accrue to the purchasers until 1669, by which time their purchase money, accumulating at compound interest, say at the rate of 5 per cent., would have amounted to about £79,520, a sum surely far beyond the value of the premises in money of that time, much less the same nominal sum in 1570, when it would have higher exchange value. Possibly the purchasers in 1570 did not properly understand the effect of money resting at compound interest.

In 1532, one John Asilwood, devised with other property four houses in Lombard Street, formerly of William Milborne, William Calley, and John Rudstone, to the Drapers in trust, to enable them to pay various sums for religious purposes. In 1838, during the Charity Commission, it appears that these premises could not be identified or their alienation or history traced, and the Drapers then had no property in Lombard Street. There can be little doubt the said four houses were the very premises conveyed to Sir William Chester on the site of which he erected his mansion, the Reformation probably enabling the Company to free themselves from the testator's charges. Looking at the fact that Sir William was a Draper and no doubt an influential man, it makes one feel suspicious that the conveyance to him was not quite *bonâ fide*.

KENT BOOKPLATES.

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

THE Garden County is prolific in plates, and will yield a store of varieties to the zealous collector.

Since Kent gave title to the ancient family of Grey as Earls and Duke of Kent, their various plates may have premier notice. The finest of these is reproduced as the first illustration to these notes. Other good plates belonging to this family are the early armorials of Anthony and Henry, Earls of Kent, both dated 1702, in which year Henry, the last earl, succeeded to the title. In his day he was a man of mark; Macky speaks of him as one who "was much esteemed when Lord Ruthen, was always very moderate, has good sense and a good estate, which with his quality must make him always bear a considerable figure in the nation; he is a handsome man," etc.



HENRY DUKE OF KENT
1713.

KENT BOOKPLATES.

In 1710 he was made Duke of Kent, and besides the plate here reproduced, had a smaller one of the same date and two others dated 1733. His son Anthony, Earl of Harold, had one dated 1717, and the latter's wife Mary, Countess of Harold, had one dated 1718, whilst the Duchess Jemima, the duke's first wife, had two Jacobean plates dated respectively 1710 and 1712. All the Duke's sons predeceased him, and on his death the male line of this branch of the Greys became extinct. Lord Cowper is heir of line.



And now to proceed in alphabetical order: "Jos^h. Adams at Bromley, Kent," had a Chippendale plate of somewhat weighty character. Probably one of the reasons why Chippendale plates are so popular with collectors is that the style readily lends itself to great variety of treatment. Outside the various stock patterns, which have a more or less considerable number of representatives, there is an infinite range of variation in the treatment of Chippendale characteristics by bookplate designers. The earliest ones, reflecting Chippendale's own first style, are almost always of somewhat heavy character. This plate of Joseph Adams is selected for reproduction

KENT BOOKPLATES.

as a scarce plate, and pleasing in spite of the rather heavy style of the decoration.

A Jacobean plate of an ordinary type, to which, however, is given some additional appearance by a two-line border, bears the inscription, "William Austen of Hernden in Kent, Esq^r." There are also Chippendale and other plates showing the same arms and crest which local knowledge might identify as county plates.

A pretty little engraved label of festoon characteristics has the inscription, "Ab^m. Barham, Chevening, Kent," within a border of husks, fruit, flowers, and grain, and the owner's coat of arms on a spade shield at the top. The plate is signed by "J. Wood."

"Thomas Barrett of Lee, Esq^r," had a Jacobean plate of an ordinary type similar, in fact, to the "William Austen," but without the line border. It has the demerit of being one of the least scarce Jacobeans known to collectors. The Barretts have been long connected with Kent, and the Lee estate was purchased by Thomas Barrett's grandfather, Sir Paul Barrett, Serjeant-at-law and Recorder of Canterbury.

A Jacobean plate of rather more attractive pattern, showing some floral decoration and having an empty motto ribbon, is inscribed, "Leonard Bartholomew of Oxen Hoath in Kent." One of his name was sheriff of the county in 1713, and died in 1720, but I imagine this plate to have belonged to his grandson of the same name and address, who succeeded to the property in 1730.

Among the Chippendale plates which cannot be said to belong to a stock pattern, is one inscribed "William Bell, Ullcomb, Kent." This gentleman became Rector of Ulcomb in 1740, and died in 1778.

I have a label plate giving within an ornamental border the name "Mary-Blackabee Bishop, Mill-Stairs, Rotherhithe."

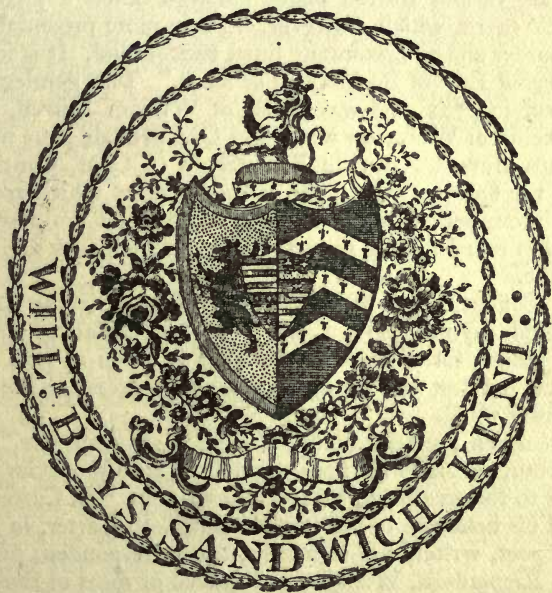
A Jacobean plate, which is an excellent example of its particular style, bears the inscription "Tho^s. Borrett, Esq^r. Shoreham". It is, however, of no rarity. The owner was Prothonotary of the Common Pleas, and one of his daughters and coheiresses married William Glanvill Evelyn, M.P. for Hythe.

A well-known pictorial plate is inscribed "W^m Boteler, Eastry, Kent." It is one of the not numerous class of urn plates, but in this example the urn is of rather exceptional magnitude. Mr. Boteler had another and later plate, an anonymous pictorial, which is inscribed "Eastry Church", and gives a view of that church; it is signed by Barlow, an engraver who signs at least one other Kent plate, and is very likely the same Barlow whose name appears on some of the plates in Hasted's "Kent." The view of the church is clearly taken from an engraving which was in Mr. Boteler's pos-

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session, and was lent by him as an illustration to Hasted's history. The Boteler arms on these plates are said to have been granted in 1589.

The elaborate festoon plate, inscribed "Will^m Boys, Sandwich, Kent", which figures as the third illustration to these notes, belonged to the author of "Collections for a History of Sandwich," a well known surgeon and F.S.A., descended from a family which had "spread over the several parts of East Kent." Hasted described him as "a gentleman well known to all lovers of antiquity for his well-digested knowledge of literature, as well as for his liberal



communication of it," and Pennant lauds him in similar strain. His father was Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and in the days of the Sixth Edward a Thomas Boys was Keeper or Captain of the Castle of Deal. The engravers of this plate, Mordecai and Levi, did several interesting and desirable plates.

Another Sandwich plate is that of "John Bradley of Sandwich, Kent," "Kent" being given in letters of absurdly disproportionate minuteness. It is a Chippendale, not of the popular stock patterns, and shows an empty motto ribbon and an ugly shellwork excrescence where a crest might be.

"John Bridges, Wootton in Kent," is the inscription on a Chip-

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pendale plate of some pretensions; it is, however, marked by too much meaningless decoration of a rather ragged and straggling character.

A much neater and better style of Chippendale is that of "Edward Bronsdon, Bromley, Kent," whose plate is in good taste and pleasing in appearance.

Another Chippendale plate to be noticed is inscribed "Pyke Buffar, of Greenwich." This is not uninteresting in the character of its "Chippendalism," but its balance is hardly satisfactory. There is neither crest nor motto ribbon. The owner seems to have been sheriff in 1759.

There are various Burrell plates, amongst others a Jacobean of little artistic merit, which, however, is made more presentable by a two-line border and a horizontally lined background. It is inscribed "Peter Burrell Esq^r of Beckenham in Kent." This gentleman was High Sheriff in 1722, and was father of William Burrell, LL.D., and Chancellor of Worcester who had a Chippendale plate inscribed "Gulielmus Burrell Arm. de Beckenham in Com. Cantii." In this plate the flowers, fronds, and palm branches which are so frequently a prominent feature in Chippendale plates are absent, and the artist has relied mainly for effect on the shellwork and frilling of the frame.

"John Callant Gent of Maidstone, Kent", is the doubtless unintentional rhyme below a not very well balanced Jacobean design in which, for a wonder, the crest is given at least its due prominence, but lest this virtue should prove excessive the helmet is ridiculously small.

A well-known pictorial plate showing a stricken tree, and on one of its branches an owl, whose proportions are almost Gargantuan in relation to the tree itself, bears the inscription "E. Carter, Deal, Kent." This belonged to the learned Elizabeth Carter, in her day famous as poet, writer, and translator, the correspondent of Burke, Reynolds, Richardson, Walpole, and indeed of most of the literary characters of the time, and the friend of Dr. Johnson, who wrote a Greek epigram in her honour.

A nice early armorial plate has the inscription, "John Cooke of Swifts in Cranbrooke in Kent Esq^r. 1712." It is the second state of an earlier plate, being altered and touched up from a plate bearing the inscription, "John Cooke of the Inner Temple London Esq^r. Cheife Prothonotary of the Court of Coñon Please Westminster. 1701." Neither of the plates are common.

There is a nice early armorial plate in the British Museum collection inscribed "S^r Cholmeley Dering of Surrenden in Kent, Baronet." He was the M.P. for the county, and was killed in a duel whilst Anne was queen.

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A Festoon plate with most of the usual characteristics is inscribed "Edwards Surgeon Peckham."

"Charles Eve of Doddington, Kent," had a Jacobean plate of good appearance.

The plates of Booksellers and Circulating Libraries savour rather of trade cards and advertisements than of bookplates, but the plate of Gillmans of High Street, Rochester, is of special interest to the local topographer, because it gives a view of his trade premises, on which appear also the names of the "Phoenix Printing Works," and the "Rochester Chatham and Strood Bank."

"John Godfrey of Wye in the County of Kent Esq^r: 1702," is the inscription on an early armorial of contemporary style. My copy must have been originally sold in the early days of bookplate collecting, for it is marked in quite old-looking ink and writing, "1s. rare." Any collector able to get the plate at that price now will be wise to secure all he can.

In the British Museum collection there is a scarce Jacobean plate which bears the inscription, "Mr. Thomas Glover, Minis^{tr} of Hawkhurst in Kent 1736." He held the living from 1729 till 1737.

A Chippendale plate not belonging to any of the stock patterns bears the inscription "Rich^d Haffenden Tenterden." This is another family long resident in Kent; it is said to be descended from one Laurence Haffenden, who was bailiff of Tenterden in the first year of Richard III's reign.

A desirable and scarce plate, early armorial in form, but no doubt of actually later date, bears the inscription, "Johannes Hamiltonus in Cantij Comitatu Armiger." It is exceptional in showing no tinctures, and the lettering is so large as to be disfiguring to the plate, which otherwise would have been quite handsome. The plate probably belonged to John Hamilton of Chilston, who was High Sheriff in 1719.

A Chippendale design of unusually heavy character—a stock pattern not largely represented, and of which none are common—bears the inscription "Will^m Hammond Esq^r of East Kent." This plate is one of those which exceptionally shows the helmet, it is surmounted by torse and crest, and there is an empty motto ribbon. Mr. Hammond was probably the gentleman to whom the arms shown on the plate, with a slight difference in the tinctures, were certified in 1779 as a descendant of Thomas Hamon of Nonington, to whom they were granted by Barker in 1548.

I must diverge from my general rule of only noting plates inscribed with county place names, to mention two unaddressed plates of special personal interest. The first is a plate of early armorial type, inscribed "Johannes Harris D.D. F.R.S.," which belonged to

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the Kentish historian of that name; a parson of versatile pretensions and various preferments. He wrote on astronomy, geography, geometry, and other branches of learning; amongst his works were a Universal English Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, a complete collection of Voyages and Travels, and a London Merchant's Mirror or Tradesman's Guide! He had a house in Amen Corner, where "any person might be boarded or taught by the month"! Amongst other preferments he held was a Prebendary's Stall at Rochester. His plate must have been engraved between 1706, when he became a D.D., and 1719, when he died.

The other unaddressed plate is that of the later historian of Kent, Edward Hasted. This is a festoon plate which, in addition to being used as a bookplate, figures on the title-pages of his four volume history. He was the only son of Edward Hasted of Huntingfield Court, from whom he must have inherited considerable property. He was of Eton and Lincoln's Inn, F.R.S., F.S.A., and for some time Chairman of Quarter Sessions at Canterbury. There are other Hasted plates, including a pretty pictorial inscribed "Edward Hasted of Hollingborne, Cl.," which probably belonged to the historian's eldest son. This is engraved by Barlow, who has been already mentioned as possibly the same man who did some of the plates for the "History of Kent."

"John Hawker E Com: Cant:" is the inscription on a plate that is early armorial in feature, though it was doubtless done long after the early armorial period. It is difficult to describe a considerable class of plates whose main feature is mantling of early armorial character, but which are of much later execution. They have not the recognized Jacobean features, and the only suitable nomenclature that I can think of is bastard or pseudo early armorial. Mr. Hawker's is a plate of this class.

"W^m Heysham Esq^r: Greenwich in Kent" had a nice plate of early armorial form, on which the owner's address is given in letters of unusual magnitude.

A very attractive plate, distinctively Jacobean of an early type, too, was owned by "John Holmes Maidstone Kent." The workmanship is not of high character, but it is striking in appearance and of some originality. It is also scarce.

There is an interesting class of Jacobean plate, showing the shield of arms guarded on each side by human figures, or animals, placed on some sort of platform; of this class is a very pretty little plate inscribed "Herbert Jacob Esq^r. of S^t Stephens in Kent". The protecting figures here are female, and they may represent the arts and literature. Each has above her a sort of ornamental alcove or baldachino, from which depend drapery and floral decoration.

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"John Johnston. Danson, Kent," had a festoon plate, showing the Johnstone arms impaling those of Smith or Smyth.

The mantle of estate plate has existed from quite early bookplate times, and has never gone quite out of fashion. A characteristic example is that bearing the inscription "Thomas Knatchbull Esq^r third son of S^r Thomas Knatchbull of Mershamhatch in the County of Kent Baronet: 1702."

A little pictorial plate, somewhat of the Bewick style but engraved on metal, is inscribed "Sam^l. Luck Kent."

"Morris Drake Morris of Mount Morris in Kent Esq^r:" is the inscription on a very attractive early armorial plate, which is one of a small class of plates similar in style and design to a plate signed by George Vertue. This plate, however, is not of earlier date than 1757, when Mr. Thomas Morris died, leaving Mount Morris to his nephew Morris Drake, who then added the name Morris to his own patronymic.

A quite attractive little early armorial plate, with a two-line border, belonged to "John Lynch, D.D., Dean of Canterbury."

"W^m Nance, Boxley, Kent," had a nice little festoon plate of usual features. He became vicar of Boxley in 1775.

A pictorial Chippendale, which is a characteristic example of the "Trophy" plate, is inscribed "Charles Otway Esq^r. of Romden Kent." The feature of these plates is a decorative grouping of flags, pennons, cannon, guns, and other weapons and paraphernalia of war.

There are several Palmer plates of Kentish interest. A Chippendale by S. Boyce bears the inscription "Charles Palmer descended from John Palmer of Harlpe in Com: Kent: 19th year in y^e Reign of Q. Elizabeth." It is a nice plate, and is of course additionally interesting by reason of the unusual allegation of descent, though there are one or two plates which show quite lengthy pedigrees.

Another Palmer plate is that inscribed "Herbert Palmer Esq^r of Wickham Breux Kent", a large and hardly graceful Chippendale, in which the hound courant, which forms one of the charges in the coat of arms, is going to the left instead of to the right. The lettering, too, is unattractively large. It seems possible that the Chippendale design is in reverse and taken from a piece of silver.

A festoon design by Lake is inscribed "Tho^s Pennington D.D. of Tunstall Kent". This gentleman was appointed to the living of Tunstall in 1766, and with it he held the rectory of Kingsdowne—a pluralist by dispensation—he was also one of the six preachers of Canterbury Cathedral.

Two printed labels are known which bear the respective inscriptions of "John Rate, His Book. Deptford 1783", and "Lucy Rate, Her Book. Deptford, 1783."

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"Isaac Rider of Greenwich", had a Jacobean plate on which the armorial bearings are well displayed; the three crescents which constitute the charges filling up the field with unusual propriety.

A pretty little early armorial bears the inscription "S^r Thomas Roberts of Glastenbury in the County of Kent Baronet". This was the 5th baronet, who succeeded in 1706 and died in 1729-30. His successor, Sir Walter, altered the inscription on this plate to make it appropriate to his own use.

"Martha Shorte, Sevenoaks Kent," used printed labels with her name and address so inscribed within an ornamental border. These labels are known with the dates 1774, 1783, and 1788 respectively.

A distinctly scarce early armorial, with crest and empty motto ribbon bears the inscription "Thomas Spratt Arch Deacon of Rochester." The shield displays in the first and third quarters a chevron between three sprats, which are the "canting" arms borne by the archdeacon's father of the same name, Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster. Amongst other preferments held by the archdeacon were the living of Boxley in Kent, and the prebendaryships of Winchester, Westminster and Rochester. He died in 1720, and was buried at Westminster close to his father, who had predeceased him only seven years before.

"The Right Hon^{ble} Philip Sydney Earle of Leicester Viscount Lisle and Baron Sydney of Penshurst 1704" had an early armorial with supporters. It exists in two sizes.

The Tempests have several good plates to their credit. An early armorial is inscribed "William Tempest of Cranbrook in Kent Esq^r. 1722." This plate exists in an earlier state, which is inscribed "W^m Tempest of the Inner Temple Esq^r. 1702.

"James Theobald of Belvidere Esq." had a plate showing mantling of more or less early armorial character, which, however, cannot synchronize with the engraving of the plate. The arms shown are said to have been granted by Cooke, Clarencieux, in 1583, to Theobald of Kent.

The Tokes have held many posts of honour, and amongst those who have filled the office of Sheriff of Kent was "John Toke Esq^r, of Godinton Kent," whose plate so inscribed is a Chippendale of moderate merit, which is, however marked by one great defect. Helmets when shown on Chippendale plates are seldom treated satisfactorily, and on this plate the helmet is so minute as to be simply ridiculous. Another plate of this family is the Chippendale inscribed "N. Toke, Coll: Om: Ani: Socius. 1763." It is signed by Cole and gains by the absence of the helmet.

There is a Warner plate of quite unusual festoon characteristics which in my copy bears a MS. alteration indicating it to be the

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

plate of "Jos^h Warner Eltham." The plate is noteworthy by reason of the exceptionally massive palm branches and ropes of bell flowers which form the main ornament of the design. Another festoon plate of much simpler form is inscribed "James Whatman Esq^r Vinters, Kent," and this plate ends my Kentish notes.

* * * * *

It must be remembered that in these notes on bookplates of the Home Counties I have not written for bookplate experts or with special topographical or genealogical knowledge of the counties dealt with. I have merely desired to call attention to some of the interesting features introduced into topographical collecting by the minor cult of which I have written.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

BY PETER DE SANDWICH.

XIII.—BADLESMERE.

[Continued from p. 131.]

[In this and the following papers will be given the Presentments made to the Archdeacon of Canterbury, from the parishes in the Ospringe Deanery. Also the returns made to Archbishop Parker in 1569, from the MS volume in the Cathedral Library at Canterbury.]

1569.

ABP. Parker's Visitation.) That they lack the Paraphrase of Erasmus. The Parson is not continually resident.

Rectory:—In patronage of Anthony Sonde, esquier.

Rector:—Dom. Peter Player, he is married, does not live there, has also the Vicarage of Throwley in the same Deanery, he does not preach, has no licence to preach, not a graduate.

Householders, 6

Communicants, 34.—(Page 37.)

1578. That they have had but one sermon this half year.

We have not a cover to our communion cup, also we have a surplice, and our Curate will not wear it, because he saith it is not sufficient.—(Vol. 1577-84, fol. 16.)

1579. Our church somewhat wanteth reparations.—(Fol. 26.)

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

We have not a surplice for we are not able to buy one, for our parish hath but only two men of ability, to do it or any else that we are charged with, and we were this year charged with the buying of our communion cup and the reparations of our church.—(Vol. 1577-84, fol. 31.)

1580. (Archdeacon William Redman, 1576-96, issued the following order to every parish in this year.)

1. That in every parish there be provided before Christmas a comely pulpit, three or four feet higher than the pews be, with a convenient carpet or covering to lay upon the same when the sermon shall be.

2. That in such places where the minister hath usually used to pray the Divine Service in the body of the church, there be also provided before Christmas next, a convenient and seemly pew one foot higher at the least, than the end of the ordinary pews, and the same to be enclosed, having a low seat without the same thereunto adjoining for the parish clerk.

3. That the churchwardens and sidesmen either jointly or severally by course, do every Sunday and Holyday diligently note such persons (especially householders), as are absent from divine service either in the forenoon or afternoon, and after prayers ended shall make a Bill of the same. And the churchwardens or one of them shall so soon as conveniently they may, demand of such as cannot render a reasonable cause of their absence the forfeiture by statute appointed, and levy the same accordingly.

4. That the churchwardens do in the beginning of every usual quarter of the year, certify in writing under their hands, and the hand of their several ministers, the names of such as obstinately refuse to pay the same forfeiture for their absence, alledging no especial excuse of their absence from divine service.¹—(Vol. 1580-82.)

1581. That we lack a surplice.—(Fol. 49.)

We had no sermons but those that have been preached by our parson himself.—(Vol. 1577-84, fol. 67.)

1584. We lack a cushion or cloth for the pulpit, which we will provide very speedily.

Our minister thinketh not our surplice sufficient, but he hath one making.—(Fol. 11.)

1590. Our church and chancel is not in sufficient repair, through

¹ This order of 1580 applies to all the parishes printed in former volumes of this Magazine, although found in another volume since they were printed.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

the great winds that have happened this year; we will repair them as soon as we can get wherewithal to do with, hitherto we could not, but we hope we shall now shortly.—(Vol 1584-92, fol. 151.)

1604. Our minister doth not as yet wear the graduates hood, tippet, and square cap, but saith that he doth very well allow of them, and with all convenient speed provide them and use them, as he doth already the gown, cloak, and surplice, with other things enjoined in these times and places.—(Vol. 1601-6, fol. 129.)

1610. We have such a pulpit, such a chest, and so appointed and used, and our church in good condition, and our parsonage house which was in some want that way, by reason of a controversy betwixt him and his farmer who should do it, but is now agreed misse [*sic*] now in mending.—(Fol. 3.)

All have received [the communion] at Easter last, but some thrice in the year.

On the 29 Feb. 1610-11, Thomas Giles appeared in the Archdeacons Court, and said:—That he hath not specified the names of such as did not receive the communion therein the last year, and that by reason there are many servants and others that do go out and come into the parish before the year be expired, and that he taketh no special note of such as receive, he doth not nor cannot well know where they are which have not received there the last year, but saith hereafter he will observe better.—(Fol. 9.)

1613. We had such books and so employed them, but they were burned in our parson's house, which we will renew again with what convenient speed may be.

On 14 June 1613 when William Hill appeared in the Court, he said:—That they had a book in parchment of christenings, marriages, and burials, and likewise a Book of Canons, as are mentioned in the articles [of presentment], which book their minister Mr. Yate took home unto his house, and there by casualty of fire his house being burned, the books likewise aforesaid, as Mr. Yate saith perished in the fire.—(Fol. 96.)

Our church and chancel are in good condition, but our parsonage-house and stable are burned both to the ground.—(Fol. 97.)

1616. Our church and chancel are in good condition, but there is a chapel which the farmer (Robert Giles) of Badlesmere Court should repair, is very ruinous and noisome to our church.—(Vol. 1610-17, part i., fol. 229.)

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1620. Our church-yard is in some want of reparation, by reason of a controversy betwixt the parish and the Manor-House, which was wont to maintain more than is now performed, but we have taken a course for the deciding of it, and it shall be repaired with as much speed as it may conveniently be done.—(Fol. 69.)

1625. That the window at the east end of a certain chancel on the south side of our church, belonging to the Court-lodge of Badlesmere, wanteth much reparation as well in the glass as upon work of the same, and is indeed almost ruined and decayed, which is to be repaired as the common fame goeth by Sir Richard Sands [? Sondes] owner of the said court-lodge, or else by Thomas Munde farmer of the same.—(Fol. 216.)

The churchyard lacketh fencing in some parts, which William Hills our churchwarden saith shall be suddenly amended.—(Vol. 1610-17, part ii., fol. 217.)

XIV.—BOUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN.

1580. (See under Badlesmere.)

1587. We present Mr. Thomas Hawkins the elder, hath not received the communion at Easter last past.—(Fol. 19.)

Also Mr. Thomas Hawkins the younger, and his wife, Anne Robinson, Alice Pellin widow, and Greene a schoolmaster in Mr. Hawkins' house.—(Fol. 20.)

1588. Our Book of Common Prayer is somewhat torn, also our church is a little in reparation. Our chancel is somewhat to be repaired by reason of the burial of Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Basset,¹ and the chancel lacketh leading.—(Vol. 1587-89, fol. 71.)

1603. We present Mr. Thomas Hawkins and his wife, Mr. Henry Pettit and his wife, Mr. John Best, John Carter and his wife, Thomas Territt and his wife, for that they have not received the communion this last Easter within our parish of Boughton Blean.—(Vol. 1602-4, fol. 100.)

1612. John King the younger, of our parish, tippler, for suffering and admitting divers persons to play games in his house on the sabbath days, in the time of divine service and sermons, and also

¹ [Albert Bassett, Vicar 1576-87, was buried 15 May, 1587. He was Curate of Luddenham in 1569; Rector of Swaylecliffe 1575-87; Rector of Luddenham 1580-87.]

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

on holydays, but who they be that he hath so suffered and admitted, we know not.—(Vol. 1611-13, fol. 129.)

1625. Sir Thomas Hawkins Kt., and his lady, for not coming to church, to hear divine service read.

Also, Mrs. Mary Watton, William Pettit and his wife, Joan Crafte widow, Florence Watson, Siriak Hawkins.

Ursula Dad and Margaret Cox, servants in the house of William Pettit, for that they have not been at our parish church, by the space of three months last past at the least.—(Vol. 1625-27, fol. 65.)

1637. We present for Popish Recusants, Sir Thomas Hawkins and his lady, Mr. Forrest, Mr. John Rucke, Mr. Blake, John Kennett and his wife, Katherine Hawkins, Dorothy Steward, Mrs. Simcocke widow, Thomas Oldknowle, John the coachman, Anne Finch, Mary Blake, all dwelling at Sir Thos. Hawkins.—(Fol. 52.)

Also Mr. Pettit and his wife, Mary Watton, Mr. Collins, John Baily, Anne Rayner, Mary Cook, Isabel the chambermaid, John Stookes, all dwelling at Mr. Pettit's.—(Fol. 58.)

They are also presented in 1638—"for Papists that never come to church."—(Vol. 1636-39.)

1639. John Collier for refusing to pay his cess made towards the reparation of the church, being cessed for twelve acres at a penny the acre, and for ability 2d.

We have heard, and Mr. Baker one of the churchwardens doth know for he is a witness to the Will of Henry Chapman late of Boughton Blean, deceased, that the said Chapman did give to the parish 40/-, which have been detained from our poor by Thomas Cobb, esquire of Chilham, and the widow Chapman deceased, which Mr. Cobb hath the will in his custody yet unproved, as we have heard.—(Fol. 2.)

Our middle chancel being called the parson's chancel, wants reparations, the farmer is Mr. John Boys of our parish.

We have Popish Recusants, one John Pettit son of Mr. Pettit, and Mr. Collins who teacheth him his books.—(Fol. 3.)

John Spencer son of Adam Spencer, and his wife, and the widow of Adam Spencer, for neglecting usually their own parish church, and frequenting Hernehill church. Also the wife of William Rucke, and the wife of Richard Proud for the like.—(Fol. 4.)

John Neaden servant to Sir John Rough, Kt., for bringing with him a hawk to church, with the fluttering jingling of bells, and muting in service times, disturbs the congregation and annoys the church.—(Fol. 6.)

RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

Our minister (Samuel Smith) is willing to wear the hood, if the parish provide it, being to be used in that congregation, being of no other use for him.—(Vol. 1639-66, fol. 7.)

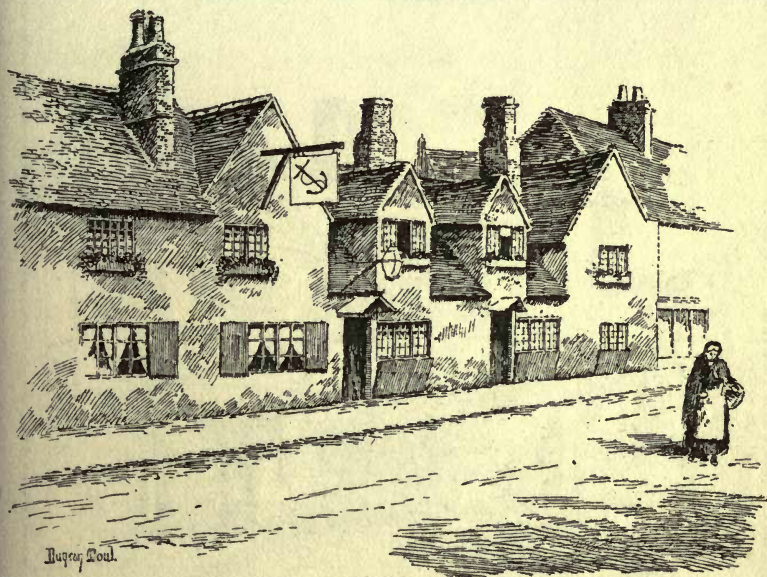
[To be continued.]

RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES, NO. XVI.

FROM Waterloo to West Horsley, by the New Guildford line, the journey occupies less than an hour, and we are landed in one of the most beautiful parts of Surrey. On leaving the station and turning to the right a walk of about a mile takes us to Ockham, where all the lovely old farmhouses and cottages seem to be now occupied by gentle people, making us wonder where the old tenants, the farm labourers, now live. Turning to the left, by the post office, a short distance further on is a white gate leading to Ockham Church, which will be found to be well worth a visit. Very little of the original building mentioned in Domesday Book can now be traced, the present structure mostly dating from the thirteenth century. The chief beauty of the church is the east window, which is almost unique; it consists of a group of seven lancet-shaped lights, separated by slender columns of black marble, having capitals exquisitely sculptured in different designs. The old roof still exists. In the chancel arch are the stairs that formerly led to the rood loft, and also a hagioscope commanding a view of the altar. Over the chancel arch are still traces of mural painting. Inside the altar rails is the base of a thirteenth-century marble font and two brasses, one to Walter Frilende, a priest, with hands joined in prayer; and the other to John Weston, who died in 1483, and his wife Margaret. In the centre of the north aisle an arch leads to the mausoleum of Lord Chancellor King, who died in 1734, aged sixty-five. The monument therein represents his lordship and his wife life-sized, he being depicted in his official robes and full-bottomed wig, with the mace lying at his feet. An interesting little book on Ockham, or the Oak hamlet as it is called, giving a full account of the church and village, has been written by Mr. St. John Hick Bashall. Returning to the road, after a mile, we join the main Portsmouth Road, and turning to the left in a few minutes we reach Ripley, an old-world village, little changed since the old coaching days, at which time it was at the height of its prosperity. Descending a short hill and crossing a bridge, the long straight village street lies

RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

in front; on the left is the famous old posting inn, "The Talbot," a house once of the greatest importance, but on the coming of railways and the disappearance of the stage coach its trade vanished, so for a long time it was closed, but now, thanks to motors, its former glories have revived and the old stables turned into garages, and there are waiters in dress clothes in the grand old oak-beamed dining room. Further down the road to the left is the "Anchor Inn," well known in the early days of cycling as the Mecca of all good cyclists. Opposite is a picturesque but rather tumbled-down

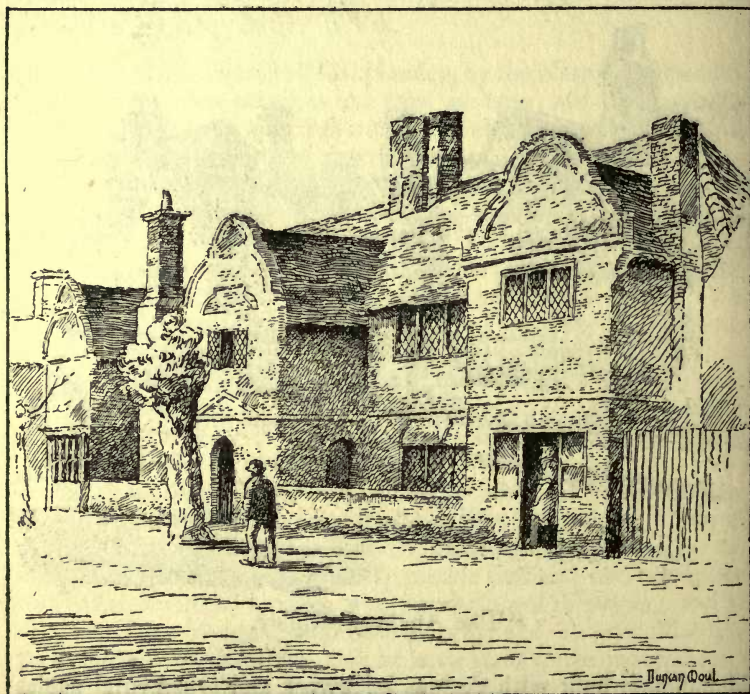


"The Anchor," Ripley.

old building, built with curious brickwork and ornamental gables in the shape of an E; once it was the manor house, and the much travelled Queen Elizabeth is said to have stayed here during her journey to Portsmouth to review the fleet and troops at the time of the Spanish Armada. She must have found the small doorways and very narrow staircases rather inconvenient if the size of her dress and ruff was anything like what they are made in her pictures. Opposite "The Talbot" Inn is a charming old-world house, called "Elm Tree" cottage, with oak-beamed rooms; this is owned by two ladies, and for those who dislike the ordinary hotel this cottage will be found a delightful place at which to spend a week-end, or

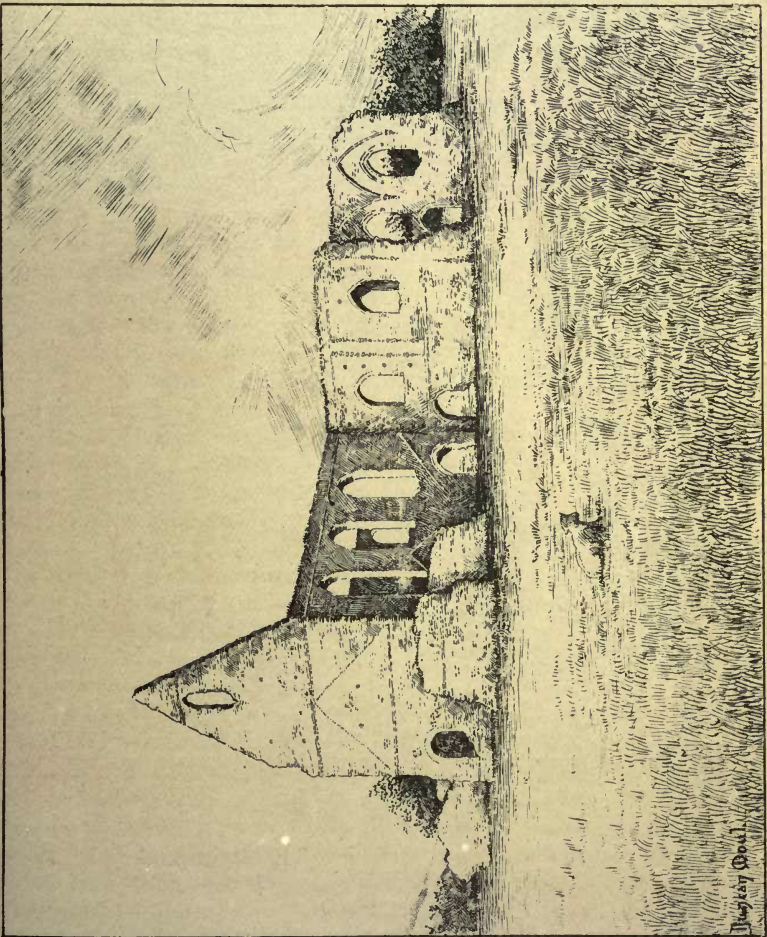
RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

to have lunch or tea and rest in the garden. A road to the right, almost opposite the "Anchor Inn," leads past Ripley Green—where many a Surrey cricketer has received his first lesson—to Newark Abbey; and after crossing a steep bridge, just by a very picturesque old mill, the ruins of the Abbey come in sight on our right. I regret to say that, owing to the serious damage done by tourists, more especially cyclists, who on Sundays came here in their hundreds and climbed over the old walls, Lord Lovelace has this summer



Manor House, Ripley.

been compelled to close the Abbey, but permission to enter can always be obtained from Mr. Webber, of Holmwood Farm, on the road to Ripley. A footpath leads to the ruins through the low-lying land; they are upon the banks of the Wey. A considerable portion of the Abbey church still stands, comprising the choir, presbytery, south transept, and a small portion of the north transept, and a small piece of the wall of the south aisle; all traces of the nave and the various guest houses and outbuildings have long since dis-



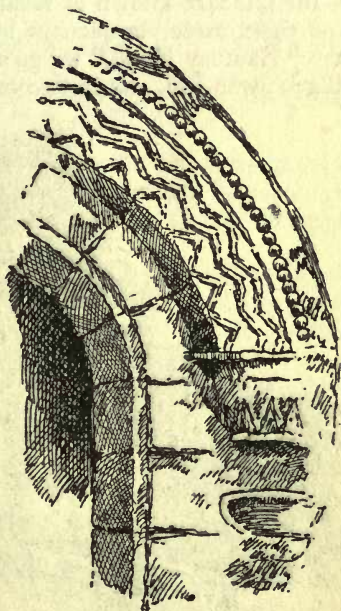
W. J. G. (1841)

Newark Abbey.

RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

appeared, though from the survey of the Priory property, made in Henry VIII's reign, the latter would appear to have been considerable. The walls are built entirely of flint, from which almost all trace of plaster has gone; from each of the transepts were doors leading into two chapels, which, when standing, were twenty-seven feet long and eleven feet broad.

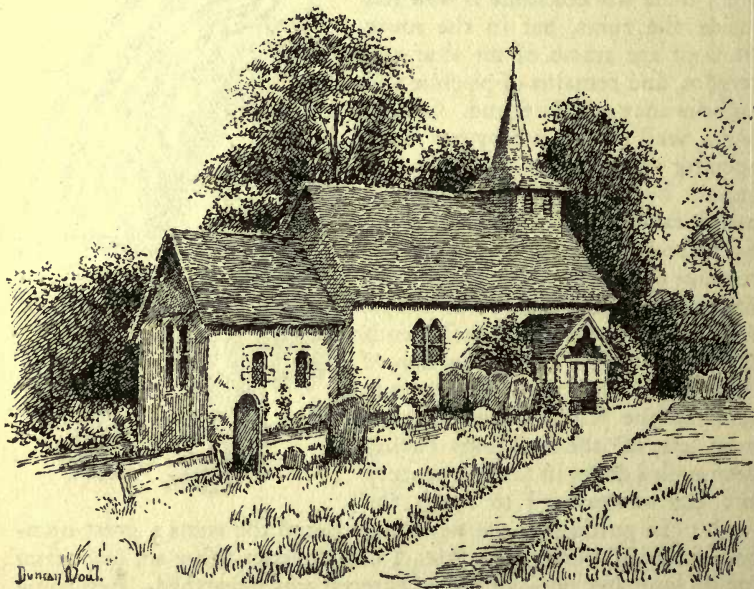
A very peculiar feature in the construction of these chapels was that they had double walls, only eighteen inches apart. On the wall of the east side of the south transept can be noticed the position of these walls, and also the marks of the roofs of the two chapels. Very little worked stone is now left inside the ruins, but in the south transept are traces of an altar and reredos, and remains of piscinæ and ambries may still be found. On the north wall of the presbytery is an opening which was probably occupied by an important tomb, as over it faint traces of vaulting could be noticed. Outside the ruins the remains of a bridge with a large slab, six feet in length, coped in shape, with a cross with fleur-de-lys ends carved on it, and a small portion of the original wall that formerly surrounded the priory are all that are now left, all the buildings having been pulled down in the last century and the stones used to repair the roads.



In putting up the new fence round the ruins a great number of human bones were found, one skeleton being six feet seven inches long, but nothing else of interest was unearched. Returning to the road, a walk of half a mile brings us to the little church of Pyrford on the top of a steep hill; a climb to the summit affords a beautiful view of the valley of the Wey with the old ruins in the centre. The church is a very small building, with nothing of great interest except the Norman porch, in which one of the side columns has in bygone ages been taken away and a stone, only half of which now remains, inserted; this stone appears to have been carved in the form of a stoup. A mile further on stands Wisley Church, surrounded by farm buildings, of which at first sight it seems to form part; it is a very small building, consisting

RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

of nave and chancel, constructed of sandstone and plastered all over. Inside are still faint traces of the old paintings with which the walls were formerly decorated; behind the oak back of the seats, to the right, in the chancel is a very good example of a low side window, now blocked up and made into a cupboard; from the outside wall a good idea can be formed of the original window. Continuing our journey for a mile the Portsmouth Road is reached, and turning to the left we pass the "Hut Hotel," opposite which is the fine lake known as Bouldermerre; then taking a turning to the right, made conspicuous by a big notice showing the way to the "Hautboy Hotel," we go straight through the woods past the Black Swan Inn, and in two miles we reach Effingham Station.



Wisley Church.

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE IN THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.

BY EDWIN FRESHFIELD, JUNIOR.

[Continued from p. 137.]

INVENTORIES OF PLATE.

*S. Martin, Ludgate, with S. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street,
and S. Gregory by S. Paul.*

TWO silver flagons inscribed: "Deo optimo maximo in usum
sacræ Eucharistiæ sacrum S Martins Ludgate London An^o
Doñi 1620 Samuele Purchas Rectore, Thoma Wilmer,
Roberti Smith, Edituis."

Two silver cups. One is inscribed: "This cup and cover was
given by Henry Sivedall citizen and draper of London to the Parish
Church of S Martin at Ludgate then Churchwarden." The other
is inscribed: "Stewyn Pekoc Marget his Wyff wyche gave thys
in 1610."

A silver cup inscribed: "St Martin Ludgate Mr. Henry Terry
Mr. William Cass churchwardens 1789," and on the reverse I. H. S.

A silver paten inscribed: "S Martin Ludgate Gloria Patri et
Filio et Spiritui Sancto."

A silver paten.

A silver paten inscribed with a coat of arms and the date 1610.

A silver dish inscribed: "The gift of Edward Corbet to the
Parish of S Martin Ludgate," and C. E. S. surrounded by scroll
work.

A silver spoon for use as a strainer.

A staff-head on a globe of boxwood, bound with a silver band
round it, inscribed: "This gate was built A.D. 1586 and taken
down A.D. 1760 and was supposed to be built by King Lud 60
years before Christ." On the top of the globe is a representation
in silver of Ludgate, and on the top of that a figure of S. Martin
of Tours, to whom this church is dedicated.

Two staves belonging to S. Mary and S. Gregory.

I am indebted to the official return, a very good one, for the in-
formation given above. This is one of Wren's churches, and with
it are united the parishes of S. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street,
also a Wren church, destroyed by a fire seven years ago, and S.
Gregory by S. Paul, destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt.

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

The accumulated plate of these parishes is now in the possession of the parish of S. Martin Ludgate.

S. Mary Abchurch with S. Lawrence Pounteney.

Two silver tankards with the date mark for (?) 1679 and a maker's mark C. K. as in the margin, inscribed with the weights and with a coat of arms and "The gift of M^r John Pemell to y^e parish church of S Mary Abchurch London January 1679."

A silver-gilt cup with the Antwerp mark for 1581 and two other marks much worn, all on the lip of the bowl. The name of the church is inscribed inside the rim of the foot.

Two silver-gilt cups with the date mark for 1686 and a maker's mark Y. T. The one is inscribed: "The gift of M^r Thomas Gresham," and the other: "The gift of M^{rs} Katherine Gresham," and both "to the parish church of S Mary Abchurch 1686."

A silver-gilt cup with the date mark for 1628 and a maker's mark a winged lion inscribed with a coat of arms and "Ex dono Adam Denton 1628."

A small silver-gilt paten with the date mark for 1567 and a maker's mark a stag's head in a shaped shield.

Two silver-gilt patens with the same date and maker's marks and inscriptions as on the two cups; on the foot of one is inscribed: "S. M. A. . . K. G."

A silver-gilt paten with the date mark for 1628 and a maker's mark WS. with a bow and arrow in a round stamp. The foot is inscribed with the same coat of arms as on the cup given by Adam Denton.

Two large silver-gilt patens with the date mark for 1684 and a maker's mark E. G. and inscribed: "For the use of the united parishes of S Mary Abchurch and S Lawrence Pounteney London. S Math 63.4. Humbly dedicated to God and the service in the administration of the Lord's Supper."

A silver-gilt dish with the date mark for 1684, and a maker's mark I. Y. with a quadruped of some kind between, in an oval stamp inscribed: "The gift of Mr. John Poynter to the parish church of S Mary Abchurch London 1686."

Two pewter alms dishes.

A silver-gilt seal head spoon with the date mark for 1670 and a maker's mark I. I. with a pellet between the letters and a mullet below on a plain shield and inscribed: "Deo et Sacris D. D. A. W."

A beadle's staff with a silver top. The top is a diminutive crown on an orb. It was presented to the parish by Dr. Bellamy in 1822.

The flagons of this church are tankards of the usual type. The pair of cups are a form of *Type 6* and very ugly; the stems have

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

the appearance of being telescopic. On the other hand, the small cup, illustrated on Plate 1, is perhaps the prettiest piece of ecclesiastical plate in the City. There are three marks on it. An extended hand with a crown and some object (?) an axe head, above it. This mark on the plate, excepting the hand, is not very distinct but it is probably the same as that given in Dr. Marc Rosenberg's "*Der Goldschmeide Markzeichen*," Frankfort-am-Main, published by H. Keller, 1890, as the Antwerp mark for 1581. The second mark is much worn, but appears to be a Maltese cross in a plain shield, and the third mark is probably the date letter. The fourth cup belongs to *Type 2*. The makers' marks, C. K., the stag's head, W. S., E. G., I. Y., and I. I., will be found in Appendix A, *Old English Plate*, under dates 1679 (with one pellet instead of three, but probably the same maker), 1551, 1629, 1685, and 1640. The maker's mark W. S. and the bow and arrow will be found on plate at S. Botolph, Aldgate, and the stag's head at S. Helen, Bishopsgate and S. Giles, Cripplegate. These churches were destroyed in the Fire. S. Mary was rebuilt by Wren, and has a perfect dome covered with frescoes. It is architecturally quite one of the most interesting and picturesque churches in the City.

S. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury.

A set of silver-gilt communion plate consisting of a flagon, two cups, two patens with feet and two without feet. The plate is inscribed: "This plate was purchased by the parish to replace a set of plate presented by Walter Brockley and Walter Pell in 1658 and stolen from the church in July 1889." Made by Messrs. Barnard & Co.

One metal dish and six pewter dishes, the latter made by H. and Richard Joseph, with their mark: a scallop shell.

A beadle's staff with a metal plated top; the top is a bust of a woman, inscribed: "S Mary Aldermanbury 1756."

This is another church whose plate has been stolen. The flagon is pear-shaped, with a narrow neck and spout. The cups belong to *Type 9*. This church was destroyed in the fire and rebuilt by Wren.

S. Mary, Aldermary, with S. Thomas the Apostle, S. Antholin, and S. John, Walbrook.

PLATE OF S. MARY AND S. THOMAS.

Two silver tankards; both have the date mark for 1688. One has a maker's mark I. S. with a cinquefoil below in a shaped shield, and is inscribed: "This flagon was provided for the use of y^e parish of S Mary Aldermary 1688 Andrew Binkes churchwarden." The

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

other has a maker's mark S. D., with a pellet between and a pellet below the letters, and is inscribed: "This flagon was provided for the use of the parish of S Thomas Apostle 1688 Edward Morse churchwarden."

A silver-gilt cup with the date mark for (?) 1680 and a maker's mark I. H. and a fleur-de-lis and two pellets below in a shaped shield, and inscribed: "The gift of William Naylor to the parish of S Mary Aldermary July y^e 5th, 1677."

Two silver-gilt patens. One is in all respects similar to the last cup. The other has the date mark for 1817 and is inscribed: "The gift of Mary Ann the wife of the R^{evd} H. B. Wilson B.D. to the parish of S Thomas the Apostle 21st Dec^r 1817."

A silver-gilt spoon made in the early part of the eighteenth century, and inscribed: "S Mary Aldermary."

A silver-gilt alms dish with the date mark for 1694 and a maker's mark H. B. with a mullet below in a plain shield, and inscribed: "The gift of Catharine Rawson the wife of Richard Rawson present churchwarden to y^e parish of S Thomas y^e Apostle for y^e use of y^e communion table, May y^e 17 1694."

PLATE OF S. ANTHOLIN AND S. JOHN.

Two silver-gilt tankards; one has the date mark for 1637 and a maker's mark W. M., and is inscribed with the weight and "Donum Johannis Larkin parochiæ Sancti Johiſ baptiste in Walbroke Año Dom 1638." The other has the date mark for 1645 and a maker's mark D. W.

(a and b) A silver-gilt cup and paten cover with the date mark for 1609 and a maker's mark W. On the foot of the paten are the arms of England with a lion and dragon as supporters in enamel. On a belt round the arms is inscribed: "The Body of our Lorde Jesus Christe which was geven for y^e pserve y^e soule unto . . ."

A silver-gilt cup and paten cover with the date mark for 1619 and a maker's mark W. R., and inscribed with the weight and "Ab imunitate a muneribus Or Francis Bridges his thanckfull gift 1620."

(c) Two silver-gilt cups and conical covers. One has the date mark for 1622 and a maker's mark T. E. in monogram in a scalloped shield, and is inscribed with the weight and "In Recordacone Christi Crucifixi. Ex Dono Rogeri Price 1622." The other has the date mark for 1631 and a maker's mark H M with a cinquefoil below in a plain shield, and is inscribed with the weight and "In Recordacone Christi Crucifixi. John Bromsgrave, blacksmith and Ann his wife gave this cup 1632," and with the arms of the Blacksmiths' Company.

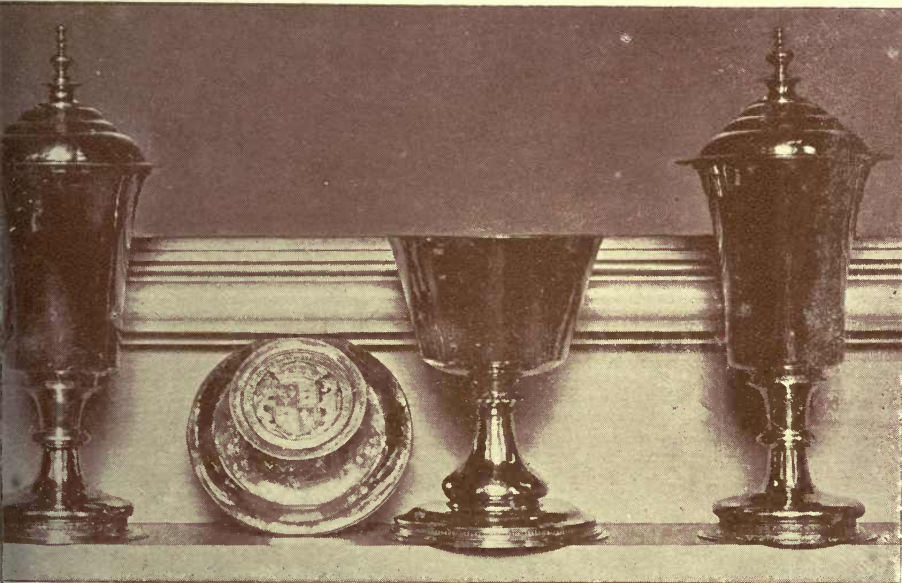


Plate at S. Mary, Aldermary.

(Formerly belonging to S. Antholin.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

A silver-gilt paten with the date mark for 1613 and a maker's mark T. F. in monogram in a plain shield, inscribed with the sentence used when the Bread is given and "The gift of Hugh Hamersley, haberdasher churchwarden of the parish of S Antholins 1613."

A silver-gilt paten, with the date mark for 1704 and a maker's mark F. A. in an oblong stamp.

A silver-gilt alms dish with the date mark for 1683 and a maker's mark L. C. crowned, with a crescent and two pellets below, in a shaped shield, and inscribed with the weight and "The gift of Elizabeth Frisdick maid servant to y^e parish of S Antholins for the use of the Communion Table 1685," and also "This dish was burnished and the rest of the plate gilt at the charge of an unknown person in the year of our Lord 1737."

The flagons of this church are tankards of the usual type. The cups belong to *Type 2*, with the exception of cup *a*, which belongs to and is taken to illustrate *Type 4*, and William Naylor's cup, which is a mixture of *Types 2* and *6*; there are two cups like it at S. Katharine Coleman. Cup *a* is a very interesting specimen, and the best piece of enamelled Church plate in the City. The inscription stops short for want of space. Elizabeth Frisdick deserves especial mention for her gift. The makers' marks, I. S., S. D., I. H., W. M., D. W., W. R., T. F., F. A., and L. C., will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate*, under dates 1687 (p^t 2), 1686, 1677, 1648, 1640, 1608, 1609, 1702, and 1686; I. S., D. W., W. M., and T. F. will be found on plate at S. Bride, S. Vedast, S. Augustine, and S. Helen respectively. There is a slight difference between the D. W. and W. M. marks as given here and in the Appendix of *Old English Plate*, but probably they belong to the same person. T. F. will be found all over the City. The maker's mark on the enamelled cup and cover is described in the printed parish inventory as a castle. All these churches were destroyed in the Great Fire. S. Antholin, one of Wren's most interesting churches, was pulled down under the Union of Benefices Act. S. Mary, which was very little injured in the Fire, was restored by Wren.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

UNPUBLISHED MSS. RELATING TO LONDON AND THE HOME COUNTIES. (In the collection of Percy C. Rushen.)—The Historical Manuscripts Commission has done good work for antiquaries and historians in publishing abstracts of MSS. in large private

NOTES AND QUERIES.

collections, but it will probably not be possible for the Commission to deal with the many small collections scattered through the three kingdoms, although it would be very desirable for proper particulars of this buried matter to be published in a manner easy of access to antiquaries. It is therefore hoped that the particulars given in the following series of MSS., previously unpublished, in a private miscellaneous collection, may interest readers of this Magazine and place on record matter which may be useful in future work with London and the Home Counties.

1. Feoffment dated 6 Sep. 1560 by which Tho^s Custance of London Carman son and heir of John Custance then late of "Micham" co. Surre. dec^d and Anne his wife enfeoffs John Hedge of Micham Yeoman of a tenement and garden called Colcokke in "Kersalton" (Carshalton) co. Surre. lying between land of the rectory there on the S. land once of the Prior of Merton E. and the Queen's highway leading from Kersalton to Croydon N. and also of 2 acs. of arable land there in the tillage called Sonde 1 ac being between land once Tho^s Barton's on the S. and land once of Sir Nich. Carew K^{nt}. N. and the other ac. between land once W^m Holt's on the W. and land once Nich. Bukkele E. the said premises then being in the occupation of Roger Pope and had descended to said Thomas on the death of his mother Anne Wits. to the seisin¹—Walt. Marshall John Dewberry, John Chylde, Tho^s Whitaker, Ant^v Woode Tho^s Chrystmas and Rich^d Byrde—*Latin*.

2. Draft feoffment dated 20 Mar 1717 by which the "Governors of the possessions, revenues and goods of the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth of the parishioners of the parish of St. Olave's in Southwark" co Surrey in consideration of £600 to be laid out in land and by virtue of two certain Acts of Parliament enfeoffed W^m Arch^b of York, John Bishop of London, Jonathan Bishop of Winchester W^m Bishop of Salisbury Cha^s Bishop of Norwich George Bishop of Bristol Rich^d Bishop of Gloucester John Bishop of St. Asaph Sam Bradford D.D., Jno. Waugh D.D., Edw^d Waddington D.D., Sir Harcourt Masters K^{nt}. Sheriff of London and Middlesex Sir Jno Philips Bart. Jno Ellis and Edw^d Perk sixteen of the Commissioners appointed by Letters Patent of 2 Dec. 1715 granted by virtue of an Act of 1 Geo. I for providing for 50 new churches to be built in and about London &c. of a piece of land containing about 2 acs. being part of the field of 4 acs. then used as an artillery ground thentofore part of a field of 16 acs. called Horsey Down in the parish of St. Olave which the Governors had purchased from Christ^f Eglesfeild thentofore of Gray's Inn Gent by deed of 29 Dec^r 24. Elizabeth the said 2 ac. piece containing in width at the E. end from N. to S. 214½ ft. and in length from E. to W. on the S. side 336½ ft. and from E. to a break westward 121 ft. and from the said break westward 234½ ft. and in width from N. to S. at the W. end 266 ft. being enclosed on the S. by a brick wall on the E. and N. by a tenement and brick wall and open on the W. and was purchased for the purpose of building one of the 50 new churches and a minister's house and for a burial ground The Governors appointed Tho^s East, Gent. and Rich^d Perkins Timber Merchant both of St. Olave's their attorneys to deliver seisin and the Commissioners appointed Jno. James of East Greenwich Gent. and John Skeate of London Brazier their attorneys to have seisin

¹ A feoffment was not complete without a seisin or "possession taking" of the premises conveyed being had. A record of this seisin is usually endorsed on the deed and after the Reformation the witnesses thereto attest by signature or mark.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

On the land thus conveyed the present church of St. John Horsley-down was soon afterwards erected. This record is interesting as we are told the area of the down and a little of its past history.

OLD HOUSES AT REIGATE.—The sketch here shown represents some old houses recently standing in West Street, Reigate, but pulled down in March last to make room for modern improvements. I shall be glad if any of your readers can assign a date to these houses, and give me any interesting facts regarding them.—(MRS.) EMILY A. GREGORY, Eldersley Tower, Redhill.



OLD TOBACCO PIPES.—Mr. E. W. Fraser points out two errors made in printing his letter on old tobacco pipes on page 153 of our last number. The word “painted” on the ninth line from the foot of the page should have been “pointed”; and the word “Warwick” on the bottom line should have been “Norwich.”

EPIGRAM ON SIR WALTER RALEIGH.—I came across the following some time ago in an old common-place book compiled in the seventeenth century and now preserved among the MSS. of the British Museum. The lines were probably copied from some other book, and I should be glad if they can be traced to their original source by the help of any reader of the Magazine:

Here Raleigh lyes, and one would think therefore
There's nothing now should frighten Goudomor.
But Raleigh's ghost will walk and talk again,
A second greater terror unto Spain. R. H. ERNEST HILL.

REPLY.

NEMO'S PLACE OF BURIAL.—Mr. E. M. Phillips in his article at p. 98 clearly demonstrates “in his own mind” that Nemo was buried in the graveyard at St. Dunstan's in the West, off Fetter Lane, notwithstanding he refers to Mr. Kitton's note, in which that gentleman says :

Popular opinion favours the metamorphosed graveyard, contiguous to Russell Court, Drury Lane, as the spot Dickens had in his mind, but this is objected to by some for the reason that it is not in the same parish as Chichester Rents. The still existing graveyard in Bream's Buildings is more probable, but it is not sufficiently distant from the Rents to justify the belief that the novelist selected it for “Nemo's” place of sepulture. A careful perusal of the story leads one to conclude that the burial ground in “Bleak House” is about half a mile off, and if such be the case it seems as if Dickens had gone out of the parish, an oversight which we would hardly expect in the case of a writer who knew his London so well.

This note was published in the July No. of the Middlesex and Herts No. for 1897, and Mr. Kitton probably saw the correspondence on the subject in Notes and Queries, commencing in March, 1894, and concluding in February, 1897, including therein an article by myself on 10th December, 1896, in which I clearly demonstrate “to my satisfaction” that the burial ground was situated in Ray Street, Clerkenwell, but as four burial grounds have been put forward, each having its own votaries, the question must, I fear, remain an open one. I think that too much etiquette has been bestowed upon this special interment, more than the times then warranted, otherwise it would not have been necessary for Hood to have written

Rattle his bones over the stones

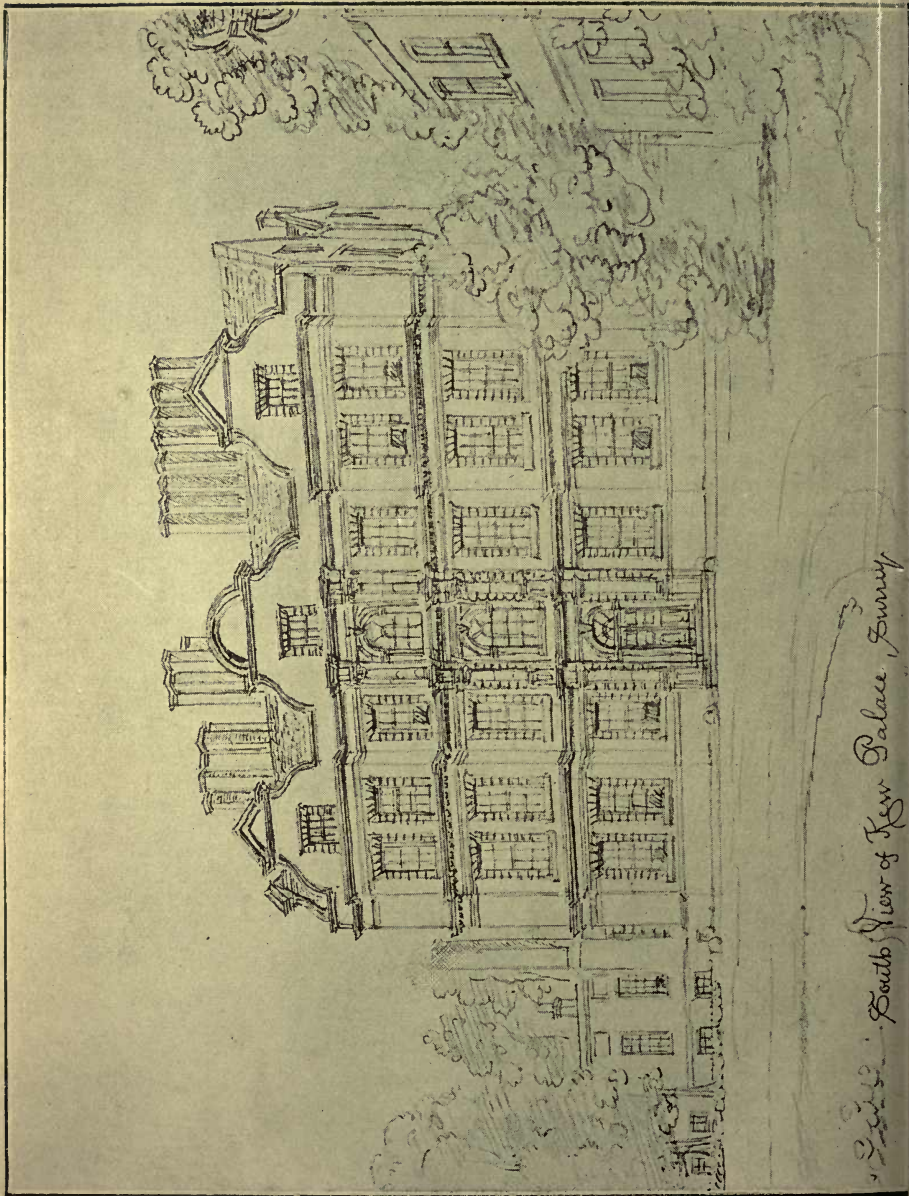
He's only a pauper whom nobody owns.

The map should show Greystoke Place entering Fetter Lane.—W. J. GADSDEN, 19 Middle Lane, Crouch End, N.

REVIEW.

A SAUNTER THROUGH KENT WITH PEN AND PENCIL. Vol. VI. By Charles Igglesden. Illustrated by X. Willis, Ashford, Office of the “Kentish Express.” 2s. 6d.

We have, in past issues, noticed some of the earlier volumes of these sketches, and we feel sure our readers will be glad to know that a further collection has now been published. It includes the parishes of Boughton-under-Blean, Dunkirk, Smarden, Lympne, Court-at-Street, and West Hythe—all interesting from a picturesque or historic point of view. As usual Mr. Igglesden says just enough about the places he describes to make the reader want more. That is as it should be, for the book is intended to give the reader by word or by sketch, an idea of what he will see if he visits for himself the localities described, and the references to the whereabouts of more detailed information will enable him to go more deeply into the history of such places after visiting them.



222. South View of Kew Palace, Surrey.

THE ROYAL RESIDENCES OF KEW.

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

[Continued from p. 170.]

THE DUTCH HOUSE (*continued*).¹

“ON Saturday the establishment at Kew Palace was broken up, leaving only the housekeeper and other servants who were there previous to the late Queen’s last stay there.” This announcement, made three days after Queen Charlotte’s funeral, fitly terminates the narration of the royal residence at the old mansion. Doubtless the members of the family visited it from time to time; the tender-hearted Princesses would certainly be attracted to the silent, deserted chambers to which their memories clung; George IV. did not neglect the home of his boyhood, and William IV. is said to have been much attached to the place, where the memory of his beneficence to the church and village yet lives. But if the children of George III. and Queen Charlotte now tarried at Kew, it was not in the old palace, the Dutch House, but in the houses of their brothers, the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge. As this generation gradually passed away, the old mansion became more and more deserted; many of us remember it as it was a few years since, silent and ghostly, the blinds drawn, and without sign of life it might almost have been imagined that the Queen’s corpse still lay within. On inquiry we were told, “there is no one in it, the housekeeper, who lives opposite, sometimes goes in to dust and air the house.” The rooms remained undisturbed many years, and from John Heneage Jesse—who was a child when Queen Charlotte died—we have this picture of them in “Memoirs of George III.”:

When many years since the author wandered through the forsaken apartments of the old palace at Kew, he found it apparently in precisely the same condition as when George the Third had made it his summer residence, and when Queen Charlotte had expired within its walls. There were still to be seen, distinguished by their simple furniture and bed curtains of

¹ Buckler’s sketch of the south side of the Dutch House in 1827 (companion to the view already given) is now reproduced. It is interesting as showing on the left a portion of the low range of building removed in 1880, and on the right the gable-end of the stables which have this year (1905) been taken down. The artist has omitted the wooden porch, which, as shown in earlier representations of the house, disfigured the front until its removal in 1880.

THE ROYAL RESIDENCES OF KEW.

white dimity, the different sleeping-rooms of the unmarried Princesses, with their several names inscribed over the doors of each. There were still pointed out to him the easy chair in which Queen Charlotte had breathed her last; the old harpsichord which had once belonged to Handel, and on which George the Third occasionally amused himself with playing; his walking stick; his accustomed chair; the backgammon-board on which he used to play with his equerries; and, lastly, the small apartment in which the pious monarch was accustomed to offer up his prayers and thanksgivings. In that apartment was formerly to be seen a relic of no small interest, the private prayer-book of George the Third. In the prayer which is used during the session of Parliament, the King with his own hand had obliterated the words "our most religious and gracious King," and had substituted for them, "a most miserable sinner."

The sons and daughters of George the Third seem, without an exception, to have taken a lively and lasting interest in the home of their childhood; a circumstance to which it is probably owing that till the death of King William the Fourth, and the passing away of the generation to which he had belonged, the interior of the old palace continued to retain so many of the distinctive features of the past. When, however, some time after the death of that monarch, the author again made a pilgrimage to the spot, the *genius loci* had taken its flight for ever. The apartments had been stripped of their old-fashioned furniture, the walls of their pictures, and the library of its books. With the exception of Handel's harpsichord, the chair in which Queen Charlotte had expired, and some ill-painted portraits which had been consigned to the garrets of forgotten equerries and other royal favourites, the old edifice presented as denuded and comfortless an aspect as can well be imagined. The library alone, once a favourite apartment with George the Third, indicated by its vacant bookshelves the use to which it had been formerly put.

Thirteen years after the above interesting record was written, and six years after Mr. Jesse's death, that is to say in 1880, further obliteration and removal of relics took place. Half of the low range of building adjoining the Dutch House westward, was taken down, leaving it as we now see it, an isolated square block. Those whose interest in the old royal residence may not be less than their appreciation of the beauty of Kew Gardens, will regret the progressive obliteration of the traces of one in order to enhance the other; we would have both, if possible. The low range of building removed—a portion of it is seen in Mr. Buckler's sketches, which have been reproduced—was said (as is generally said when anything old is demolished) to be greatly decayed, and doubtless the cost of main-

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taining that which had ceased to be useful, induced its removal. Painful reminiscence was also attached to the rooms which had been appropriated to the afflicted king; so we submit, though regretting the effacement. Lately, the demolition of the stable-yard has expunged another portion of the former royal home, rendering its recognition on the old plans still more difficult, and the venerable Dutch House, thus shorn of its domestic associations, has been gradually reduced to the cold formality of a museum. That character it assumed in 1897, when the late gracious Queen yielded the old mansion to the natural curiosity of her loving subjects. Then its rooms were necessarily labelled, and that they might not be found totally bare, a few articles of old furniture and old picture adornments were brought back to it; some of these, indeed, especially those in Queen Charlotte's bedroom, we would willingly believe to be the veritable survivals of her last days. Only a very short reference to the rooms can here be made.

Remembering the date of the house, early in the reign of Charles I. when the "Jacobean" style still prevailed, and its habitation of 187 years (1631-1818), we find, as expected, mixed features in the rooms. A passage of no great width traverses the house from the principal entrance in the south face towards the Gardens, to the north face towards the river; here, at the end of the passage, is now a window where formerly was a door opening on a veranda with a descent of seven steps to the garden, across which a path between trees ran to a door in the wall by the river. This we see in Buckler's drawing of 1827, as also in a picture by Paul Sandby, of 1776. On entering the house, off the passage to the left, is the "Library Ante Room," small, but very interesting by reason of its wainscoting carved with the "linen-fold" pattern, so much out of keeping with the other features of the house, that it must be thought transposed from "the Dairy House," of which a much more important relic exists in the Gothic vault beneath. The Library, somewhat larger than its ante-room, has panelling of the period of the house, but the fireplace and grate are Georgian; the woodwork here and throughout the mansion is painted white, and although thereby the grain is hidden, and the mouldings reduced, the appearance is clean and cheerful. In the Library are evidences of former communication with that part of the house demolished. To the right of the through passage is "the King's Dining Room," a pleasant room, 31 feet by 21, having five windows with the comfortable deep sills afforded by the thickness of old walls; the walls are wainscotted half their height, above they are washed in a warm terra-cotta colour, which contrasts pleasantly with the white woodwork, and forms a suitable back-

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ground for some pictures of fruit, flowers, and waterfowl. The fireplace is quite plain, the ceiling has in its centre a large Tudor heraldic rose moulded in plaster, while over the door into the next room is a Jacobean design. The next room, much smaller, is "the King's Breakfast Room"; the wooden panelling from floor to ceiling is in plain squares with intervening classic pilasters delicately carved; over the fireplace, comparatively modern and plain, is a large portrait of George III. in needlework, after Gainsborough's picture; it is more curious than beautiful, the date 1771. Other rooms on this, the ground floor, as unimportant are closed to general visitors.

The staircase is convenient and well-lighted, but calls for no special remark. On reaching the landing of the first floor, the little room on the left is "the Queen's Antechamber." It contains several small pieces of furniture said to have been preserved since the death of Queen Charlotte, and quaint old maps and drawings are on the walls.

Through the little room we pass into "the Queen's Bedroom," which, naturally, of all the chambers, commands most attention. It is very plain, about 22 feet square, with two windows looking north into the garden which lies between the house and the river. The room has many pieces of old furniture, but the Queen's bed is not there, and the armchair we think too severe in its lines to have been that in which the poor sufferer died. There are two capacious, square, chintz-covered sofas, seven white enamelled chairs of old-fashioned pattern, a small table or two, a washstand, and one of those tin cylinders perforated with round holes, through which, as elderly people will remember, the night rushlight within threw lurid spots and shadows on the walls. Many small specimens of obsolete art, water-colour, engraving, and needlework, are hung above the panelled dado, interesting, but somewhat pitiful. Two closed doors once opened on closets or passages to the King's apartment; there is an ordinary fireplace, and above it a brass plate inscribed by Queen Victoria to the memory of her grandmother, Queen Charlotte, intimating, though not expressly stating, that she died in this room.

Crossing the landing at the head of the stairs, on the right is "the Queen's Boudoir," in which, now empty except for a few pictures, the ceiling is notably handsome, a central and four large corner medallions containing graceful female figures. We next have "the Queen's Drawing-room," the principal room in the house, though of the same dimensions as the dining-room below it (31 feet by 21). It is distinguished by a large and handsome chimney-piece, the only one of any pretensions in the building.

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Two dark-gray marble Ionic columns, on black marble bases, support the white marble entablature in which are inserted plaques of variegated marble; the capacious fireplace was once open, but thus left by the Fortreys and Levetts it was filled up, plastered and blackened, probably without other conception than that of the utility afforded by the ordinary Georgian grate which has been inserted. The walls are handsomely panelled from floor to ceiling, and the room is cheerfully lighted by five windows, three to the south, two to the east; around are many interesting portrait prints and drawings, with other mementos of "the Old King" and his family. It was in this apartment of moderate capacity that, as already related, the marriages of the Dukes of Clarence and Kent were celebrated in the afternoon of the 11th July, 1818. Crimson velvet and gold sacramental plate on the improvised altar, episcopal robes, court attire, and bright uniforms, doubtless lent solemnity and colour to the scene; and, as has been said, the invalid Queen, brought in from her chamber, was placed in a chair by the altar to witness the marriages of her sons. Afterwards, the wedding party dined in the room below, but not the Queen, whose repast was served in the boudoir we have visited.

Leaving the drawing-room and crossing the corridor we enter "the King's Ante-room," and from it pass into "the King's Bedroom," which apartments do not call for special remark.

The Princesses' bedrooms are on the second floor, about eight in number, with some closets; they are now quite vacant; in some the walls are panelled, in others the old paper hangings remain. The small Tudor fireplace which has been mentioned is in one of the larger rooms. A large well-lighted room is said to have been the nursery, and the largest closet, with a small window borrowing light from one outside, was, by report, devoted to hair powdering. The rooms, though vacant and not open to general visitors, are carefully preserved, but washing or painting has long ago obliterated the names of the royal daughters which were seen by Mr. Jesse on the doors.¹

Above is the attic storey, the rooms numbering as those below.

The "Times" of 21st December, 1818—thus a month after Queen Charlotte's death—has this announcement:

It is supposed to be the intention of the Prince Regent to make Kew Palace one of his principal summer residences. Extensive alterations are to be made, the old palace and its out-offices,

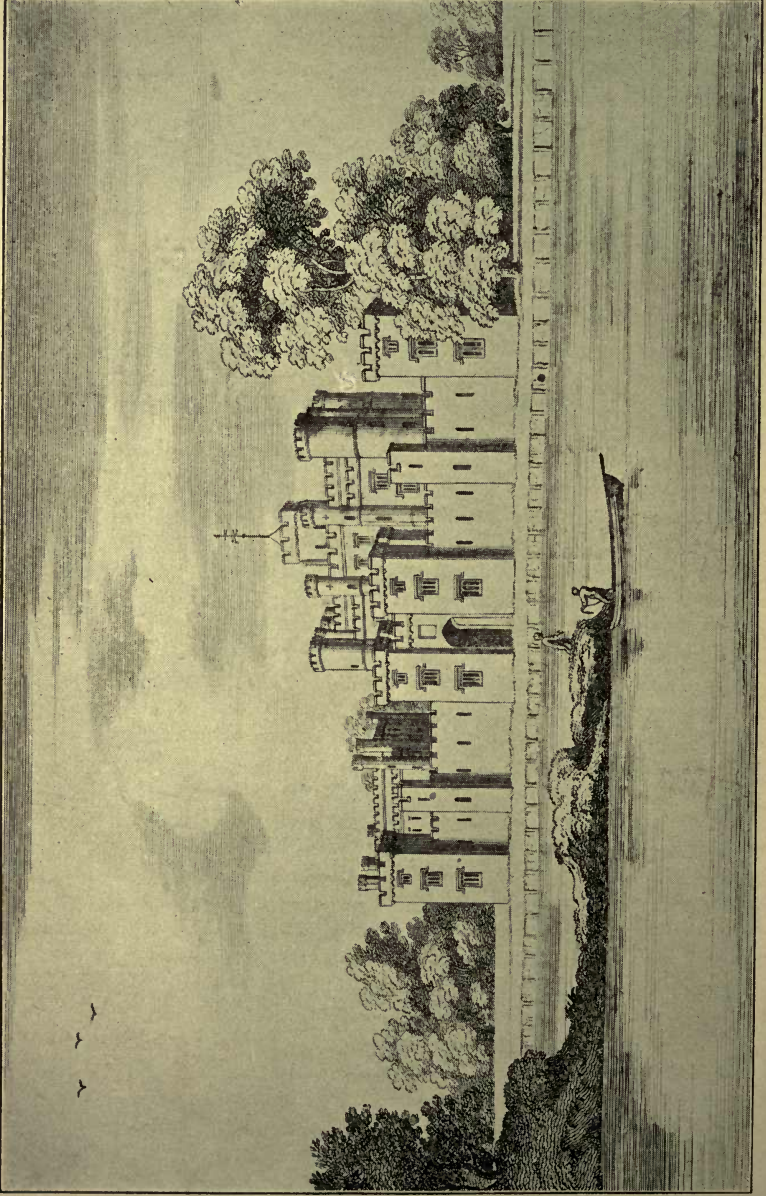
¹ Correction should here be made of the report that Miss Burney had her room in the Dutch House. Her services to the Queen terminated in 1791, ten years before the Royal Family migrated from Kew House to the Dutch House, and her apartments referred to in her diary must have been in Kew House.

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which have long been in a ruinous state, are to be taken down immediately, and a new house erected a little east, directly fronting the avenue of Kew Green, at the head of which will be the grand entrance to the whole, instead of the present circuitous route under the garden-wall by the river. This wall, too, is to be increased in height and extended along the side of the river as far as the ferry, taking in the row of noble elms opposite the new palace, and the whole of the embankment made by order of the King except the towing-path. The entire space thus enclosed will be planted with a screen of evergreens, so as to entirely exclude all prospect of the very unpicturesque buildings of Brentford.

Thus it is seen that the old mansion was condemned and narrowly escaped destruction. We are happy in its preservation as an excellent example of the good and handsome work of its period, and having survived to an appreciative generation we may now trust that no destructive hand will ever be laid on it. George IV. was probably diverted from his scheme of building at Kew by the costly work undertaken at Windsor and Brighton; happily funds seem to have failed him for an additional palace here. Yet evidently his design was commenced, and partly executed. Ground for the new avenue was obtained by cutting off the western end of the Green and by the diversion of the road that lay through it to the Ferry. This will be understood by reference to the accompanying plan. The Regent, *c.* 1818, purchased the land—about eight acres—lying between the green and the river, west of Hanover House (now the Herbarium). Thus a wedge of the green became enclosed on both sides by the royal property, *i.e.*, on the north side by the land bought *c.* 1818, and on the south side by Kew Gardens. This wedge—about five acres—and power to divert the road that lay through it, was obtained by Act of 1823, and through it was to run the avenue to the projected palace. The enclosure was completed by a tall iron railing, in which was set a handsome gate and lodge, thrown across the green between Hanover House and the house now occupied by the Director of the Royal Gardens. In this form the approach to the palace never to be built was left by George IV.; but in 1845, Kew Gardens having passed into the hands of the nation, the present beautiful entrance, designed by the architect Decimus Burton, was placed about 110 yards within the limits of the land acquired, so as to leave outside the gates the approach to the adjacent official residences. The new avenue does not reach “the old palace,” the venerable Dutch house, to which under its altered status perhaps a carriage drive is unnecessary. The visitor to it finds his way across the greensward of the Gardens, passing

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View of Kew Palace from Brentford.

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the sun-dial that marks the site of Kew House. From the Green the approach is by Ferry Lane, east of Hanover House, and thence by the road along the river side to gates, on the piers of which are mounted a pair of much-worn sculptured dogs said to have once graced the portals of Sir Richard Levett, former owner of the Dutch House. The gates, which face the river, now serve a back-way to the Dutch House, and as entrance to the adjoining premises of the Office of Works. The garden wall, parallel with the river, remains as formerly, and the "noble elms," read of in George IV.'s design, were not enclosed; but natural decay has terminated their growth, and only a few aged trunks are now found, one of these being the remnant of the traditional tree planted by the Virgin Queen. The place, however, is not neglected, and younger trees are rising to replace those which have had their day.

THE CASTELLATED PALACE.

Such is the name generally applied to the Palace commenced by George III. on the border of the Thames at Kew but never completed; and not having become a royal residence it may be thought scarcely to come within the limits of this paper. Yet as externally completed it stood for twenty years, and as several pictures of it are preserved, reference to it cannot be omitted. Its position is shown in the north-east view of the Dutch House (*ante*, facing p. 157), a little west of which it stood; Mr. Buckler made his sketch in 1827, two years before it was taken down. The picture of it in Lysons's supplemental volume of "Environs" is now reproduced, as perhaps best showing its character; it stood but a few yards from the river, which, being a pleasant accessory, the artists generally preferred this side of the building, although that facing Kew Gardens seems to have been the principal front.¹ Lysons, who must have seen it, describes it as of castellated form, from designs of James Wyatt, Surveyor-General of His Majesty's Works, and says (writing in 1811) that it had been some time covered in, but that the inside was yet unfinished; it had been many years in progress, for it is mentioned by Mrs. Papendiek recording events in 1791. The design is generally condemned; Manning ("History of Surrey," 1804) commended the situation of "the new palace in Richmond Gardens, opposite Brentford, near the bank of the Thames, as commanding a fine reach of the river; but later writers thought the view of "the dirty town of Brentford" one of the great demerits of the new Palace.

The King's idea seems to have been a mediæval or perhaps Tudor Castle, in which necessarily towers should abound, and his

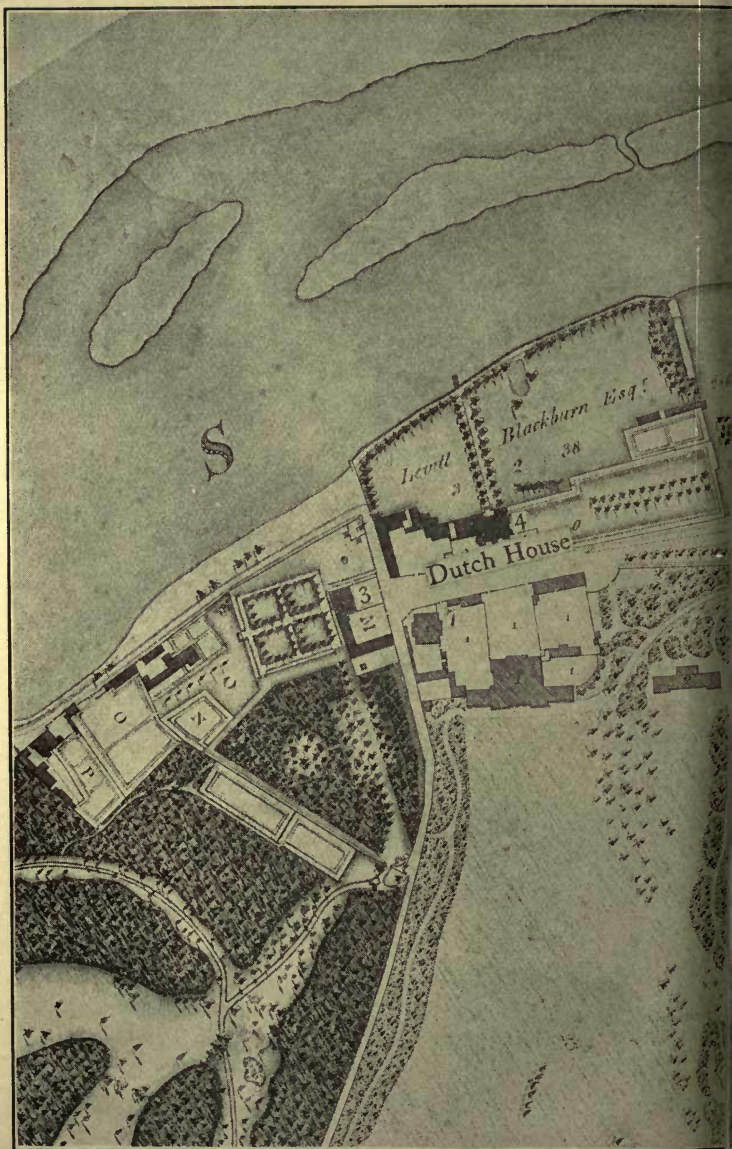
¹ This front is partially seen in the view which Mr. Walford gives of the Dutch House, "Greater London," ii., 390.

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architect, James Wyatt, more famous for destruction than construction, was faithful to the idea. Thus in the pictures towers are numerous, square and round, but none approaching to dignity of bulk and many are absurdly attenuated. The buildings covered a quadrangle; the enclosing walls had square towers at the angles and lesser intervening turrets; there were entrance gates as seen in our picture, pointed arches of narrow dimensions flanked by square towers, and probably a more important gateway on the east (see picture on left) or south side. Within the quadrangle rose an inner square building, distinguished by a series of round towers and turrets, and rising still higher in the centre of the pile was a larger square tower crowned by a wind vane. These towers and turrets, in number not less than three dozen, were all properly crenellated; the walls were pierced with loops and topped with battlements; the windows were of the square labelled Tudor pattern. "Pseudo Gothic" is the term now applied, and contemporary criticism was not more complimentary. Sir Nathaniel Wraxall (d. 1831), in his "Reminiscences," writes of the structure as "a most singular monument of eccentricity and expense; though still unfinished and uninhabitable, as it probably will ever remain, it presents to the eye an assemblage of towers and turrets forming a structure such as those in which Ariosto or Spenser depicted princesses detained by giants or enchanters—an image of distempered reason." Sir Richard Phillips, also of the time, calls it, in his "Morning Walk from London to Kew," "the Bastille Palace" (surely a very weak resemblance), and "could not conjecture the motive for preferring an external form which rendered it impracticable to construct within it more than a series of large closets, boudoirs, and rooms with oratories." It seemed to witness to the failing mind of the poor King, and on his total decadence the work was suspended, though not before it had far advanced and much money had been spent. After the King's death nothing more was done to the building, and although allowed to stand eight or nine years longer it was then totally removed. Not a trace of it is now visible.

AUXILIARY HOUSES.

It is my wish before closing this account of the royal residences at Kew to indicate, as correctly as may be gathered in the absence of any definite record, those houses which served as auxiliaries to the royal mansion or palace of the time being. This purpose will be materially assisted by the accompanying portion of what may be called the royal plan made under the direction of Peter Burrell, His Majesty's Surveyor, in 1771, on which, for the sake of reference, I have attached numbers to the buildings, these numbers being used

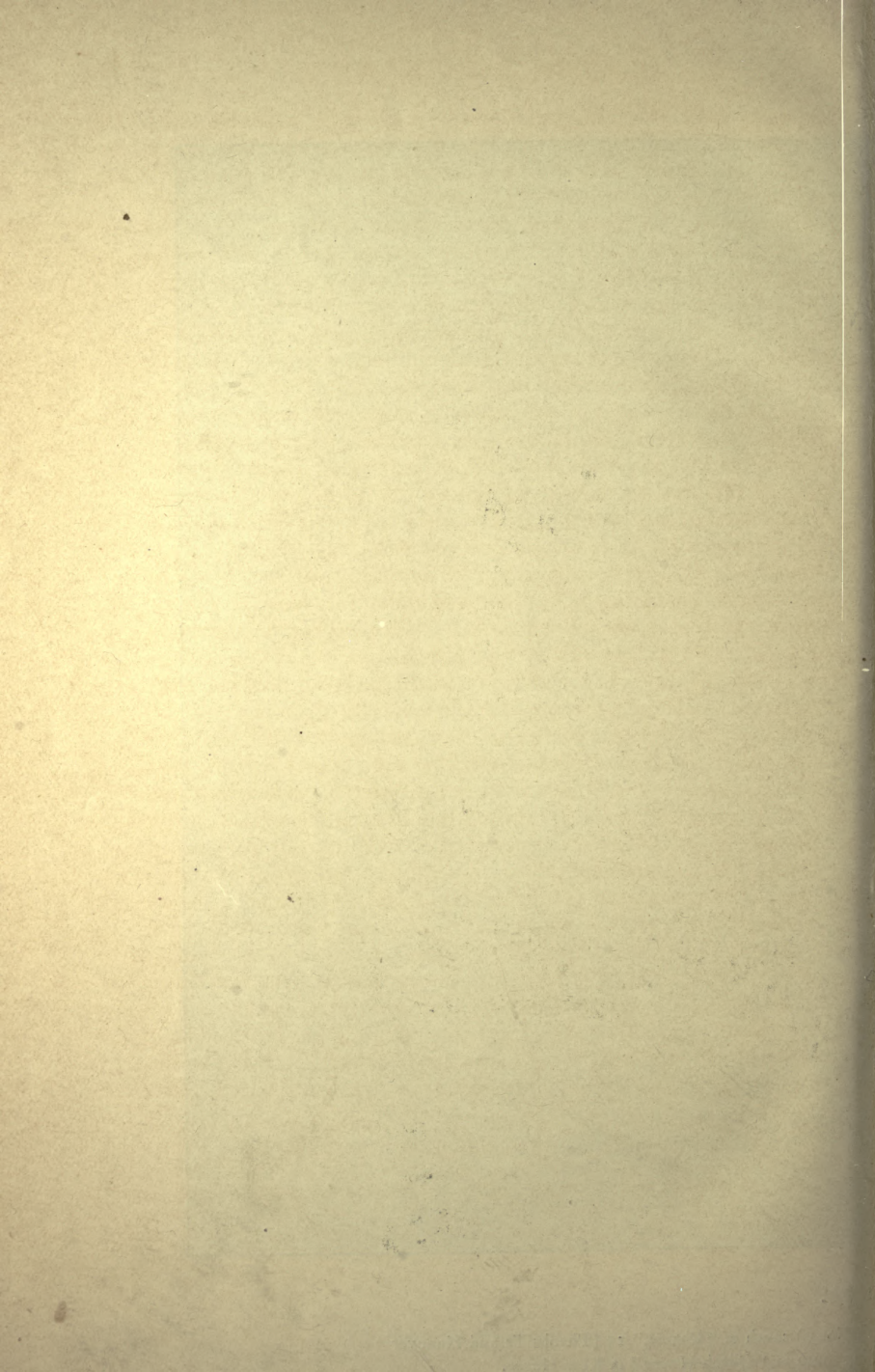


Part of

Note.—Numbers, etc., omitted. 5 to left of 3, 6 at left margin.

House) to right of 2. 16 adjoining 15 on right.





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in the text. The "Palaces" were all too small for the requirements of the Royal Family, or perhaps it should be said that the idea of collecting the family and household under one roof was not then entertained. Consequently there were many auxiliary houses; it is scarcely possible now to enumerate them, but there were certainly not less than a score. These adjacent houses appear to have been generally at first leased and afterwards bought out, as in the case of the principal mansions, Kew House and the Dutch House.

Frederick, Prince of Wales, on coming to Kew in 1730, although then a bachelor, is shown by Rocque's plan of 1734 to have "purchased" two auxiliary houses. Of these (1) appears to have been that (or on the site) of the official's house close to the eastern side of the principal entrance to the Royal Gardens; the other (2) not now existing, stood on the ground occupied by the latest extension of the Herbarium. On the same plan of 1734, we see three other auxiliary houses, one which Rocque calls "the Queen's House at Kew" (3), one which he assigns to the Princess Royal (4), and one marked a "Royal House occupied by Lady Clinton," probably one of Queen Caroline's ladies (5). Of these I conjecture (3) and (4) to be the two houses thus referred to in the oldest account (excepting Leland's and Macky's) found of Kew, viz.: "London and its Environs Described," 1761: "Her late Majesty Queen Caroline here purchased Lady Eyre's seat for the Duke of Cumberland, and Sir Thomas Abney's for the Princesses Amelia and Caroline." This has been quoted before when we were specially concerned with the Dutch House, for the latter house (4), referred to a second time in the "Environs" of 1761 as built by a Dutch architect, is undoubtedly the Dutch House, as is demonstrable by comparing and measuring old and modern plans. Lysons also (whether following the above account or not is uncertain, for he is here very remiss in references) says of this house that Queen Caroline acquired it, though by lease, not purchase. But, as has been shown, the naming of Sir Thomas Abney, who does not appear to have had anything to do with Kew, presents a problem only solved by reading Levett for "Abney," and by supposing that they having been consecutive Lord Mayors the mistake of name had been made.¹ The two houses (3) and (4) certainly appear to have been the two which Sir Richard

¹ Sir Thomas Abney succeeded Sir Richard Levett as Lord Mayor of London in 1701. His residence was at Theobalds, Cheshunt, Herts. He died in 1722, therefore five years before Caroline became Queen. Lady Abney afterwards moved to a mansion which she had inherited at Stoke Newington, where is now Abney Park Cemetery, and died in 1750. Sir Thomas left no son, but had a nephew of same name. Dr. Isaac Watts, the well-known author of hymns, made his home with Sir Thomas and Lady Abney. See "Hist. of Stoke Newington," by Wm. Robinson, 1820. The Abneys are buried in St. Peter's, Cornhill.

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Levett mentions in his will; one of them (3) was probably sold by his son or "descendant" to Sir Charles Eyre, the other (4) the Dutch House, was, we are told, sold or leased to Queen Caroline. The house (3) by Rocque called "the Queen's House," is likely on that account to be mistaken for the Dutch House until the plans are carefully examined; the writer, having but narrowly escaped the trap, takes this opportunity of restatement.¹ This Queen's House (the name is rather perplexingly repeated) has long since vanished; it stood in 1785, but maps of dates intervening between 1785 and 1840, are wanting to show the gradual local change.

The house (5) in 1734 appropriated to Lady Clinton was in 1772 occupied by Lady Charlotte Finch, the royal governess; this is gathered from Mrs. Papendiek, who also refers to a house by the ferry steps, probably (6), occupied by the clerk-of-the-works, "Mr. Kirby, the father of Mrs. Trimmer, the celebrated writer on education." Joshua Kirby, F.R.S., Clerk of the Board of Works, who appears to have been eminent as an architect, died in 1774, and has his tomb in Kew churchyard. The house (7) was Mrs. Tunstall's, the royal housekeeper in Mrs. Papendiek's time, and in after years it continued to serve the same purpose; it is now occupied by the Clerk of the Works. The square building at (7) was formerly the royal kitchen, the fireplaces yet remaining. The Alberts, parents of the journalist (her father and husband were royal pages), had also a house here which from her indication seems to have been that once called "the Queen's House," and by herself referred to as "the house at the top of the Green."

As to the auxiliary houses on the south side of the Green we have information in the "Political Register" of 1767 (see *ante* p. 91). The house (8) where formerly Lord Bute had his study is now represented by "Church House," and is at present occupied by a peeress retired from Court. Then after an intervening space came the house (9) where resided Lord Bute's family; in 1772, according to Mrs. Papendiek, the occupant was Sir John Pringle, Physician to the Person; and in 1776 it is learnt from the same source that the Princes William and Edward, ages eleven and nine (afterwards King William IV and Duke of Kent), were placed in it with their governor and preceptors. Taking the further history of the house (9) from Mr. C. Kinloch Cooke ("Memoirs of Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck" 1900) George III gave it to his son

¹ My restatement has special reference to the "house at the top of the Green" (*ante* p. 96, line 7th from top), by which I now think that Mrs. Papendiek meant the Queen's House (3), not that "immediately north of Kew House," which was the Dutch House (4). Also, it is to the Dutch House I refer as the residence of George III in his youth (*ante* p. 94, line 13th from foot).

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Adolphus, created Duke of Cambridge 1801. The Duke brought his lately wedded Duchess here in the summer of 1818, but holding the position of Viceroy of Hanover he did not again reside at Kew until his viceroyalty was terminated by the death of William IV. Then, in the summer of 1838, the house having been enlarged, the Duke and Duchess with their family became the much esteemed residents of Kew. The present proportions of Cambridge Cottage—which comprises the former house of Lord Bute—were reached in 1840 where the east wing and the prominent portico were built. Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, died in 1850; the Duchess survived thirty-nine years, and having resided much at Kew, ultimately terminated her life in 1889 at St. James's Palace; their mausoleum is attached to Kew Church, at the east end. Their esteemed son, George, Duke of Cambridge, occasionally used the house at Kew, but soon after his death, in 1904, it was dismantled, and its future appears to be undetermined. The picturesque garden-front was represented in this Magazine, Vol. II., No. 6.

The house (10) was in 1767 apportioned to the royal servants, and according to the "Political Register" was commonly called "Hell House"! The house (11) was occupied by "Mr. Howlett," whose identity is not ascertained. Pennel Hawkins, the King's surgeon,¹ had (12), and General Græme, secretary to the Queen, had (13) and perhaps (14). To-day part of (10), with (11) and (12), form the residence of the Director of the Royal Gardens; (13) and (14), now one house and occupied by a retired lady of the Court, was inhabited by Sir Arthur Helps, Clerk of the Privy Council, who died in 1875; and Mrs. Papendiek, to whose book we have so frequently referred, is reported to have had this house in her latter years. Indeed it would appear from her book (i, 75) that this was the house bought by her father, Mr. Albert, in 1776. She died, however, at Windsor, 24th April, 1840 ("Gentlemen's Magazine"). The house (1), before noticed, was in 1767 occupied by Lord Boston, Chamberlain to the Princess Dowager of Wales; here there are now two official residences.

Ernest Duke of Cumberland is chiefly associated with Hanover House on the north side of the Green, yet it appears from the narra-

¹ Sir Cæsar Hawkins and Pennel Hawkins, brothers, were both surgeons to the King; they seem from Mrs. Papendiek's account to have had Church House at one time. Sir Cæsar, the more eminent, was created a baronet in 1778, and has a place in the "Dictionary of National Biography." Some years before his death in 1786 he had left Kew, but Pennel Hawkins died there in 1791, and, with his wife Sarah, has a tomb in the south side of the churchyard. The reverent hand of "Old Mortality" is much wanted to renew the inscriptions on the tombs of Kew worthies. Those of Hawkins, Theobald, and Sir Charles Eyre, are only partially decipherable.

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tive of Mrs. Papendiek, and as the result of careful inquiry, that for about thirty years he resided on the south side. The lady indicates the house as next to that of the Duke of Cambridge, but on which side is not clear. It is, however, ascertained that it was Church House (8) which the blind King of Hanover visited in July 1853 as the home of his boyhood, and as this information has been kindly afforded by a member of the family that then occupied the house and received the King, the identity is placed beyond doubt. The journals of 1853 call the house "Cumberland Lodge," and relate that the King, notwithstanding his defect, was able to find his way through the rooms which he had not forgotten, a fact now corroborated. Church House, therefore, seems to be the house in which the Duke, the blind King's father, lived in 1801 when it was announced in "the Times" of 30th May: "His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland gave a grand dinner yesterday at his house at Kew Green to their Majesties and the Princesses." The Duke's age was then thirty, and the occasion the recovery of the King. Here, too, on Sunday the 20th October, 1805, their Majesties, after having attended divine service at Kew Chapel, dined with the Duke, and it was doubtless to the same house that the Queen with her daughters resorted when, on the 6th August, 1813, they revisited Kew after an absence of eight years, the poor King being now incapacitated at Windsor. The Duke of Cumberland did not marry until August, 1815, having reached the mature age of forty-four years, and a few days later it is an item of court news that "the Duke and Duchess had a select party to dinner at their house on Kew Green; the Duke's band attended and played after dinner." The house was apparently that which the Duke had occupied before marriage, and not until fifteen or sixteen years later did he leave it for the mansion which, on his succession to the crown of Hanover, became Hanover House (15); it is said to have been granted in 1831 by William IV to the Duchess of Cumberland for life.

The plan of 1771 (a portion of which is now presented) shows that the house (15) which became Hanover House was then the property of Peter Theobald, whose name is read on the land adjoining westward. His reputation as a worthy man yet lives at Kew, and his will (at Somerset House) speaks to his affluence. To his dear and loving wife Elizabeth, he left his freehold and copyhold messuages, lands, etc., for her use during life, as also his effects, including his "coach chariot" and horses, with their harness, and furniture. After her death, £25,000 was to be raised and paid out of his property to his only daughter and executrix, Elizabeth. He died in 1778 ("Gent. Mag.") and was probably buried in Kew Church, where there is unfortunately no record of him in consequence of

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the shameful robbery of the registers in 1845. The date of the widow's death is also lost; the heiress died in 1796, aged 71, and it is her memorial which is seen in the church on the south wall, her plain altar-tomb—according to her desire—being in the north side of the churchyard. Although unmarried, she is recorded, after the manner of the time, as Mrs. Elizabeth Theobald. Her will is also extant, and witnesses to her modesty and beneficence.

Lysons, writing in 1792, mentions "Mrs. Theobald's beautiful gardens," (we have them depicted on the plan) and in 1811 he says in the supplemental volume of "Environs:" "The house and garden which belonged to Mrs. Theobald are now the property of Robert Hunter, Esq." That Hunter was an eminent merchant of London is shown in a full biographical account in the "Gentleman's Magazine," 1812 (p. 405); but the time of his finding a country house at Kew is unrecorded; the registers, had they not been stolen, might have afforded a clue, for he had several children. His name not being on the plan of 1771 as a proprietor we may suppose that it was not until after the death of Mrs. Theobald in 1796 that he obtained the house which then became known as "Hunter House." By his will, made in 1804, he left his house and premises at Kew Green to his wife for life, afterwards his property was to be sold, and the proceeds to be divided equally among his children, three sons and a daughter. He died on 4th August, 1812, and was buried according to his directions in a vault beneath the south aisle of Kew Church, his name on a small brass plate in the pavement marks the spot.

As the house (16) on the plan of 1771 does not fully represent that now standing on the same ground, it may have been built or transformed at a later date. Jeremiah Meyer, the eminent miniature painter, occupied it some years before his death in 1789, and his widow, who survived him twenty-nine years, retained it until her death in April, 1818, but the nature of their tenancy does not appear, there being no will to indicate it.¹ Very soon after Mrs.

¹ Meyer and his wife are interred under a flat stone, legibly inscribed, in the south side of the churchyard, close by the tomb of Gainsborough, whose body was by his direction brought here from London to rest near his friend Joshua Kirby, architect, F.R.S. Zoffany, the painter, also lies near. Meyer has a mural monument in the church on the north wall; it bears his profile in relief, but the memorial is painfully "skyed." Another painter who conferred lustre on Kew, though not buried here, was Sir Peter Lely. Lysons ("Environs," i. 205) says, "his house stood on the site of Mrs. Theobald's beautiful gardens," and not improbably the building marked (2) on our plan represents Sir Peter's country-house. His family retained it some years after his death (in 1680), and John Lely was a subscriber to the building of Kew Chapel in 1714. The house was not existing in 1792. (Lysons.)

THE ROYAL RESIDENCES OF KEW.

Meyer's death, that is to say about 1818, both houses and the land pertaining to them were bought by the Regent, and the *occupiers* at the time were Robert Hunter (eldest son of the above), and Barbara Meyer, widow. This is learnt from the Act of 1823 by which, as already shown, George IV was empowered to enclose the portion of the Green lying between this land and the Royal Gardens. The houses were bought at the instance of Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, for the purpose of forming a library in connection with Kew Gardens, but the scheme did not then succeed, and the houses continuing unused they were granted by William IV, soon after his accession, to the Duchess of Cumberland for life.¹

Thus in 1830 or 1831 commenced the Duke's occupation of the mansion which six or seven years later, on his becoming King of Hanover, took the name Hanover House. In later years he very seldom visited England, but, presumably, retained the house at Kew until his death in 1851, having had it about twenty years; his consort died ten years before him. The house once Meyer's (the lane eastward was called Meyer's Alley until it became Ferry Lane) seems to have formed an appendage to the Duke's, and to have been apportioned to the future blind King of Hanover in his youth. In 1852 the two houses were assigned to the purpose for which they had been purchased; the Library was established, and extensive buildings have been added to form the Herbarium. As a scientific collection it is probably unrivalled, but its lodging is of the plainest description.

Sixteen auxiliary houses composing the royal colony have been enumerated, and doubtless the score might be completed; for instance, the old house by the south-east corner of the Green, now occupied by the Curator and formerly by the Aitons, father and son, successively directors of the Gardens, should be included. But as this paper must not be further extended the writer will here conclude it, hoping that, although the subject has been limited to the Royal Residences of Kew and their auxiliaries, some slight contribution may have been made to the history of this interesting place.

POSTSCRIPT.—P.85. The Duke of Suffolk's possession of a house at Kew is confirmed by his will (Camden Society, 1863). Id. Richard Bennet, father of Dorothy Lady Capel, is shown in this Magazine, II, 249-250, to have been great-nephew—not "son"—of Lord Mayor Bennett. P.159. Sir Henry Gate held the Dairy House at Kew 6 Edward VI = 1552-53, and Lord Robert Dudley (afterwards Earl of Leicester) held it 1 Elizabeth =

¹ See "Kew Gardens Bulletin," 1890-1891, p. 314.

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1558-59 (Lysons's "Environs," i, 202, and British Museum Add. MSS. 4,705, pp. 113, 114). Therefore it is not probable that Dudley was residing at the Dairy House in June, 1550, when he married Amy Robsart; but that he was at Kew in 1560 when his wife met with her death at Cumnor is shown by his letter written thence 27th September (Pepys' Collection, Diary, etc., Braybrooke edition, 1848). P.160. The Portman baronetcy was created 25th November (not "March"), 1611.

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WE congratulate the inhabitants of Merton, Surrey, on the benefits they are to derive under the provisions of the Will of the late Mr. John Innes. The house where he lived and the residue of his property, after the payment of certain legacies, are to be held in trust for founding and keeping up a horticultural college with a public museum, gymnasium, swimming bath, and recreation ground.

MERTON is now specially brought to public notice owing to the fact that the centenary of the battle of Trafalgar and the death of Nelson fall in this month. At Merton the hero had a home towards the close of his life, and here he laid out the money voted to him by the nation in the purchase of property. Of the house itself, Merton Place, little or nothing remains, but the site still presents a rural appearance, and is readily reached from the Merton Abbey Railway Station. For a fuller account of the place our readers are referred to an illustrated article in Vol. III. of this Magazine.

MANY people have, during this summer, taken a trip to Greenwich by the new river steamers, and thus seen something of London's shipping trade, as well as visiting the show places of Greenwich. The museum and painted hall in the hospital are well worth a visit, and the pictorial and other records of the country's naval engagements are particularly interesting. Greenwich Park, also, is a great attraction to the tourist, and from the Observatory hill a fine panoramic view may be obtained. It has been suggested that the atmospheric conditions of Greenwich have become unfavourable to its continuance as the seat of the Observatory, owing to the rapid growth of London, and that a better situation might be

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found further south in Kent. No doubt a move will be made in course of time, as has recently been done by the Royal Scottish Observatory at Edinburgh from the Calton to the Blackford Hill.

A RELIC of Dick Turpin, the eighteenth-century highwayman, has recently been discovered. In pulling down the "Old Plough Inn" at Ealing, a flint-lock pistol has been found, bearing his initials and the date 1737. The pistol has had some notches made in it, and it is thought that each notch represents a murder committed by the highwayman in pursuit of his nefarious calling.

THE Clerk of the London County Council has sent us the fourth part of their record of "Indication of Houses of Historical Interest in London." This records the marking by tablets of houses occupied by William Pitt, Edmund Kean, and Thomas Young, the scientist. This work, undertaken by the County Council, gives a new interest to a ramble through the streets and squares of London, serving to take the mind of the passer-by back to the persons and events most worthy of remembrance in the past. Since the publication of this number of the Record we note that "George Eliot's" house at Wandsworth, Sydney Smith's house in Doughty Street, the home of Thackeray in Young Street, Kensington, the residences of George Grote in Savile Row and James Boswell in Great Queen Street, and the house where Cobden died in Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, have been similarly marked.

THE latest house that has received attention is No. 10 Upper Cheyne Row, occupied by Leigh Hunt from 1833 to 1840. This house has been decided upon in preference to others where Leigh Hunt resided. Readers of Froude's "Life of Carlyle," will remember that Leigh Hunt was one of Carlyle's earliest acquaintances when the latter settled in London, and that the philosopher's house was sometimes called upon to furnish domestic utensils for the convenience of the Hunt family.

WITH reference to the note in our July issue on No. 17 Fleet Street, which is sometimes called Wolsey's Palace, we observe that the rebuilding of the premises is now practically completed. It is very satisfactory to have this old Jacobean house preserved in its original form, and we have to thank the City Corporation and the London County Council for carrying out the work of restoration so well.

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THE County of Essex is to be congratulated in escaping the proposed spoliation at the hands of the Cambridgeshire County Council of that part of their territory comprised within the Saffron Walden Urban and Rural Districts. The Cambridgeshire authority had cast hungry eyes on this portion of Essex, but being warned by the action of a Committee of the House of Commons who rejected the proposal made in a somewhat parallel instance between Hertfordshire and Essex, they have now abandoned their intended application, at all events for the present.

DURING the summer the official inauguration of Letchworth, the first Garden City, took place. The aims of the founders are most meritorious, all being agreed that the project of setting people to work in pure air and clean and wholesome surroundings is one that is worthy of all encouragement. The doubt arises, however, whether a place so situated will be as advantageous from the manufacturers' and traders' point of view as an old centre of industry. Time will be required to prove this, and in the interval we may wish the venture all success.

IN our April number we had some account of Walmer Castle and its historical associations. Since that time our readers will have learned that the Castle is to be no longer the official residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; and that the title and office have been given to the Prince of Wales. Although the office has long been a sinecure, one cannot help feeling some pangs of regret that it has now been virtually extinguished; but there is the compensating advantage of the acquisition by the public of another show house and place of holiday resort.

WE note with regret the change of appearance of an old riverside inn. The house so long known as "The London Apprentice" at Isleworth is now being converted into a modern hotel. The hostelry has a record of 500 years, and the name takes us back to the days when the apprentices of London went up the river by boats on their holiday trips, and landed at this spot. It is said that Henry VIII., Lady Jane Grey, Charles II., and Nell Gwynne, at various times partook of the hospitality of the old tavern, and that at one time the house was kept open all night for the convenience of travellers on the river, in the same way that hotels at railway termini are at the present day.

SOME of our readers may perhaps have been of the party of the British Homoeopathic Association which visited Ham House,

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Petersham, last July, when the grounds and state rooms of the mansion were kindly thrown open to the members and their friends by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dysart. The collection of art treasures in the house is quite unique, and the historical associations of the place are full of interest. These are ably described in the small pamphlet prepared for the occasion by Mrs. Henry Wood, who has kindly promised to rewrite her article dealing with the antiquities of the place for this Magazine.

WE have had sent to us a copy of the Report of the Committee on Ancient Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures presented in July last to the Congress of Archaeological Societies. We are pleased to notice that this interesting and important subject is now receiving the attention that it deserves, and the names of the Committee are a guarantee that the publications will be authoritative and worthy of permanent record. We may specially mention, as having reference to our district, the publication by the Essex Archaeological Society of a preliminary list of homestead mounds, and an article on the Repell Ditches of Saffron Walden by Mr. J. Chalkley Gould, and also a description of Anstey Castle by Mr. R. T. Andrews in the East Herts Archaeological Society's Transactions; and we may further note that at Berkhamsted some interesting excavation is being done under the direction of Mr. D. H. Montgomerie.

MANY of our summer visitors from France, the United States, and Canada, find a difficulty in ascertaining equivalent values in the coinage of this country with that of their own. The little card giving these equivalent values published by John Wilson's successors, the well-known damask and lace house of 188 Regent Street, should therefore be specially useful to our numerous visitors from over the water.

THE new portion of Kingsway is approaching its final stage, and it is hoped to have the whole street ready for opening by His Majesty in November. The underground roadway for tram-cars is a new feature in London streets, and will be very useful when the traffic increases. The name of the street should approve itself to persons having frequent occasion to write or telegraph to business premises there, for the shorter a name the better it is from the modern commercial point of view.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF LONDON.

By F. E. TYLER.

[Continued from p. 311.]

LEICESTER SQUARE—PICCADILLY—REGENT STREET—CHARING
CROSS—PALL MALL—HAYMARKET.

AT the time of writing the London County Council are carrying out throughout the metropolis a series of what must be justly termed desirable improvements. Looking back on the past history of London we find that seventy years or so ago, the same idea was being put into execution by the citizens of those days. The task of rebuilding has proceeded apace since King George III started his famous architectural improvements. The old is rapidly giving place to the new. Time-honoured buildings and narrow streets are daily being swept away, and in their places are to be seen handsome mansions and broad avenues. Though these alterations are really necessary and beneficial to the public at large, one cannot but shed a tear when a building of antiquarian interest is singled out for demolition. Our links with the past are getting painfully less, and the few historic landmarks that remain must ever have a hold on the inmost sympathies of those who look upon them and feel their influence.

Among the most ancient quarters of the metropolis, none is richer in historical and literary associations than the district round Leicester Square. This famous place was originally called Leicester Fields, and was formed about 1635. It derives its name from Leicester House, which formerly stood at the north-east corner of the Square. The historian Strype gives us the following account of the Fields as they appeared in those days: "Leicester Fields, a very handsome, large square, enclosed with rails, and graced on all sides with good built houses, well inhabited, and resorted unto by gentry, especially the side towards the north, where the houses are larger; amongst which is Leicester House, the seat of the Earl of Leicester, and the house adjoining to it, inhabited by the Earl of Aylesbury." Walpole tells us that Frederick, Prince of Wales, added to Leicester House a mansion named Saville House, for the benefit of his children. A communication was made between the two houses for the convenience of the Royal Family. Leicester House was taken down in 1788, but Saville House remained standing until 1865, when it was destroyed by fire on the night of 28th February. At the latter place the National Political Union held its reform meetings, and the

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house was the scene of a fierce attack made by the Gordon Rioters in 1780. When Leicester Square ceased to be a fashionable residential locality the mansion was let for exhibitions. After the building had been destroyed by fire, the site remained unoccupied until 1880, when it was utilized for a panorama. This was subsequently converted into the present Empire Theatre. During its long existence Leicester Square has been the home of many well-known men and women. At No. 47 lived the celebrated artist, Sir Joshua Reynolds; here it was that he gave those historic dinner-parties, the first great example in this country of forming a cordial means of intercourse between distinguished persons. On the opposite side of the square lived another famous artist, William Hogarth, who usually took his evening walk within this area. On the site of the present Alhambra Theatre formerly stood a huge pile called the Panopticon of Science and Art. The structure included a large hall, lecture theatres, laboratory, etc. Charles Dibdin, the celebrated song-writer, built a theatre in a side street off the square, which he opened in 1796. Leicester Square has always been noted for the number of foreigners that are to be met with there, and even as early as 1739 we read "that it was an easy matter for a stranger to imagine himself in France." Practically the same state of affairs prevails to-day, and Leicester Square has the reputation of being one of the gayest spots in the metropolis.

Leaving by way of Coventry Street, which derives its name from Coventry House, built about 1641, we move in the direction of Piccadilly. This fashionable thoroughfare extends from the top of the Haymarket to Hyde Park Corner. The origin of the name Piccadilly is shrouded in mystery. The earliest allusion to it is thought to be in Gerard's "Herbal," where we read "that the small wild buglosse grows about the drie ditch banks about Pickadilla." Others say it took its name from the fact "that one Higgins, a tailor who built it, got most of his estate by Pickadilles." However, the first Piccadilly, taking the word in its modern acceptation of a street, was a short road, running no further west than Sackville Street. The portion stretching from Sackville Street to Albemarle Street was originally called Portugal Street. All beyond this was then the great Bath road. In 1708 Piccadilly was said to be "a very considerable and public street" between Coventry Street and Portugal Street." Again, in 1720 it is described as "a large street and great thoroughfare between Coventry Street and Albemarle Street." In one of Walpole's numerous letters we read the following: "When do you come? If it is not soon you will find a new town. I stared to-day at Piccadilly like a country squire; there are twenty new stone houses."

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About the year 1750 Piccadilly was the scene of many a daring highway robbery. Horace Walpole relates that, late in September, 1750, he was sitting in his own dining room on a Sunday night, in Arlington Street, when he heard a loud cry of "Stop, thief!" A highwayman had attacked a post-chaise in Piccadilly, within a few yards of Walpole's house; the fellow was pursued, rode over a watchman and nearly killed him, and escaped in the darkness. The operations of these depredators were no doubt greatly assisted by the bad state of the roads, and also by the wretchedly bad lighting arrangements. Another daring outrage which occurred in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly was the notorious Colonel Blood's attack on the great Duke of Ormond in St. James's Street. Whatever his purpose was, it is plain from the following account of this incredible outrage that he was within an ace of accomplishing it: "The Prince of Orange came this year (1670) into England, and being invited on December 6th to an entertainment in the City of London, his Grace attended him thither. As he was returning homewards on a dark night, and going up St. James's Street, he was attacked by Blood and five of his accomplices. The Duke always used to go attended with six footmen. These used to walk three on each side of the street, over against the coach; but, by some contrivance or other, they were all stopped, and out of the way when the Duke was taken out of his coach by Blood and his son, and mounted on horseback behind one of the horsemen in his company. The coachman drove on to Clarendon House and told the porter that the Duke had been seized by two men, who had carried him down Piccadilly. The porter immediately gave the alarm, and reinforced by the servants, started off in hot pursuit. Blood, it appears, had taken a strong fancy into his head to hang the Duke at Tyburn. Nothing could have saved his Grace's life, but that extravagant imagination of the villain who, leaving the Duke with one of his companions, rode on before, and (as is said) actually tied a rope to the gallows, and then rode back to see what had become of his accomplices, whom he met riding off in a great hurry. The horseman to whom the Duke was tied was a person of great strength, but his Grace managed to unhorse him, and they both rolled into the mud, where they were struggling when the servants arrived.

"The king, to whom the whole matter was reported, expressed great resentment, and issued a proclamation for the discovery and apprehension of the miscreants."¹

Since the earliest times, Piccadilly has been noted for its famous mansions, and a brief account of the more historic ones will not be out of place. Beginning on the north side, we have Apsley House

¹ Timbs' "Romance of London," 3 vols., 1865.

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at Hyde Park Corner, the home of the famous Duke of Wellington. The mansion was built about 1785-6, and was enlarged in 1828. The original house was built of red brick, and was designed by Baron Apsley, who found, when the first floor was built, that he had overlooked the necessity of a staircase to reach the second! Gloucester House, the residence of the late Duke of Cambridge, was formerly occupied by the Earl of Elgin, who exhibited here the famous Elgin marbles. Half-Moon Street derives its name from an Inn which used to stand at the corner of the street. Berkeley Street, built in 1684?, was formerly the extremity of Piccadilly. Bond Street was commenced in 1686, and takes its name from its founder, Sir Thomas Bond. At No. 41 died Laurence Sterne, broken-hearted and neglected. Some of the most touching scenes in Fielding's famous book, "Tom Jones," are laid in this thoroughfare. James Boswell, the eminent biographer of Dr. Johnson, also resided here. Burlington Gardens, originally "Ten Acres Fields," extended from Bond Street to Swallow Street. Burlington Arcade, of which an illustration is given, was designed in 1818 by Samuel Ware for Lord George Cavendish, and produces a handsome yearly income to the happy possessors of the property. Burlington House was built by Sir John Denham, Surveyor of the Works to King Charles II. A print by Kipp shows the house as it appeared in 1700, with its quaint gardens, and beyond them the country, now Regent Street. The mansion was purchased by the Government in 1854 for the sum of £140,000, and is now occupied by the Royal Academy, and several learned societies.

On the south side of Piccadilly, the only thoroughfare of note is St. James's Street,

The dear old street of clubs and cribs.

In 1670, St. James's Street was called the "Long Streete," and is described by Strype as "beginning at the Palace of St. James's, and running up to the road against Albemarle Buildings." Among the notabilities who have at one time or another lived in the street are Edmund Waller the poet, Gibbon the historian, and Charles James Fox. Sir Christopher Wren died there in 1723. To individualize all the famous people who have been connected with St. James's, would be trying to accomplish an impossible task, as their number is legion. Of the St. James's Street of the seventeenth century little or nothing now remains. The houses in the thoroughfare to-day are, comparatively speaking, of modern erection. St. James's Square was planned by the Earl of St. Alban's about 1663. Many are the literary and historical associations that cling to this quarter. A duel at mid-day in the Square is sufficiently startling,



Burlington Arcade, 1828.



Piccadilly Circus, 1828.

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and a little more than a century ago the highwayman pursued his wicked calling even here; for we read that in 1773, "A most audacious fellow robbed Sir Francis Holburne and his sisters in their coach, in St. James's Square, coming from the Opera." Many are the great people who have resided in the Square, which still retains its former reputation as a fashionable and aristocratic quarter of the metropolis. About half of the south side of Piccadilly is taken up by the frontage to the Green Park. The area is about fifty-six acres, and is very tastefully laid out. On the east side of the Park are some fine mansions, notably, Stafford House, the stately residence of the Duke of Sutherland, and Clarence House, which adjoins, was formerly occupied by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. At the north-east corner, stood a large reservoir, which was filled up in 1856. About a year ago, a part of the park bordering on Piccadilly was swallowed up in the widening of that thoroughfare.

Standing at Piccadilly Circus, one is vividly impressed with the bustle and excitement that goes on around. It is hard to believe that barely half a century ago this locality was the quiet and modest place represented in the appended illustration. Is not this a striking testimony to the rapid growth of the metropolis? It has been suggested to the writer that there is no prettier sight to be seen in London than the scene presented by Piccadilly Circus at night. With this he is inclined to agree. The brilliant illumination, the throng of people, and the innumerable vehicles of all descriptions passing to and fro, all help to form a picture which is charming to the eye of the observer. This description applies also to Regent Street, perhaps the most effective street in the metropolis. This famous thoroughfare was designed and built by John Nash, the favourite architect of King George the Fourth, and was intended as a means of communication between Carlton House and Regent's Park. The Quadrant, which formed the eastern end of the way, was a structure of considerable beauty, as can be judged from the accompanying illustration. It was removed in 1848, because, though picturesque in itself, it lessened the value of the shops at this end of the street. Thus was sacrificed the most beautiful, and certainly the most original feature of street architecture in London. During recent years considerable alterations have been made to the houses in Regent Street, but we are glad to relate that sufficient of the old architecture remains to remind us of the beautiful thoroughfare of the past.

Our next starting-point is Charing Cross. To begin with, we may, with advantage, recall the famous Cross that once stood here. This ancient piece of masonry was one of the many crosses that were erected on the spots which marked the resting-places of

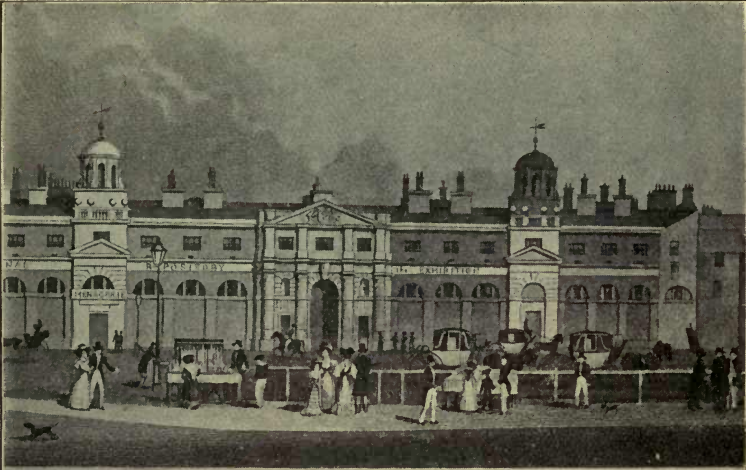
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the coffin of Queen Eleanor on its journey from Lincolnshire to Westminster Abbey. The Cross, a beautiful piece of work, was removed in 1647.

The present Golden Cross Hotel occupies the site of the famous old inn, immortalized by Charles Dickens in the "Pickwick Papers." When travelling by road was discontinued, the fame and popularity of the inn declined, and it was finally converted into a railway booking office. Another historic building which has long since disappeared is the old "King's Mews," which formerly stood on what is now Trafalgar Square. This structure was of great antiquity, and was used for the accommodation of the King's Hawkers as early as 1377. A fire in the royal stables at Bloomsbury caused King Henry the Eighth to remove the hawks to Charing Cross. The place was afterwards enlarged for the reception of the King's horses, and so came to be styled the Royal Mews. The structure, which was rebuilt in 1732, was, if we can judge from the appended illustration, a building of some architectural beauty. It remained standing until 1830, when it was removed to make way for the building of Trafalgar Square. In 1831, upon the ground cleared for the above was held a wonderful exhibition. It was nothing less than the skeleton of a huge Greenland whale, captured off the coast of Belgium. The length of the skeleton was 95 feet, and it weighed close on 35 tons. The animal's weight when alive was estimated to be 249 tons. The whole skeleton was raised on iron supports, and visitors ascended within the ribs by means of a flight of steps. This unique exhibition attracted a large number of persons, and caused quite a stir at the time it was held.¹

It is supposed that we are indebted to King William IV for the erection of Trafalgar Square, which is said to have cost in granite work alone the sum of £10,000. The column, which is so familiar an object, and so dear to the heart of every Londoner, is 193 feet in height. The statue of Nelson, which looks such a small object from below, is really a formidable piece of masonry over 17 feet in height. The four colossal bronze lions on the extended pedestals at the foot of the column were designed by Sir Edwin Landseer. The erection of the column occupied such a length of time that "Punch" (25th November, 1843) had an amusing skit at the expense of the builders, under the title of "The Nelson Column Drama." This was described as "a grand architectural and historical burletta" in two acts, which comprised the commencement and completion of the column. The principal character was sustained by a boy, who was supposed to have started to work on the column at a very early age, but became a middle-aged man long before the structure was

¹ Timbs' "Curiosities of London," 1 vol., 1885.



THE KING'S MEWS. CHARING CROSS.



Northumberland House, Charing Cross.

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completed. The following amusing duet was introduced by the man and the boy in the second act:

Boy.

“ I remember, I remember,
When I was a little boy,
On the column, in November,
I was given some employ.

I helped the man to build it,
And we labour'd hard and long,
But the granite came up slowly,
For we were not very strong.

I remember, I remember,
How we raised its form on high,
With one block in December,
And another in July.

BOTH.

We remember, we remember,
When St. Martin's bells were rung,
In the laying of the first stone, for
We both were very young.

But weary years have past, now,
Since we our work begun;
We fear we shall not last now,
To see our labour done.

We remember, we remember,
But we heard it on the sly,
'Twon't be finished next November,
Nor the subsequent July.”

Turning from the Square into Northumberland Avenue, we at once see some huge and costly hotels, which stand on a piece of transformed London. As late as 1874 this was the site of Northumberland House, the famous home of the Percys. This historical mansion was the last of the Strand palaces to be destroyed, and until its demolition it was the chief ornament of the district. The mansion, of which an illustration is given, consisted of three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth side lying open with gardens stretching down to the river side. It was purchased under compulsory powers conferred by Act of Parliament, and now we see the broad avenue flanked by costly buildings.

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Retracing our steps we again emerge into Trafalgar Square, and thence make our way in the direction of the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. The first building on this site was erected by order of King Henry VIII, because he objected to the funeral processions of the inhabitants passing Whitehall on their way to St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, as they had no parish edifice of their own. The present structure was erected in 1726 from the design of the celebrated architect, Gibbs, and is of great beauty, both internally and externally. The tower, which rises to a considerable height, has a fine peal of bells. St. Martin's Lane, which extends from above Long Acre to Trafalgar Square, dates back as early as 1613, when it was called "the West Church Lane." The historian Strype, writing in 1720, describes St. Martin's Lane as "a very long street which butteth on Northumberland House in the Strand, and runneth into Long Acre." He further says that "it is well inhabited, especially on the western side." The southern end of the Lane was cleared away in later years in order to improve the approach to Charing Cross, having then deteriorated into a mass of dingy courts and alleys. Opposite the Church stood the watch house, and by it the stocks. In one of Walpole's letters to Sir Horace Mann he gives a vivid account of a dark deed perpetrated in the Lane by a party of drunken constables. "There has lately been the most terrible scene of murder imaginable; a party of drunken constables took it into their heads to put the law into execution against disorderly persons, and so took up every woman they met, until they collected six and twenty, all of whom they thrust into St. Martin's Round House, where they kept them all night, with doors and windows closed. So well did they keep them there, that in the morning four were found stifled to death. In short, it is horrid to think what the poor creatures suffered, several of whom were honest women. One of the constables is taken, and others absconded, but I question whether any will suffer death." This act of extreme cruelty so worked up the indignation of the public at large that they demolished the building where the women had been confined, but, as Walpole predicted, the constables who perpetrated the outrage got off scot free. The Lane at the present time is a typical busy metropolitan way, through which innumerable vehicles pass to and fro. The neighbouring thoroughfare, Charing Cross Road, is really a modern improvement, and was opened in January, 1887.

Our next point of interest is the National Gallery, which stands on the north side of Trafalgar Square. The Gallery was principally erected with the materials from the old King's Mews, during the years 1832-38. It originated by the purchasing in 1824, for the

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sum of £57,000—which was voted by an Act of Parliament—of the collection of pictures formed by John Angerstein. Since its erection, several alterations have been made in the building, notably in 1860 and 1884, and the total cost to the nation has been over £500,000. Within the last few years the National Gallery has taken rank, as it undoubtedly should do, amongst the very best of European collections. The late eminent art critic, John Ruskin, in referring to the Gallery, wrote: “For the general student, the National Gallery is now the most important collection of paintings in Europe.”

Continuing our ramble, we next move in the direction of Pall Mall, the street of princely mansions. Gay thus describes this famous thoroughfare during his time:

O bear me to the paths of fair Pell Mell,
Safe are thy pavements, grateful is thy smell.

In the bachelors' chambers in Pall Mall of by-gone days resided many famous men. That fascinating beauty, Nell Gwynne, lived in a house here from 1671 until her death, which occurred in 1687. Here it was that the bewitching damsel used to stand on a mound in her garden and hold discourse with King Charles II, who stood on the green walk under the garden wall. The house, now No. 79, has been altered beyond recognition, having been twice rebuilt since those gay days. One of the most remarkable events that Pall Mall has been forced to witness was the murder of Mr. Thynne on 12th February, 1682. This foul deed was planned by Count Konigsmark, who, however, employed two military officers to carry it out. The assassins were caught, and hanged in the Mall on March the 10th of the same year. Dr. Sydenham, a celebrated physician, who lived in Pall Mall from 1858 until 1869, also relates an amusing case of highway robbery. It happened thus: Dr. Sydenham was sitting in his window, looking on the Mall, smoking a pipe, with a silver tankard before him, when a fellow made a snatch at the tankard, and ran off with it. The worthy doctor raised a hue-and-cry, and started off in hot pursuit, but the thief got among the bushes in Bond Street, and so escaped capture. Another case of highway robbery is reported in one of Walpole's letters, from which we extract the following:

Jan. 8th, 1786.—The Mail from France was robbed in Pall Mall, at half an hour after 8. The chaise had stopped, the harness was cut, and the portmanteau was taken out of the chaise itself. What think you of banditti in the heart of such a capital?

From the earliest times, Pall Mall has always been noted for its

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fine mansions, many of which are now turned into clubs. On the south side stands Marlborough House, the residence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. This fine mansion was designed by Sir Christopher Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough. The house reverted to the Crown in 1817, and was used for some considerable time as a repository for pictures. These were removed in 1859, and the structure was thoroughly repaired, and the interior remodelled, for the London residence of the Prince of Wales. Buckingham House, which adjoins the War Office, was built in 1790 from the design of Sir John Soane, and was for a short period the temporary home of the members of the Carlton Club.

It is a fact perhaps not generally known, that Pall Mall was the first street in the metropolis to be lighted by means of gas lamps; this was carried out by a German named Winsor in 1807.

Proceeding from Pall Mall, we turn into the Haymarket, so-called from a market for hay formerly held here. On our right stands the Haymarket Theatre, opened as a summer theatre in 1721. It was at first known as "The little Theatre in the Haymarket," so as to distinguish it from the Opera House, which stood on the opposite side of the street. On February the 3rd, 1794, King George, with Queen Charlotte, paid a visit to the theatre, when the crush was so great that a number of people lost their lives. The present playhouse was opened to the public on 4th July, 1821. It stood until 1879, when it was closed for reconstruction, which was completed in January, 1880. The Opera House, of which an illustration is given, stood where His Majesty's Theatre now stands. It was in the old Opera House that Handel's operas were produced during the time that he was enjoying his great operatic successes. On several occasions the house was so crowded that ladies and gentlemen were requested to come without their hoops and swords respectively. In James Street, King James the Second used to play in the tennis-court. A half-century or so ago, the Haymarket was considered to be, after midnight, one of the sights of London, and even to-day this old-time reputation still holds good.

With this rather brief description of the Haymarket, we bring this series of articles to a close.

There still remain, however, numerous parts of this great metropolis to be explored, rich as it is in historical and literary associations. On some future occasion we may again stroll forth to peer further into its fascinating storehouse. In conclusion, one may quote the words of the apostle of old, and say,

I am a citizen of no mean city.



The Quadrant and part of Regent Street.



Italian Opera House, Haymarket.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

BY PETER DE SANDWICH.

[Continued from p. 216.]

XV.—BUCKLAND.

[Buckland Church dedicated to St. Nicholas has been in ruins for many years. The steeple, which was a spire, was standing in 1719. The north and south walls of the church are now [in 1782] standing, and the west end where was formerly the steeple in which was one bell. The east end is quite down and the whole roof of the church fallen in, and the inside a heap of rubbish.—Hasted's "History of Kent," vol. ii, p. 739, folio edition.]

1561.

THAT the parson is not resident. They lack their sermons. They lack a Psalter Book, the Paraphrase, the Book of Common Prayer, and the Homilies. Their church is not comely kept. The churchyard is undecent and unclosed. They lack a surplice, and a decent table with the apparel thereunto.—(Vol. 1561-2, fol. 125.)

1563. That the parish church and chancel there, is all fallen down, except the walls, in default of one Sir Thomas Courtopp late parson there . . . Thomas Hills is parson there.

There lacketh a perfect Book of the Bible, there is one but divers chapters are torn out of it, and is not of the largest Volume.

There lacketh also a surplice for the minister, a book of Common Prayer, a Psalter Book, a Paraphrase, the Book of the Homilies, a communion cup, a table for the communion, a table cloth for the same, and the covering upon the same tablecloth, also a convenient seat for the minister, and a chest for to keep in the Register Book.

The churchyard lieth unenclosed and unseemly. Also they have not had their quarter sermons, but the Homilies read.—(Vol. 1563-4.)

1569. (Abp. Parker's Visitation.)

Rectory in patronage of William See.

Rector:—Dom. Thomas Coulson, he is married, lives there, has one benefice, and hospitable as far as he is able, not a preacher nor licensed to preach, not a graduate.

Householders,

1

Communicants,

6.—(Fol. 35.)

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

1578. That we have our service said sometimes in the forenoon on the Sundays and Holydays only. Our chancel is fallen down. We have a Bible and Service Book, but the rest of our books are wanting. Also our churchyard is not sufficiently enclosed.—(Fol. 20.)

1579. I present unto your Worship that such presentments as I presented when last before your Worship, which was on the 24th November last past, lieth over so still. But I have talked with my Master for it, and he saith he will amend such things as be needful about the church, as soon as may be possible; as for me I am but his servant and can of myself do nothing to it. By me John Allen, churchwarden.—(Fol. 25.)

The chancel is down, and hath been so of long time.—(Fol. 30.)

1580. (*See* under Badlesmere, Vol. vii., p. 212.)

1580. We present Mr. Colson the parson, for that he sayeth no service upon Wednesdays and Fridays. Also the chancel is greatly in decay.

When Mr. Colson personally appeared in the Court, he stated:—That there is but one house in his parish, and therefore he hath not said service, by reason of the small number of the parishioners, who resort not to hear service.

And as to the reparation of the Chancel he allegeth that at his coming to the parsonage, the house and barns were in great ruin and decay, in so much that he disbursed in reparation thereof £41 and more, being so enjoined by His Grace of Canterbury, and that his living is not able to maintain further charges.

We have no communion cup of silver with cover; also there lacketh a cloth to cover the communion table, a surplice, a box for the poor, neither is there a Register Book and the churchyard is not well fenced in all parts.—(Vol. 1577-84.)

1585. There is no surplice, the books are greatly decayed. The communion cup is of pewter. The churchyard is unfenced and no man looketh to the repairing of it.—(Fol. 27.)

1589. We present that the Parson of Buckland, doth not read the Book of Common Prayer as he ought to do.

2. Also he doth not read service upon Wednesdays and Fridays.
3. That the chancel is decayed.
4. We have not our quarter sermons.
5. And for the church and other implements to the church, the parishioners are ready to provide them, so the chancel may be made

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

to keep them ; and for the churchyard there are pales or other stuff hauled to enclose it.—(Fol. 138.)

1590. The chancel is altogether decayed only the walls remain, and the church laketh tileing, the tiles are provided ; and the churchyard is not all fenced, but it is not annoyed with anything.—(Vol. 1584-91, Fol. 152.)

1593. The church lieth very unseemly, being offensive and noisome to the parson and the parishioners, as never or seldom clean, and besides as a lime or mortar house in an unseemly manner.

2. The parson is enforced for the calling of the people together, to toll the bell himself, as having no clerk or other known person to give attendance in that behalf on Sundays and Holydays.

3. The Bible belonging to the church is very much torn and uncovered, wanting many chapters in divers places, and altogether unfit for that purpose.

4. There is neither decent table or cup for the celebrating of the holy communion.

5. There is no church gate into the churchyard, and upon request thereof, denial hath been made of providing one, for that the parson cannot have his way thereto upon what occasion serves.

6. There are in our parish some who notwithstanding private and public admonition given by the parson, come very seldom to the church.

7. The parishioners come so uncertainly to the church, that the parson can hardly at any time assure himself of a convenient audience for hearing any sermon that he shall provide.

8. The churchyard is insufficiently enclosed, namely with a hedge through which Mr. Hill's conies, whereof he hath a small warren adjoining, have their ordinary passage there for their food, by means whereof the parson can have small use of the churchyard :—(Fol. 83.)

I, Francis Taylor, churchwarden of the parish of Buckland, do present those whose names are hereunder written, for that they refuse to pay their cess which they are cessed at, towards the reparations and necessary uses of our church, although they have been divers times thereunto required :—

Edward Hilles, 30s.

Bartholomew Ellen of Stone, 20s.

Thomas Sare of Norton, 10s.

Bartholomew Dane of Luddenham, 2s. 8d.

Widow Borent of Tenham, 12d.—(Fol. 97.)

Mr. Bassett now being at Norton, for that he hath served at our

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

parish the cure there under Mr. Goldsborow, being not licensed nor sufficiently authorised to do the same, from Michaelmas to Christmas.

Mr. Goldsborow our parson, for that we have had no service neither morning or evening prayer in our church, said by him or any other, all the holydays or festival days, in Christmas last.—(Vol. 1584-91, Part II, fol. 100.)

1604. Nicholas Gouldsborrow (*sic*) parson of Buckland; for that there is no service said in our parish church, according to the King's Majestys Laws; and also for that he refuseth to administer the communion, bread and wine being brought and set upon the communion table; also he refuseth to ask the banns of marriage of two parties of the parish.—(Fol. 118.)

That order be taken that the parishioners be assembled in the church at the time of divine service upon Sundays and Holydays, and then to hear the same according to the Canon; whereas and now by reason the ordinary means of calling the people together, by the tolling of a bell in all other places used, is not here; the minister is enforced to stay there some times by the space of an hour altogether unaccompanied, and often times to depart away without doing any service at all, as having nobody to read it unto.—(Fol. 126.)

1605. There is a great Bible and a new book of Common Prayer, decent for any church.

2. As I take it they needeth no book of Homilies, for that there is a sufficient preacher doth preach, but once in six weeks and sometimes less.

3. The communion table is and hath been sufficient for so small a church and less company.

4. There is a communion cup of silver, with a cover of silver.

5. There is no book of parchment nor place to keep it, but there shall be one shortly, so soon as the chancel be built to the same.

6. The church is decently paved, but where lately there was one buried.

7. There is a covering for the communion table when there is a communion; and for the pulpit it is a place for to read divine service in, and no other place for want of the chancel.

8. There is neither lime or sand but in the belfry, as in all other places used.

9. There is but one place for the minister to read and to pray, this is for want of the chancel.

10. There is a very decent font of stone but no cover, it shall be provided.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

11. The place in the church is kept very obscene with pigeons, or pigeon dung.

12. The youths are sent to the church to be catechised, which the minister doth not but in such sort, that they are sent away rather than come there.

13. For walking the Perambulations we shall have one or two out of my house at any time.

14. The parishioners never miss duties, Sundays or Holydays, but that there is a bell tolled the parishioners come duly to church if they be in the parish; but times when the priest doth come he will not toll, but departeth and sayeth no service, which was ordered before my Lord Grace, that the parson or his man should toll the bell when he came.

15. There was an old Bible and Book of Common Prayer which Master Hill hath in his keeping, but he was compelled to buy new to the value of 30s., for there is no man in the parish to help them without the parson.

16. There was a collection made by Francis Taylor from out-dwellers for the other necessaries to the value of £20, and there was laid out by Taylor and Hill, £10.—(Vol. 1601-6, fol. 125.)

That certain books formerly belonging to the parish have been by Mr. Edward Hills, parishioner, converted to his private use or disposition, without any authority or consent of the parson.

That certain money collected by one Francis Taylor, Churchwarden of Buckland, of divers out-dwellers for reparation of the church and other necessaries, and by the said Taylor paid to Mr. Hills, may be accounted for.—(Vol. 1601-6, fol. 127.)

1607. The Book of Common Prayer is not read according to the service of the Book, neither doth he observe the orders in the said book, for that we have had no service Wednesdays nor Fridays.

2. The parson of Buckland, Mr. Goldsborow, hath not been resident upon his benefice this two years, nor no curate.

3. He doth not read all the divine service on the day he doth preach; he doth administer the Sacrament in his own person.

4. He doth not, and I also send them, and then he will not teach them as they report.

5. He hath no residence in Buckland, and as for visiting he says he will never come about them.

6. The church is decently kept, but the chancel is down, and the parsonage-house and all other houses will go after.

7. There is none but do receive the communion, but he denieth us a communion when we call for it.

8. That Mr. Goldsborow hath dug up a wallnut tree and divers

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

apple trees about his parsonage house, neither doth he give anything to the poor, which he ought to do; and further he carryeth away all the tithe corn and the corn of his glebe.—(Vol. 1601-6, fol. 84, Part iii.)

1607. There is none as yet, for that the chancel is down and no place to keep the same; there shall be one provided.

There is a Book of Common Prayer, a font or stone, a communion table, and a fair linen cloth upon it at the communion, but no carpet of silk. The rest we want.—(Vol. 1606-10, fol. 85.)

On the 18th day of September, 1706, the Official of the Archdeacon inspected the bill of presentment made by the present churchwardens of the parish for the last Easter Visitation, wherein it is presented that part of the parish church is blown down, and the part now standing and the steeple are in great danger of falling down also. He ordered the churchwardens forthwith to make a church rate in order to rebuild the part of the church so fallen down, and repair what is in danger of falling, and certify what hath been done thereunto at the next Easter Visitation, and that a copy of this order be sent unto them by the Registrar of this Court.—(Fol. 90.)

On 5 May, 1707, when at Sittingbourn holding a Visitation, John Saunders, one of the wardens of the Parish of Buckland, appeared before the Official of the Archdeacon and said, that, by reason of the paucity of the inhabitants of the parish and the smallness of the rents of the land in the same, that to rebuild and repair the church will cost at least £150. Whereupon, inspecting the certificate, he did monish John Saunders that he do forthwith give due notice for the making of a church rate and collect the same by Michaelmas next, and then certify at the Visitation to be then holden that he hath so done, and appear to receive such further order therein as the Court shall think fit to make upon him touching the same.—(Fol. 90, Vol. 1678-1735.)

[To be continued.]

NOTES ON THE VILLAGE OF WROTHAM, KENT.

BY MRS. A. NETTLEFOLD.

ONE hour by rail from either Victoria or Holborn Viaduct (S. E. and C. Rly.) brings us to Wrotham, one of the prettiest spots in Kent. It was formerly called Wrotcham, and derived its name from the plenty of warts or plants hereabouts. In "Domesday Book" it is Brotcham. The village is situated one mile from the station and contains many old houses and buildings of interest. "Here was formerly the Palace belonging to the Archbishops of Canterbury who lived here till 1350. Simon Islip then pulled most of it down and carried the materials to Maidstone to finish the Palace there, which his predecessor, John Clifford, had begun, and towards which he obtained a licence from the Pope to levy the tithes throughout his whole province. At this house, Archbishop Richard, Beckett's immediate successor, had such a terrible dream that the fright consequent thereon cost him his life, 1184.

The dream was as follows: He had been some time at Rome and had there, by the usual method of money, prevailed both against the King and the Archbishop of York; in suits he had there depending, both about his own consecration, and also his precedence over the other. After which, sleeping one night in his Palace which he had then at Wrotcham, he dreamed, or fancied, that a reverend person appeared to him at his bedside and with a loud voice said, "Who art thou?" The poor archbishop awaked, but with the fright not being able to speak, the spectre said, "Thou art he that hath scattered the goods of the Church committed to thy charge and therefore I will scatter thee," and then vanished. Upon this Richard arose in the morning and intended to go to Rochester, but on the way the vision and the spectre's words were always in his head, and gave him such uneasiness that one would think he were guilty, for after having told the story to his attendants he was struck with such a terror, coldness and shivering, that he could hold it no further than Halling, which was then a seat belonging to the Bishop of Rochester, and there he died the next morning in agony and torment." (Harris 1719.) The Palace stood adjoining the east side of the churchyard; there are hardly any remains left of the house itself, though there is a large substantial stone building, once part of the offices belonging to the Palace and in which prob-

NOTES ON THE VILLAGE OF WROTHAM, KENT.

ably the Byngs dwelt, whilst in possession of this manor and estate. A gateway still remains with the arms of the Byngs on it, and in the field adjoining the ruins are walks of the garden, a bowling green and terrace round it, still plainly visible.

Close by is Wrotham Church, dedicated to St. George. It is large, consisting of three aisles and a chancel, which was paved some years ago by Dr. John Potter. A rectory and vicarage have belonged to this church since 1277, the former valued at 80 marks, the latter at 20. However, the vicarage was not endowed till the reign of Edward III, when Simon Islip, Archbishop of Canterbury, decreed that there should in future be a vicar, who should receive from the rector certain tithes of lambs, geese, honey, eggs, pigs, and bees; and that he should provide a fit chaplain for the church at Stansted, and should provide wine, bread, and lights for that church. The archbishop also decreed that the vicar should yearly receive from the rector 13*s.* 4*d.*, and four cart-loads of wood. From this time the rectory of Wrotham became a sinecure and the vicar performed all the duties, though they both continued to receive induction. The rectory in the King's books is valued at £50 8*s.* 1½*d.*, and the vicarage at £22 5*s.* 10*d.* The Rectory of Wrotham continued separate from the vicarage until 1715, when the lease expiring, the archbishop refused to renew it, conferred the preferment upon Mr. T. Curtis, vicar, since which, both these preferments have been given to the same person. The rectory is a handsome house, with a fine glebe to it, and the value, including the vicarage, above £1,000 per annum. One of the most interesting features of the church is the fine old archway under the tower.

A few yards further down, south of the church, is Wrotham Place, a fine old mansion. It was formerly called Nyffels, from a family of that name, who possessed it until 1498, and Thomas Nyffel and his wife lie buried in the church. In the reign of James I it was purchased by John Rayney, esq., of London, who seated himself at Wrotham and by his wife, Susan Mason of Kingston-on-Thames, had one son and four daughters. John Rayney, the son, succeeded his father where he resided and was made a knight at the coronation of King Charles I, and in January, 1641, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia. In 1651 he served the office of Sheriff of the County of Kent. By Catherine, his first wife, daughter of Thos. Styles, London, he had four sons and three daughters. John, the eldest, who succeeded him in this estate as Sir John Rayney, bart., was born at Wrotham Place, 1660, died in 1705, and was buried in Wrotham Churchyard. He left three daughters, and his heirs, some years after his death, conveyed this estate to Stephenson, who shortly afterwards, about the year 1723, conveyed

NOTES ON THE VILLAGE OF WROTHAM, KENT.

it to Nicholas Haddock, son of Sir Richard Haddock, knight-comptroller of the Navy. He resided here occasionally till the time of his death in September, 1746. Nicholas Haddock, the eldest son, succeeded his father and married Miss Medhurst of Wrotham, but had no children. Later it came into the possession of the Edmeades family, and belonged for a time to Mrs. Poynder, whose mother was a Miss Edmeades. At her death it was left to General Edmeades, who is the present owner. During recent alterations to the house, the date 1462, with the initials G. S. were found on a Stable Rafter. It was in this house that Henry VIII awaited the news of Anne Boleyn's death, which was signalled down from London by means of flags.

Farther on, about half a mile south-east from Wrotham Church, we come to the Park. This manor was exchanged with the Crown and lay clasped up in the Kingly revenue until the fourth year of Edward VI. That monarch then granted to Sir John Mason, knight, the site of this manor and the park of Wrotham, to hold *in capite* by knight service, and on May 3rd in his sixth year he granted to him by letters patent, the manor itself in fee, at the yearly rental of £46 10s. 6d. of fee farm. Sir John Mason partly passed it away by sale, and partly gave it in dowry with his daughter, married to Robert Byng, who resided at Wrotham and whose successor, John Byng, passed away his entire interest in it to William James of "Ightham" (derived from Eightham, eight hamlets).

This park was disparked when Lambard wrote his perambulation in 1570. The part remaining looks as though it had been used as the hunting or shooting lodge, for in the upper story of the house are numerous tiny sleeping cells, twenty-three in all, apparently intended for the foresters or herderers. There are no windows in these places, only just space for a mattress to be laid down, and they open into the corridor and attics which apparently were used as the dressing rooms. This corridor is built in the form of a cross, and its oak floor shows signs of great age in its quaint irregularity.

These are only a few of the many places of interest, the whole neighbourhood being rich in historical associations.

THE ACCOUNTS OF ST. ALBANS GRAMMAR SCHOOL from 1685 to 1702.

BY CHARLES HENRY ASHDOWN.

[Continued from Vol. VII., p. 68.]

1685-1686.

RECD. of Mr. Stephen Adams [F. 36, p. 194, No. 23, Vol. VI.], . . . besides ye Sixty-two pounds wch. was lent to ye Maior & Aldermen . . . in ye yeare 1684, £10 05s. 09½d.

Memorand. that Robert Robotham Esquire and Martha his wife have made the Schoole lands free by their Deed bearing date the 30th July, 1686, for £32 wch. was paid by ye Maior and Aldermen out of the £62 wch. they owed the Schoole soe that now there is noe more than £30 due to the Schoole from ye Corporacon.

Memorand. that the 3 acres in Burrough ffeild were exchanged for 27s. a yeare pt. of the Quitrent by Deeds of Exchange bearing the same date.

Memorand. that ye rest of ye Schoole lands are leased to Mr. Robotham for 8 yeares from Michaelmas, 1686, at £16 10s. a yeare rent.

1686-1687. Item recd. for the admission, &c. (18 names given), £00 18s. 00d.

Item paid to Sir Samuell Grimston for 2 yeares quitrent of John Grovers houses [F. 41, p. 195, No. 23, Vol. VI.], £00 06s. 08d.

Footnote 54. Item paid for entering a Caveat at the Wine License Office when Mrs. Jones endeavoured to sett up a 4th Taverne at ye Swan and given to ye doore keeper, £00 12s. 00d.

F. 55. Item given to Mr. Perratt for soliciting at ye Wine License Office till Sir ffrancis Leigh and 3 of ye Aldermen went to London, £00 10s. 00d.

F. 56. Item paid to the Town Clerke for his paines and charges in soliciting this business and entering Caveats in the Secretary of States office and in the Treasury, £02 02s. 00d.

F. 57. Item given to Sir ffrancis Pemberton and Mr. Sarjt. ffarrington 2 guinnys a peece for their Counsell and advice £04 06s. 00d. [*sic*].

Item paid for Coach hire to and from London and expenses extraordinary there on this occacon, £03 08s. 07d.

F. 58. Item given to Mr. Guy's man and the Doore Keeper at the Treasury, £00 03s. 06d.

ACCOUNTS OF ST. ALBANS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

And the Maior and Aldermen are still indebted to the Schoole,
 £30 00s. 00d.

1687-1688. Item paid for Nailes used in the said Schoole,
 £00 01s. 07d.

1688-1689. Paid to the Collr. of the Six Months Aide for Mrs.
 Ecclestone's Wine License, £00 10s. 00d.

1689-1690. Item Reced. for the Admission of five Schollars [no
 names], £00 05s. 00d.

Item Reced. of John Carter for 4c : oq : 03lbs of old Lead at 12s.
 per c., £02 08s. 04d.

Item paid to Richd. ffearnley for 2 Ranges of Pallisadoe pales
 for the 2 South Windows of the ffree Schoole and 15 Pallisadoes for
 ye study window and a dayes work by himselfe and man and ap-
 prentise, £01 14s. 09d.

Item paid him for 19 lb. of Soader at 9d. lb., £00 14s. 03d.

Item paid Mr. Hayward for a bushell and a halfe of Coales
 [charcoal?], £00 02s. 03d.

1690-1691. Item Recd. for the admision, &c. [15 names given],
 £00 15s. 00d.

1691-1692. Item Recd. for the admission, &c. [12 names given],
 £00 12s. 00d.

1692-1693. Item Recd. for the admission, &c. [6 names given],
 £00 06s. 00d.

Item paid to John Arnett for turning 5 dozen pins and fixing
 them up in ye Schoole to hange the boys Hatts on, £00 03s. 06d.

F. 59. Item paid James Hickson for painting the railes, . . .
 and for the writing on both sides over the Schoole Doore,
 £00 12s. 00d.

1693-1694. Recd. for the admission of 18 Schollers . . . [no
 names given], £00 18s. 00d.

Item paid to Doctor James Master of the said ffree Schoole for
 3 Quarters of a years Stipend for himself and Usher, £37 10s. 00d.

Item paid to the said Doctor for a quarter of a years Sallary for
 himselfe, £08 00s. 00d.

Paid to Mr. John ffothergill Usher for 3 quarters of a years
 additionall Sallary, £01 10s. 00d.

Item paid to the said Mr. ffothergill for a quarter of a yeares
 Sallary for himself, £06 00s. 00d.

1694-1695. F. 60. Recd. of the pcedent. Governors . . . be-
 sides the £109 wch. was lent to the Corporacon at severall times
 more than the £20 hereafter mentioned to be pd. Dtor. James,
 £07 12s. 00d.

Recd. for the Admission of Nine Schollars [names given],
 £00 09s. 00d.

HEAD MASTERS.	PLATT'S HOUSE.	VINTNERS.	GOVERNORS.
<p>1669-1695. Charles James, D.D. 1695-1728. John Fothergill, senior, F. 76.</p>	<p>John Grover for William Wilde and John Leonard. } tenants.</p>	<p>John Selioke, the "Redd Lyon" Taverner. Thomas Ecclestone, the "Bull" Taverner. Mrs. Ecclestone, the "Bull" Taverner. J. Selioke } the Taverner T. Ecclestone } which was late the "flower de Luce." J. Selioke } the Taverner Mrs. Ecclestone } which was late the "flower de Luce."</p>	<p>1685-1686. Mr. John Withered, F. 67. Mr. John Gape, [F. 13, 58, No. 21, Vol. VI.] 1686-1687. Sir Benjamin Titchborne, Kt., F. 68. Mr. William Marston, [23, p. 59, No. 21, Vol. VI] 1687-1688. Sir Francis Leigh, Kt., F. 55. Mr. Thomas Cowley, [52, p. 196, No. 23, Vol. VI]</p>
<p>USHERS.</p> <p>1685. John Jones. 1694. John Fothergill, Senr. 1695. John Fothergill, Junr. 1695. Cronkshaw. 1697. Smith. 1700. Whipp.</p>	<p>TENANTS OF "BULLAMS."</p> <p>Mr. Robert Robotham to 1699, F. 78. Mr. John Rotchford 1699, F. 79.</p>		<p>1688-1689. Mr. John Selioke [F. 40, p. 195, No. 23, Vol. VI.] Mr. Henry Dobyns, F. 6 1689-1690. Mr. Ed. Seabrooke, [F. 53, p. 196, No. 23, Vol. VI.] Mr. Edward Horsell, F. 7 1690-1691. Mr. John New [F. 14, p. 59, No. 21, Vol. VI.] Mr. Samuel Loft, F. 71. 1691-1692. Mr. John Tisdall, F. 72. Mr. Thomas Hayward, [47, p. 195, No. 23, Vol. VI]</p>
			<p>1692-1693. Mr. Stephen Adams, [F. 36, p. 194, No. 23, Vol. VI.] Mr. Thomas Crosfeild, [50, p. 195, No. 23, Vol. VI] 1693-1694. Mr. William Marston. Mr. Nicholas Sparling, F. 73. 1694-1695. Mr. John Gape Mr. John Selioke. 1695-1696. Mr. Henry Dobyns. Mr. John Sparling, F. 74 1696-1697. Mr. Edward Horsell. Mr. Samuel Loft. 1697-1698. Mr. John New. Mr. Edw. Seabrooke. 1698-1699. Mr. Thos. Crosfeild. Mr. John Tisdall. 1699-1700. Mr. William Marston. Mr. Nicholas Sparling. 1700-1701. Mr. John Sparling. Mr. George Cooke, F. 75 1701-1702. Mr. John Selioke Mr. Henry Dobyns.</p>

SCHOLARS.

- 1685-1686. Edward ffulham, Robt. Tillotson.
- 1686-1687. Mr. Appleton's son, Wm. Gibson's son, Mr. Crosfeild's son, F. 80, Mathew Iremonger's 2 sons, — Williams, F. 81, ffra Halford's 2 sons, — F. 82, How, — Chester, F. 83, Sir Charles Clevers' son, F. 84, Saml. Loft's son, Marke Baker, — Astry, — Hodiern, F. 85, Edw. Cole, Ri. Carter, Mr. Dobyne's son.
- 1687-1688. Nathanl. Brookes, F. 86, Edmund Doily.
- 1688-1689. John Lord, John Cole, Charles Graydon, Tho. Washer, Tho. Townlee, F. 87, John Selioko, F. 88, Tho. James, F. 89, Willm. Ruth, John Barnett, Hen. Lamb.
- 1690-1691. F. 90, John Canfeild, F. 91, John Gape, Wm. Shorer's 2 sons, Barnard Thustin, F. 92, Ralph Gladman, Henry Harboate, Ri. Harboate, William Barnes, F. 93, William Wilkinson, William Smith, William Longfeild, F. 94, Wm. Nicholls, Mr. Harcourt's son, Mr. Hill's son.
- 1691-1692. Edw. Gale, Benja. Johnson, F. 95, Edw. Tarbox, F. 96, Saml. Loft, Robt. Warner, F. 97, Ja. Turner, F. 98, Tho. Richards, Ro. Robinson, — Hayward, Ri. Deacon, — Brumston, — Cobbett.
- 1692-1693. Charles Ashton, Ri. Freland, Ri. Crainer's 2 sons, William Brookes, John Allen.
- 1694-1695. Ralph Whitfeild, Ri. Kirby, F. 99, Jon. Tristram, Henry Linney, Roger Linney, Danl. Freland, Jon. Thomas, James Thomas, F. 100, and Thomas King's son.
- 1698-1699. F. 101, John Briscoe, F. 102, Joseph Sparling, John Oxley, John Howkins, Geo. Stonehouse, F. 103, Hale Halsey, Thomas Mitchell.
- 1701-1702. F. 104, Cha. Cole, Zach. Mountford, John Keate, Wm. Thomas, Wm. Carter, F. 105, John Turner, Robt. Eusten, F. 106, Henry Graives, Wm. Fickle, Saml. Wells, Antho. Carter, Geo. Gipps, F. 107, Henry Whitfeild, F. 108, John Garrard, Henry Lamb, F. 109, Gilbert Kinder, F. 109, Tho. Kinder, Saml. Long.

TRADESMEN.

- James Hawgood (joiner).
Samuel Hayward (glazier).
- Mr. Perratt (solicitor).
- Richard ffearnley (carpenter).
Peter Fullwood (bellrope).
John Pudephat (builder).
Tho: Hayward (ironmonger).
John Elisha (blacksmith).
John Carter (plumber).
Walter Kent (glazier).
Samuel Malettratt (smith).
William Bradwyn (builder).
Thos. Hare (smith).
Henry Sims (locksmith).
John Arnett (turner).
— Howard (ironmonger).
John Agglington (bricklayer).
James Hickson (painter).
Thos. Edmonds (carpenter).
John Hawgood (carpenter).
Robt. Evans (bricklayer).
Robt. Nicholes (joiner).
John Cock (carpenter).
Joseph Eeles (ironmonger).
Robert Wood (joiner).

ACCOUNTS OF ST. ALBANS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Item paid Dtor. James . . . for halfe a years Salary due Lady Day, 1695, £16 00s. 00d.

Item given to Dtor. James for a gratuity for the good service he had done for the Schoole, £20 00s. 00d.

Item paid to Mr. Jon. ffothergill, Usher . . . for halfe a yeares Salary due Lady Day, 1695, £12 00s. 00d.

F. 61. Item paid to Dtor. James's widdow, £01 00s. 00d.

Item paid to the said Mr. ffothergill for halfe a years Salary as Master . . . due Michaelmas, 1695, Madam James's 20s. being deducted out of it, £24 00s. 00d.

F. 62. Item paid to the Usher for sortinge the bookes in the Schoole library and for making a Catalogue of them, £00 02s. 06d.

And there remain still in the Maior and Aldermens hands, £109 00s. 00d.

1695-1696. Item Recd. for the Admission of 13 Schollars, &c. [no names given], £00 13s. 00d.

Item paid to Mr. John ffothergill . . . for one years stipend for himself and Usher, £50 00s. 00d.

Item paid to Mr. Cronkshaw, Usher, for his year and a quarters Sallary ending at Michmass, 1696, £02 10s. 00d.

1696-1697. Item recd. for the Admission of Eleaven Schollers . . . [no names given], £00 11s. 00d.

Item paid to Mr. Cronkshaw, Usher, . . . for halfe a yeares salary, £01 00s. 00d.

Item paid to Mr. Smith, Usher, for a quarter of a yeares salary, £00 10s. 00d.

1697-1698. Item recd. for the Admission of 8 Schollers . . . [no names given], £00 08s. 00d.

F. 63. Item pd. Robt Nicholes the Joyner for worke done by him at ye Schoole and for Waincoat, Shelves and a Case to putt ye Library of Bookes in and for Hinges, Lockes and Keys and for Beere and other charges, £04 15s. 00d.

1698-1699. Item recd. for the Admission of 7 Schollers [names given], £00 07s. 00d.

Item paid Sir Saml. Grimston's servt. when he brought a psent. of Bookes from his Master to ye Schoole, £00 05s. 00d.

1699-1700. Recd. for the Admission of 15 Schollers [no names given], £00 15s. 00d.

1700-1701. Recd. for the Admission of 7 Schollers [no names given], £00 07s. 00d.

F. 64. Item paid to Mr. Lucking Grimstone for a yeares quitt rent of John Grovers houses, £00 03s. 04d.

F. 65. Item pd. Mr. Whip for writinge a Catalog of ye Bookes, £00 10s. 00d.

ACCOUNTS OF ST. ALBANS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

1701-1702. Recd. for ye Admission of 18 Schollers [18 names given], £⁰⁰ 18s. 00d.

Item paid Mr. Wm. Grimstone for a yeares quitt rent of John Grovers houses, £⁰⁰ 03s. 04d.

F. 66. Item paid to Robert Wood for deals, work, and an Ovill Table for ye said Schoole as appeares by his Bill, £⁰³ 08s. 11d.

F. 54. It is within the bounds of possibility that Mrs. Jones was the widow of John Jones, Usher [F. 37, p. 195, No. 23, Vol. VI.] The "Swan" was probably in Dagnall Street.

F. 55. Sir Francis Leigh Alderman 1685, was elected Mayor 21 Sept. and sworn in on Michaelmas Day 1686. He was a resident of Tring.

F. 56. Thomas Richards the elder.

F. 57. Francis, afterwards Sir Francis Pemberton, Kt., Lord Chief Justice, was christened at the Abbey Church 18 July 1624, being the son of "Mr. Rafe Pemberton and Francis his wyfe." He entered St. Albans Grammar School in 1630, at the age of six; was called to the bar at 29; Sergeant-at-Law at 49; Knight Sergeant at 50; Judge of the Queen's Bench at 54; dismissed the next year (1680) for serving Justice rather than the Government; Chief Justice of the King's Bench 1681; again removed, but Chief Justice of the Common Pleas at 59. He tried and condemned Lord William Russell but was dismissed for his moderation; resumed practice as counsel, defended the Bishops in 1688 and secured their acquittal. Married Anne Whichcote. Died 10 June 1697, and was buried in Highgate Chapel.

F. 57. Sir Francis Pemberton. Mr. Sargt. Farrington. Anthony Farrington was Recorder from 21 Dec. 1681 to 1 March 1699, and resided at the College (after Dr. Cotton).

F. 58. Mr. Guy's Man. Henry Guy, Esq., of Tring Alderman 1685, was elected 21 Sept. and sworn in Michaelmas Day 1685 as Mayor.

F. 59. James Hickson, &c. The boards referred to are undoubtedly those which were subsequently removed to the Great Gateway where they are still preserved. Those on the inner side were two in number containing respectively the list of Head Masters (incorrect), and the list of benefactors, generally called the Wine Charter's board. A third board, formerly outside, contains the following:—

Schola Sti. Albani.

Quæ Divæ Mariæ jam pridem nomine dicta est,

Literulis celebrem fecit Elisa domum.

Quid vetat ingenuas pietati jungier artes?

Hinc, illinc, veræ est religionis honos.

ACCOUNTS OF ST. ALBANS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Which may be rendered:—

What formerly was known by the name of the Divine Mary,
Of learning Elizabeth made a celebrated home.

What prevents the noble arts being joined to piety?

Wherefore, thence is the honour of true religion.

F. 60. There is no entry in the A/cs. which would make up £129 owing to the School.

F. 61. This item proves Dr. James' death to have occurred in 1695. The Abbey burial registers are missing for the years 1678 to 1701.

F. 62. This catalogue is not extant.

F. 63. This entry records the making of the oak bookcase for the old library of the School. It is 6 ft. 8½ in. high, 9 ft. 6½ in. wide, 1 ft. 2½ in. deep, with a plain moulding at the top, surmounted by an interrupted roll cresting. It now contains 248 books. The modern lending library is quite distinct.

F. 64. Mr. Luckyn Grimstone, James Dugdale's "New British Traveller," Lond. 1819 8° III. 35, in an account of the Grimstone family speaks of Luckyn Grimstone: "Sir Samuel Grimstone who represented St. Albans in six Parliaments was twice married and left three children who all dying before him he bequeathed his estates with certain limitations to William Luckyn, Esq. grandson to Mary his eldest sister, who had married Sir Capel Luckyn, Bart. of Messing Hall, Essex. On acceding to the estates this William assumed the name of Grimston and was created a peer of Ireland in 1719. Died 19 Oct. 1756 aged 73."

F. 65. Mr. Whipp's name was *William*. See Corp: Records, 27 Oct. 1703. This catalogue is not extant.

F. 66. There is preserved in the School a heavy oak table with a semicircular top which tradition asserts to be a Cope Table formerly belonging to the Monastery of S. Alban. Its length is 7 ft. 11 in., greatest width 3 ft. 11½ in., height 2 ft. 7¾ in., thickness of the top boards 1¼ inches. The support for the top, the legs and rails, are all of massive construction. It is an interesting question whether the "Ovill" table made, or provided by, Robert Wood, is this semicircular one.

F. 67. John Withered. A Thomas Withered was Vicar of St. Michaels 1549 to 1580, and rector of St. Peters, Berkhamstead, 1573 to 1576.

F. 68. Sir Benjamin Tichborne Kt. was created an Alderman by the Charter of James II.; nominated for Mayor 21 Sept. 1686 but not elected.

F. 69. Henry Dobyns. Mayor 1690 and 1702, died 16 Feb. 1709, buried in St. Peter's Church.

ACCOUNTS OF ST. ALBANS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

F. 70. Edward Horsell, probably the Apothecary [*vide* Brigg II. 139, 371] Mayor 1691. Buried 9 Decem. 1705 in the Abbey Church.

F. 71. Samuel Loft. Mayor 1692 and 1703. Died 5 Feb 170 $\frac{3}{8}$, buried in the Abbey Church. Called "Senior" in some accounts.

F. 72. John Tisdall, Mayor 1693; died 13 Nov. buried 16 Nov. 1707 in the Abbey Church.

F. 73. Nicholas Sparling (haberdasher), Mayor 1696. Died 13 Oct. 1712.

F. 74. John Sparling (hatter), Mayor 1698; died 14 Feb. 170 $\frac{1}{2}$; buried in the Abbey Church.

F. 75. George Cooke, Mayor 1706, died 25 Ap. 1719.

F. 76. John Fothergill, Senior, Usher 12 Sep. 1694; Headmaster 1695; Vicar of St. Stephens 1695 to 1728. (*Vide* Brigg III. 376, 64.)

He was discharged by the Corporation 22 Dec. 1725 but re-elected the same day. (Gibb's Corp. Rec. 115.)

F. 78. Robert Robotham, tenant of "Bullams." A Robert Robotham d. 6 Mar. 167 $\frac{2}{3}$ aged 74, bur. at St. Peter's in the (old) choir. The accounts show that he succeeded Thos. Marston as tenant in 1655: his son, Robert Robotham continued after 1672 until 1700. An entry in the Accounts for that date has "die Michmas 1700," which may either be a mistake for "due," or may give the date of his demise. The Robothams were lords of the Manor of Newlane Squillers near St. Albans, the Manor House site being now occupied by the Marlborough Almshouses.

F. 79. John Rotchford (also Rochford & Retchford), Vicar of St. Peters 12 April 1661, on the resignation of W^m Haworth of St. John's Coll. Camb., died 3 May, bur. 8 May at St. Peter's, 1715. Probably son of W^m Retchford, Vicar of St. Peter's 23 May 1647 to 1660.

F. 80. Mathew Iremonger was summoned in 1702 for encroachment. Possibly one of the boys here mentioned was the Alderman of 1763.

F. 81. Francis Halford (draper), elected Assistant 1682; Alderman 1702; Governor of the School 1703; Mayor 1707; d. 14 Dec. 1715.

F. 82. How—possibly the Thomas How, Barrister, elected Recorder 27 Jan. 172 $\frac{2}{7}$.

F. 83. Sir Charles Clever, appointed Alderman 1685.

F. 84. Samuel Loft entered the School, with his brother, in 1659-61, became Alderman 1689, Mayor 1692, 1703, Governor of the School 1702, died 5 Feb. 170 $\frac{7}{8}$.

F. 85. Probably Edw. Cole and John Cole admitted 1688-9,

ACCOUNTS OF ST. ALBANS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

were the sons of John Cole Senr. M.A. who was presented to the Rectory of the Abbey 1687, Archdeacon 1688, died 1713.

F. 86. A Thomas D'Oiley, Senr. LL.D. was Vicar of St. Peter's June 1763 and Thomas D'Oiley, Junr. M.A. followed 10 Feb. 1770.

F. 87. Son of John Selioke [F. 40, 195, No. 23 Vol. VI.]

F. 88. A Thomas James, innholder, was elected Alderman in 1737, Mayor 1739, died 11 June 1748.

F. 89. The Ruths lived in Holywell Hill, near the entrance to the Sumpter Yard. The William Ruth who agreed to pay 2/- per ann. for the rails in front of his house there in 1721, and refused to act as Assistant in 1720, is probably mentioned here.

F. 90. A possible descendant of the Camfeilds formerly prominent in the Borough.

F. 91. John Gape (the younger), appointed Visitor to the School 1714.

F. 92. Son of Ralph Gladman [F. 8, p. 58, No. 21, Vol. VI.]

F. 93. "John" Wilkinson was elected Assistant, 1685.

F. 94. William Nicholls, gentleman, was elected Alderman 22 Nov. 1725; Mayor 22 July 1732, 1734; died 20 Apl. 1743.

F. 95. Edw. Tarbox [*vide* F. 22, p. 59, No. 21, Vol. VI.]

F. 96. Samuel Loft (the younger), Alderman 1710, died 1713.

F. 97. "John" Turner, gentleman, was Alderman 1713, died 1716.

"Charles" Turner, Alderman 1708, Mayor 1710, Governor of the School 1721, died 7 Jan. 172 $\frac{3}{4}$. James Turner was probably the son of one of the above.

F. 98. Son of the Common (or Town) Clerk who absconded in 1697.

F. 99. A "James" Tristram was elected Assistant in 1682.

F. 100. Thomas King, possibly of the "King" family [*vide* F. 16, p. 59, No. 21, Vol. VI.]

F. 101. In 1705 "Edward" Briscoe, of Newberrys (near Radlett), was made an Honorary Freeman.

F. 102. John, Nicholas, and Thomas Sparling occupied municipal offices at this period, and either may have been the father of this boy.

F. 103. In 1731, H. Halsey (probably of Gaddesden), was admitted to the Freedom of the Borough.

F. 105. Charles Cole was made Alderman 15 Apr. 1724, Mayor 1727, died April 1737.

F. 105. *Vide* F. 97.

F. 106. Henry Greaves, elected Alderman 1732, Mayor 1736, died 13 Nov. 1745.

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

F. 107. Henry Whitfield, Gentleman, elected Alderman 30 June 1730, died 11 Jan. 1748.

F. 108. John Garrard. A number of Garrards were associated with the Borough at that period. Possibly the son of Sir Samuel Garrard, or of Mr. Spencer Garrard, elected freeman in 1705.

F. 109. A Gilbert Kinder, butcher, is mentioned in the Corporation Accounts for 1690. Thomas Kinder became the father of the future Mayor of that name. He was a brewer by trade.

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE IN THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.

BY EDWIN FRESHFIELD, JUNIOR.

[Continued from p. 225.]

INVENTORIES OF PLATE.

S. Mary-le-Bow with All Hallows, Honey Lane, All Hallows, Bread Street, S. John the Evangelist, and S. Pancras, Soper Lane.

(a)

TWO silver tankards with the date mark for 1630 and a maker's mark R. S. with a heart below in a heart-shaped shield, inscribed: "Rotherick Powell, Edward Darlinge, churchwardens 1630."

A pewter flagon made in the present century.

(b) A silver-gilt cup and paten cover. The cup has the date mark for 1559 and a maker's mark a cone-shaped stamp with a circular base and some object in the lower part of it, possibly intended to represent scales.

(c and d) Two silver-gilt cups and paten covers. The date mark on one cup is for 1568 and a maker's mark R. F. in monogram, inscribed: "Blessed is God in al hys giftes All Hallows Honi Lane"; the cover is inscribed: "Christ is the Breade of lyfe. Ano 1568." The date mark on the other is for 1626 and a maker's mark T. F. in monogram in a plain shield; the cover has the same marks and is inscribed: "Ano: D. 1626."

(e) A silver-gilt cup and paten cover with the date mark for 1623 and a maker's mark W. C. as in Appendix A of *Old English Plate*, under date 1633 and inscribed "Ex dono Henry Hickford 1623."

Two silver cups with the date mark for 1698 and the maker's

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

mark of Edward Yorke as given in Appendix A of *Old English Plate* under date 1706.

A silver-gilt paten on four ball feet with a maker's mark I. C. with a cock below in a plain shield. There is no date mark. This paten was probably a paten without a foot. It is very massive and heavy for its size.

Two silver-gilt patens with the date mark for 1623 and a maker's mark C. B. in monogram in a plain shield, inscribed with the arms of the Goldsmiths Company and "Christ is the livinge Bread which came down from Heaven. The gift of Gilbert Harryson of London Goldsmish All Hallows Hony Lane."

Two silver patens with the date mark for 1698 and the same maker's mark as on the two cups of that date.

Two silver dishes with the date mark for 1684 and a maker's mark R. C. with three pellets above and three below in a circular stamp inscribed with the weights and a coat of arms and on one "The gift of Maurice Walrond to the parish church of S^t All Hallows Hony Lane 1660;" and on the other "The gift of Mary the widdow of Anthony Smith to y^e parish church of S^t All Hallows Honey Lane London Anno Dom 1635."

Eleven modern pewter almsdishes.

The flagons of this church are tankards of the usual type. Cup *c* and *d* belong to *Type 3* with conical sides and flat base, and are engraved round the bowl. Cup *e* belongs to *Type 2* and cup *b*, one of the earliest in the City, to *Type 4*. The paten with the maker's mark I. C. is, I think, very probably a pre-Reformation paten. The two cups of 1698 are a debased form of *Type 2*, not unlike those at S. Clement Eastcheap, but without the ring round the middle of the bowl. The maker's marks R. S., R. F., T. F., C. B., will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate* under dates, 1619, 1568, 1609, and 1606 respectively. R. C. is the mark given in the same Appendix under date 1684, and the mark of Edward Yorke is given under date 1706 in the same Appendix. R. S., T. F., R. C., and C. B., will be found on plate at S. Katharine Cree, All Hallows the Great, S. Michael Royal, and Christchurch respectively. All these churches were destroyed in the Fire. All Hallows and S. Mary were rebuilt by Wren. The former was pulled down under the Union of Benefices Act, and S. Mary is now the church of the united parishes.

S. Mary at Hill with S. Andrew Hubbard.

Two silver-gilt tankards with the date mark for 1637 and a maker's mark a mullet over a scallop with six pellets in a plain shield



S. Mary Woolnoth.



c *a* *e* *b* *a* *d*

S. Mary le Bow.

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

both inscribed with the weights and "For the church of S. Mary at Hill, London, 1637."

Two silver-gilt cups and covers. The one has the date mark for 1576 and is inscribed with the weight and "Thomas Lorimar," and "New gilt 1692 Charles Marshall, Braham Smyth." The cover has the same date mark and is inscribed, "T. L. 1576." The other has the date mark for 1587, and a maker's mark D. in a plain shield and is inscribed with the weight and "Saynt Mary att Hill." The cover has the same marks and is inscribed, "1587."

A silver-gilt paten with the date mark for 1684, and a maker's mark I. I. with a pellet between and a fleur de lis below in a plain shield inscribed with the weight and with an inscription showing that it was obtained in 1685 by exchange, with the consent of the vestry, for a cup the property of S. Andrew Hubbard parish which had been presented by Mathew Dequester.

A silver-gilt dish, with the same marks as the paten and showing that it was obtained by exchange for a cup, the property of S. Andrew Hubbard parish, on 18th April 1674, by Henry Loades and Henry Marsh, Churchwardens.

A silver-gilt seal head spoon, with the date mark for 1684 and a maker's mark I. S. crowned in a plain shield inscribed with the weight and I. H. S. on the seal.

A knife with a silver-gilt handle inscribed, St M. H. 1707."

Six pewter plates. Two are engraved respectively "He that gyveth to the Pore lendith to ye Lord" and "Blessed is he that remembrith ye Pore and giveth to ye nedye." The others are inscribed 1808.

The flagons of this church are tankards of the usual type. The cups belong to *Type 2* and are fine. The spoon has a seal head. The maker's mark, the scallop and mullet, D., I. I., and I. S., will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate*, under dates 1637, 1586, 1688 and 1685, and the mullet, D, and I. S., on plate at S. Benet Fink, S. Mary Woolnoth, and S. Michael, Wood Street. These churches were destroyed in the Great Fire. S. Mary was rebuilt by Wren.

S. Mary Woolnoth with S. Mary Woolchurch Haw.

(a). Two silver-gilt tankards with the date mark for 1587, and a maker's mark T. S. with a double-headed eagle and both are inscribed, "In the year 1697 these two gilt flagons were exchanged by consent of the united parishes for plate that was the gift of Thomas Rich, Merchant and M. W. to S. Mary Woolchurch Haw, the pair 144 oz. 9 dwt."

Two silver tankards with the date mark for 1613, and a maker's

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

mark N over a pellet in a shaped shield inscribed with the weight and "The guifte of Charles Glascocke, grocer given to the parish of S. Mary Woolnoth in Lumbard Street London 1613."

Two silver-gilt cups. The one has the date mark for 1626, and a maker's mark H. B. in linked letters with a pellet below in a shaped shield and is inscribed with the weight and a coat of arms and "Thomas Willes 1626." The other has the date mark for 1631 and the same maker's mark and is inscribed, "This cup was given by Mr. Paul Forre who dyed the 24th of February 1630 and was buried the 1st March following in the chancel of the church."

Two silver-gilt patens, both have the same maker's marks as the cups. The one has the date mark for 1626, and the other has the date mark for 1631 and is inscribed, "P. F. 1630."

A silver-gilt paton made in 1809 inscribed with the names of the united parishes.

A large silver dish with the date mark for 1655, inscribed with the weight and "S. M. W. 1655."

A silver dish with the boss and part of the rim gilt, with the date mark for 1518, and a maker's mark D. The boss is intended to have a coat of arms in enamel, but the enamel is gone.

A silver-gilt spoon with the date mark for 1684 and a maker's mark I. S. crowned in a plain shield inscribed, "S. Mary Woolnoth 1686."

The flagons of this church are tankards of the usual type. The two which I have illustrated in the plate are the oldest and by far the most elaborately decorated in the churches of the City, but the engraving and the ornamental rim above the foot and on the handles have been added at a later date. The cups belong to *Type 5*, the hilt on the stem is unfortunately not very visible in the photograph. Both these cups have the same maker's mark, and according to the date marks were made within five years of one another, but it will be noticed that one has been hammered out and is in its original state, and the other has been rolled. I expect if the truth could be got at it would be found that the latter being either damaged or much worn, the parish decided to have it re-made and it was thereupon handed over to a maker who reproduced it by rolling instead of hammering, but inserted the old marks. There is no doubt that the marks are genuine and the operation has been most skilfully performed. The small dish with the date mark for 1518 is the oldest piece of church plate I have come across in the City; the maker's mark is not very distinct. The enamel from the centre boss is gone. The mark I. S. will be found in *Appendix A of Old English Plate* under date 1685, and will be found on plate at S. Michael Wood Street. N will be found on plate at St. Ed-

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

mund the King and Martyr. In the churchwarden's account books of S. Mary Woolchurch Haw there are the following entries relating to gifts of plate. "Sir Thomas Rich, Knt and Baronet 1639. A pair of silver flagons and a silver plate for bread." The inscription on the two large flagons shows what became of Sir Thomas Rich's gift. Also "Mrs. Elizabeth Browneinge, the relict of the worshipful John Browneinge, a white silver bason for the gathering of oblations [no date] and in 1658 a crimson velvet cusheon with 4 tassels &c., for pulpit." This bason may be the large dish inscribed "S. M. W. 1655." It also appears from the registers that Charles Glascocke was churchwarden and died in 1613, the year when he presented the flagons. Paul Forre's name was also written Furrey and he is described as of the Dutch "ordinary" or eating house. S. Mary Woolchurch was destroyed in the Great Fire and not rebuilt. S. Mary Woolnoth was demolished and the present church built by Hawkesmore.

S. Michael, Bassishaw.

A silver tankard with the date mark for 1629 and a maker's mark R. S. with a heart below in a heart-shaped shield; inscribed "The gifte of John Banckes citizen and mearsor A^o: 1630, Thinke and Thanke God 1638" and also the crest of the Mercers' Company in high relief.

Two silver cups gilt inside and paten covers with the date mark for 1738 and a maker's mark R. B. in an oblong stamp inscribed "S. Michael Bassishaw 1738."

A silver-gilt cup and cover elaborately engraved and beaten; with a cover and on it a small statuette of S. Michael. The cup has two marks; two sceptres in saltire in a plain shield, and a pine cone (the Augsburg mark) in a scalloped shield; date about 1600.

A silver paten on a baluster stem with the date mark for 1629 and a maker's mark an anchor between D. G. in a plain shield.

A silver spoon of the Queen Anne period; it is inscribed "St M. B" and the bowl is perforated; the date mark is illegible.

A silver paten and chalice with the date mark for 1784 inscribed "S Michael Bassishaw Rev^d John Moore, Rector."

A silver staff head for the beadle's staff. The head is an amphora with a mitre on the top; on one side is a medallion with S. Michael in relief; on the other is a medallion with the following inscription: "Rev^d John Moore, Rector, Charles Smith, W. Stewardson, churchwardens 1797." The date mark on it is for 1797."

The flagon of this church is a tankard of the usual type. John Banckes also gave a paten to S. Vedast and some plate to the Mercer's Company. The cups are plain, similar to two at S. Clement

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE.

Eastcheap without the rim round the bowl, and they are a debased form of *Type 2*. The silver-gilt cup or hanap is the finest cup in the City church plate. It has a long bowl, with straight sides, splayed at the lip and flat at the base. The bowl is decorated with chasing and repoussé work. The short stem is divided into two equal halves by a knob and ends in a chased bulb; below the bulb is a broad flat foot or base also chased. The cover is flat and out of the centre rises a small circular pedestal, and standing on it a statuette of S. Michael with a shield and spear. For the marks consult Dr. Marc Rosenberg's *Der Goldschmiede Merkzeichen*, Frankfort-am-Main, published by H. Keller, 1890. I am indebted to Mr. Churchwarden W. B. Passmore for the following note on this interesting cup:—"I have never been able to discover when this article came into the possession of the parish, it appears to have been there in 1617 as there is an entry in the inventory in the old churchwarden's book '1 silver bowl gilt with a cover to it.' In 1738 'Mr. churchwarden acquainted the vestry that a person unknown had offered to give two new chalices in lieu of the two old ones which being produced and question put it was agreed to accept the same two new chalices in exchange for the said two old ones.' This, no doubt, refers to the two silver cups 9 inches high engraved "S. M. B. 1738." I should guess that "the person unknown" got the best of the bargain. The only other staff of this pattern will be found at the Holy Trinity, Minorities. R. S., D. G., and R. B., will be found in Appendix A of *Old English Plate* under dates 1619, 1630, and 1736 respectively, and R. B. is given as the mark of Robert Brown. R. S. will also be found on plate at S. Mary le Bow, S. Katharine Cree, and S. Andrew Undershaft. This church was destroyed in the Great Fire and rebuilt by Wren. Bassishaw is a corruption of Basinghall.

The church has now been pulled down and the benefice united with that of St. Lawrence Jewry.

In this article I wish to draw the attention of the parish of St. Mary-le-Bow to the bequest of an alms dish to the parish of St. Helen, Bishopsgate. The inscription on it is as follows:

"Pursuant to the last will of Mrs. Mary Parsons this plate is given to the parish church of St. Hellen for the use of the Communion Service and to remain there so long as the parish shall suffer the stone that lies over Mr. Giles Dean to remain; if removed or taken away, to go to the parish church of St. Mary-le-Bow for ever."

The authorities at St. Mary might enquire with possible advantage to themselves whether the event specified in which the plate was to pass into their hands has not arisen. I fancy St.

RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

Helen's Church was recently repaired and if so it is more than likely that Giles Dean's headstone has been moved.

[To be continued.]

RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES, NO. XVII.

St. Albans (Midland Rly.) from London (20 miles), walks about St. Albans (3 miles), from St. Albans to Hatfield (5 miles), walks about Hatfield (1½ miles), Hatfield (Gt. Northern Rly.) to London (20 miles).

TO St. Albans the distance from London is about twenty miles. There are various ways of getting there. The method adopted by the present writer was to take a motor omnibus which runs to Cricklewood, thence by electric tram to Hendon, and from Hendon to St. Albans by the Midland Railway. This way of performing the journey has the advantage of variety, and minimizes the amount of the distance to be travelled underground.

On arrival at St. Albans most people desire to see the sights, and to do this methodically the help of a guide-book is desirable. The "Archer Guide to St. Albans" may be recommended.

The City is built on the slopes of a moderate sized hilly stretch of ground with the little river Ver skirting the foot of it. The land on the opposite side of the river is somewhat lower and more level than the ground occupied by the City, and this lower land is the site of ancient Verulam. Considerable portions of the Roman wall that surrounded Verulam remain; these walls probably followed the line of the earlier earthworks which protected the British town.

Leaving the Midland station we may take a turn to the right, which brings us to the Hatfield Road and to the almshouses erected by the celebrated Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, who once resided at St. Albans. Close by is the museum, a modern building which contains many objects of local, historic, and antiquarian interest.

A little farther on we come to St. Peter's Street, and turning to the right we reach St. Peter's Church, which was restored a few years since by the late Lord Grimthorpe. Near to the church are the Pemberton Almshouses, and beyond them lie the Oster Hills and Bernard's Heath, the site of the second battle of St. Albans.

RAMBLES IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

Turning back we proceed along St. Peter's Street, and at the lower end of it notice the Moot Hall and several interesting old buildings. Passing these we reach the fifteenth-century clock tower which was restored about forty years since under the supervision of Sir Gilbert Scott. For luncheon we may call at the "George Hotel," a house which still preserves an appearance of antiquity.

On reaching the Cathedral, or Abbey Church as it is still called, the visitor should devote as much time as he can spare to examining the building, which owes so much of its present fine condition to the late Lord Grimthorpe, who provided both the money and the architectural skill needed for the restoration. The "Guide to the Cathedral," edited by the Dean and Mr. W. Page, should be purchased—published by George Bell and Sons at one shilling.

Leaving the Cathedral by the west door we come to the Abbey Gateway, about the only portion of the Abbey buildings still standing. Taking the lane down the hill, we observe the "Fighting Cocks Inn," a quaint old structure near the river, probably once the Abbot's boat-house or fishing house. We cross the stream, and take the footpath along the bank through the meadow, which once formed part of Verulam, to St. Michael's Church, the Mecca of the Baconians, for here is the tomb and monument of Sir Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Alban. It is a charming spot, fit resting-place for the mortal remains of one of the greatest intellectual geniuses that England has ever produced.

We may return by way of Fishpool Street, a name that takes us back to the days of the Monastery, and turning to the right make our way to St. Stephen's Church, noticing the line of the Roman Watling Street, and thence across the fields to the ruins of the house built by Sir Richard Lee on the site of Sopwell Nunnery. We now reach the London Road, forming part of the main road to Holyhead and referred to in the play of the second part of Henry IV., and in the writings of many well-known authors. We can then ascend Alma Road, and turning to the right, cross the Midland Railway and enter Clarence Park, which was presented to the City by the late Sir J. Blundell Maple.

Those who have time may take a walk to Gorhambury, the seat of the Earl of Verulam, and once the home of Lord Keeper Bacon. Our route is now to Hatfield. The road skirts Clarence Park, and a good pedestrian will enjoy the five miles' walk; others, like Mark Twain under similar circumstances, will prefer to drive the distance, especially if the day is hot.

The country traveller has special leisure for mental reflection, and one of the problems that naturally suggests itself to his mind

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is how the unpleasantness of clouds of dust may be minimized. The obvious method seems to be to cultivate trees by the roadside where possible. These, when well grown, serve as a screen from both sun and wind, and consequently lessen the amount of dust that is formed on the surface of the road; and from the aesthetic point of view an avenue of trees is generally regarded as a beautiful object. Again, in the making and repairing of the surface of a road, the habit of putting road scrapings on the top of the road metal is to be deprecated, as such a covering is soon reduced to dust in dry weather. These mundane thoughts may be varied by others of a transcendental character.

The Poet's eye in a fine frenzy rolling
Doth glance from heaven to earth from earth to heaven,
And as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the Poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name.

Thus, whether we be poets or prosaic persons we at length approach Hatfield. On reaching the "Gun Inn" we take the road to the right; then passing through some allotment gardens on the left, we cross the railway by a foot-bridge, and are almost immediately in the centre of Hatfield. We shall probably wish, in the first place, to stop for tea at one of the inns, among which "The One Bell" may be recommended.

Ascending the hill we approach Hatfield House, the home of the Marquis of Salisbury. The original building was an episcopal residence belonging to the See of Ely; hence the name of the town was Bishop's Hatfield. On the dissolution of the monasteries the property passed to the Crown; and here the Princess Elizabeth resided during the reign of her sister Queen Mary. A considerable portion of the old palace, including the tower occupied by the Princess, is still in a good state of preservation, forming part of the buildings in the stable yard, and giving to this entrance quite a collegiate appearance.

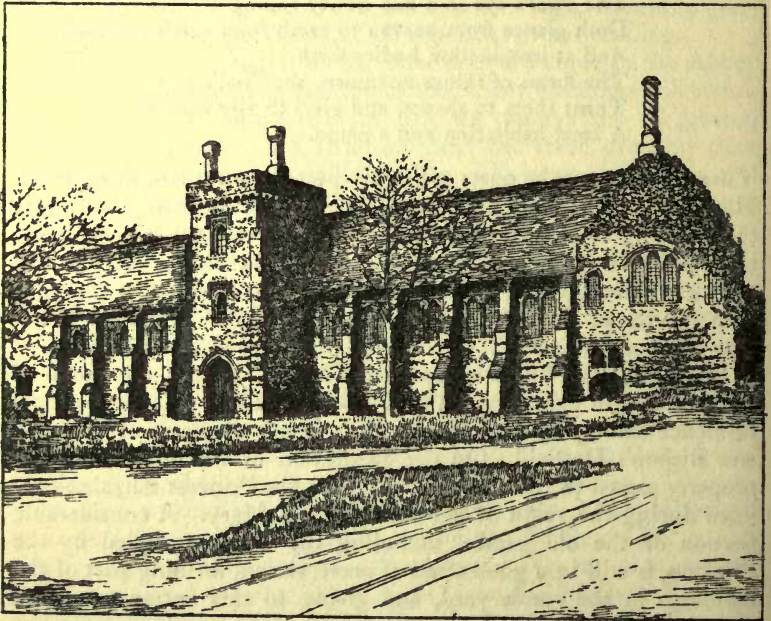
When King James of Scotland came to London to ascend the throne of England, he stayed a night at Theobalds, Sir Robert Cecil's country seat near Cheshunt, and taking a fancy to that property, he effected an exchange, receiving Theobalds for himself, and giving Hatfield Palace and Park to Cecil. In addition he provided Cecil with money to build Hatfield House. This was done with considerable taste, and the mansion now stands as one of the finest buildings of that period. There is much of interest to be seen in the house, and the Park is well worth visiting.

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We now proceed to the church, dedicated to St. Etheldreda. It is a building of some antiquity, and contains the tomb of Sir Robert Cecil, the first Earl of Salisbury, Lord Treasurer in the reigns of Elizabeth and James.

Leaving the church we make our way to the railway station, opposite which we notice another entrance to the Park, with stone figures of lions on the gate-posts, which appear to be making rude remarks to each other.

This concludes our ramble, and we take the train back to London by the Great Northern Railway, arriving at King's Cross Station in about half an hour.



Remains of the old Episcopal Palace, Hatfield.

Drawn by Duncan Moul.

THE EXILES OF CHISLEHURST.

BY MRS. R. BOYS.

CHISLEHURST! Where is Chislehurst?

The question echoed across Europe on Tuesday, 13th December, 1870.

Though the royal exiles had arrived on the 10th, the secret was so well kept, that it was not till the following Tuesday that the inhabitants of this little Kentish village awoke to the fact that Chislehurst had become the home of exiled royalty.

"From that date," writes an historian, "Chislehurst may be said to have become a place of historic interest, and its name a familiar one to Europe." In tracing its history, we find that as early as 1609, Camden Place had interesting associations.

It was there the famous Elizabethan historian, William Camden, passed the last few years of his life, during which he wrote his great work, "The Annals of Queen Elizabeth."

Camden Place, after the historian's death, changed hands more than once, till in 1706 it was purchased by Mr. Charles Pratt, who, five years later, was created a Peer of the realm, with the title of Lord Camden, and in the following year appointed Lord High Chancellor.

It was Lord Camden who built the present Camden Place, utilizing the old building as kitchen and offices. He also materially added to the property, acquiring much of the adjoining land, and also enclosing two strips of the Common.

This caused some friction with the villagers, who regarded the Common as their peculiar property. An amusing conversation over this aggression is reported to have taken place between the Lord High Chancellor and a rustic who had undertaken to champion the wrongs of his fellow villagers. The rustic found his chance one morning when Lord Camden, who was taking an early walk, stopped and accosted him in his usual affable manner.

"Well John, any news this morning?"

"No, my Lord, I can't say there be, but folk do talk about the Common."

"Oh! talk, do they? What do they say?"

"Well, my Lord, they say this kind of thing. Suppose a man were to steal a goose off the Common, what would you do with him?"

"Oh! do with him—bring him to me, and I will soon settle that."

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“Yes, my Lord, so they think and so they talk, but then they go on to say, Suppose a man stole a bit of the Common away from the goose, what would you do with him?”

“Oh! that is quite a different matter—quite different—Good morning, John.” And so they parted.

This incident has been made more famous by a neat epigram attributed to the brilliant Parliamentary wit, Wyndham.

’Tis bad enough in man or woman
To steal a goose from off the Common;
But surely he’s without excuse
Who steals the Common from the goose.

Lord Camden, on succeeding to his cousin’s estates near Sevenoaks, sold Camden place to Mr. Stephen Lushing.

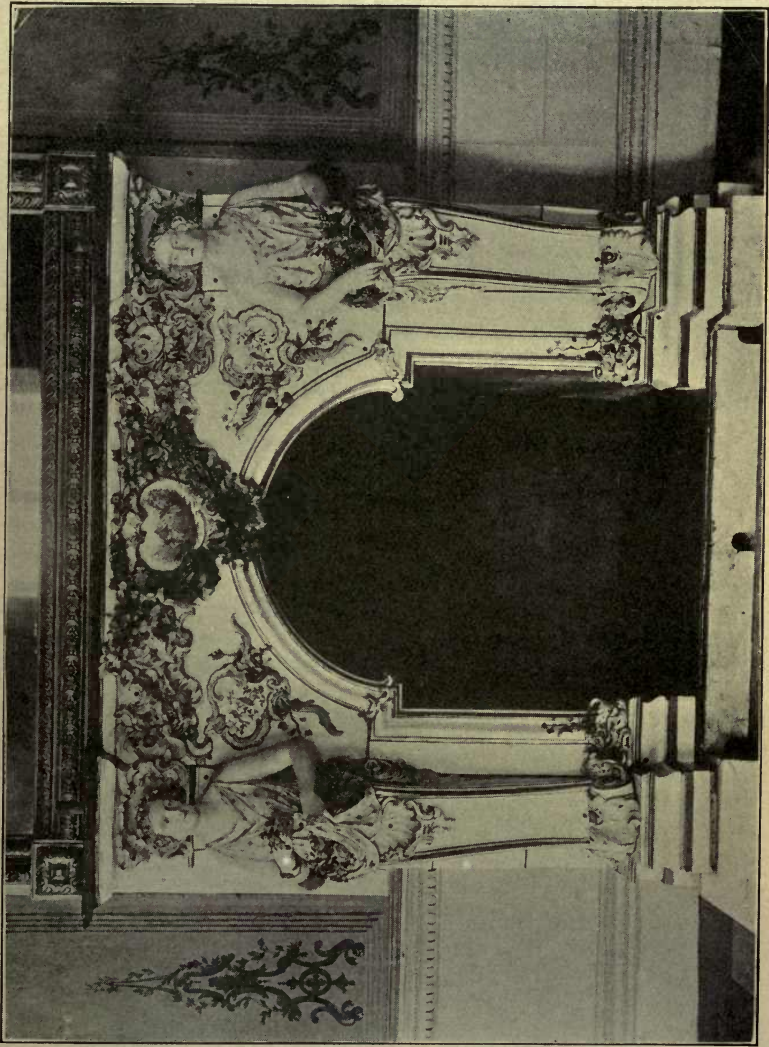
In 1805 it again changed hands, a Russian merchant, a Mr. Thomas Bonar, being the purchaser.

Five years later, this unfortunate man and his wife were the victims of a terrible tragedy: they were murdered while asleep by a man-servant. There had been no motive for the crime, and the evidence proved that the man had suffered previously from intermittent fits of madness. The property passed to Mr. Bonar’s son, but for several years the house remained uninhabited, owing to its tragic associations.

In 1860, Mr. N. W. J. Strode became the owner, and Camden Place was speedily much altered, and among other improvements, the present dining-room was built. The panelling of this room is of the best French work of the eighteenth century. It was brought from an old hunting lodge which had been the property of the Bourbon family, and it is supposed Mr. Strode built this room on the exact lines of the original apartment in order that the panelling might be fitted without the slightest flaw in its perfection. The ceiling is also a copy of the original in France. Mr. Strode re-furnished the house with beautiful antique French furniture. The walls in some of the rooms were hung with specimens of the finest Gobelin and Flemish tapestry, and the drawing-room was further embellished by a Dresden china mantel-piece of exquisite design.

It has been stated that Mr. Strode, with curious perspicacity, had foretold the eventual downfall of the Napoleon dynasty, and with the intention of offering a home to the exiled monarchy, endeavoured to make Camden Place the counterpart of an old French château.

Whether this is true or not, there is no doubt that when Napoleon lived in London, Mr. Strode was on intimate terms with him, and the intimacy continued during the Emperor’s reign.



Dresden China Mantelpiece, Camden Place.

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When the downfall came, Mr. Strode, on learning that England had been selected as the Emperor's future domicile, at once placed Camden Place at the Empress's disposal; an offer which was most gratefully accepted. The arrangement was, however, kept so secret that it was only on the morning of the 10th December that the housekeeper received a telegram informing her of the arrival that evening of the exiled royalties.

Camden Place, built in Italian style, with a centre clock-tower and two wings, is by no means large, and its resources were strained to the utmost to accommodate the weary travellers, who arrived in ordinary station cabs about ten o'clock that evening.

As no one knew of their arrival beyond the immediate household, one can easily imagine the bewilderment of the telegraph clerk who, when one of the household came to cable a message to the Emperor at Wilhelmhohe, exclaimed in astonishment, "Who are you? why do you want the Emperor, and why come here to telegraph?"

The following day the Empress, with the Prince and one or two members of the household attended Mass at the quaint little Roman Catholic Church on the Common. The party were late, and so sat among the school children at the back, the congregation gazing with mild curiosity at the visitors, little suspecting their rank.

Indeed, even those who had known the Empress Eugénie at the zenith of her beauty as a leader of fashion in that brilliant French Court, would have found it difficult to recognize her again in the drawn, sad-faced woman, who knelt among the children in that little wayside chapel. The sufferings she had endured since the 3rd of September, when she received that tragic message from the Emperor, "The Army is defeated and taken, I am a prisoner," had left an indelible scar.

During the period that the Empress lived at Chislehurst before Napoleon joined her, Camden Place was supposed to be the centre of intrigue. Prince Napoleon Jerome, who acted as head of the Imperial family during the Emperor's imprisonment, visited the Empress, and it was reported a stormy scene had ensued, but in the "Daily News" of 28th October, an article appeared which was regarded as official, emphatically denying the Empress's connection with any Bonaparte intrigues.

Napoleon landed at Dover on March 20th, where he received an enthusiastic welcome from an immense concourse of sympathizers, who gave vent to their feelings by reiterated cries of "Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Impératrice!" Nearly two years followed of comparative peace, if not contentment. The household, though

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small, included such faithful followers as the old Duc de Bassano, who retained his old office of Lord Chamberlain, now an empty honour, Paul de Cassagnan, Dr. de Corvisait Conneau, and Augustin Filon, the Prince Imperial's tutor, while many staunch adherents came and went between Paris and Chislehurst. On the occasion of Napoleon's birthday on 5th August, 1871, Chislehurst was the scene of much rejoicing, visitors from France, considering this a fitting opportunity to show their loyalty and affection for the royal exile, congregated in great numbers in the house and park, while others, unable to be present, sent tokens of remembrance and loyal messages.

The Emperor led a very simple life, moving little beyond the park gates, but on the rare occasions when he appeared at any public function, he always received a cordial reception. The household met daily at *déjeuner*. After this meal the Emperor would retire to the morning-room, where, seated by the wood fire in his oak chair, he would receive any visitors or talk with the Empress or members of the miniature Court.

Jerrold mentions that the Emperor would talk willingly of past events, but was silent when contemporary politics were introduced.

He would walk by the hour up and down the long corridor of Camden Place, with his arm on the young Prince's shoulder, while he talked with him, "inculcating those kindly sentiments and generous ideas which time has already compelled his enemies to concede to him." The same authority mentions as an example of Napoleon's long-suffering, generous nature, how, when M. Guizot behaved unhandsomely in regard to the Emperor in some letters published in "The Times" after Sedan, the Empress, in her just indignation telegraphed to the Emperor at Wilhelmhohe, saying she had the correspondence between the Guizots and the Emperor, which showed them to be his "obligés," and proposing to publish it. The Emperor telegraphed back, "I forbid you to mention a word of it. M. Guizot is an illustrious Frenchman. I have helped him. I do not confer favours in order that they may become arms against my enemies. Not a word."

One of the most important audiences which took place at Chislehurst was that granted to the late Mr. Thornton Hunt, who had previously been interviewed by the Emperor at the Tuileries in March, 1865. The subject of discussion on both occasions being the idea of establishing an International Congress.

One of the few remaining traces of royalty now to be seen in Camden Place is a little secret recess in the wall of the room in which these audiences took place. This room is on the extreme right of the house, and had been intended to be utilized as a billiard

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room. Soon after the Emperor's arrival, a portion of the wainscoting was removed and replaced with canvas and a recess made behind a shutter of the doorway leading into the conservatory. This being immediately behind the canvas, enabled the secreted listener to hear, while unseen, the conversation in the audience room.

Each day was always fully occupied, and the Emperor's correspondence alone proved a severe task as his physical weakness increased. Many interesting documents emanated from Chislehurst during these months, and none of more tragic import than Napoleon's vindication of the capitulation at Sedan. This letter was written to the Generals who were present at the capitulation after the decision of the Council of Inquiry under Marshal Baraquay d'Hilliers (issued in May, 1872) had been made public. In this report the whole blame of Sedan was laid on the Emperor.

“GENERALS,

“I am responsible to the Country and I can accept no judgment save that of the nation regularly consulted. Nor is it for me to pass an opinion on the report of the Commission on the capitulation of Sedan.

“I shall only remind the principal witnesses of that catastrophe of the critical position in which we found ourselves. The Army, commanded by the Duke of Magenda, nobly did its duty and fought heroically against an enemy of twice its numbers. When driven back to the walls of the town and into the town itself, 1,400 dead and wounded covered the field of battle, and I saw that to control the position any longer was an act of desperation. The honour of the Army having been saved by the bravery which had been shown, I then exercised my sovereign right and gave orders to hoist a flag of truce.

“I claim the entire responsibility of that act. The immolation of 60,000 men could not have saved France, and the sublime devotion of her chief and soldiers would have been uselessly sacrificed. We obeyed a cruel but inexorable necessity. My heart was broken, but my conscience was tranquil.

“NAPOLEON.

“CAMDEN PLACE,
“*May 12th, 1872.*”

Worn out by illness, accentuated by grief, the shadow of death was gently stealing over “The Dreamer.”

At the close of 1872 the Emperor's medical advisers agreed that, in order to prolong his life, an operation must be performed. To this the Emperor was strongly opposed, but was eventually over-persuaded. On the 2nd of January, the first operation took place,

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and though in itself successful, the patient's condition gave rise to doubt of the ultimate result. On the night of the 8th, he rallied so decidedly that it was considered advisable to hold what was hoped would prove a final operation at noon next day. But at half past ten on the morning of the 9th Sir Henry Thompson noticed a sudden change in his patient, the action of the heart showed great weakness and his pulse fell rapidly. The Empress was immediately told, and Father Goddard summoned to administer the last Sacrament of the Church. Stimulants were given, and the Emperor regained consciousness for a few moments. He recognized the Empress, and then turning to Dr. Conneau he murmured, almost inaudibly, "Etiez-vous á Sedan," and with these words on his lips, the Exile of Chislehurst passed gently away.

It is difficult to realize all the tragic agony betrayed by the Emperor's last words.

They are eloquent of the patient spirit which silently bore the reproaches of his enemies, endeavouring to the last to hide from those who loved him all trace of his sufferings. But there is little doubt that the calumnies heaped on his gentle, uncomplaining spirit with regard to Sedan had quickened the ravages of disease.

The Prince Imperial, then at Woolwich, had been sent for, but arrived too late. The servants endeavoured to break the news to him as he leapt from the carriage, but he would not listen; pushing them impatiently aside, he hurried on to the Emperor's room where his Mother met him at the threshold. One glance at her face told him the truth; frantic with grief, the boy threw himself on the bed, and embracing the now inanimate body of his beloved Father, he cried repeatedly, as if battling with some invisible foe, "Non, je ne le veux pas; Non, je ne le veux pas."

The body of the Emperor was embalmed and placed in the inner hall, which was transformed into a *Chapelle Ardente*. The walls were draped with black, the gloom only relieved by lighted tapers on either side of the body.

Early in the morning of the 13th the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family arrived, and were admitted to the mortuary chapel; after them followed the Princes of the Bonaparte family, the Princess Mathild and Prince Clothild, and, in their order, Imperialists of rank, and officers of the French army.

At two o'clock the gates of the Park were thrown open, and the enormous crowds which had been congregated there since early morning admitted: 30,000 passed through the chapel during the Lying in State. Even greater numbers gathered along the route two days later, and silently and reverently uncovered as the body of the Emperor was carried to its temporary resting place in the

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chapel of St. Mary's, which had formerly been used as the Sacristy of the church. Later, the coffin was placed in a magnificent marble sarcophagus, the gift of Queen Victoria, surmounted by the banner which, as Knight of the Garter, had floated over the Emperor's stall at Windsor.

On his return from the funeral the Prince was enthusiastically cheered by the people who lined the avenue from the entrance gates to the house. Later, he held an audience in the large drawing-room, receiving, with much grace and charm of manner, the members of his family and faithful adherents.

During the interval between the Emperor's death and his coming of age, the Prince returned to Woolwich. The Empress, with all her expectations now centred in her son, became absorbed in his life, and retired still more into the seclusion of her small household, the monotony of the week being only relieved by her son's visits from Saturday to Monday.

A groom rode over to Woolwich each Saturday, leading the Prince's favourite horse.

On one occasion, the household was much agitated by the groom returning with an order for the brougham to go for the Prince. The household, afraid to inform the Empress, questioned the groom with much anxiety, imagining that the Prince must be ill. The man, however, knew nothing, and it was not until the Prince arrived that the mystery was solved. A fall from his horse in the riding-school had caused a bruise on his nose, and the vanity of youth had made him wish to hide this slight disfigurement from the kindly, though inquisitive, gaze of the villagers.

There are many little anecdotes of the Prince's youth which show the fine, generous spirit he inherited from his father, his fidelity to friends, and his personal courage.

Until the Prince went to Woolwich, Dr. Conneau's son was his inseparable companion, and the boys shared studies and pleasures. Very different were they in physique; Conneau, a tall youth of six feet, while the Prince was quite half a head shorter.

There is a pathetic little memento of the Prince on the lintel of his bedroom at Chislehurst. Just before he left for South Africa he measured his height against the lintel, and wrote his name below the mark; this is now covered by a small glass shield, to prevent visitors from effacing it with curious fingers.

On the 16th of March, 1874, at the age of eighteen, the Prince attained his majority.

On that day the little village of Chislehurst was gaily decorated, and the thousands of French men and women who came to do honour to their Prince met with a warm and sympathetic reception.

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As the Empress, looking remarkably well, accompanied by the Prince, passed down the Avenue on the way to the Chapel, every head was bared, while cheers of enthusiastic loyalty and affection rent the air.

M. Mouro, an ardent follower of the Bonaparte family, presented the Prince with a branch of chestnut which he had cut the previous evening in the Tuileries garden. The Prince carried it to the Chapel and placed it on the sarcophagus in which the Emperor's body now lay.

A memorial service was then held, Father Goddard officiating. Afterwards, the various deputies assembled round their banners in the Park. The Prince, supported by members of his family, ministers of State, and nobles, addressed the large assemblage with modesty and self-possession. His voice quivered with emotion as he thanked them for their enthusiastic loyalty, and concluded his speech with these words: "The motto to which I shall always adhere is govern *for* the people *by* the people." After this speech, the Prince returned to the house and held a reception, when many of his father's old adherents were formally presented.

Three years of quiet followed, during which the Prince was never unoccupied. He travelled, studied, and endeavoured in every way to educate himself for the high estate he felt certain he would ultimately occupy. "Dix ans de patience" was one of his favourite remarks.

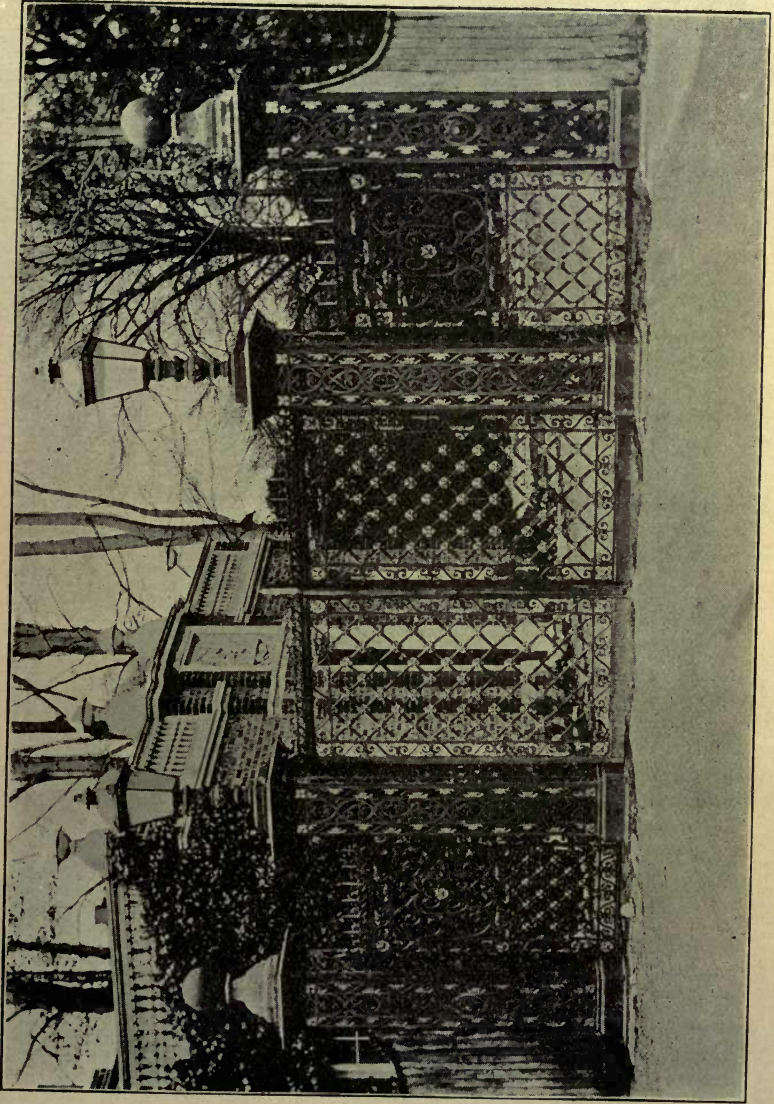
Anxious to complete his education, and no doubt fired by a soldier's desire for active service, the Prince volunteered for Zululand in 1879. The Empress disliked the idea, but eventually gave her consent.

On the bleak dull morning of 27th February the Prince left Chislehurst. He rose early and visited his Father's tomb, where M. l'Abbé Goddard joined him and administered the Sacrament.

The caretaker of the chapel, with tears in her eyes, tells how, as he left the chapel, he took his cap off and wished her farewell. "Ah!" she adds, "he was a true Prince and never did aught that a Prince should not do."

The Empress accompanied her son to Southampton, where many sympathizers also came to wish the popular young soldier "bon voyage" and a speedy return.

The Prince arrived at Lord Chelmsford's head-quarters on 9th April, and during the following weeks distinguished himself in several engagements. On June 1st he was allowed to go out with a small reconnoitring party, which was surprised by a band of Zulus. What followed must always be a painful remembrance to our countrymen, and it cannot be better described than in these words:—"a



Entrance Gates, Camden Place.

THE EXILES OF CHISLEHURST.

frightened horse, a broken stirrup-leather and a *sauve qui peut*," when, alas! the Prince was forgotten.

So fell the hope of the Bonapartists with his face to the foe, pierced by seventeen assegais.

The household at Chislehurst were horror-stricken when the terrible news arrived early on the morning of June the 20th.

All papers and letters which might refer to the tragedy were withheld from the Empress, but a letter from Secretary Piétri was overlooked, in which he referred to "*une affreuse nouvelle*."

The Empress, already agitated by the white, tear-stained faces of her ladies, sent hurriedly for the Duc de Bassano. On arriving in her room the Duc was too overcome to speak, but at last, in response to the Empress's agonizing question, "Some misfortune has occurred to my son? I must go to him," he stammered, "Alas Madame, it is too late."

The Empress fainted, and on recovering consciousness repeated over and over again, "*Tout est fini, Tout est fini*."

It is cruel to dwell on the terrible agony of the royal mother.

One can only too easily recall how, in every home in England, from the highest to the lowest, during those days there was little else talked of but the tragedy of mother and son, and many a sympathetic tear was shed by humbler mothers, whose hearts were wrung by the bitterness of the blow dealt this much suffering Empress.

The body of the Prince was brought home, and on the evening of 11th July was placed in the hall where his father's body had lain in 1872.

That night the Empress spent in tearless, silent prayer beside the coffin. The funeral took place next day.

Queen Victoria, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice, arrived early, and with her own hand placed a golden laurel wreath on the coffin, inscribed with these words: "*Souvenir de vive affection, d'estime et de profonds regrets de la part de Victoria Regina*."

The Queen then watched the funeral cortège from a small summer-house which had been erected for this purpose near the house.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte, now head of the house, followed the body as chief mourner, while behind him came several members of our Royal Family. Among the mourners were over a hundred senators and statesmen from France, while every branch of the Army and Navy was represented.

The sympathizers who witnessed Napoleon III's funeral numbered over 30,000, but for his son 100,000 sorrowing spectators lined the roads, and reverently uncovered as the procession passed.

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And the Empress

Sat alone and heard the nation's cry
So now the child is dead,
But his memory shall not fade,
Nor the halo die
That shineth around his head.

* * * * *

The associations of Camden Place were now so painful to the heart-broken Empress that in the following year she removed to Farnborough, Hants. There, in a beautiful mausoleum dedicated to her dead, repose the bodies of her husband and son.

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BY WILLIAM HONEY.

ANY one who stands on Westminster Bridge and looks a little way up the river will see on the bank on his left-hand side what is perhaps, as regards part of it, the oldest dwelling-place in London. That building originally was the Manor House of Lambeth, afterwards called Lambeth House, and now called Lambeth Palace. It has been continuously for 900 years, except during the few years of the Commonwealth, the abode of ecclesiastics who have taken a very large share in the making and development of the British Empire, irrespective of the missions to foreign states, in which they used from time to time to be engaged. Those missions were of a political character; but probably none of them exercised greater influence in securing peace, prosperity, and goodwill than the mission—for mission it undoubtedly was, although of a social and religious character—that the Archbishop carried out when he visited America in the autumn of last year.

In whatever foreign or colonial country a Protestant Episcopal clergyman dwells, whether in busy thriving towns and cities, or whether in the plain, the wilderness, or the jungle, the building above alluded to is known of, what goes on there is of interest, and communications to and from that building from time to time pass. The letters sent out are often of a simple description, but they are written in expressive, earnest language, and contain advice founded on experience. Those letters that may get preserved will probably exercise as much influence on the minds of generations yet to come as they have exercised on the minds of those who have sought the counsel that they contain.

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Antiquaries disagree as to the origin of the name Lambeth. It was, no doubt, a place of importance in Saxon days, for the Saxon kings had a residence at Kennington, which is within the parish of Lambeth, and the Manor of Kennington belongs to the Crown to this day, being part of the possessions of the Duchy of Cornwall. King Hardicanute, the Dane, died at Kennington suddenly at a feast; some historians think of poison, others in a drunken bout. Goda, the sister of Edward the Confessor, granted the Manor of Lambeth to the See of Rochester. There were several other manors in the parish of Lambeth, amongst them being the Manor of Vauxhall, the Manor of Stockwell, and the Manor of Levehurst. The parish of Lambeth extends from the Thames by the Surrey side of Blackfriars Bridge to the Crystal Palace, where it joins the parish of Croydon. The archiepiscopal estate in Lambeth comprises a large portion of the parish, and it adjoins the archiepiscopal estate in the parish of Croydon. These estates are now vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. No return is published as to the amount of the annual income derived from the Lambeth estate, but it must be enormous. Land that a century ago was used for agricultural purposes is now covered with houses. Comparatively little of this income is used for church purposes in Lambeth. It goes elsewhere. The Manor of Vauxhall is part of the possessions of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

There are probably few parishes where so much land has remained unalienated for so many centuries.

In the Domesday Survey Lambeth is called Lanchei, but in other ancient writings it has been called Lamhee, Lamhei, Lamhed, and Lameth. Some antiquaries think that the origin of the word means a dirty station; others think that it was a place for the grazing of sheep and lambs; and some think that it was a harbour or creek adjoining lands belonging to a person named Lamb, and thus called Lambhithe, in a similar manner to Queenhithe and Greenhithe, not very far away on the river Thames. A lamb (not the lamb and flag) is a very ancient sign in Lambeth, and it forms one of the features in the arms of the recently constituted Borough Council of Lambeth.

The land of the Manor of Lambeth was undoubtedly very fertile, so that there was probably a correspondingly large manor house. The house was no doubt a moated grange, for traces of an old moat are known to exist, and the water is said to have been supplied partly from a small stream from the higher lands, which ran along one side of the grounds, and partly by an inlet from the Thames at high tide.

As Mrs. Davidson, the wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury,

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recently truly said, Lambeth Palace is known well to Americans, but little to Londoners.

A large portion of the oldest part of Lambeth Palace was taken down about seventy-five years ago and a new portion built. This new portion is used as the private rooms of the Archbishop and his family. It is not particularly interesting. The entrance to it is from a large quadrangle up a flight of very steep steps with very narrow treads, but at the top of the steps is a long corridor which is of pleasant proportions, and which leads to the old and interesting portions of the Palace.

The entrance to the Palace precinct is through what is perhaps the most perfect building of its kind now remaining. It consists of two immense square towers of great height, with a spacious gateway between them, with rooms over the gateway. This entrance was built by Cardinal Morton, and finished as we now see it about the year 1490.

The towers are built of fine red brick with stone dressings, and with black brick ornamentation of crosses of various designs and embattled at the top. The bricks have worn better than the stones. The brick towers of St. James's Palace as seen from St. James's Street are very striking, but they are not so handsome and of such beautiful proportions as the gateway towers of Lambeth Palace. The roof of the gateway is beautifully groined.

One of the rooms on the ground floor of the eastern tower was evidently at one time used as a prison. It contains some strong iron rings fastened to the wall, and there are names, crosses, and figures rudely delineated but still decipherable.

Other rooms in the towers are used as the residence for the gatekeeper, who holds a very responsible office, for upon him devolves the duty of "taking the measure" of the fanaticism of unknown callers and dealing with them discreetly. Other rooms are used for keeping the muniments of the See and the records of the old Pre-rogative Court of Canterbury, when that court had jurisdiction in causes matrimonial and in probate and admiralty cases, and other rooms are used as offices by the Archbishop's officials. The old oak panels that are in some of these rooms would be more treasured elsewhere than they are here.

The courtyard inside the entrance gate is well kept, and forms a nice lawn and a relief to the eye amid the incongruity of the surrounding buildings, for although each building has its own particular charm and interest, together they are very incongruous.

Frequently seen on this grass plot is a tortoise. There is a record that a tortoise was put into the garden at Lambeth by Archbishop Laud in the year 1633, where it remained till the year 1753, a

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period of 120 years, when it was unfortunately killed by the negligence of a gardener. That tortoise has always had a successor, but how long each successor lived does not appear.

On the right-hand side of the courtyard is an archway that leads into the great quadrangle of the modern portion of the palace. Under this archway, in a corner darkened and much obscured by a buttress, is a mean, insignificant-looking door, which is the most used entrance to the Library with its priceless contents.

The building, as well as the books, have a history. The building used to be the Great Hall, and it stands upon the site of a former one. In this former one used to be exercised that generous hospitality for which bishops were renowned. The hospitality was exercised with a large amount of ceremonial.

There appear to have been three tables set in the Hall. The first was the archbishop's table, with whom sat peers, bishops, abbots, privy concillors, and gentlemen of the greater quality. At the second table the almoner presided, and there sat with him the chaplains, and students, and clergy, who were guests. The third table was the steward's table, at which also sat the secretaries and the gentlemen ushers who were not waiting at the archbishop's table.

After this dinner was over the Hall was used for the dinners of others. At one table sat the ushers who had been attending upon the archbishop while he was dining. At another sat the yeomen, whose duty it was to be in attendance at the Palace, and the meaner sort of strangers. At a third table sat the cooks and footmen. At a fourth the stable-men and outdoor servants; and at a fifth some of the poor neighbours.

The archbishop kept a large number of retainers who were thus described: steward, treasurer, comptroller, gamators, clerk of the kitchen, caterer, clerk of the spicery, yeoman of the eury, bakers, pantlers, yeoman of the horse, yeoman ushers, butlers of wine and ale, larderiers, squilleries, ushers of the hall, porter, ushers of the chamber, daily waiters on the great chamber, gentlemen ushers, yeoman of the chamber, carver, server, cupbearer, grooms of the chamber, marshal, groom ushers, almoner, cooks, chandler, butchers, master of the horse, yeoman of the wardrobe, and harbingers.

All this splendour contrasts strangely with the simplicity of the present day, when the archbishop may be seen by himself walking to a railway station on his way to some church to preach carrying a black case containing his robes.

In the old days the sub-almoner kept a chest for broken victuals and a tub for the unused beer. The contents of these were distributed to the poor at the gate. A survival of this custom exists at the present day; a small sum of money, called the "Lambeth dole,"

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being distributed periodically by the gate porter to certain poor people of the neighbourhood.

The splendour above alluded to was repugnant to the Roundheads of the Commonwealth, and when Colonel Scott, one of the Commonwealth soldiers, had possession of the Palace, he pulled down the great hall. But it was rebuilt a few years afterwards by Archbishop Juxon, who occupied the See from 1660 to 1663, at a cost of £10,000, which was a very large sum in those days.

It is a red brick building with stone dressings, supported by strong buttresses, on the top of each being a large ball or globe. From the centre of the roof rises a lantern surmounted by a weather vane and an archbishop's mitre.

The interior of the Hall is very striking. It is 93 feet long, 50 feet high, and 38 feet wide. The open roof is very handsome, being composed entirely of oak, with projecting hammer beams supported by upper and lower braces.

The effect of the spaciousness of the Hall is, however, marred by the bookcases that line the walls and project at intervals into the room. The windows contain remnants of old stained glass, one such remnant being a portrait of Archbishop Chichiley, who occupied the See from the year 1414 to 1443. The portrait is believed to be contemporary with that period. The colouring is beautifully toned, and the lineaments of the features are exquisite. It presents a very forcible contrast to the rich colouring of another remnant, such other remnant being the arms of King Philip the Second of Spain, the husband of Queen Mary, surrounded by the Royal English motto of "Honi Soit qui Mal y pense." There are other remnants that are very curious and worth studying.

Placed about the Hall on the outside of the bookcases are the arms of many of the archbishops. Armorial bearings always make an effective picture, and consequently those in the Library attract much attention.

As mentioned before, the contents of the Library have a history—speaking rather of the MSS. and books than of the registers of the Diocese.

Archbishop Bancroft, who died in 1633, left all his books unto his successors, Archbishops of Canterbury, for ever, but in the event of there being any attempt to alienate them from the See, he bequeathed them to the University of Cambridge.

During the Commonwealth the books were getting much dispersed. The University of Cambridge then successfully asserted its claim, and obtained possession of many of them. They were afterwards, during the Archiepiscopacy of Sheldon, 1663 to 1678, restored to Lambeth.

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The miscellaneous MSS. in Lambeth Palace Library are perhaps of greater pecuniary value than any similar number of MSS. in any other library in England. The present learned librarian, in his manual of "Art Treasures of the Lambeth Library," refers to the significance of the illuminated MSS. under three heads, viz., the history, the symbolism, and the practical uses. Some of the examples from the eighth to the sixteenth century are of a very superior description. When one reflects that they were done before "process" was known, wholly by the hand with a quill pen and brush, that the colouring and gilding and the ink have stood for centuries, and that the material on which the work was done is still in a perfect state of preservation, one wonders in what respect ability has improved, or progress has been made. Most of the illuminated manuscripts refer to sacred subjects, being portions of the Scriptures, the Psalter, the Missal, the Breviary, and the Gradual, and amongst them are specimens of Irish art, Anglo-Saxon, English and foreign. There are also some genealogical and heraldic MSS. and some very early specimens of illuminated printing.

In strange contrast to these beautiful works of art is a very large Bible bound in purple velvet, and profusely mounted with silver or German silver. It was presented by the then Prince Frederick of Prussia and the Princess Royal of England (subsequently Emperor and Empress Frederick of Germany) to the then Archbishop of Canterbury, who married them. The large size of the book may be its particular merit, but it is absolutely valueless for use. A special table had to be made to bear the great weight of it.

In another portion of the Library are the registers of the See. They are a storehouse of ecclesiastical history from the year 1279 downwards. The earlier registers are said to have been taken to Rome by an Archbishop of Canterbury who was made a Cardinal and Bishop of Portua.

The contents of the Library are available for use by the public.

The building is of interest on other grounds than from its contents. In it are held the "pan Anglican" conferences attended by Protestant bishops from all parts of the world. These conferences are held every ten years. In it also took place in our own times (February, 1899) the memorable trial of the present Bishop of Lincoln for ritualism, a trial which, during its progress, much excited the "High Church" clergy of England.

The Archbishop uses the Hall for the conferring of degrees, and His Grace's Chancellor uses it for the holding of his Courts for the granting of Faculties.

At the north-eastern end of the Hall is a vestibule inside the doors that lead from the great quadrangle. A staircase ascends to

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a long gallery, which contains many old pictures and prints. The gallery is believed to have been erected by Cardinal Pole. Opening out of the gallery is a large room called the "Guard Chamber," a very handsome room, with very nicely carved oak wainscoting, the walls of which are adorned with portraits of the occupants of the See from the days of Henry VII. to the present time, beginning with Warham and ending with Temple. There are portraits of a few earlier archbishops, but experts doubt if they are contemporary original portraits. All the later portraits that are known to be originals were painted by the most eminent artists of the day, whose works now fetch very high prices. Among them are portraits by Holbein, Vandyck, Kneller, Hogarth, Reynolds, Romney, Lawrence, and Richmond, so that both historically and pecuniarily, the contents of this room are of very great value.

At the further end of the long gallery a door leads into what is known as the post room, so called from a large post or pillar in the centre of it, which supports the roof. It forms one of the storeys of the Lollards Tower. It is generally supposed to be the post to which heretics sentenced to be whipped were tied to receive their punishment. Certainly having regard to its massive walls and (before the Albert Embankment was made) its secluded position, the room was well adapted for the purpose of preventing cries being heard. There are on the wooden ceiling of the room some excellent carvings of a very miscellaneous character, some being grotesque, some being of angels, some being evidently faces of people then living, as of Henry VIII.

Leading from the post room through the antechapel is the Chapel itself. This is perhaps the most interesting private chapel to be found in England. Having regard to the foundation of the Palace a chapel would be one of its earliest features, and this Chapel is undoubtedly of great age although it is in an excellent state of preservation.

Although small, the proportions are good, the furniture and fittings are of the best, and the decorations, picture windows, and illuminated ceiling, although simple, are exquisite. The whole is clean, well polished, and nice. Among the most interesting portions of the Chapel just now are the beautiful marble floor and steps of the sacarium which have recently been presented by friends of the Archbishop and his wife as a souvenir of their marriage in the Chapel twenty-five years ago.

The entrance to the Chapel from the private apartments is through the Vestry at the north-east end. There is a curious "closet in the wall" at the south-east end which is entered from the long gallery. It is supposed to be the pew or seat in which

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in pre-Reformation times ladies who were allowed to attend any religious ceremony that was being held were permitted to sit.

Over the western doorway of the antechapel is also a curious "peep hole" from which it is supposed that either lepers or heretics confined in the adjoining Lollards Tower were able to join in the service.

The Chapel is also interesting as being the burial-place of Archbishop Parker, the Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury who had been Chaplain to Anne Boleyn, mother of Queen Elizabeth, who appointed him Archbishop within a few hours after she had come to the throne, the See having become vacant by the death of Cardinal Pole almost at the same hour as the death of Queen Mary. Archbishop Parker was one of the few clergymen who had married. As showing how even Protestant people could not easily reconcile their ideas to a married priesthood, there is a story that on an occasion when the Queen visited the Archbishop and had been entertained with great splendour, she, after having thanked the Archbishop for his hospitality, turned to Mrs. Parker and said "I don't know whether to call you *Madam* or *Miss* but I thank you all the same." During the time of the Commonwealth the Chapel was turned into a Ballroom, Parker's tomb was destroyed, the leaden coffin was sold and the Archbishop's bones buried in an outhouse. After the Restoration the bones were recovered and re-interred in the Chapel.

In 1787 two Americans were consecrated Bishops; one William White as Bishop of Pennsylvania, and the other, Samuel Provost, as Bishop of New York. In the year 1790 a third American, James Maddison, was consecrated in the Chapel as Bishop of Virginia. Thus it was that the Episcopal Church in America originated in Lambeth Palace and why American Bishops regard the Chapel so lovingly when they visit London. The matter, too, has a significance as being so very soon after the conclusion of America's struggle for independence. Any ill-feeling that was remaining must have been much softened by members of an independent people asking for consecration, and by the Archbishop being so ready to comply.

Underneath the Chapel is, architecturally, a beautiful crypt. In its time it has been put to profane uses. Not very many years ago it was said to have made a capital cellar, and to have been well stocked with good old beer and wine. But the "temperance wave" has changed all this. Even the brewhouse, which was an adjunct to the Palace (as a brewhouse used to be in all good country houses), has ceased to be used for its original purpose.

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A doorway in the post room leads to a flight of steps, by which the portion of the Palace that used to be cherished as the most interesting of the whole is gained, namely, the Lollards Tower, the place where the persons in the religious struggles preceding the Reformation were confined, pending trial and execution for heresy.

But the Rev. J. Cave Brown, the latest historian of Lambeth Palace, has bruised and hurt the ideas that people used to cherish. He maintains that the tower was merely the water-tower of the Palace. But whatever may have been the object in erecting the tower, no person possessing any sentiment at all can stand in the upper room and notice the marks and hieroglyphics on the wainscoting, without letting his thoughts run back to what he has been taught about the Lollards, and speculate upon the marks that are there.

True, the room is comparatively light and airy, a contrast to the dark and gloomy dungeons in which prisoners are usually supposed to have been confined, and it is also true that there are many places of public resort where names, initials, and hieroglyphics are made, not because people are confined there, but because they are too free. In the Lollards Tower, the letters are all in the old English character, cut with a knife or some other sharp instrument, and, in general, made so rudely as not to be easily deciphered. There are initials, names, sentences and parts of sentences, and, in two or three places, a crucifix. There are fastened to the wood which lines the walls eight large rings, still firmly fixed, to which the prisoners are supposed to have been chained. The rings are about breast high. Not only the walls, but the ceiling is lined with oak wood nearly an inch and a half in thickness.

The Palace has attached to it some thirty acres of ground as garden and field. But the late archbishop gave up keeping cows, and placed the fields under the management of the London County Council, and they now form a very pleasant playground for the children of the neighbourhood.

Adjoining the Palace is Lambeth Parish Church, but although so close, the Palace is not, in law, in the Parish of Lambeth. The ancient boundary of the Palace precinct, which is still well known, is "extra parochial." An intimate connection has always existed between the Palace and the church, yet the inhabitants of the Palace cannot claim any rights in the church. The parish of Lambeth has been successively in the Dioceses of Winchester, Rochester, and Southwark, but the "extra parochial" territory of Lambeth Palace has always been exempt from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of those Dioceses.

The tower of Lambeth Church forms a very conspicuous feature

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on the banks of the river. In Domesday book, a church was mentioned as being situate at Lambeth, but there is no record of what that church was like, or when it was erected. But there is a record that a new church, with tower, was built in the year 1378. That church has, on two occasions at least, been more or less rebuilt or restored, and additions made to it. The old tower, however, remains, tall and bulky as it was constructed, unless, indeed, it had a beacon at the top. Representations of Lambeth Church, taken between the years 1647 and 1670, show a beacon, but it is doubtful if such beacon existed. The view from the top of the tower over that part of the valley of the Thames is a very extensive one, but a beacon on the hills bounding the valley would be more effective. There is no record in the church books of a beacon having ever been used.

The tower, in its time, has looked down upon some historical scenes. It saw the attack by Wat Tyler's men in 1381 on Lambeth Palace, when they took the Archbishop of Canterbury prisoner and marched him off to Tower Hill and beheaded him. It saw Archbishop Laud taken off a prisoner to the Tower of London, where he was beheaded. According to the Archbishop's own words, "As I went to my barge, hundreds of my poor neighbours stood there and prayed for my safety and my return to my house." It saw an unsuccessful attack of the Lord George Gordon rioters upon the adjoining Palace; it saw a Queen of England (the beautiful Mary of Modena, wife of James II.), with her babe, take shelter on its lee side on a wet and stormy night, when, fleeing from England, she crossed the river from Whitehall, and had to wait for a carriage to be obtained; it saw the royal state pageants that used to be held on the river, especially in the time of Elizabeth, between Whitehall and Richmond, or between Whitehall and Greenwich; and it saw each year, for nearly two centuries, when the civic processions of the new Lord Mayor proceeded to Westminster, the barge of the Stationers' Company shoot out from Parliament stairs and come to Lambeth Palace, in order that its occupants might receive refreshments from the archbishop, while the Mayoralty business was being transacted in Westminster Hall.

The interior of the church was no doubt very beautiful prior to the Reformation. Besides the high altar it contained two chapels each containing an altar, one chapel belonging to the Norfolk family, who at that time lived opposite to the south side of the church, and the other belonging to the lord of the Manor of Stockwell. There were at least two other altars, the several altars being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Thomas, St. George, St. Nicholas, and St. Christopher. All the beauties of the church were

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removed at the Reformation, but the moment Queen Mary ascended the throne Romish things were reintroduced, for in the churchwardens' books are such entries as "Paid for a cope of blue velvet and a suit of vestments of the same for priest, deacon, and sub-deacon, £3 6s. 8d." "Paid for mending the canopy cloth and for staves to bear the canopy cloth." "Paid for a holy water sprinkler." But Queen Mary died and the destroyer again came along, and such things as the cross of silver, double gilt, weighing fifty-five ounces, a chalice with a cover, weighing twenty-one ounces, white plates, pewter and tin, broken vestments, broken wax, broken candlesticks, the holy water basin, a cloth of the story of the Passion, and a little pewter ornament were sold, realizing £23 4s. 8d.

What beauties were left in the church were destroyed at subsequent restorations or so-called improvements, the last restoration being in 1852, when nearly the whole of the fabric, except the tower, was rebuilt and the monuments and memorials rearranged; but the rearrangement was made without view to the beauties being seen. There are two altar tombs built into the walls of the chancel, one on each side, richly ornamented with carving, but their beauty cannot be appreciated.

The church possesses some association with Catherine Howard, one of the unfortunate queens of Henry VIII., in the shape of an effigy in brass to Katherine, the wife of Lord William Howard, who, with her husband, was condemned by the king to perpetual imprisonment for not disclosing the alleged ante-nuptial frailties of their niece, but both were afterwards pardoned. Some relics of the residence of the Norfolk family in Lambeth were recently found in the shape of spacious vaults, when excavations were being made in Old Paradise Street.

Six archbishops of Canterbury were buried in the church, and so also was Elias Ashmole, the eminent philosopher, and the founder of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. In the churchyard are buried the two Tradescants, father and son, who are believed to have introduced more botanical specimens into England than all other introducers together have done. Many of the specimens that they introduced are now quite common flowers, fruit, or vegetables. Close to Tradescant's tomb in the churchyard is the tomb of "Bounty Bligh." Bligh was captain of His Majesty's Ship "Bounty" when on a voyage from Tahiti to the West Indies with young plants of the bread fruit tree. The crew mutinied and put Bligh and seventeen others, who were loyal and true, into an open boat on the open sea with a very small stock of provisions, but by skill and courage sixteen of them, after much suffering, were brought

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safely to land. Bligh afterwards became Vice-Admiral of the "Blue."

The church contains what only one other church in England is said to contain, viz., a font-grave, in which the person being baptized can be dipped in accordance with the directions of the rubric—a rubric that is persistently disregarded. The font-grave was placed in the church by a late rector as a memorial to Archbishop Benson.

The church also contains a reredos of terra cotta, made in Lambeth, and presented by the late Sir Henry Doulton. The centre panel was moulded by Tinworth. It is a marvellous work of art, but unfortunately its real beauties can only be seen to be fully appreciated when the light happens to be favourable and the person looking at it is in a certain position.

Among the communion plate of the church are two silver-gilt chalices with paten covers. They are of large size. One weighs twenty-eight ounces and the other thirty ounces. It is believed that one of the chalices was presented to the church by Archbishop Laud. The marks on them indicate that they were made in the year 1638, which was during the archiepiscopate of Laud. There is one silver-gilt flagon of the date 1664 that weighs seventy-two ounces. Others of the same date are smaller and lighter.

There is one curious piece of stained glass in the church. It is said to be ancient Dutch work. It represents a man being led by a dog. No record exists as to when it was placed in the church. The tradition is that it was placed as a memorial to a former benefactor to the parish—a pedlar—who left a piece of land for church purposes. The land is still known as the Pedlar's Acre, and is a very valuable property in the Belvedere Road, near to the foot of Westminster Bridge.

There are various books belonging to the church: registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials; churchwardens' account books, and minutes of vestry meetings. Each set begins soon after the year 1500. The earlier ones contain curious items, as may be imagined when one account is seen to commence with an item "Paid for drinks at the King's Head when we were elected wardens."

The practice is believed to be not unusual throughout the country at the present day, but it is not usual to charge the expenditure in the church accounts.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

UNPUBLISHED MSS. RELATING TO LONDON AND THE HOME COUNTIES.

[Continued from p. 227.]

3. Copy of a feoffment dated 30 May 1688 by which Francis Ligoë of Beckenham co Kent gent. and Anne his wife and Tho^s Smith of Beconsfeild co Bucks gent. and Rich^d Gosnold of Wooburne sd. co. gent. enfeoffed John Lowe of Holbourne co Midd. gent in consideration of £900 of a capital messuage called Waddenton House Beconsfeild wherein Geo. Gosnold dec^d then lately dwelt and formerly in the occupation of W^m Widmer and Tho^s Randall and then late in the possession of the said Smith together with the dairy house and upper and lower stables ranging directly from the W. end of the messuage to the Great barn ; and the granaries in the yard against the dairy house ; and the barn or coach house, brick wall and great gates adjoining ; and the brew house, woodhouse, fenced woodyard and great and little orchards and the pigstie called the Platt of 3 acs in front of the messuage adjoining S. to the king's highway leading from Beconsfeild to Chipping Wycombe, N. to the orchard, garden, barn and granaries W. to the passage or lower yard and E. to a pond called Waddenton Pond ; and also a meadow of 1 ac. then planted with fruit trees called the Warren adjoining E to the great orchard and N. to a meadow called Middle Mead ; and also the Sawpit Plot of pasture of 1 rood leading from the back yard to the Middle Mead on the N. and adjoining to the Warren E. the whole of the premises containing 6 acs. in all. And also of two meadows of 9 acs called Waddenton Meads als. Middle and Further or Blind Mead formerly occupied by said Widmer and Randall then late of said Ligoë, Smith and Joseph Weller adjoining to the other premises S., to lands then late of Tho^s Weller N and to a slip of meadow called Hobbshill then late of said Smith E. And also of so much of the pond between Middle Mead and the upper end of Rashed Meadow as was then railed in or used with the former And also of a part of two closes of arable and pasture land of 11 acs called Hobbshill Closes adjoining to Middle and Further Meads, on the W to land then late of Tho^s Waller the great orchard and a close called Ponds at one end and land then late of said Waller and a little lane leading thence to Beconsfeild at the other end And also of a pond in the waste of the manor of Beconsfeild called Waddenton Pond which together with Hobbshill closes were formerly in the occupation of said Widmer and Randall and were purchased by said Geo. Gosnold from Edmund Waller by deed of 8 June 1655 And also of a messuage in Beconsfeild called Widgendon then occupied by said Smith with the Courtyard and yard adjoining the said highway and the barn, granary, stable &c and the little garden walled and paled adjoining the messuage on the S. and the other garden adjoining the said highway on the N and also the orchard adjoining the latter garden on the N. and also of the little orchard lying between Widgendon Pond and the said highway and also of the said Pond and also of the two meadows of 5 acs called Widgendon Meads adjoining the said messuage and also of Groves Close of 5 acs adjoining the last mentioned and also of two closes of 11 acs. called Upper and Lower Diffeilds adjoining Widgendon Meads and Groves Close on the E. all which closes were occupied by the said Smith and Tho^s Dollin

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Apparently the Edmund Waller from whom Hobbshill had been purchased was the poet whose tomb is in Beaconsfield churchyard.

4. Receipt dated 12 Oct. 1789 by Rob^t Comyn, Receiver for £1 7s. 2d. one year's rent from George Gostling due to the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls for "the 17th tenement about Pauls Bakehouse."

5. Receipt dated 6 Dec. 1601 by Tho^s Stebrancke from Tho^s Harrison of old Braynford co. Midd. esq. by the hands of his tenant W^m Morris of 12s. four years' quit rent for lands in the parish of Tottenham co Midd. held of the manor of Darnford and Fordes belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Footed by a receipt by said Morris of said sum from his landlord.

6. A like receipt dated 10 Oct. 1623 by John Stebrancke from said Harrison of 6s. two years' quit rent evidently for the same premises which are described as a field called Bagnolls and a field called Page Field containing together 14 acs. The manor is styled "Darnford in the parish of Edelmoton."

7. Receipt dated 8 Dec 1682 by T. Greggeffe from Mr. Tho^s Brome by the hands of Richard Hamëtt of £2 0s. 7d. 1 year's quit rent due to the Bishop of London Lord of the Manor of Fulham.

8. Similar receipt for 3s.

INHABITANTS OF MARDEN, KENT, 1678.—The following list of names and rentals is taken from an account drawn up in the year 1678. The original, carefully written on paper, is in the possession of D. F. Kenard, Esq., of Maidstone, by whose permission it is here printed.

MARDEN.

John Nash & John Newington	} Churchwardens.
James Rich & Peter Colman	
	} Overseers of the poor.

A Sesse made the 5th day of February 1678 for and towards the reliefe of the Poor of the Parish of Marden according to the forme of ye Statute in that case made and provided where the lands are sessed at 4^d for every xx^s by the Yeare Rent as followeth:—

Attained Burre	£12 Rent	" more	14
Adam Knell	4	Edw. Stephens	10
" more he or oc.	2	" more	6
Daniel Goore	7	ffran. Cornwell	26
Mr. Edw. Maplesden	66	ffran. Broman	5
Mr. Geo Maplesden	50	George Nash	14
" more	6	ffran. Godden	24
" more	6	" more	11
Edward Vousden	5	Hen. Webbe	36
Edward Cutbush	3	" more	14
Edward Jarvis	9	Hen. Mannering	22
Alexander Reeve	3	" more	3
Abraham Watson	10	John Gorrham	10
David Hills	10	James Dan	8
" more	3	John Musgrave or oc.	6
Mr. Edw. Simons	73	John Goldsmith	1

NOTES AND QUERIES.

John Sinnings	24	Matthew Walter	6
" more	43	Nicholas Merchant	9
" more	2	" more	7
Isaac Willard	4	" more	5
Mr. Jam. Cornwell	22	Rich. Chambers	5
John Stephens	38	Rich. Gateland or oc.	13
" more	3	Rich. Parks	40
John Hovenden	16	Robert Whivenden	1
John Towne	3	Rich. Nash	4
John Bud sen.	5	Rob. Henbery or oc.	3
James Reader	5	" more	6
Jam. Broman	3	Sam. Crittenden	10
John Garthford	24	Stephen Walter	26
" more	10	Thomas Stephens	13
John Chapman	1	Thomas Barton	9
James Rich	20	Tho Walter Clothier	14
" more	3	" more	5
Geo. Monday	6	John Cooper	7
Hen. Andrewes	6	John Esmer	16
" more	8	John Conford	29
Henry Elphe	8	James Barton	50
Hen. Renolds	10	John Morter	4
John Burwash	6	Jeffery Bold	7
John Sands	10	John Hadloc or occup ^r	14
John Conie or occup ^r	4	John Woollet or oc.	2
John Dunstone	4	Michael Cooper	27
" more	1	Martin Gibbons	2
" more	3	" more	4
John Jewell	18	Nicholas Bishop	2
James Allen	23	Nich. Bold or oc.	10
" more	15	Peter Colman	60
" more	5	" more	8
James Parker	4	" more	4
John Walter	2	Rich. Johnson	1
John Nash	30	Rich. Walter or oc.	5
John Thaw or oc.	5	Rich. Hoare	20
Joseph March	15	Simon Hills	15
James Abdy	4	Stephen Austen	44
John Bayly sen.	1	Samuel Cole	20
John Bud jun.	3	Stephen Nash	4
John Usborne	2	Thomas Norton	21
John Bold	60	Tho Walter Longredge	15
John Martin	6	" more	8
John Webbe	8	" more	12
John Terrey	7	Thomas Law	10
" more	3	" more	3
Mr. John Toke	44	Thomas Posse	8
" more	9	Thom. Kingewood or oc.	2
" more	1	Tho. Robinson	5
John Newington	5	" more	3
John Bayly jun.	5	Thomas Austen	12
John Hoad	6	" more	7
Moses Everneden	5	Tho. Willard	4
" more	3	Tho. Reynolds	18

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Tho. Mannering	8	Tho. Browne & }	64
Tho. Dawkins	2	John Sinnings }	
William Wilson	38	Tho. Browne	6
" more	11	Thomas Meere	21
William Relfe	20	Tho. Woodgate	9
William Masters	15	" more	26
William Turke	8	" more	12
William Reeve	6	Valentine Knight	36
Will. Chittenden	2	William Mayo	38
Will. Polhill	3	Will. Brissenden	14
Will. Gorrham	12	" more	4
Wid. Drusk	1	William Peters	22
Wid. Courthope or oc.	14	Will. Allen Esq. or oc.	63
Wid. Bonnicke	8	" more	24
Wid. Virrall	4	" more	4
Thomas Yorkton	20	Will. Higham	8
" more	14	Wid. Mirriam	6
Thomas Ashdowne	20	Wid. Gammon	5
Thomas Bassocke	10	Wid. Russell	30
		Wid. Walter or oc.	2

FFORREINERS

William Mayo	17	Rent	Will Simons	1	Rent
Solomon Checksfield	4		" more he or oc.	7	
Geo. Jarvis	9		Edward Darby	18	
Hen. Mirriam or oc.	5		Will. Gater	5	
Will. Hollands or oc.	4		Wid. Jeffery	10 ^s	
John Hollyman	3		" more	1	
Thomas Catt	4		John Wildish	3	
ffran. Hunt	14		John Martin	8	
Edw. Startup	1		Thomas Bayly	1	
Sam. Tanner	2		Tho. Mirriam or oc.	2	
Sam. Wilkins	1		Mr. John Webbe	4	
Tildens heires or oc.	3		Jam. Skinner or oc.	1	

WOODLANDS

Wid. Stephens or oc.	4	Rent	Wid. Gammon	2	Rent
Will. Allen Esq. or oc.	5		John Bold	3	
Edward Jarvis	15 ^s		Thomas Law	1	
Mr. John Althorne	2		Mr. Richard Knetter or oc.	1	
Mr. Geo. Maplesden	3		Mr. John Godden or oc.	15	
Tho. Austens heires	15 ^s		Geo. Nash or oc.	1	
Lady Culpeper or oc.	5				

(Signed) John Nash }
 John Newington } Churchwardens
 Peter Colman } Overseer

Feb. 6, 1678 Seene and allowed by us

Will Campion.
 Sam. Boys.


R. H. ERNEST HILL.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

VESTIGES OF NONSUCH PALACE.—English imagination, touched by the Italian spirit, reached its height in the age when Raleigh and his mates unfolded the New World, and the dream-palace of Nonsuch was raised. Like a dream, too, it amazingly disappeared; so completely, that its very situation is vague, and of the materials scarcely any can be traced.

During 1905 two minor facts, relating to the site and the fabric, have, however, been noticed. At the angle formed by the two avenues, between Cheam and Ewell, a circular clump of trees, enclosed by a fence, has been placed, and a quantity of the debris of old buildings has been thrown up from beneath the surface of the meadow. The materials consisted of hard chalk, tiles, and red brick; the latter measured about 9 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 2 inches, being two-thirds the thickness of modern bricks; the mortar was exceedingly hard and white, and appeared to be formed without sand. The position corresponds with the spot where a plough fell into a cellar some years ago. It also agrees with Hofnagle's print, which shows rising country behind the palace. The building appears to have been parallel with Diana's Ditch, as the ornamental canal is still called. It would be a work of great interest to lay bare the foundations of the two courts, the gate-house, and towers, of which the Parliamentary Commissioners gave so exact an account.

Some old timber, used in the construction of later houses, an ornament here and there, like the lions on the gate of Pitt Place, Epsom, arouse speculation as to their originating from the Palace. But it is remarkable that the materials of so extensive a structure should not be noticeable in the houses of the locality. A chimney-piece is believed to exist at Reigate Priory. Perhaps a survey of the Stuart Epsom, that was rising round the Wells at the time, would reveal something. Doubtless much was lost by the burning of Durdans, that was said to have been built out of Nonsuch.

During the pulling down of the Old Rectory House at Ewell, some interesting matter was revealed. Until July 1905, the white boarded building of two low stories stood somewhat picturesquely between the two churches. It was interesting as being the home of Mr. Holman Hunt, at the time that his uncle was holding the Rectory Farm, and Millais was staying in Ewell with the Lemprière family. There has been taken from the house a narrow oak Tudor doorway, oak beams with Gothic mouldings worked out of the solid timber, and some wooden stair balusters of the seventeenth century. Bricked up to suit modern fireplaces were three Tudor chimney-pieces, of soft Godstone stone, about six feet wide. In the spandrels of the arch of one are shields, with the date in black paint, 164-; the inscription on the companion shield is obliterated. A similar chimney-piece bears the full date 1648; and on the opposite shield —the last letter, which is broken away, appears to be M. A comparison of dates would show that the chimney-pieces were in the Rectory House before the Palace was taken down. But the floor joists were formed of old oak timbers, the shape of which,

NOTES AND QUERIES.

and the mortice holes, show that they originally formed the roof of a Gothic building. There is little doubt that in these we see relics, though meagre, of vanished Nonsuch.

Similar roof beams have been put to later uses in another house in Ewell; where a pair of inverted C hinges, a leaded light, and some adze-smoothed chamber doors, are perhaps trifling survivors of the most fantastic fabrics of the English Renaissance, that so deplorably vanished at the incoming of a more formal age.—C. S. W.

JERUSALEM COURT, FLEET STREET.—Can you or any of your readers tell me where Jerusalem Court, Fleet Street was, in or about Shakespeare's time? It is not mentioned in Stow, nor any book or map; nor can it be found in Rocque, so far as I have searched. There were several places of this name, but not in Fleet Street. John Willis, "Batchelour in Divinity," published in 1602, "The Art of Stenographic"; the tenth Edition appeared in 1632. In Sloane MSS. 885 and the Lansdowne MSS. 808, f. 15, we read:

John Willis put forth a book he calls the "Art of Stenographie" he says it was the first of that nature: he dwelt in Jerusalem Court, Fleet Street, the 19th Edition: 1628. [Bagford Collection.]

In the Additional MSS. 32658, an alphabet is given, which is somewhat different from the earlier alphabets of John Willis. Where was Jerusalem Court, Fleet Street? the "Dictionary of National Biography" does not help in this matter. If the Shakespeare Quartos were surreptitious, and were taken in shorthand, as most commentators suggest, John Willis, B.D., who was contemporary with Shakespeare, becomes a most interesting figure in literary history.—MATTHIAS LEVY, 118, Chancery Lane, W.C.

LONDON'S ROMAN WALL.—The discovery of another piece of the boundary wall of Roman London, coming so soon after the excavation of the Newgate site, when a similar find was made, makes it reasonable to hope that data will be forthcoming at no very distant day for a complete reconstruction of the plan of the whole line of circumvallation.

The fragment now laid bare in Jewry Street, Aldgate, and shown in the photograph here reproduced, consists of a solid mass of well-wrought masonry, some 18 feet in breadth, 8 feet in height, and 9 feet in thickness; and it is gratifying to know that it is not to be destroyed, but to be incorporated in the new buildings now in course of construction on the site.

As seen by the members of the Archaeological Cycling Club at their visit on the 18th July, 1905, the wall presented a somewhat curious appearance. Its foundations having been dug away, and its top and sides separated from other buildings, the whole mass seemed pendant in mid-air, but a closer examination showed that it was held in position by its unexposed face being built in securely to the new work.

The foundation, some two feet in depth, and now removed, was said

NOTES AND QUERIES.

to have consisted of a stiff layer of puddled clay mixed with flints, so that as now seen, the actual wall commenced with three rows of red brick of the common pattern, and upon these were placed four rows of squared stones, regularly set in mortar, with somewhat wide joints.

Above these came three more rows of red brick, and upon them—set back $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—six more rows of squared stones, capped by two more rows of brick, and—set back another $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches—a further row of stones.

Twelve feet of masonry surmounting the portion just described were said to have been taken down in the course of the present operations.

The mortar used throughout was white and free from pounded brick, and the stones were described by the foreman as a good quality of Kentish rag.

The body of the wall behind its stone facing consisted of loose fragments of rough stone set in grout.

It should be stated that the part of the wall exposed was its inner side and faced the West.

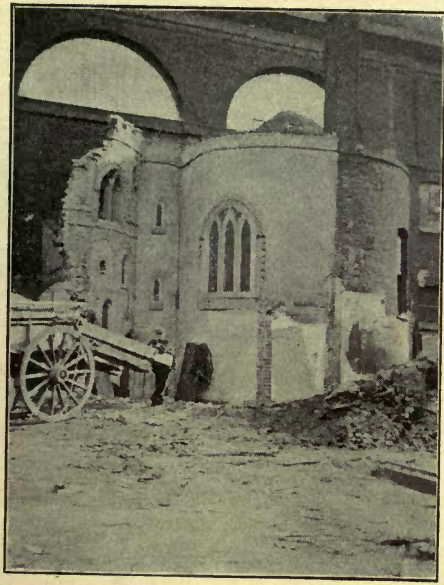
ALL HALLOWS-ON-THE-WALL.—Referring to the note on this church in your last issue, I recently visited the site with some other members of the Archaeological Cycling Club, when I took the photograph reproduced here, which your readers may be interested to see. As the church is said on good authority to have been entirely pulled down and rebuilt towards the close of the eighteenth century, it is difficult to understand how the buildings now exposed to view should belong to the fourteenth century. They appeared on a hasty examination to consist largely of brick and plaster, and the whole had such a curiously "Strawberry Hill Gothic" appearance, that it would apparently not be surprising if the Churchwarden's Accounts disclosed the fact that the buildings were a nineteenth century addition to Dance's original church. I might add that an account of the find, accompanied by an illustration, appeared in the "Daily Graphic" for 18th May, 1905.—F. STEVENSON, 89, Hallam Street, Portland Place, W.

THE SMALLEST SQUARE IN LONDON.—Among the changes caused by the formation of the new Kingsway is the almost total disappearance of what was formally called Prince's Square, but which of late days has, I think, been known as part of Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Dobie, in his history of the "United Parishes of St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George's, Bloomsbury" (London, 1829), thus describes it:

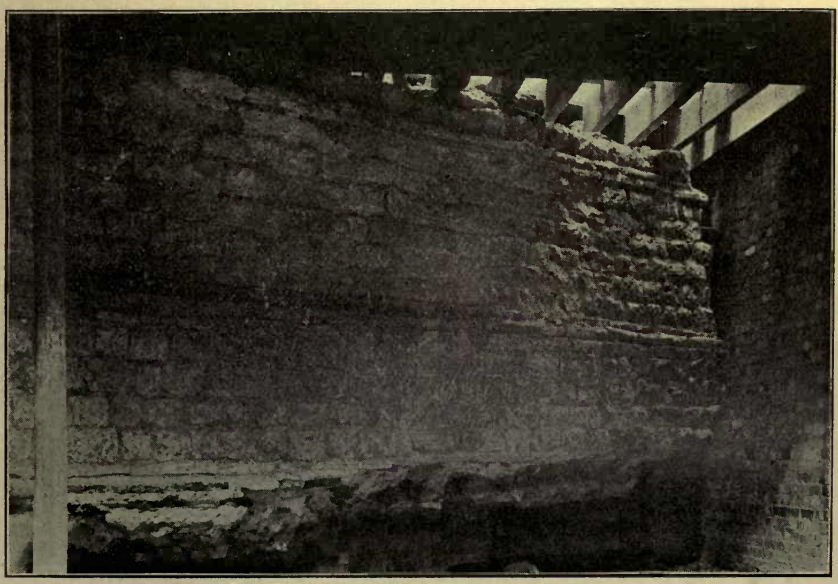
We may remark, that as St. Giles' Parish contains the largest square [Lincoln's Inn Fields], so it also *may boast* of the smallest, which is situate near it, namely, Prince's Square, containing only one house! It is situate in a little avenue, called also Prince's Street, leading to Little Queen Street and Gate Street.

In the Map of the United Parishes, which forms the frontispiece to Dobie's book, Prince's Street is shown as running from Little Queen

312^a



All Hallows-on-the-Wall.



Roman Wall, Jewry Street.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Street to Little Turnstile at the north end of Gate Street, but Prince's Square is not indicated. The "one house" was a private house forming the whole of the west side of the Square, and was pulled down in 1883.

I have the following note with respect to it made at the time:

Copy of inscription on a block of stone let into the east wall of house now in course of demolition (28th April, 1883).

PRINCIS SQUARE
1736.

The spelling was as above given. The other three sides of the square were warehouses or factories, and the total dimensions within the walls probably about forty feet square, including the roadway of Prince's Street on the north side.

And now, if I may be permitted to do so, I will turn the corner into New Turnstile, and once again call attention to the tablet which was imbedded in the east wall of Hamley's toy shop before it was rebuilt. Mr. Phillips has already given (vol. vi., p. 70) quite correctly the words and figures on the stone, but probably like myself did not make a drawing of the frame consisting of pilasters and entablature, which surrounded it. Being curious to ascertain what had become of it, I sought an interview with Mr. Hamley, who courteously informed me that it had been his and his architect's full intention to replace it in the same position in the new building, but on its removal they found the frame surrounding the stone was only plaster, which crumbled away on being touched, and as regards the stone, some difficulty arose as to the position in which it should be placed, but it was still in his possession, and I am inclined to think that if the London County Council, or any other public body, having a proper receptacle for such things, were to apply to him, he would be willing to make it over to their custody. I may add that a drawing of the stone and frame is given in the "Annual Record of the London Topographical Society for 1900" (p. 13), and that the position of the words was as follows:

NEW
TVRN
STYLE
1688

E. J. BARRON.

GRAY'S INN. At page 190, number 27, of "The Home Counties Magazine," we read, speaking of the Holborn Gateway of Gray's Inn,

REPLY.

"it was restored in 1867." I well remember it, both then and before that time, and made a sketch of it. It was then a structure of mellow-hued old red bricks, but is now covered with plaster: the semicircular heads of the six niches were enriched with ribbing amid which was a shell, the whole being of brick; now the heads are plain with a stucco shell in the midst of each: the cornices have been trimmed into plain forms, and stucco panels have been introduced where panels did not previously exist. If this gateway has been "restored," I for one would like to see it restored to what it was before it was "restored." It was then "a most intense young man," it is now "an everyday young man." Everybody who remembers what a commonplace building the Hall of Gray's Inn used to be, must rejoice that the action of the authorities in having caused the plaster to be stripped from that Hall, and thereby bringing into view its old red brickwork, has converted an uninteresting building into a thing of beauty.—J. P. EMSLIE, 50, Kestrel Avenue, Herne Hill, S.E.

MATTHEW'S YEAR-BOOKS.—In P.C.C. we find Bridges, Andrew (Rector) of Nursted, Kent. Admon W. will (60 St. John) May 12 to Thos. Gunning, maternal uncle of children Edmund, Martha, Winifred, Mary, Peter, d.m., letter, the relict Matilda having died. Admon. d.b.n. July 12, 1636, to Avery Aldworth of Camberwell, gent.

Any information concerning the above Avery Aldworth will be welcome.—ARTHUR E. ALDORTH, Laverstock Vicarage, Salisbury.

EASTER SEPULCHRE.—Can any of your readers tell me the significance of the Easter Sepulchre to be found in some old churches?—(MRS.) G. SANDERS, Ripley House, The Avenue, Barnet.

REPLY.

CHARLES LAMB'S LODGINGS IN RUSSELL STREET.—In our issue of last April we inserted a query from Major S. Butterworth as to which was the house in Russell Street, Covent Garden, where Charles Lamb and his sister lodged, and where many of the "Essays of Elia" were written. We have received from Mr. L. M. Biden of 20, Bucklersbury, E.C., a note referring us to a recent number of "T. P.'s Weekly," which seems to show conclusively that the house was, and still is, known as No. 20, Russell Street. The writer in "T. P.'s Weekly" appears to think that the end house in the street, viz., No. 21, is to be pulled down and No. 20 left standing. As far as we have been able to ascertain, this is not likely to be the case, as the whole row is eventually doomed to destruction to make space for the proposed enlargement of Covent Garden Market.

REVIEWS.

THE WILLESDEN LOCAL GUIDE AND HISTORY. By C. Biddiscombe. R. Tomsett & Co. Price 6*d.*

We have received the new edition of the "Willesden Local Guide and History." This year's number is fuller than it has been in previous years, in fact, the amount of local information contained in it seems to be very complete. It also contains portraits of some of the public men of the locality and views of the principal institutions. A new feature of the work is the inclusion in it of a Survey of the History of the Parish by Mr. F. Hitchin-Kemp, with illustrations of some of the places of chief historical interest.

HORSHAM AND ST. LEONARD'S FOREST. By W. Goodliffe, M.A. The Homeland Association, Ltd. 1*s.* net.

We are pleased to welcome another number of the series of Homeland Handbooks brought out by the Homeland Association, Limited, of Bride Lane, Fleet Street. The new handbook deals with Horsham and St. Leonard's Forest, which is a district just outside our area, being in the county of Sussex. The author of the present volume is Mr. W. Goodliffe, M.A.; and Mr. R. H. Hamilton contributes a chapter on Christ's Hospital, the old school founded by King Edward VI. in the City of London, and now established at Horsham. The new volume supplies useful and interesting information both modern and historical, and is embellished with views and maps which add to its attractiveness.

REIGATE AND REDHILL. By T. F. W. Hamilton and W. Hodgson. 6*d.* net.

Since writing the above we have received a further volume of the same series; this one deals with Reigate and Redhill and their surroundings, and is written by Mr. T. F. W. Hamilton and Mr. W. Hodgson. We must congratulate the authors on having produced a most interesting book, embellished with excellent photographic views of the chief objects of interest in the district. The historical aspect of the locality is not lost sight of, for "Domesday Book" and Camden are laid under contribution for the instruction of the reader.

WOKING AND RIPLEY. By A. H. Anderson. 1*s.* net.

Another volume of this series just to hand deals with Woking and Ripley with their surroundings. The main portion of the volume is written by Mr. A. H. Anderson, and at the end there is a chapter on the Bird Life of the district by Mr. D. W. Collings, and another on the Botany of the district by Mr. H. W. Monington.

OLD PLAISTOW. By John Spencer Curwen. J. Curwen & Sons, Ltd. 1*s.* net.

The nucleus of this book was a paper read by the author at the Balaam Street Schools, Plaistow, in 1891. Since that time the paper has grown into a considerable book, and it forms an interesting and valuable record of the history of the place. There is a chapter by the Rev R. W. B. Marsh, late

REVIEWS.

Vicar of Plaistow, and some recollections by other old inhabitants. The illustrations are an attractive feature, and the book on the whole is well worthy of perusal.

PICTURESQUE ESSEX. Sketches by Duncan Moul, with Descriptive Letterpress by R. H. Ernest Hill, A.R.I.B.A. F. E. Robinson & Co. 6s. net.

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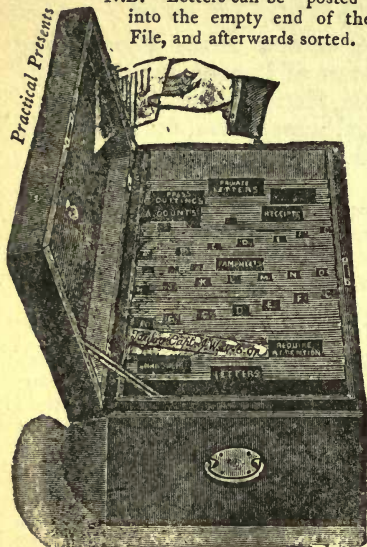
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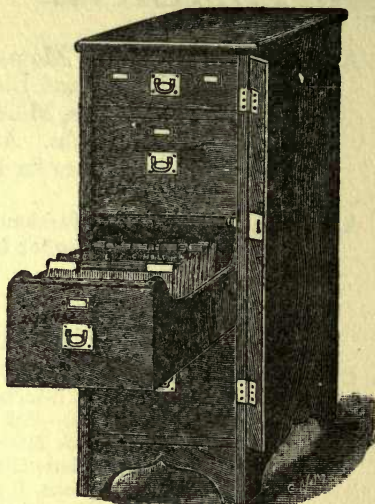


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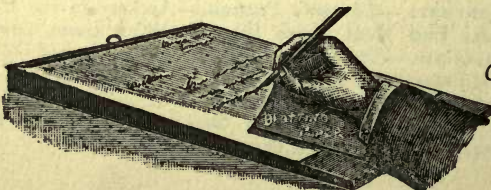
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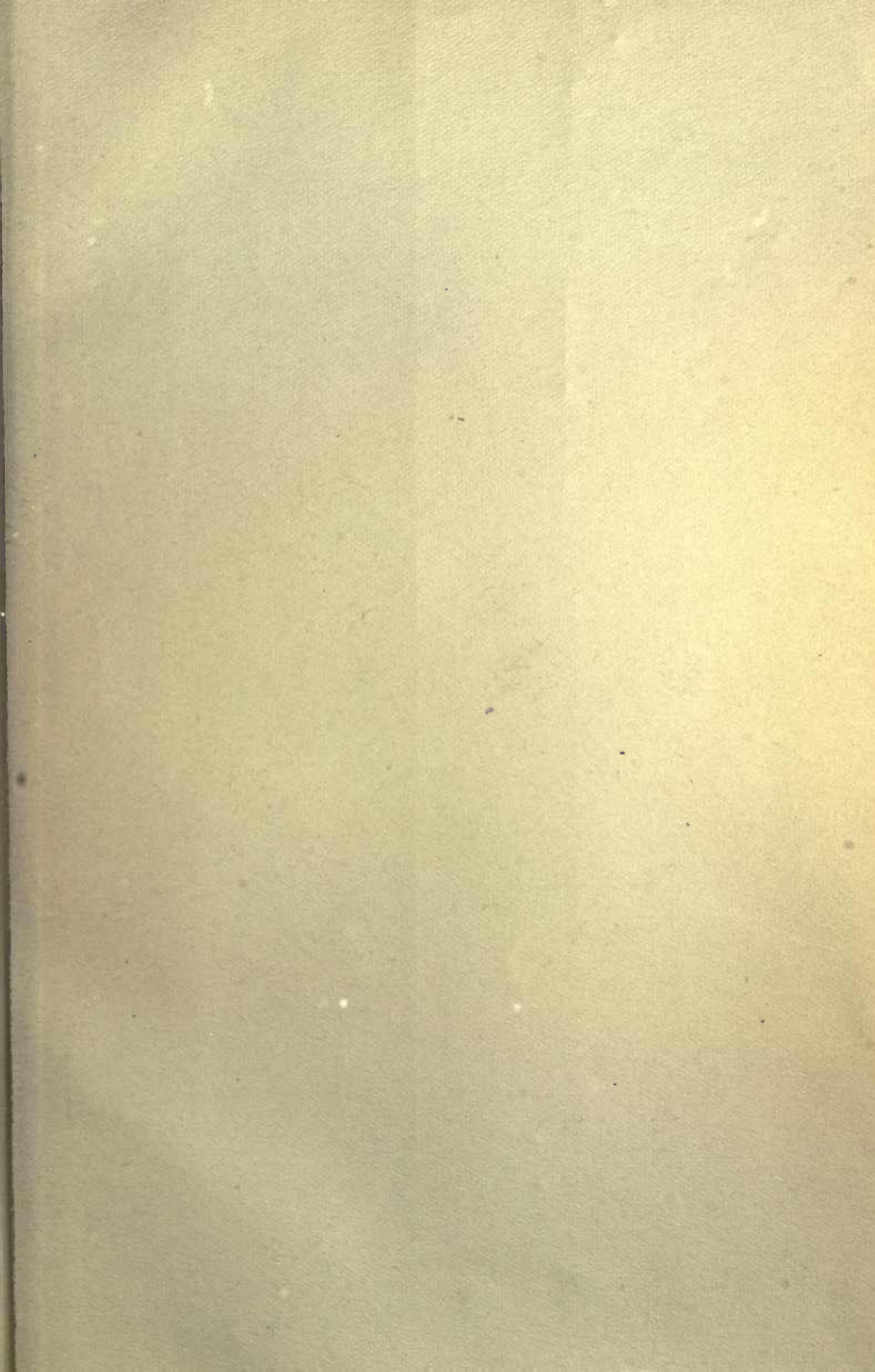
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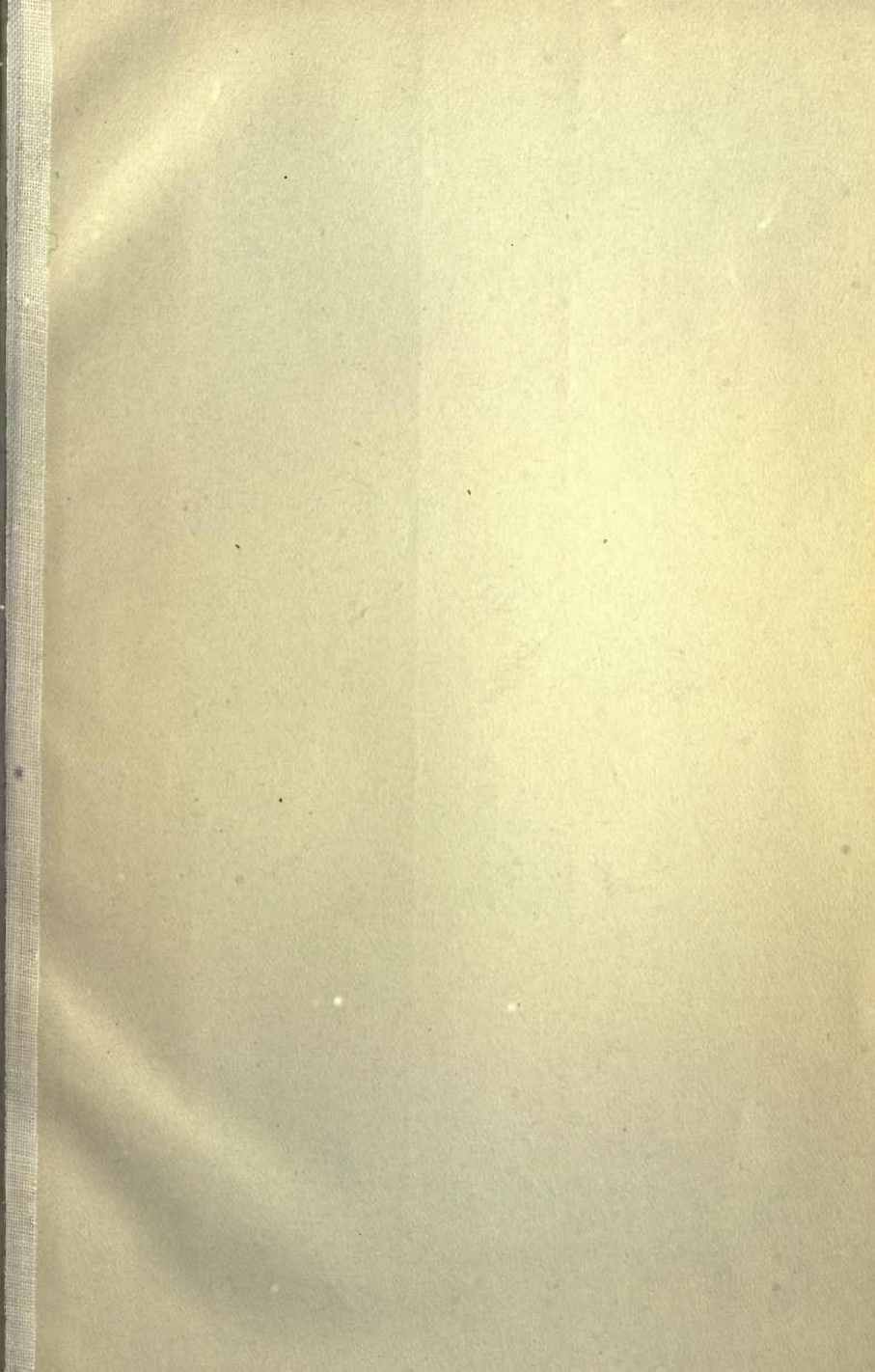
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