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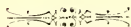
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.



LONDON LEADERS:

Historic Families.

Ancestral Estates.



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[Nearly three years have been devoted to the preparation of this Work, which has been sent to press in sections. Inevitably, during that time changes have taken place, due to death and other causes. For instance, those who have passed away include the late Countess Cadogan, the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the late Lord Saye and Sele, the late Lord Arundell of Wardour, and the late Sir William Perkin.]

It is also necessary to note that Lord Sandhurst has been appointed a Privy Councillor, whilst Captain C. B. Baljour has retired from Parliament during the period in which this Work has been in the hands of the printers.]



HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

His Majesty King Edward VII.



NO biographical work having special reference to London and Middlesex would be complete unless it included a brief sketch of His Most Excellent Majesty King Edward VII., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith and Emperor of India.

Londoners are specially proud of the fact that the King was born at Buckingham Palace (9th November, 1841), and never does he receive from any of his subjects receptions more thoroughly loyal and sincerely cordial than those which are invariably given him when he journeys through any part of his chief City.

Only a select few are familiar with the interior of Buckingham Palace, and even Londoners know little of its beautiful garden grounds. Besides Buckingham Palace, which he has made the centre of his State business, the King, in addition to other London properties, is also the owner of St. James's Palace, which is particularly well adapted for the Royal Levées and drawingrooms held there during the fashionable season, and Kensington Palace, where his mother spent her early girlhood. In Middlesex, though the numerous Royal residences which in former days gave the County a special claim to consideration from the old chroniclers, have either vanished or belong to private owners, Hampton Court is still a Royal Palace.

Ascending to a Throne which had been greatly consolidated in every direction by his Mother (whose reign may be justly described as "one grand triumphal march of progress"), the King has proved himself to be a born ruler, and by his marked possession of splendid tact and wonderful foresight has gained the world-wide title of "King Edward the Peacemaker," and from his own subjects that of "England's chief Ambassador." By his personal energy and well-timed diplomatic efforts, he has done more during his reign towards cementing the friendly relations of the British Empire with the rest of the world than it is given to many of our leading Statesmen to do in a lifetime.

It is known that the King takes a keen interest in everything which concerns the welfare of his people, and in the event of a calamity he is always the first to offer his heartfelt sympathy. His Majesty does a kind act for its own sake, and not for the mere gaining of notoriety or publicity. He has a natural aversion to the attentions of the energetic Press, and despite their assiduousness, many of his kindly and kingly deeds never come to the ears of the public.

In all matters King Edward has constantly shown his desire to aid his people, and above all he has ever stood out as a generous supporter of all that is philanthropic, as witness his founding of what is now known as King Edward's Hospital Fund, and his support of other charities too numerous to mention here.

As Grand Master of the Freemasons, which honourable position he held for twenty-six years, only resigning it upon ascending to the Throne, he did much to improve and strengthen the status of the Craft.

His Majesty's preliminary education was imparted by tutors under the careful supervision of his father, the usual college course at Oxford following. He matriculated at Christchurch, Oxford, 17th October, 1859 and at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1861. He was made a D.C.L. Oxon., in 1863, and an LL.D. of Cambridge in 1864; similar degrees being bestowed upon him by Trinity College, Dublin, 1868; Calcutta 1875; Royal University, Ireland, 1885, and Wales University in 1896. He was called to the Bar, and became a Bencher of the Middle Temple, 31st October, 1861, and was Treasurer in 1887.

His Majesty's regimental commands are so numerous that to mention them all is impossible, but it may be observed that he was appointed a Field Marshal in 1875, and is Colonel-in-Chief of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, as well as of various other regiments. He is a Field Marshal of the German Army and of the Austrian Army, and

Colonel-in-Chief of the 1st Prussian Dragoon Guards, besides holding appointments in other foreign armies. His Majesty was made an Hon. Admiral of the Fleet in 1887, and was an Elder Brother of the Trinity House from 1869.

The King succeeded at his birth to the Duchy of Cornwall in the Peerage of England, to the Duchy of Rothesay, the Earldom of Carrick, and the Barony of Renfrew in the Peerage of Scotland, and to the Lordship of the Isles and the Great Stewardship of Scotland. By patent dated 8th December, 1841, he was created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, and by patent dated 17th January, 1850, Earl of Dublin in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. On his ascending to the Throne, the Duchy of Cornwall and his Scottish Honours passed to his only surviving son, while his titles created by Patent merged in the Crown. On his creation as Prince of Wales, His Majesty became a Knight of the Garter in accordance with the statutes of the Order. He was nominated G.C.S.I. in 1861; G.C.B. in 1865; K.T., 1867; K.P. 1868; G.C.M.C., 1877; G.C.I.E. 1887, and G.C.V.O. in 1897.

Amongst the many high positions held by His Majesty are those of Sovereign of the Order of the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Star of India, St. Michael and St. George, the Order of the Indian Empire, the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, the Royal Victorian Order, the Distinguished Service Order, the Kaiser-I-Hind Medal, Volunteer Officers' Decoration, the Albert Medal, the Victoria Cross, the Royal Red Cross, and the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

The King is a Knight of the Golden Fleece; of the Grand Cross of the Tower and Sword of Portugal; a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour of France; a Knight of the Black Eagle of Prussia; of St. Andrew of Russia; of the Grand Cross of Charles III. of Spain; of Malta; of the Elephant of Denmark; of St. John, of Germany; of St. Stephen of Austria; of St. Hubert of Bavaria; of the Southern Cross of Brazil; of the White Elephant of Siam, and of many other foreign orders.

On March 10th, 1863, His Majesty was married in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle (in which he was baptised June 25th, 1842), to Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of the late King and Queen of Denmark. The marriage was from the first exceedingly popular with the Nation, who warmly welcomed "the Sea King's Daughter," and the successful efforts of the Royal pair to do


their utmost to discharge the duties of their high station have, year by year, endeared them to a people who heartily love and honour their King and Queen.

His Majesty succeeded to the Throne on January 22nd, 1901, on the death of his Mother, Queen Victoria, and was crowned with Queen Alexandra at Westminster Abbey, August 9th, 1902.



Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.



“OME to us, love us and make us your own!” Tennyson’s petition, contained in his lines of welcome to the Princess Alexandra when, as a bride, she first came to these shores in March, 1863, have been well answered. Surely, there is no better loved lady in the land than our own Queen! And the reason for this is not far to seek. There are tales told of little children whom she has visited in the great London hospitals and who, cheered by her sweet face smiling at them pitifully in the midst of their pain, have forgotten the nurses’ carefully instilled words of loyal welcome and have only been able to say—“Pretty lady.” And it is because our Queen is as good as she is beautiful that she has captivated the hearts of the English people and by her gracious and kindly manner has retained the affections of one and all. In the history of this country, no Queen Consort ever presided at Court with a more stately demeanour than does Queen Alexandra, who, in a measure, occupies that position so ably and worthily filled for over sixty years by the late Queen Victoria.

Her Majesty is a noble example of true womanhood as well as being a Queen, and she takes a great interest in everything that concerns the welfare of the people. Not only does she fill her part as the first lady in the land by setting and upholding the standard for the Court, but she also delights to go about amongst the humblest of her subjects, shedding a ray of sunshine in many a dark corner.

Her Majesty is exceedingly fond of animals. Amongst her hobbies, photography takes a prominent place and in this art she displays considerable ability.

The eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark, Princess Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia was born 1st December, 1844. When only nineteen years of age she came to England and on the 10th March, 1863, was married to King Edward, then Prince of Wales.

The Queen is a lady of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, of the Order of Victoria and Albert (First Class), Lady of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, of the Royal Red Cross, and Lady of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Though always ready to sustain her role in all Court functions and also frequently honouring various subjects by visits to some of the most famous homes of England, the Queen prefers to reside as much as possible at Sandringham, being deeply attached to the picturesque Norfolk home where the greater part of her married life has been spent and where her dearly loved children were brought up.





T.R.H. THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Their Royal Highnesses The Prince and Princess of Wales.



LONDON has good reason to feel a particular interest in Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, for by reason of their special position, it often falls to them to represent the King and Queen at great City functions. On their own behalf also, as for instance, on their return from their Australian and Indian tours (which so admirably fulfilled their intention of cementing the ties of these far countries to the great Motherland) they have experienced the heartiness and cordiality of a true City welcome and have been spectators of some of the most interesting pageants and gatherings of their time.

His Royal Highness, who is the only surviving son of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, was born at Marlborough House in 1865 and by his fine sturdiness of character and genial nature early won all hearts. By reason of his early career in the Navy he was in his younger days known as "the Sailor Prince."

Since he has been the Heir Apparent, the Prince of Wales has displayed on various occasions a keen interest in all affecting the progress of the Nation, and his famous "Wake up, England!" is not only unforgettable, but, undoubtedly, has had far reaching and rousing effects in commercial and other circles.

His Royal Highness became a Naval Cadet in 1877 ; Midshipman in 1880 ; Sub-Lieutenant in 1884 ; Lieutenant in 1885 ; Commander in 1891 ; Captain in 1893 ; Rear Admiral in 1901 ; and Vice-Admiral in 1903. He is Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports ; Master of the Trinity House ; a Commissioner of the Patriotic Fund ; and Governor and President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

On the accession of His Majesty King Edward VII., His Royal Highness, then the Duke of York, succeeded to the Duchy of Cornwall, in accordance with the special limitation in the charter (dated 17th March, 1337) by which Edward III. created that dignity in favour of his eldest son, the Black Prince. The Duke succeeded to his father's Scottish honours pursuant to the Act of the Scottish Parliament, 27th November, 1469. He was created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester by letters patent dated 9th November, 1901.

His Royal Highness was created Baron Killarney, Earl of Inverness and Duke of York by letters patent dated 24th May, 1892.

He is also Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Saxony, Knight of the Garter, Knight of the Thistle, Knight of St. Patrick, a Privy Councillor, Grand Commander of the Star of India, Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Grand Commander of the Indian Empire, Grand Commander of the Victorian Order, a Member of the Imperial Service Order, a Vice-Admiral of the Royal Navy, a General in the Army, and Personal A.D.C. to the King. He is Colonel in Chief of the Royal Fusiliers, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the Royal Marine Forces, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, the Regiments of Australian Light Horse, and of 1st Skinner's Horse (Duke of York's Own) Indian Army, Hon. Colonel of the Suffolk Imperial Yeomanry, of the 3rd Batt. West Yorkshire Regiment, 3rd Middlesex Vol. Artillery, 5th Vol. Batt. Hampshire Regiment, 1st Duke of York's Own (late Bengal) Lancers, and 4th County of London (King's Colonials) Imperial Yeomanry.

His Royal Highness is an Admiral of the German Navy and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Prussian Dragoon Guards, a Knight of the Golden Fleece of Spain, of St. Andrew of Russia, of the Black Eagle of Prussia, of the Elephant of Denmark, Annunciata of Italy, of the Crown of Saxony, and has the Grand Cordon of the Osmanié and other Foreign Orders.

His Royal Highness } married 6th July, 1893, Her Serene
Highness Princess Victoria Mary (born 26th May, 1867) V.A., C.I.,

daughter of H.R.H. the late Duchess of Teck, V.A., C.I., and of H.H. the late Duke of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. The natural interest felt by Londoners in the Prince and Princess was so fully realised that the wedding took place in the Chapel of St. James's Palace, greatly to the delight of thousands upon thousands of spectators who thronged the streets to witness the processions of the day. Of this union there has been issue five sons and one daughter, the eldest being the greatly loved Prince Edward of York.

When in London, the Prince and Princess reside at Marlborough House.





HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORFOLK, K.G., P.C.

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G.



HIS Grace, the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., the present chief of the illustrious family of Howard, which stands next to the Blood-Royal at the head of the English Peerage, may in all truth be regarded as an example of all an English nobleman ought to be. The holder of one of the oldest titles, and boasting a pedigree almost second to none amongst our English nobility, His Grace has shown how possible it is to tread a path of honour and integrity and at the same time to minister to the wants of his poorer brethren. A devoted Roman Catholic in religion, pious in his belief that his faith is the true one, and jealous of its honour, His Grace is not bigoted, nor does he entertain bitter feelings even towards those who most attack the followers of the Pope. Neither does he reserve all his philanthropy and his boundless liberality for his own sect.

In 1887, His Grace was chosen by Her Majesty Queen Victoria as her special Envoy with presents and congratulations to the late Pope on the occasion of his Jubilee, and it is not too much to say that no more fitting representative could have been found. The Duke also headed a band of English pilgrims to Rome in 1893, a journey which received widespread advertisement at the time.

His Grace is connected with almost every Catholic community in England, he being a contributor to a large number of the poorer churches, and at the present time he is one of the largest subscribers towards the erection of the splendid Catholic Cathedral which adorns Westminster. In 1873, His Grace erected a magnificent Catholic chapel at Arundel, near his Sussex seat, at a cost of £150,000.

The Duke of Norfolk has taken a great interest in National and Municipal affairs. The Duke has been Postmaster-General, and during the time he held the office several postal reforms were introduced, which have proved of immense benefit to the public. His Grace has also worked hard on the London County Council.

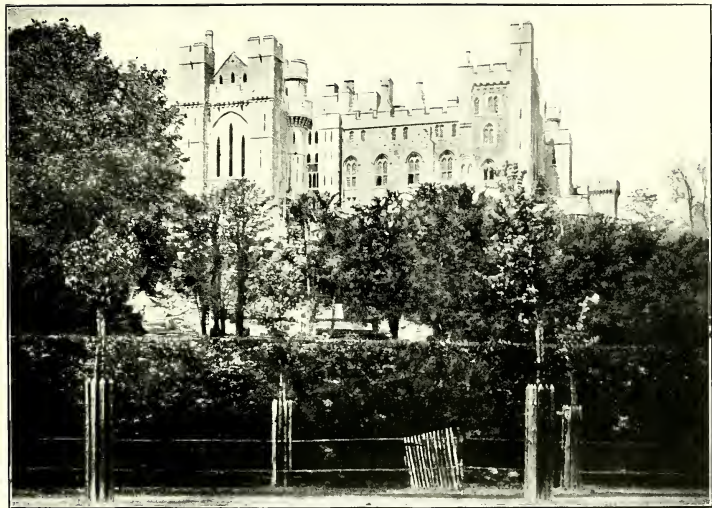
In November, 1895, the noble Duke graciously accepted the Mayoralty of the City of Sheffield for two years, and his turn of office was marked by splendid liberality and kindly interest. The City of Steel gratefully remembers His Grace's Mayoralty. His Grace is Lord of the Manor of Sheffield, and has presented plots of ground, amounting in all to twenty-six acres, to be used as recreation grounds. The Norfolk Park, sixty acres in extent, was also presented to the town by the Duke, but he retains control over it. The Markets are the property of His Grace, these having passed into the Howard family by marriage in 1645.

The Duke of Norfolk owns property in several counties of England, the principal being Sussex and Yorkshire. In the former shire his possessions, according to the 1873 land returns, were 19,217 acres, and in the latter, 15,270 acres, whilst his Derbyshire estates are also extensive.

The Howards have enjoyed the Dukedom of Norfolk since the middle of the fifteenth century, and have contributed to the annals of the Nation several persons of the most distinguished character, both in politics and in literature. The family is undoubtedly of Saxon origin. Neither Sir William Dugdale nor Collins claims for the Howards any more ancient origin than Sir William Howard, a learned Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas under Edward I., and Edward II., though Dugdale incidentally mentions a tradition that the name is of Saxon origin, and derived either from an eminent officer under the Crown before the Conquest, or from Hereward, the leader of those forces which for a time defended the Isle of Ely so valiantly against William the Conqueror.

An article on "Doubtful Norfolk Pedigrees," printed in *The Genealogist* completely demolished the pedigree previous to the time of Sir William Howard, but *Burke* says that recent enquiries have facilitated the tracing of the ancestry to a period much more remote than Sir William Dugdale thought possible, and have resulted in the establishment of the Saxon pedigree on undoubted evidence.

Ingulph and Matthew Prior concur in stating that Howard, or Hereward, was living in the reign of King Edgar, 957-973, and that he was a kinsman of Duke Oslac, and that his son, Leofric, was the father of Hereward, who was banished by the Conqueror. The very ancient book of the Church of Ely, "*Historia Ecclesiae Eliensis*," entirely confirms the statement. "It appears," adds *Burke*, "that Hereward was subsequently allowed to return, and it is certain that his family retained Wigenhall and other portions of their inheritance



Arundel Castle.

in Norfolk. Hereward's grandson, Hereward or Howard, and his wife, Wilburga, in the reign of Henry II granted a carucate of land in Terrington, in Norfolk, to the church of Len (Lynn), and directed that prayers should be said for the souls of Hereward, his father, and of Hereward, the Banished, or the Exiled, his grandfather. Robert Howard, the son of Hereward, was seised of Wigenhall, Terrington, and other estates in Norfolk, and was the father of John Hereward, or Howard, of Wigenhall, who, by Lucy Germund, his wife, was the father of Sir William Howard, the Chief Justice of Common Pleas.

This seems to dispose of any doubt, but be it as it may, it is certain that Sir John Howard, a grandson of the Judge, was not only Admiral and Captain in the King's Navy in the North of England, but Sheriff of Norfolk. In the County he held extensive property, which was subsequently increased by the marriage of his grandson, Sir Robert, with the co-heiress of the ancient House of Mowbray, Dukes of Norfolk.

The House of Howard has been the recipient of a long list of honours, which it would be almost impossible to give within the space of this article. It is, however, sufficient to say that in one or other of their widespread branches, the Howards either have enjoyed within the last three centuries, or still enjoy, the Earldoms of Carlisle, Suffolk, Berkshire, Northampton, Arundel, Wicklow, Norwich, and Effingham and the Baronies of Bindon, Howard de Walden, Howard of Castle Rising, and Howard of Effingham.

The late Duke was an amiable, excellent and highly respected nobleman. He died on the 25th November, 1860, and was succeeded by the present noble Duke, Henry Fitzalan Howard, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, and Baron Fitzalan, Clun, Oswaldestre, and Maltravers. His Grace is the Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, Chief Butler of England, Premier Duke immediately after the Princes of the Blood-Royal, and Premier Earl, Knight of the Garter, a Knight 1st Class of the Noble Order of Christ and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment.

His Grace was born on the 27th December, 1847, and married at the Oratory, Brompton, November 21st, 1877, the Lady Flora Paulyna Hetty Barbara Abney Hastings, elder daughter of Charles Frederick, Lord Donnington, by his wife, Edith, Countess of Loudoun, Baroness Bortreaux, Hastings, etc. She died on April 11th, 1887, and left a son and heir, Philip Joseph Mary, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, who was born on the 7th September, 1879, and has since died,

In 1904, His Grace married the Hon. Gwendolen Constable-Maxwell, daughter of the 12th Baron Herries.

The Sussex seat of the Duke of Norfolk is Arundel Castle. This castle was one of the oldest fortifications in England. A former building was bequeathed by King Alfred to his nephew, and King Harold himself derived a title from the place. After various changes the Castle passed in 1252 to the Fitzalan family, and three centuries later to the Howards, with whom it has remained. It is a noble pile, standing upon a steep circular knoll, partially artificial, which displays its towers and battlements in all their glory against the azure sky. It commands a sea-view as far as the Isle of Wight.

The only important part of the earlier work remaining is the Norman keep, a circular stone tower sixty-eight feet in diameter, with a dungeon in the middle—a vault about ten feet high—accessible by a flight of steps. A work on the Abbeys and Castles of England describes this Keep as the most perfect in England. Its stately owls must ever command respect, and are better known than the Arundel tenure. Mr. Plauche in his papers on “The Earls of Sussex,” says that the name and dignity of Earl of Arundel was solemnly decided in the reign of Henry II. to belong to the possession of the Castle of Arundel, the tenure of which was determined to constitute an Earldom without any other form, patent, or creation whatsoever. “Barony by tenure,” we are told, “implied that the owner had obtained it by the sword, or in reward for bravery, and that what he had won by the sword, he would hold by the sword. Title went with lands, but the last time this fact was recognised was in 1433, when Sir John Fitzalan, holding the town and castle of Arundel, claimed to be Earl of Arundel by such tenure, and the claim was admitted, although only, it seems, through a special Act of Parliament.”

The entrance gateway with drawbridge and portcullis, was originally built in the reign of Edward I. In the Civil Wars it was held and garrisoned by the Parliament, from whom it was wrenched by Lord Hopton in 1643. From that time it continued in ruins until its restoration was completed by the 11th Duke of Norfolk, in 1815, at the cost of more than half a million of money. During its restoration many old walls and towers were demolished.

The Duke of Norfolk's other seats are The Farm, Sheffield, and Derwent Hall, Derbyshire, while his town residence is Norfolk House, St. James' Square, W. His clubs are the Carlton, St. James', Travellers', and White's.



HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BEDFORD, K.G.,
The Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex.

His Grace The Duke of Bedford, K.G.



PROMINENT amongst the noble Houses to which England is deeply indebted for some of her wisest Statesmen is that of Russell, of which the present head is Herbrand Arthur Russell, K.G., 11th Duke of Bedford, the Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Middlesex.

The Russells were important landowners in Dorset so early as 1202, for in that year John Russell (who held the Manor of Kingston Russell by sergeancy to be Marshal of the King's buttery) paid fifty marks to the Crown on his marriage with Rohesia Bardulf, widow of Henry de la Pomerai of Berry Pomerai, County Devon. He was afterwards, in 1220, Governor of Corfe Castle. Other branches of the Russell family were about that time settled on lands in Dorset at Kingston Lacy, Tyneham, Weymouth, Melcombe Regis, West Holne and Berwick in the parish of Swyre.

The lineal ancestor of the Earls and Dukes of Bedford was Henry Russell, who was the Member of Parliament for Weymouth and who was living in 1455. His great grandson, John Russell, was the 1st Earl of Bedford, and was born in 1485. He resided at Berwick, about four miles from Bridport. His rise to fame was distinctly romantic in its origin. In 1506 the Archduke Philip of Austria, only son of the Emperor Maximilian I. and husband of Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, King and Queen of Castile and Arragon, was driven into Weymouth by a storm whilst on his passage from Flanders to Spain. He was received at Wolferton by Sir T. Trenchard, Kut., who sent to

inform Henry VII. of the Prince's landing. While waiting the King's instructions, Sir Thomas invited his kinsman, John Russell, who had lately returned from the Continent with some knowledge of foreign languages, to attend upon the Archduke. So well was the Prince pleased with his new acquaintance, that when he was summoned to Windsor, he was accompanied by John Russell, who quickly became a favourite at Court and was appointed one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber in 1507. He proved equally popular with Henry VIII. and attended that monarch during his French wars. Honours were bestowed upon him and he was advanced to the peerage under the title of Baron Russell and created a Knight of the Garter in 1539. When the great Monasteries were dissolved in 1540 he obtained a grant of the lands formerly belonging to the Abbey of Tavistock. He was made Lord High Admiral of England in 1542. Under Edward VI. he obtained also a grant of the monastery lands at Woburn, Bedfordshire, and was created Earl of Bedford in 1550. His lucky star continuing in the ascendant, the Earl was appointed by Queen Mary an ambassador to Spain, being charged with the special duty of escorting to England her husband, Philip II. Dying in 1555, the Earl was succeeded by his son Francis, who flourished under Queen Elizabeth.

The 5th Earl, who at the Restoration of Charles II. carried St. Edward's sceptre, was in 1694 created Marquess of Tavistock and Duke of Bedford. His second son was the distinguished patriot, William Lord Russell, who was first returned to Parliament for the County of Bedford in 1678. He was subsequently charged with high treason as a participator in the Rye House Plot, declared guilty and beheaded at Lincoln's Inn Fields, July 21st, 1684.

The 1st Duke of Bedford was succeeded by his grandson, Wriothsley, son of William Lord Russell. The 2nd Duke, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Howland of Streatham, acquired a considerable fortune. His second son, John, who subsequently succeeded as 4th Duke, was in 1756 Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1762 was the Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, in which character he signed at Fontainebleau the preliminaries of peace between France and Spain. John the 6th Duke was also Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1806-7. The present Duke's father, the 9th Duke, was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the County of Huntingdon. He sat in Parliament as the Member for Bedfordshire from 1847-72. He was succeeded in his dignities by his eldest son, upon whose death without children in 1893, his brother, the present Duke, succeeded to the titles and estates.



HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF BEDFORD.

As Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex the Duke of Bedford holds a post which was filled by one of his ancestors, Lord Edward Russell, in 1700. The office is one which is hoary with age and venerable in its antiquity. The appointment is made by the Sovereign by Patent under the Great Seal.

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It is interesting to note that the office had its origin in the occasional Commissions of Array issued by the Crown in times of danger, requiring experienced persons to muster the inhabitants of the Counties to which the Commissions were sent and organise them on military lines. The historical student will remember that the Long Parliament denied the right of the Crown to issue such Commissions, and it was this very question which proved the immediate cause of the breach between Charles I. and his subjects. The legality of the Commissions was vindicated by a declaratory Act passed at the time of the Restoration.

The Duke of Bedford by virtue of his position as Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex, an office which he has held since 1898, is the permanent local representative of the Crown and is at the head of the Magistracy and Auxiliary Forces. He is the official channel of communication between the Government and the Magistracy, and in an emergency would be responsible for the preservation of public tranquillity in the County.

His Grace, who was born on the 19th of February, 1858, in London, was educated at Balliol College, Oxford. In 1879 he joined the Grenadier Guards, with which regiment he served during the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, subsequently receiving the medal with clasp and the Khedive's star. From 1884-88 he served as A.D.C. to Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy of India. His Grace still retains his active interest in military matters and is Lieut.-Colonel Commanding the 3rd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, as well as Hon. Colonel of the 19th Middlesex R. V. and Hon. Colonel of the 3rd Vol. Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment.

In 1900 the Duke of Bedford was the first Mayor of Holborn. He is Chairman of the Bedfordshire County Council, as well as being a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for that County.

Since 1899 His Grace has been President of the Zoological Society of London.

His Grace married, January 30th, 1888, Mary du Caurroy, a Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and daughter of

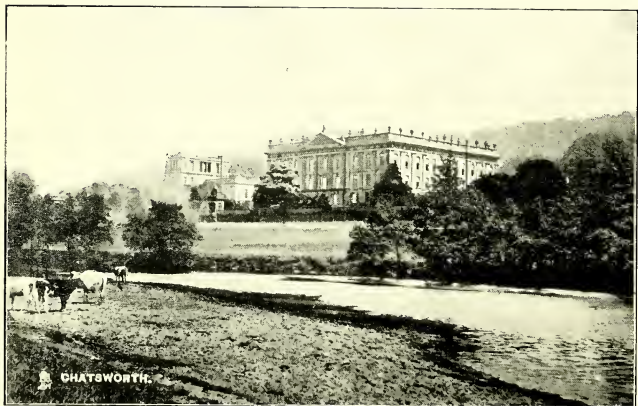
the Ven. W. H. Tribe, late Archdeacon of Lahore, by whom he has issue Hastings William Sackville, Marquess of Tavistock. The Duchess of Bedford is well known for the active interest which she takes in natural history, and for her dexterity in riding, fishing, and shooting.

When in town the Duke and Duchess of Bedford reside at 15, Belgrave Square, S.W. They have numerous country seats, the principal being Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire, which is famous for its collection of pictures in which is included some of the best works of Rembrandt, Murillo, Salvator Rosa, Claude Lorraine, Gaspar Poussin, Titian, Tintoretto, Rubens, Teniers, Canaletti and Both. Chief amongst the treasures of Woburn Abbey is the Bacchanalian vase which was purchased from Lord Cawdor in 1800 for seven hundred guineas, and which was dug from beneath the ruins of Adrian's Villa.

The Duke of Bedford, who is a Liberal Unionist in politics, is a staunch Churchman and the patron of twenty-five livings.

Amongst the other titles which appertain to the Russell family are those of Marquess of Tavistock (1694); Earl of Bedford (1550); Baron Russell of Chenies (1539); Baron Russell of Thornhaugh (1603); Baron Howland of Streatham (1695). The family motto is the philosophical dictum, "*Che sarà sarà.*"





Chatsworth.

**His Grace the Duke of Devonshire,
K.G., P.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., LL.D.**



CHATSWORTH, the ancestral seat of the Duke of Devonshire, is justly considered to be one of the most perfect of the stately homes of England. The situation is delightful, the mansion stands in a valley, the wide rolling moors spreading away high above it breaking into woods at their edge. The river Derwent winds through the park, which, by the way, is nearly twelve miles in circumference, and beautifully diversified with hills and dales; commanding picturesque and extensive views of the surrounding country.

The estate of Chatsworth originally belonged to a family of the name of Leeche. In the reign of Elizabeth it was purchased by Sir William Cavendish, who married the famous "Bess of Hardwicke," afterwards Countess of Shrewsbury. It is said that this lady, who built Chatsworth, once visited a fortune teller who informed her that she should never die "whilst she was building." Bess, who as everyone knows, was married four times, inherited great wealth from her father, and from each of her four husbands. She built successively Hardwicke, Chatsworth, Bolsover, Oldcots, and Worksop, and died in 1607, at the time of a hard frost, when the workmen could not labour.

Mary, Queen of Scots, when in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury, was imprisoned several times in the older mansion of Chatsworth. The apartments corresponding with those occupied by the unhappy Queen are still pointed out, while in the park a square tower, surrounded by a moat, is known as Queen Mary's Bower.

The new house was commenced in 1688, the architect being Talman, but it is said that the great Sir Christopher Wren also inspected the work. The 6th Duke of Devonshire remodelled the house and built a new wing. The 7th Duke placed an inscription in marble over the fire place in the Great Hall, setting forth that the well beloved ancestral home of the Cavendishes was begun in the year of Freedom, 1688, inherited by the 6th Duke in 1811, and completed in 1840 "the year of Sorrow," the last reference being to the death of his own wife. The allusion to "the year of English liberty, 1688," bears witness to the inveterate Whig traditions of the Dukes of Devonshire.

The present mansion in the Palladian style, is built in the form of an immense quadrangle enclosing a court, in the centre of which is a fountain and a statue of Orpheus. The principal entrance is on the west, approached by a flight of steps to a terrace extending the whole length of the building. The interior is magnificently decorated with painted walls and ceilings, and carvings by Gibbons. It contains innumerable art treasures, including a splendid collection of pictures by Holbein, Titian, Teniers, Murillo, Reynolds, and Landseer, with sculpture by Canova, Thorwaldsen, and Chantrey

Chatsworth is also famous for its library, containing a priceless collection of books and MSS., its vast conservatory, and its gardens, laid out by Loudon and Paxton, which are said to be only surpassed by those of Versailles. The splendour of Chatsworth, amidst the rugged scenery of the Peak district has been beautifully described by the poet Wordsworth in one of his best known sonnets:—

Chatsworth ! thy stately mansion and the pride
Of thy domain, strange contrast do present,
To house and home in many a craggy rent,
Of the wild Peak : where new-born waters glide
Through fields whose thrifty occupants abide,
As in a dear and chosen banishment,
With every semblance of entire content.

Chatsworth has been many times visited by Royalty. Amongst other distinguished guests have been Thomas Hobbes (author of "The Levathian"), Horace Walpole, Dr. Johnson, David Garrick, Thomas

Moore, and Charles Greville, the Diarist. Garrick seems to have found the Derbyshire squires of the neighbourhood rather dull and heavy, and one morning he said to his host—the 4th Duke—“ Please, your Grace, are the natives to be down on us to-day ?”

The earliest records of the Cavendish family date from the twelfth century. Sir John de Cavendish, of Cavendish, Suffolk, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was beheaded by insurgents at Bury, in 1381. His descendant, Thomas Cavendish had two sons, George, author of a life of Cardinal Wolsey, and Sir William Cavendish, who married Bess of Hardwicke, and was father of the 1st Earl of Devonshire. William Cavendish, the 4th Earl, was created Duke of Devonshire in recognition of his services to William III.

The present holder of the title is the eldest and only surviving son of the late William, 7th Duke of Devonshire, and Lady Blanche Georgina Howard, daughter of the 6th Earl of Carlisle. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, taking his B.A. degree in 1854, and his LL.D. in 1862. For a short time he was Attaché to Earl Granville's special mission to Russia in 1856.

As Marquess of Hartington, he sat in the House of Commons as member for North Lancashire from 1857. At the opening of Parliament in 1859, when Lord John Russell led the attack on the Conservative Reform Bill as not adequately extending the Franchise, it was the Marquess of Hartington who moved the vote of want of confidence which overthrew Lord Derby's Government. In March, 1863, the Duke was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and in April of the same year became Under-Secretary for War.

When Lord Russell's second administration was reconstructed in February, 1866, the Marquess became Secretary for War, retiring with his colleagues in July of that year. At the General Election of December, 1868, he lost his seat for North Lancashire, but was immediately returned to Parliament for the Radnor Boroughs. In Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, he held the office of Postmaster-General until January, 1871, when he succeeded Mr. Chichester Fortescue as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Early in 1875, when Mr. Gladstone announced his intention of abandoning the Leadership of the Liberal Party, the late Mr. Charles Villiers, the “ Father of the House of Commons,” moved a resolution asking the Marquess of Hartington to undertake the Leadership of his party. His Lordship, with a hearty readiness to serve his cause,

accepted the responsibility, and became the acknowledged Leader of the opposition. His strong sense and perfect straightforwardness, however, enabled him to fill the difficult post of opponent to Disraeli with entire success.

The next event of importance in the political career of the Duke was the historic split, when Mr. Gladstone formed his Home Rule Cabinet. The Marquess of Hartington disagreeing with this policy, declined to take office in it, and assumed the position of the Leader of the Liberal-Unionists.

In April, 1891, His Grace was appointed Chairman of the Royal Commission on Labour. In the close of the same year, he succeeded to the Dukedom of Devonshire on the death of his father. In June, 1892, His Grace was inaugurated Chancellor of Cambridge University, and shortly afterwards was invested with the Order of the Garter. From 1895-1903 he held the office of Lord President of the Council.

His Grace holds, in addition to that of Duke of Devonshire, the titles of Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwick, and Baron Cavendish of Keighley. He is Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Derbyshire; from 1877-80 he was Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, and has subsequently officiated as Mayor of Eastbourne. In the past, His Grace has taken an active interest in the volunteer movement; he is Hon. Colonel of the 3rd Battalion of the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment).

The Duke married, in August 1892, the Countess Louise, daughter of the Comte d'Alten of Hanover, and widow of the 7th Duke of Manchester, K.P.

In addition to Chatsworth House, His Grace is the owner of numerous other estates and mansions in England and Ireland, including Hardwicke Hall, Derbyshire, Holker Hall, Milnethorpe, Westmoreland; Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire; Compton Place, Eastbourne, and Lismore Castle, Waterford.

The town residence of the Duke is Devonshire House, Piccadilly; his clubs are the Athenæum, Oxford and Cambridge, Devonshire and Brooks's.

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, K.G.

His Grace
The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry,
K.G., K.C., P.C., J.P., D.L.



HE ancient Scottish House of Buccleuch, famed far and wide in Border legend and story, can be traced back to the reign of Alexander III. of Scotland. At this remote period we hear of Sir Richard le Scot, who died in 1320, whose descendant, Sir David Scot, of Branxholm, sat in Parliament at Edinburgh in 1487, under the designation of "Dominus de Buccleuch."

The grandson of this Knight, Sir Walter Scott of Branxholm and Buccleuch, is depicted by his literary namesake and descendant in his poem, "The Lay of the Last Minstrel." The first "Lord Scott of Buccleuch" was Sir Walter Scott, warden of the Western Marshes, who is celebrated for the rescue of one of his attendants, "Kinmont Willie," from the castle of Carlisle. He was elevated to the peerage in 1606, as Lord Scott of Buccleuch, and afterwards won distinction in the Netherlands under Maurice, Prince of Orange.

The 1st Earl of Buccleuch was Walter Scott, who received the title in 1619; he had command of a regiment under the States of Holland against the Spaniards. His granddaughter, Anne, Countess of Buccleuch, married, in 1663, the Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II. On their marriage they were created Duke and

Duchess of Buccleuch. The Duke's honours were, however, forfeited on his execution in 1685, while those of the Duchess in her own right remained unaffected by the attainder. Francis, her grandson, succeeded as 2nd Duke.

Henry, the 3rd Duke, succeeded to the title of Queensberry, the title being from that time forward known as Buccleuch and Queensberry. One of the branches of the Buccleuch family was that of Harden, which produced the Scotts of Raeburn, ancestors of Sir Walter Scott.

The Dukedom being Scottish, His Grace sits in the House of Lords as Earl of Doncaster. Dalkeith Palace, near Edinburgh, is his principal country residence; it is an ancient place, some of the walls being fifteen feet thick, and built of solid masonry. The gallery has the unique distinction of being the only room in a private house in which the late Queen held a Drawing Room, for on one occasion, when scarlet fever had broken out at Holyrood, Queen Victoria removed her Court to Dalkeith.

Another Scottish residence of this peer is Bowhill, in Selkirkshire. It is beautifully situated, being surrounded by high hills and thriving woods. The house is large, handsome, and spacious, built of dark grey stone. There are some well planned terraces, from whence the view of the surrounding country is very fine, and includes two beautiful lakes. The Duke is Master of the Hounds for the district, maintaining the pack at his own expense. His eldest son the Earl of Dalkeith, acts as Deputy Master.

The present head of the family, William Henry Walter Montague Douglas Scott, is the son of the 5th Duke, who married Charlotte, daughter of the 2nd Marquess of Bath. He was born in 1831, and succeeded his father in 1884; he possesses many subsidiary titles, including those of Earl of Dalkeith; Earl of Doncaster (under which English title he sits in the House of Lords), Baron Tynedale, Duke of Queensberry, Marquess of Dumfriesshire, Earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, and Baron Douglas.

Educated at Eton and Oxford (Christchurch), he served for a time as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Midlothian Yeomanry; in 1853 he entered Parliament as Conservative Member for Midlothian. Six years later he married Lady Louisa Jane Hamilton, the eldest surviving daughter of the late venerable Duchess of Abercorn, and sister to the present Duke of Abercorn, Lady Blandford, Lady Lansdowne, and Lady Winterton.



Dalkeith Palace.

The Duchess of Buccleuch was three times Mistress of the Robes to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and retains the same post in the household of Queen Alexandra.

The Duke of Buccleuch is greatly interested in cricket, being during the cricket season a most faithful frequenter of Lord's. His Grace is a member of the Carlton, the Marlborough, St. Stephen's, and the Travellers' Clubs in London, of the Royal Yacht Squadron Club, Cowes ; and of the New Club, Edinburgh.

The town residence of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch is Montagu House, Whitehall.






Welbeck Abbey—from South East.

His Grace
The Duke of Portland, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.



 **W**ELBECK Abbey, which stands in woodlands famed as the finest belonging to any English domain, has a lengthy history. It was originally founded for the Præmonstratensian Canons, being begun during King Stephen's reign, and finished in the reign of Henry II., by Thomas FitzRichard le Flemaugh, from whose descendants John Hotham, Bishop of Ely, in 1329 purchased the whole Manor of Cuckney, and the lands and advowsons of this Abbey. The Manor of Cuckney he settled upon the Abbey of Welbeck, while the lands and advowsons of the Abbey he annexed to the See of Ely, so that the Bishop of Ely became the patron of this house which, in 1512, was made the Chief Abbey of the Order in England.

At the Dissolution it was granted to trustees, subsequently coming to Sir Charles Cavendish, the younger brother of William, 1st Earl of Devonshire, who converted the Abbey into a residence in 1604. Sir Charles dying in 1617, Welbeck became the property and residence of his son, the loyal William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, whose love of horsemanship is well-known. He it was who built the famous riding school in 1623, and in 1625 the stables, which are still the finest in the Kingdom.

Margaret, his granddaughter and heiress, married John Holles, Earl of Clare, who was created Duke of Newcastle in 1694. The only daughter of this marriage, the Lady Henrietta, married Edward Harley, 2nd Earl of Oxford, whose only daughter and heir, Lady Margaret

Cavendish Harley, married in 1734, William, 2nd Duke of Portland. Thus the ancient seat of Welbeck, with the other estates in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire was brought into the Bentinck family.

Situated on the margin of a beautiful lake, the Abbey commands a magnificent prospect. The park, which is some eight miles round, is adorned by noble woods of oaks, many of which, such as the "Greendale" oak, the "Duke's Walking Stick," and the "Two Porters," have been famed in song and story for their gigantic size. The Abbey itself contains numerous rooms of great beauty, and is filled with artistic treasures which include many fine pictures.

The present head of the House, His Grace the Duke of Portland, boasts an interesting lineage. The family of Bentinck is of the ancient nobility in the Duchy of Guelder, where in the fourteenth century a knight is known to have possessed the Castle of Bening, or Bentinck, near Goessel, between Deventer and Zutphen. In 1502 a member of the family, Hendrik Bentinck, died possessed of the Loo, the Palace which the Queen of the Netherlands now uses as her summer residence.

Hans William Bentinck, the 1st Earl of Portland was a page of honour, and subsequently confidential adviser to William, Prince of Orange. When the crisis came in the Stuart affairs he accompanied his royal master to England, and after the accession of the Prince to the British Throne was sworn a Privy Councillor and appointed Groom of the Stole and First Gentleman of the Bedchamber. On the 9th April, 1689, he was created a peer of England by the titles of Baron Cirencester, Earl of Woodstock, and Earl of Portland. He had the command of the Dutch Regiment of Horse Guards, and as Lieutenant General took a distinguished part at the Battle of the Boyne. In 1697 he was created a Knight of the Garter. Dying in 1709 the Earl was succeeded by his son Henry, who was created 1st Duke of Portland, 6th July, 1716. It was the 3rd Duke who was a prominent statesman in George III.'s reign, filling some of the highest political offices, and being Prime Minister in 1783 and 1807.

The present and 6th Duke of Portland, who was born in 1857, is the son of the late Lieutenant-General Arthur Cavendish Bentinck, great grandson of the 3rd Duke and Elizabeth, daughter of Sir St. Vincent Whitshed, Bt. His Grace succeeded his cousin in the Dukedom in 1879 and his mother in the Barony of Bolsover in 1893.



Picture Gallery, Welbeck Abbey.

Besides being Duke of Portland, His Grace also enjoys the titles of Earl of Portland, Viscount Woodstock and Baron of Cirencester, Marquess of Titchfield and Baron Bolsover.

His Grace was at one time a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, from which he retired in 1880. Since 1889 he has been Hon. Colonel of the 4th Batt. Sherwood Foresters. At one time he had a special connection with the City as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company. This, which is the oldest existing body of Volunteers in Great Britain, was instituted in 1585, and reconstituted in 1610. During the Civil War the Company espoused the cause of the Parliament, and did much towards aiding the success of the adopted party. In June, 1780, it made another notable appearance in public, successfully defending the Bank of England against two attacks by the rioters.

The Duke of Portland is an enthusiastic Freemason and has been Provincial Master of the Nottinghamshire members of the Craft since 1898. He is a Family Trustee of the British Museum and Lord Lieutenant for both Nottinghamshire and Caithness. From 1886-92 His Grace was Master of the Horse and also held the same post from 1895-1905.

In 1889 the Duke of Portland married Winifred, daughter of Thomas Y. Dallas-Yorke. His heir is the Marquess of Titchfield who was born in 1893.

Amongst other country seats His Grace also owns Fullarton House, Ayrshire; Castle Cessnock, Galston, Ayrshire; and Langwell, Berriedale, Caithness-shire. His town house is 3, Grosvenor Square, W., and his clubs the Carlton, Guards, St. Stephen's, and White's.



His Grace The Duke of Northumberland, K.G.



SYON (or Sion) House is one of the most conspicuous ornaments in the County of Middlesex. It stands in a beautiful park which stretches from Brentford to Isleworth along the bank of the river Thames.

The mansion is a large quadrangular building, with a square tower at each angle faced with Bath stone, three stories high (including the ground floor) and crowned with an embattled parapet. In the centre of the west front is an embattled portico which affords a covered way for carriages and serves as the grand entrance, a flight of steps leading from it to the Great Hall. From this front a broad lawn extends to the footpath to Isleworth, being flanked on either side by an embattled square stone lodge.

The east or river front has an arcade extending the entire length of the ground floor, between the towers. The projecting central bay, which is carried the whole height of the building was crowned on September 30th, 1874, with the wellknown lion, mounted on his old arched pedestal, which, until its demolition, graced the Strand front of Northumberland House. This front with the surrounding trees is seen to great advantage from the Thames, and has certainly gained in dignity and picturesqueness by the addition of the Percy crest, which aptly breaks the hard line of battlements.

The view is very charming, the lawns bordered by noble trees sloping down to the river which, as the boundary wall is sunk and

concealed, appears to flow through the grounds, Kew Gardens on the opposite bank forming in semblance a part of the domain.

The Great Hall is a noble room 66ft. by 31ft. and 34ft. high. The floor is of black and white marble, antique statues being placed along the sides of the walls. It leads to the Vestibule which is regarded as one of the richest and most effective of Adams' apartments. This is about 34ft. by 30ft. and 21ft. high. The twelve Ionic columns of verd antique were found in the Tiber and purchased by the Duke of Northumberland for £1,000 each. Sixteen pilasters of the same costly material further ornament the apartment, while the floor is of scagliola worked in patterns.

The Drawingroom, 44ft. by 21ft. and 21ft. high, is the most sumptuous room in the house. The fittings, furniture and decorations are of the richest and most costly kind, and the ornate ceilings, chimney pieces, Mosaic tables and Roman antiques found in the Baths of Tiberius, deserve attention as works of art as well as ornament.

In the Diningroom, a fine apartment measuring 62ft. by 21ft. and about 22ft. in height, the walls are relieved by marble pilasters. There are several portraits, amongst them being those of former Dukes and Duchesses of Northumberland by Reynolds, Barry, Lawrence, etc., and a portrait of Queen Charlotte by Reynolds. In an adjoining room hang portraits of Bonaparte and Wellington, Landseer's "Deerstalkers," and a "Boarhunt" by Snyders.

In the corridors and smaller rooms are portraits by Albert Durer (of his father), Schoreel, Vandyck, Bernard Van Orley, and other famous masters. There are also one or two portraits by Hans Holbein. The other pictures include works of various degrees of merit by Garofalo, Luca Giordano, Salvator Rosa, Both, Gaspar Poussin, Teniers, and other masters of the various schools.

The Gallery, of which Horace Walpole claimed to have given the idea, extends the entire length of the Eastern front, and is 135ft. long, 14ft. wide, and 14ft. high. The walls and ceiling are decorated with stucco work, and paintings in chiaroscuro. It is arranged as a combined museum and library and contains, besides a fine collection of books, numerous objects of antiquity, and a splendid vase of Irish crystal mounted in gold, which was presented by the ladies of Ireland to a late Duchess of Northumberland when leaving Ireland at the close of the Duke's Lord Lieutenancy.

The grounds are charming. They were laid out by "Capability" Browne, but have since been much altered. The lawns are wide and smooth, the trees and shrubs of unusual variety, size and beauty. There are magnificent cedars, the largest stonepines in England, silver firs of surprising height, as well as many other varieties of the fir tribe, spruces, poplars, Turkey oaks, copper beeches, Judas trees, tulip trees, magnolias, catalpas, large groups of acacias, giant Portugal laurels, and most of the ordinary park trees.

The gardens of Syon are of great extent and beauty, and have long been celebrated. The Protector Somerset (the builder of the first house) formed a botanic garden here, one of the first in England. It has since been several times remodelled, its present form being in the main due to the late Richard Forrest. There are also excellent flower, fruit, and kitchen gardens. The Great Conservatory (designed by Fowler) is in the form of a wide crescent, with pavilions at the extremities, and a lofty central dome.

In the outbuildings are some fragments of Syon Monastery, and tradition affirms that the ancient mulberry trees, now kept alive with difficulty, once belonged to the Corvent Gardens.

The Percy seat at the beautiful village of Albury, with its magnificent trees and wonderful silent pool, is also a noted spot, both in Ecclesiastical as well as in Roman history. As regards the pool, there are various traditional stories connected with it, and these the late Martin Tupper has utilized in his romance of "Stephen Langton." Albury park is of a moderate size, but it is so secluded and densely wooded in the part immediately overlooking the mansion that it has a most romantic appearance, and as its boundaries in the east seem to blend with the wild and beautiful common, it appears larger than it really is. The grounds, which are admirably laid out, originally by John Evelyn, of "Sylvan" celebrity, formerly belonged to the Howards, Earls of Arundel and Dukes of Norfolk, from whom it passed to the family of Finches and was purchased in the year 1819 by the late Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., being for many years the seat of the Drummond family. After this distinguished politician's death, Albury came by the marriage of his daughter with the Duke of Northumberland into the possession of the Percies, and has been handed down to the present Duke.

Henry George Percy, the 7th and present Duke of this noble and illustrious House, in addition to being a Knight of the Garter, is also a Baronet and a Privy Councillor, V.D., F.R.S., D.C.L., and

F.S.A., and an A.D.C. to King Edward VII. His Grace was born on the 29th day of May, 1846, and was educated at Christ's College, Oxford. He is the eldest son of the 6th Duke, who married Miss Louisa Drummond, and by whom, as explained above, Albury park came into the possession of the Percy family. The 6th Duke was greatly interested in the lifeboat system, and in 1850 offered a valuable prize for the best form of lifeboat.

The present Duke was in 1887 summoned to the House of Lords in his father's Barony of Lovaine, and succeeded to the Dukedom in 1899. In 1868 his Grace married Lady Edith Campbell, a daughter of the late 8th Duke of Argyll, K.G.

The original name of the family was "Smithson," derived from one Hugh Smithson, a zealous Royalist who was created a Baronet in 1660. Sir Hugh died in 1670 and was succeeded by his son, Sir Jerome Smithson, who died in 1684. His son, Sir Hugh, thereupon succeeded to the title. Dying in 1729, he was succeeded by his son, Sir Hugh (4th Bart.) who in the year 1750 was created Duke of Northumberland, and assumed by Act of Parliament the name of Percy.

However proud the family may be, and undoubtedly are, of the name, and "long roll" of eminent Percies, the original patronymic—"Smithson"—is not without honour. "The noble family of Northumberland," says a distinguished writer, "have always been famed for their hospitality and humanity. The name of 'Smithson' has obtained fame of an adjectival form in the United States, where the munificence of an Englishman (who claimed some kind of connection with the noble family of Northumberland) has given that country the opportunity of raising a noble institution for the advancement and popularisation of science."

As regards the Percies, William de Percy (one of His Grace's ancestors) was greatly in favour with King William I., who gave him a Barony. He took part in the first Crusade and died in sight of the City of Jerusalem, in the year 1096. The 3rd Baron's daughter, Agnes de Percy, married a descendant of Charlemagne, Joscaline, who assumed the name of Percy. The 9th feudal Baron, and 1st Baron Percy of Parliament, was one of the noble lords who in the year 1391 signed the letter to Boniface III., notifying that the King of England was not to be answerable to any Tribunal for his rights. The 4th Lord became Earl of Northumberland and his eldest son was the celebrated Hotspur who fought at Otterburn (Chevy Chase) in the

year 1388, and fell at Shrewsbury in the year 1403. The Earl also fell fighting against Henry IV. in 1408 at Bramham Moor. The 2nd Earl, his grandson, fell fighting for Henry VI. at St. Albans, in the year 1455. The 3rd Earl led the van of the Lancastrians at Towton in the year 1461. The 4th Earl was required by Henry VII. to raise a subsidy in his County, but he was slain in the year 1489 by the populace in his house. John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, an eminent statesman, was beheaded in the Tower in the year 1553.

The title having become extinct, it was renewed with the 5th Earl's grandson, who conspired against Queen Elizabeth, and was, in the year 1572, beheaded at York, avowing to the last the Pope's supremacy. The 8th Earl, his brother, was suspected of favouring Mary, Queen of Scots, and, in 1585, was found dead in the Tower of London. The 9th Earl was most severely treated about the year 1665, vigorous efforts, which completely failed, being made to prove that he had been connected with the Gunpowder Plot. The 10th Earl promoted the Parliamentary interests, but afterwards advocated and supported those of Charles II.

For a second time, the title became extinct with the 11th Earl who died in the year 1670. King Charles II. in the year 1674 created the Duchess of Cleveland's third son, George Fitzroy, Earl and then Duke of Northumberland. Elizabeth, daughter of the 11th Earl, married in the year 1682, Charles, Duke of Somerset. Her eldest son was the first of the present Earls of Northumberland, being raised to the dignity in the year 1749. His daughter Elizabeth, married the before-mentioned Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart., who was created Earl Percy in the year 1766. Such are a few of the interesting events connected with His Grace's ancestry, and the early devolutions of the titles attached to the Dukedom and Earldoms.

The other titles connected with the Dukedom are Earl of Northumberland, Baron Warkworth (1749), Earl Percy (1766), Earl of Beverley (1790), Lord Lovaine, Baron of Alnwick (1784). Some former titles belonging to this house have passed to the Dukedom of Atholl. The present Duke is appropriately enough Lord Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland, which being literally interpreted signifies "lands north of the river Humber."

From 1868-85 His Grace was Treasurer of Queen Victoria's Household. From 1874-75 he was President of the Archæological Institute, and from 1884-92 a Trustee of the British Museum. As

Earl Percy he sat from 1868-85 in the House of Commons as the Conservative Member for North Northumberland.

The Duke of Northumberland is a staunch Conservative and at the present time occupies the highest position in the most important of the leading Constitutional Associations.

In the House of Lords His Grace's utterances command the most profound respect, and there is scarcely a benevolent, literary, or scientific institution in the United Kingdom that does not receive both sympathetic, as well as financial and other support, whenever an appeal is made for the exercise either of the Duke's power or benevolence.

Many generations of this illustrious House resided when in London at the ancient historic "Northumberland House." This noble ancestral home of the Percies was situated at Charing Cross, near Parliament Street, and was easily recognisable by the blue Lion Statant (the crest of the Percies). For nearly three centuries it stood, a most conspicuous feature in London—or rather Westminster—but in order to make room for pressing modern improvements, viz., a new thoroughfare from Charing Cross to the Victoria Embankment, the stately mansion was demolished in the autumn of 1874. Though a somewhat dull, plain building, its unusually massive character caused it to stand out in bold relief from the adjacent structures, and this, combined with all its historic associations, endowed it with a considerable amount of dignity. According to the antiquary Pennant, the building originally stood on the site of a certain Chapel or Hospital of St. Mary, which had been founded in the reign of Henry III. by William Earl of Pembroke, on a piece of ground which he had given to the Priory of Rouncivalle, in Navarre.

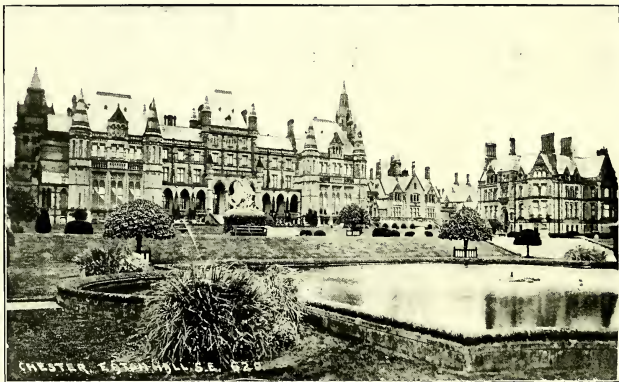
The present Duke's town residence is 2, Grosvenor Place, S.W. His clubs are the Carlton, Travellers', and St. Stephen's.

In addition to the residences at Syon and Albury, His Grace inherits from his ancestors many generations removed, numerous other magnificent seats, comprising no fewer than four ancient Castles all in the County of Northumberland, these being the Castles of Alwick, Kielder, Warkworth and Prudhoe, which have been intimately associated with many important and stirring events in English History. Centuries ago, the family were forced to surrender them to the State, but "the Percies" are still their proud possessors, for, happily, in more quiet and conscientious times they were restored. It was at

Alnwick Castle in the summer of the present year (1906) that the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland had the honour of entertaining King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and there the King was shown amongst other treasures ancient books and MSS which in the olden times belonged to his predecessors on the Throne of England. Amongst these was Anne Boleyn's "Book of Ecclesiastes," having annotations written in the margin by the unfortunate Queen; and the "Sherborne Missal," which ranks amongst the most priceless MSS in the world. It is in abbreviated Latin, being illuminated with allegorical figures and stories of the saints. Here, too, is also Henry VIII.'s own private Prayer-book, having his signature upon the fly-leaf, and which was presented by him to Queen Margaret of Scotland.

His Grace is the Patron of twenty-six ecclesiastical livings, spread over an extensive area of four Counties, viz., Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, and Surrey. The Duke is greatly interested in Ecclesiastical matters, and few lay Patrons exercise a sounder discretion in the selection and appointment of Clergy for the spiritual livings at their disposal.





Eaton Hall.

His Grace the Duke of Westminster.



OF the great Manors of London at the time of the Norman Conquest, one of the most important was that of Eia, which was granted by Geoffrey de Mandeville to the Abbey of Westminster. Subsequently, it was divided into three parts, which were known respectively as Neyte, Eybury, and Hyde.

In modern days, the name of Neyte has become lost in that of Knightsbridge. It was in the Manor House at Neyte that the great Abbot Litlington died in 1386.

By one of those mock exchanges of which he was so fond, Henry VIII. took Hyde from Abbot Boston in 1536. It has ever since continued as Crown property, the greater part being now covered by Hyde Park.

Neyte and Eybury came in the shape of two farms and a piece of disputed "Lammas Land" to be the property of a certain Thomas Davies. Prior to its being acquired by Davies, we learn from Strype that the farm, which comprised upwards of four hundred acres of meadow and pasture was let on lease by Queen Elizabeth for the sum of £21 per annum to a person named Whashe, by whom "the same was let to divers persons who for their private commodity did enclose the same, thereby not only annoying Her Majesty in her walks and passages but to the hindrance of her game and great injury of the common which at Lammas was wont to be laid open."

In 1676 the marriage of Sir Thomas Grosvenor to Mary Davies, the daughter and heiress of the above mentioned Thomas Davies, carried what is now the greatest estate in London into the family of the present Duke of Westminster.

Upon the property thus acquired, developments were soon begun by the new owners. One of the most important thoroughfares on the estate, Grosvenor Square, was commenced about 1695, being named after the then reigning Baronet, Sir Richard Grosvenor (the fourth to hold that dignity, which was created in 1662) who died in 1732. Pope speaks of this Square in a letter written in 1716 to Martha Blount. This Sir Richard Grosvenor (whom Malcolm has described as "as great a builder as the Duke of Bedford") in right of his Manor of Wymondely, Herts, acted as cup bearer at the Coronation of George II. by presenting to His Majesty the first cup of wine after he had been crowned and had the cup as his fee.

His successor, in the year 1735, assembled his tenants and those employed in the building at an entertainment when he named the various streets which had been built upon the Ebury estate. At the same period he erected the gate in Hyde Park now called after his name. Most of the streets and squares received, then and subsequently, names which establish their connection with other portions of the great Grosvenor property. Ebury Street and Ebury Square were named after the old farm: Eccleston Street from Eccleston in Cheshire: Halkin Street from Halkin Castle, Flintshire: while Eaton Square was named after the celebrated Eaton Hall, Chester.

The site of what is now Belgrave Place and Eaton Square was, before the building was begun, known as "The Five Fields," a district noted as recently as the beginning of the eighteenth century for the number of footpads and robbers who waited there for their victims. There was a time, not very far distant, when much of what is colloquially known as "Belgravia" and other parts of the valley bordering upon London was a "lagoon of the Thames." Indeed, the clayey swamp retained so much water that for a long time no one ventured to build there. At length, in 1827, Thomas Cubitt found the strata to consist of gravel and clay of no considerable depth. The clay he removed and burned into bricks and by building upon the substratum of gravel he converted this spot from the most unhealthy into one of the most healthy in the Metropolis.

Numerous indeed have been the celebrated people who have lived in Eaton Square. No. 71, was, during the rebuilding of the

Houses of Parliament, used as the official residence of the Speaker. At No. 83 lived during the closing years of his life Lord Truro who, in 1820, was nominated as one of the Counsel who defended Queen Caroline during her trial before the House of Lords.

Throughout the whole of this estate the historian has found matters of interest to chronicle from time to time. The house at the corner of Park Lane and Upper Grosvenor Street was the residence of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, for over thirty years, including the period of his first premiership. George Grote, the historian of Greece, lived for several years at a house afterwards numbered 3, Belgrave Place. Nos. 29 and 30 Lower Belgrave Place, which when united were known as 1, Eccleston Street, was the residence of Chantrey, the sculptor, from 1814 until his death in 1841 and his best works—the Bust of Sir Walter Scott, the Sleeping Children and The Statue of Watt—were executed in a studio there.

From time to time, Grosvenor Square, in particular, has made its entrance into history. Early in the nineteenth century, No. 39 was the residence of the Earl of Harrowby and it was there that Thistlewood and his assistants, as an important part of the Cato Street conspiracy, had arranged to carry out the murder of the Ministers. In the drawing room of No. 23, the Earl of Derby, who died in 1834, was married in 1797 by special licence to Miss Farren, the actress. At the end of the eighteenth century, William Beckford lived at No. 22 and when Nelson returned to England after the Battle of the Nile, the Hamiltons were living with Beckford and Nelson was a frequent visitor to the house.

Grosvenor Square was the last London square to be lighted by gas, its aristocratic inhabitants preferring to retain as long as possible the light of oil lamps, and even now reminders of the time of sedan chairs remain in the giant extinguishers at some of the doors, placed there in by-gone days for the use of the link men.

The lineage of the Grosvenors can be traced in the male line to a family which flourished in Normandy for a century and a half prior to the Norman Conquest of England. The name is said to have been derived from the fact that one of the Duke's ancestors was the chief hunter (*Le Gros Veneur*) to the Dukes of Normandy. It was in the person of Gilbert Le Grosvenor that the family made their entrance into England with William I. The Grosvenors were raised to the Baronetcy in 1662, but did not attain the peerage until the early years of the reign of George III., when Sir Richard Grosvenor was created

Baron Grosvenor of Eaton in the County Palatine of Chester. His Lordship was advanced to the dignities of Viscount Belgrave and Earl Grosvenor twenty years later. The 2nd Earl was made Marquess of Westminster at the Coronation of William IV., the ducal title being conferred by Queen Victoria in 1874.

A few extracts from the Grosvenor annals reveal some interesting passages in the family history. Probably the most picturesque of all is the famous controversy which arose towards the end of the fourteenth century, when for five long years the Court of Chivalry was occupied in considering the case of Scrope v. Grosvenor. The Judges were the Lord High Constable, Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, the youngest son of Edward III. and the Earl Marshal, Thomas de Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham. During the long course of the deliberations, "kings, warriors, mitred abbots, bishops, statesmen, and poets appear on the scene. Four hundred witnesses, not one of lesser degree than a gentleman having knowledge of arms, were called on to give evidence, among them being John of Gaunt, Owen Glendower, Hotspur, and Geoffrey Chaucer." The question before the Court was the right to bear a particular plain coat of arms, heraldically described as "Azure a bend or" The plaintiff was Sir Richard de Scrope, of Bolton, a friend and comrade of the Black Prince; the defendant, Sir Robert Grosvenor, a Cheshire Knight. The decision of the Court was in favour of Scrope, the same arms, "within a plain bordure argent," being allowed to Grosvenor.

In 1644 Sir R. Grosvenor, the 2nd Baronet, and High Sheriff of Cheshire, raised the *posse comitatus* to oppose the Parliament under Lord Fairfax. As he continued in his loyalty during the whole of the Civil War, he suffered considerably by having his landed property sequestered. His grandson, Sir Thos. Grosvenor, the 3rd Baronet, represented Co. Chester in Parliament in the reigns of Charles II., James II., and William III., and was Mayor of Chester, 1685. It was he who repaired the financial fortunes of the house by marrying the Middlesex heiress. The eldest son of this union was the Sir Richard Grosvenor, who began the development of the Eybury estate.

The grandfather of the present Duke, Hugh Lupus Grosvenor, 1st Duke of Westminster, K.G., P.C., Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire and of London, was Master of the Horse from 1850-85, and had been the Member of Parliament for Chester from 1847-69. He succeeded his father as 3rd Marquess in 1869, being raised to the Dukedom, February 27th, 1874.

The present and 2nd Duke of Westminster, Sir Hugh Richard Arthur Grosvenor, Marquess of Westminster, Earl Grosvenor, Viscount Belgrave, Baron Grosvenor of Eaton, in the County Palatine of Chester, was born in 1879. He was the grandson of the 1st Duke, being the son of Victor Alexander, Earl Grosvenor, and Lady Sibell Mary Lumley. His Grace, who was educated at Eton, succeeded his grandfather in his estates and dignities in 1899. He was formerly Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards and is now Captain of the Cheshire Imperial Yeomanry.

Besides attending to the many duties devolving upon him as a great land owner and as Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire, the Duke of Westminster has also served his country abroad. He was A.D.C. to Lord Milner whilst that statesman was Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and from 1899—1900, while Field Marshal Earl Roberts was in South Africa, was also with him in a similar capacity.

A sportsman of the best type, His Grace is especially well known as the owner of a large number of racehorses.

His Grace married in 1901, Constance Edwina, daughter of Colonel W. Cornwallis West, of Ruthin Castle, eo. Denbigh. His heir is Earl Grosvenor, who was born in 1904, and for whom His Majesty King Edward VII. stood sponsor.

Grosvenor House, Upper Grosvenor Street, the town residence of the Duke of Westminster, was at one time the property of the Duke of Gloucester, brother of George III., who purchased it in 1761. During his occupation it was known as Gloucester House. It is famous for its magnificent state rooms, and for the collection of pictures, which is one of the finest in Europe. The formation of this gallery was begun by Richard, 1st Earl Grosvenor, who purchased as a nucleus (for 30,000 guineas) Mr. Agar's pictures. The Earl's successors have considerably increased its treasures by purchase. One of the gems of the collection is Hogarth's "Sigismonda," which, as is shown by his private papers, was painted in 1764 at the earnest request of Earl Grosvenor. The pictures in the gallery also include some of the masterpieces of Rubens, Rembrandt, Claude, Murillo, Titian, Paul Veronese and Salvator Rosa.

The Duke of Westminster's chief country seats are Eaton Hall, Chester and Halkin Castle, Flintshire.



HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF FIFE, K.T.

His Grace The Duke of Fife, K.C., G.C.V.O., P.C. (Lord Lieutenant of the County of London.)



As the Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the County of London (which post he has held since 1900), the Duke of Fife occupies a position of importance in association with the first City of the British Empire.

The only son of James, 5th Earl of Fife, K.T., by Lady Agnes Georgina Elizabeth, second daughter of William, 17th Earl of Erroll, His Grace was born 10th November, 1849. He was educated at Eton and succeeded his father in 1879.

In 1889 the Duke of Fife married H.R.H. Princess Louise, Princess Royal, eldest daughter of His Majesty the King, by which marriage he has issue H.H. Princess Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise and H.H. Princess Maud Alexandra Georgina Bertha. By the creation of 1889 the Dukedom of Fife was conferred upon His Grace. His heir presumptive, by special remainder, is his elder daughter.

In addition to his above mentioned official positions, His Grace is also a member of the Council of the Duchy of Lancaster. This Liberty, which owes its name to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, begins without Temple Bar and runs as far as Cecil Street. With its history many an interesting episode in the annals of London is bound up.

From 1880-1 the Duke of Fife was Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms. He is Hon. Colonel of the Banffshire Artillery Volunteers and sat as the Member of Parliament for Moray and Nairn, on the Liberal side of the House, from 1874-79. The Duke was Lord Lieutenant of Elgin from 1872-1902.

The family of Duff or Macduff, is of great antiquity in Scotland. Macduff, Thane of Fife, was one of the most powerful men of his time in Scotland. He excited a formidable revolt against the usurper Macbeth in the year 1056, which resulted in the defeat and death of Macbeth at Lumphanan, in Aberdeenshire, in 1057, and the restoration of the King Malcolm to the throne of his ancestors. In reward for the services of Macduff, Malcolm bestowed upon him many privileges to be enjoyed by him and his successors as Lords of Fife. By the forfeiture of Murdoch Duke of Albany in 1425, the title of Earl of Fife was vested in the Crown until it was revived in the person of William Duff, Lord Braco and Kilbride who was descended from the ancient Earls of Fife.

The founder of the more modern fortunes of the family was a certain Adam Duff who lived in Clunybeg in the sixteenth century and who died between 1674 and 1677. So shrewd and sagacious was he that he succeeded in greatly improving the financial position of his House, despite the fact that, by reason of his support of the Stuart cause, he was in disfavour with the Covenanters. He died whilst in possession of considerable wealth, leaving a numerous family, the eldest being Alexander Duff of Keithmore who was an extensive purchaser of land in Banff and Aberdeen during the period immediately preceding the Union. He married a lady who brought him much property.

Alexander's grandson, William Duff of Braco and Dipple, was Member of Parliament for the County of Banff from 1727-34. He was created Baron Braco of Kilbride, and subsequently Viscount Macduff and Earl of Fife. It was between 1740 and 1745 that he built Duff House at a cost of £70,000, while in the latter year he joined the Duke of Cumberland, making a free offer of his services to the Government for any purpose they might desire.

His oldest surviving son, James, the 2nd Earl, was born in 1729. As Baron Fife he was created a Peer of Great Britain in 1790. For several years he represented the County of Banff in Parliament and also sat for the County of Elgin. He it was who changed the name of the town of Doune to Macduff and procured for it a Royal

Charter as a burgh. The 4th Earl distinguished himself during the Peninsula War, when he volunteered his services and was appointed Major of the Spanish Patriotic Army. He was wounded at Salamanca and again at the storming of Fort Matagorda, near Cadiz. He it was who formed the large collection of paintings still in the possession of the family and who conferred many benefits upon Elgin, Banff and Macduff.

James, the 6th Earl, who was Lord Lieutenant of County Banff was born 6th July, 1814. He married 16th March, 1846, Lady Agnes Georgina Elizabeth Hay, the daughter of William, 17th Earl of Erroll. The eldest son of this marriage is the present Duke of Fife, who is also Marquess of Macduff in the County of Banff in the peerage of the United Kingdom, Earl of Fife, Viscount Macduff and Baron Braco of Kilbryde, co. Cavan in Ireland.

The Duke of Fife's Scottish seat, Duff House, is beautifully situated on the banks of the River Deveron in the immediate vicinity of the town of Banff. It is a modern structure built of Edinburgh sandstone from the architectural designs of the celebrated Adams.



The Most Hon. The Marquess of Exeter.



THE ancestry of the Cecil family—represented in our times by the two distinct branches headed by the Marquess of Exeter and the Marquess of Salisbury—is of great historic interest, more especially with regard to the illustrious member of the family whose able statesmanship during the reign of Elizabeth contributed so greatly to the welfare of England at that period.

The original founder of the House of Cecil was David Sitsilt or Cyssele, of Bourne, Lincs, who held several important posts at the Court of Henry VIII., and was afterwards appointed by that Monarch Water Bailiff of Whittlesey-mere, and Keeper of the Swans.

His grandson, William Cecil, became afterwards the celebrated Lord Burghley, to whom Queen Elizabeth is said to have facetiously remarked, “Ye are *burley*, my Lord of *Burghley*, but ye shall make *less stir* in my reign, my Lord of *Leicester*.” As a matter of fact, Lord Burghley was an extremely able man. He occupied many important positions during the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, including that of Secretary of State, and it was largely owing to his sagacity combined with the talents of the great soldiers and admirals who carried out his policy, that the age of Elizabeth became so illustrious in history.

William Cecil was born at Bourne in Lincolnshire, in 1520. He was knighted, made a Privy Councillor and Secretary of State in the reign of Edward VI. He resigned on the accession of Mary, but again accepted office as Secretary of State under Queen Elizabeth, by whom he was called to the peerage under the title of Baron Burghley. On the death of the Marquess of Winchester he was made Lord High Treasurer, and from 1558—98 was Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. Queen Elizabeth dearly loved to pay ceremonial visits to the halls of her favourite noblemen, and three times it fell to the lot of Lord Burghley to entertain the Virgin Queen with balls and pageants, at the expense of two or three thousand pounds at each visit.

He built three splendid mansions, Burghley ("Burleigh House by Stamford Town"), Theobald's (in Hertfordshire), and Cecil House (in London). From his eldest son is descended the Exeter branch of the family, and from his youngest son the Salisbury branch.

Another notable ancestor was Henry Cecil, the 10th Earl, whose second wife was the beautiful village maiden immortalized in Tennyson's poem, "The Lord of Burleigh." Whether or no the peasant Countess was weighed down and perplexed "with the burthen of an honour unto which she was not born," the fact remains that she died a very few years after her marriage. Four years later the Lord of Burghley took a third wife, in this case, a little above himself in rank—namely, the widowed Duchess of Hamilton, (and from this union the present Marquess is descended.) Lord Exeter was created Marquess of Exeter in 1801, the year of his third marriage.

William Thomas Brownlow, the present holder of the title, is the only son of the 4th Marquess, and Isabella, daughter of Sir Thomas Whichcote. The present peer was born in 1876, and educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Cambridge. He entered the Militia and served for a time as Captain in the 3rd Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment.

In 1901 he married the Hon. Myra Rowena Sibell Orde-Powlett, daughter of the 4th Baron Bolton. The eldest son and heir of this marriage, is David George Brownlow Cecil, Lord Burghley, born in 1905.

The 4th Marquess of Exeter, Father of the present holder of the title, represented Northamptonshire for many years in the Conservative interest. He was Parliamentary Groom-in-waiting to Queen Victoria, and in 1891 was appointed Vice-Chamberlain of Her late Majesty's Household.



Burghley House.

The present Marquess is the holder of several semi-official positions, the origin of which dates from Mediaeval times. He is Custos Rotulorum for the Soke of Peterborough, this term being derived from a Latin expression, meaning the Keeper of the Rotuli or Rolls, the holder of the office being that Justice of the Peace of a County appointed by the Crown to keep the County Records. He is also J.P. for the Soke of Peterborough, Kestern, Rutland, and Northamptonshire, and Hereditary Grand Almoner to the King.

His Lordship takes a keen interest in sport, and is a Master of Harriers. He is also fond of yachting, being a member of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club at Cowes.

He is a member of the Carlton and the Junior Carlton Clubs.



The Most Hon.
The Marquess of Northampton, J.P.



FAMILY whose scions have done their share towards promoting England's greatness in many centuries is that of Compton, whose head, the Marquess of Northampton, ranks amongst the great London landlords by reason of his ownership of the Manors of Clerkenwell and Canonbury.

The history of the Compton connection with Clerkenwell is so ancient that it is difficult to say at what particular period it actually began. Researches into the records of the past only bring us to the statement that the Manor "has from time immemorial been in the possession of the Compton family and the Marquesses of Northampton have been *par excellence* lords of the Manor." It is said that their manorial rights were suffered to lie dormant for nearly fifty years, namely from 1751, when the holding of a Court Leet and Baron is recorded, and that it was only from an accidental discovery of old documents that the existence of the Manor of Clerkenwell became re-apparent. Special courts were, however, for a long time held occasionally in the parish. In 1677 the 3rd Earl of Northampton resided in the Manor House of Clerkenwell, which district was in those days a favourite neighbourhood with the nobility and gentry of the period, not then having become the home of the artistic workers in metal and the manufacturers of genuine English watches who have to-day formed it into a famed and busy hive of industry.

Of romantic incidents there are many to be found in the history of a family which boasts such ancient records as do the Comptons. One of the most interesting of these is that which relates to the earliest connection of the House with the Manor of Canonbury. This Manor, which originally was designated Canbury, Cambray or Chambray, formed one of the lay possessions described in the Domesday survey. Shortly after the Conquest it fell into the hands of the Berners family (after whom Barnsbury takes its name) and one of whom Ralph de Berners, presented it to the Priory of St. Bartholomew in West Smithfield. Amongst several other possessions of that Monastery Canonbury is mentioned in a confirmation granted by Henry III., by Letters Patent, bearing the date June 15th, 1253.

At the Dissolution of the Monasteries the Manor was granted by Henry VIII. to Lord Cromwell along with Highbury. At his death Anne of Cleves, whose ill-starred wedding with Henry had been Cromwell's work and became his ruin, was dowered out of the wreck of his fortunes and had an annuity of £20 per annum out of this Manor. Edward VI. granted it to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, to whom it was undoubtedly desirable, since a branch of his family had a lease of the neighbouring Manor of Stoke Newington. Upon the death of Dudley (who became Duke of Northampton) the Manor reverted to the Crown, and was conferred by Queen Mary upon Thomas Lord Wentworth who alienated it to Sir John Spencer, an Alderman and clothworker of London, who was Lord Mayor in 1594.

Sir John (whose town house was the famous Crosby Hall) made Canonbury House his country home. The house had been built for the Prior of the Canons of St. Bartholomew and rebuilt by William Bolton, the last but one of the Priors, who had scarcely completed it when he died in 1532. It was a comfortable, spacious house, surrounded by extensive gardens and a fine old park, beyond which was open country, from which Hampstead and Highgate could be seen and further still Greenwich and the silvery winding Thames. Such was the estate to which Sir John rode home nightly, "across the moors" from the City. To-day little remains of this former grandeur save the Tower of the old mansion, which has been converted into a club for the Conservatives of the neighbourhood.

Sir John was rich and prosperous and had only one daughter who was wooed ardently by William, the 2nd Lord Compton. Sir John refused to approve the match, so the young couple settled affairs their own way. With the aid of a baker's basket, Miss Spencer

escaped from Canonbury House and married Lord Compton in 1594. But Sir John remained obdurate and refused to condone the disobedience to his wishes. Fortunately for husband and wife they stood high in the good graces of Queen Elizabeth, who was determined to secure their forgiveness. To effect this the Queen had recourse to strategy. She requested that Sir John would with her stand sponsor to the first offspring of a young couple, happy in their love, but discarded by their father. Sir John readily complied, and Her Majesty dictated his own surname for the Christian name of the child. The ceremony having been performed, Sir John Spencer assured the Queen that having discarded his own daughter, he would adopt the boy as his own son. Upon the parents being introduced to him, Sir John was amazed to discover that he had adopted his own grandson, who ultimately succeeded his father in his honours and his grandfather in his wealth. And thus Queen Elizabeth was instrumental in securing the Manor of Canonbury and the rest of Sir John Spencer's great possessions for the Comptons.

Canonbury House has sheltered within it many a man known to fame. In 1605 Queen Elizabeth's Lord Chancellor Egerton, afterwards Viscount Brackley, was living there. Sir Francis Bacon, (Lord Verulam) Attorney-General in 1616, became lessee from Lord and Lady Compton, and from 1625 until 1625 Lord Keeper Coventry made it his residence.

In the last named year Lord Derby visited Lord Coventry there, and wrote that he was "detained by the greatest snow he ever saw in England." William Fielding, Earl of Denbigh, died at Canonbury House in 1688, and in 1761 Arthur Onslow, a Speaker of the House of Commons, resided there for his health. Newbery, the publisher, lived there for a time, and there Oliver Goldsmith visited him, liking the place so well that he took summer lodgings, and while at the Tower is said to have written "The Deserted Village," "The Traveller," and part of "The Vicar of Wakefield." Two poets—Smart and Humphreys (the friend of Handel)—dwelt there for a time, and also Chambers, the author of the "Cyclopædia," while William Hone, the author of the "Everyday Book," was a frequent visitor.

The family of Compton is one of the oldest in the kingdom. Of them Sir William Dugdale remarks—"Touching this family, which assumed the surname from the Lordship of Compton, County Warwick, certain I am it is very ancient, for of the name there were some in the same county in King Henry the Second's time." In the course of its

history it has had many striking sons, prominent amongst them being Sir William Compton, the first of the name to bear a title. As boy, youth, and man he was a favourite companion of King Henry VIII. He took a distinguished part in the Battle of Spurs, was present with his King at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and was also engaged with the Earl of Surrey in the invasion of Scotland. It was his great grandson, William, who became the 1st Earl of Northampton, and also the husband of Sir John Spencer's heiress.

The son of this romantic marriage, Spencer, 2nd Earl of Northampton, was one of the bravest commanders of the Cavalier forces during the Civil War. He married a lady whose spirit was equal to his own, Mary, the daughter of Sir Francis Beaumont. With her husband she went to the Battle of Edgehill, and watched him and three of her sons fighting for the cause, so dear to them, that it cost them not only lives, but also the confiscation of their estates. These were, however, restored to them by Charles II.

In the early part of the eighteenth century, the Comptons supplied the House of Commons with one of its ablest Speakers. This was Spencer Earl of Wilmington, the third son of the 3rd Earl, a statesman of great ability and high integrity, who presided over the deliberations of Parliament and also held other offices of State, including the post of Lord President of the Council.

In addition to these and others who have achieved military, political and diplomatic fame, the family of Compton has supplied the Nation with two Bishops. The first was Henry, the sixth son of the 2nd Earl, who was Bishop of London from 1675-1712 and who officiated at the Coronation of King William III. and Mary. The second was the Right Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, the late venerable Bishop of Ely, who was the son of the 2nd Marquess.

The Marquisate of Northampton was bestowed on September 7th, 1812, upon Charles, 9th Earl of Northampton, who at the same time was created Baron Wilmington, of Wilmington, Sussex and Viscount Compton of Compton, Co. Warwick. The 2nd, 3rd and 4th Marquesses all bore their part in public life, the last mentioned being entrusted in 1881 with a special mission to Madrid to invest King Alfonso VII. with the Order of the Garter. On the occasion of the ceremony, which took place on the 11th June, King Alfonso conferred on his Lordship the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III.

The present and 5th Marquess has fulfilled the traditions of his family by distinguishing himself in the Diplomatic service, in addition to having been for some years prior to succeeding his father a member of the House of Commons. When Earl Cowper, K G, was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Marquess (then Lord William Compton) was his Private Secretary. From 1885-6 he sat as the Member for South West Warwickshire and was Member for the Barnsley Division of Yorkshire from 1889 until the death of his father, in 1897, called him to take his seat amongst the Peers. But his name is still remembered and treasured in Yorkshire as that of a nobleman who, by personal service proved the sincerity of his desires, to do his utmost for the people. His Lordship has also done excellent work on the London County Council and has showed in many directions his kindly interest in philanthropic matters.

While his father was alive, he aided in promoting an organisation which has since achieved excellent things in a crowded district. This was the building of the Northampton Institute, which stands as a lasting tribute to the interest of the Compton family in social and educational work in the very heart of the now crowded Manor of Clerkenwell. In 1894 the late Marquess of Northampton and the Earl Compton (as heir to the entail) agreed to give the site on which this noble institution stands. The land thus bestowed measured one and a quarter acres, and was estimated to be of the value of £25,000. It was therefore only appropriate that the building raised thereon, and by which the neighbourhood and also London has greatly benefited should be known as the Northampton Institute.

His Lordship, who was born in 1851, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He married in 1884 the Hon. Mary Florence Baring, only daughter of the 2nd Lord Ashburton. Her Ladyship died in 1902.

Besides his eldest son, Earl Compton (whose coming of age in August, 1906, was made the occasion of great rejoicings and of festivities for all the tenantry on the various family estates), the Marquess has a second son, Lord Spencer Douglas Compton, and a daughter, the Lady Margaret Compton, who in 1905 married Lord Loch.

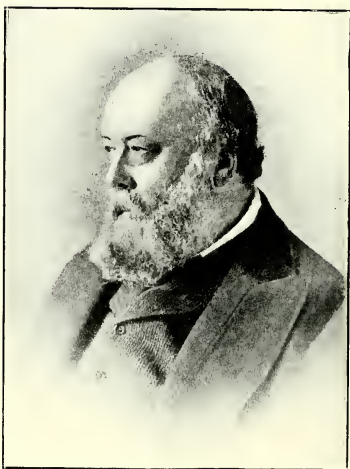
Castle Ashby, Northampton, has for four centuries been the home of the Comptons. Henry, the 1st Lord Compton, commenced its restoration from the ruined castle, which dated from mediæval days; but it owes its grandeur to the poetic and artistic Lord

Compton, who was the first of the family to rule in Canonbury. Succeeding members of the House have not been less devoted to the architectural glories of the Castle. Many alterations and erections have been put into effect from generation to generation, the late Marquess, in particular, adding considerably to the magnificence of the mansion, which is surrounded by a beautiful park enhanced by glorious timber. The family pictures compose one of the finest private collections in the country, and the numerous splendid Etruscan vases provided the subject for a paper, read in 1847, by the grandfather of the present Marquess before the Society of Antiquaries.

The history of Compton Wyngates, Warwickshire, another of the seats of the family, has been written by the present Marquess.

51, Lennox Gardens, S.W., is the town house of the Marquess. His clubs are the Devonshire, St. James's, Travellers', and National Liberal.





THE LATE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

Hatfield House.



HIS abode of the Marquess of Salisbury is rich with historical associations. Its recorded history goes back to long before the Norman Conquest. It has belonged to the Crown. Being granted away it got back afterwards into the hands of the Crown again, and finally found its way into the hands of the Earl of Salisbury.

It was here that Edward VI. learned French, and that Queen Elizabeth received the news of her accession to the Throne.

The Manor of Hatfield was held by the Saxon Kings. How they got it, and when they got it, we are not informed ; but it certainly belonged to King Edgar, for in 970 he granted it to the Monastery of St. Ethelred of Ely.

We cannot say positively what happened to the Manor under the hands of its monkish landlords. In all probability the tenants had no reason to complain, for, as everybody knows, whatever faults the monks had in other respects, they were certainly very good landlords. But though the tenants might have had no reason for fault finding, the landlords seem to have had a good grievance against some one or other, for we find that in 1275 St. Hugh, Bishop of Ely, was compelled to enforce his rights over the Manor by a writ of *quo warranto*.

The rights which he claimed, and which the Court granted, were the right of freewarren, the right of *sac* and *soe*, and the right of hanging any of his own men, and possessing himself of their goods, without interference by the law. Other privileges were included in

the claim, and one was that he and all his men should be free of taxes.

It may be pertinent to observe that in 1108 the Monastery of Ely was raised to a Bishopric, and the grant of Edgar was confirmed by Henry I.

After the successful issue of the Bishop's law suit, the property seems to have remained in the undisturbed possession of the Cambridge-shire bishopric until the great convulsion of the reign of Henry VIII. In 1536 occurred the suppression of the Lesser Monasteries, and it was clear that whatever might be said, the Greater Monasteries were doomed to extinction.

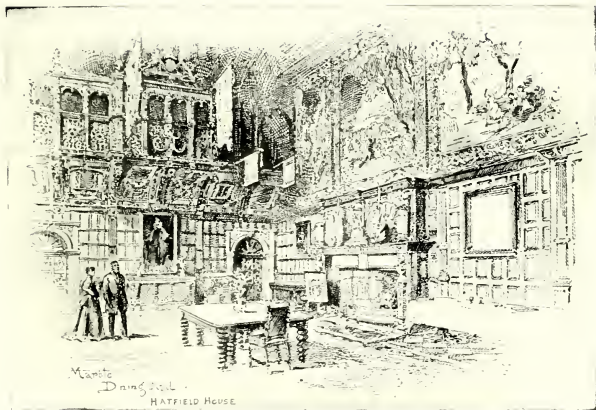
The Bishop of Ely, apparently fearing that he might be involved in the coming storm, made his peace with the Court, and, only a year before the suppression of the Greater Monasteries, he transferred the Manor of Hatfield to the Crown in exchange for some other Church lands which had been seized.

Hatfield was again in the hands of the Crown, and it appears to have been used as an occasional residence for the Royal Family. Prince Edward, never created Prince of Wales, was there in 1546, and on the Prince's ninth birthday his tutor, Cox, wrote to the Secretary of State from Hatfield saying that Edward "this day beginneth to learn French with great facility even at his first entré." The Prince does not appear to have resided here after his accession to the Throne.

During Edward's reign, the Princess Elizabeth resided at Hatfield. Here she was suspiciously watched, for it was supposed that she had responded to the advances of the ambitious Seymour, but nothing could be proved against her. She lived quietly at Hatfield, studying under Grindal and Ascham, and laying the foundations of her reputation for scholarship.

For some part of Mary's reign Elizabeth lived at Hatfield, and three years before her sister's death she retired thither from Hampton Court. She was there when she received the news which thrilled all England—that Mary had breathed her last.

After Elizabeth's death Hatfield speedily left the Royal Family. In 1607 it was made the subject of an exchange. James I. had been entertained at Theobald's, in Cheshunt, by Sir Robert Cecil, during the ever memorable progress to London, and was so pleased with the place, and with its advantages for business and pleasure, together with its proximity to the Court of London and to the Forest of



Mante Dining Hall
HATFIELD HOUSE

Waltham, that he visited it on several subsequent occasions ; and, in fact, grew so much in love with it that he determined to buy it. In 1607, therefore, he acquired it from Cecil, now Earl of Salisbury, and conveyed to him as a consideration the splendid Manor and Palace of Hatfield.

From the Lord Salisbury who thus acquired it, Hatfield has come down to the present Marquess. It stands in extensive and well-wooded grounds. The exterior of the mansion is, perhaps, a little disappointing to anyone who expects to see a smart and sumptuous appearance, but when once the residence is entered a grand transformation scene takes place. Splendour and luxury abound at every turn, and it is difficult to describe the grandeur of the interior.

On the left-hand side, after entering the house, there is the large and lofty general dining-room, with its fine paintings, decorated walls, flags, and valuable stone floor. The hall which leads out from this room presents an extremely picturesque appearance, with its variegated marble paving, executed in black and white, its further wall covered with old tapestry, the design of which represents the Four Seasons, and large windows, through which an excellent view of the forest may be obtained.

Then there is the ballroom, with its ceiling a blaze of gold, its beautiful and elaborate carving, its polished oak floor, and massive pillars of oak supporting the two large fireplaces. On the walls of this magnificent ballroom are some splendid paintings of kings, queens, and noblemen of England, and in one part of it is a genealogical chart, tracing Lord Salisbury's descent back to Adam and Eve.

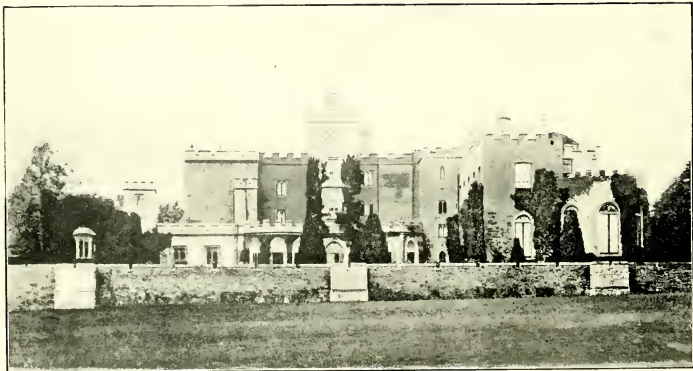
Opening out from the ball-room is the billiard-room, the comparative smallness of which is amply compensated for by the splendid make of the table. The room generally presents a very comfortable and inviting appearance.

After passing through another drawing-room, and the large and commodious winter dining-room, the library is reached. Books of all sorts and sizes are here to be seen, from the heavy and ponderous tomes suggestive of ancient philosophies, down to the much daintier-looking editions in which modern thought is presented for discussion. Books encircle the whole of the apartment, from floor to ceiling, and for reaching the higher shelves there is a small and prettily-built balcony. In this room the late Lord Salisbury not only studied but dealt with public affairs.

The private Chapel of Hatfield House is a beautiful apartment. The floor is covered with marble, and the decorations are extremely rich and artistic. The chapel affords every convenience and comfort and its fine organ and beautiful paintings contribute in no small measure to complete its tasteful appearance. At night it is lit up by electric light, for the late Lord Salisbury, ever fond of science and spending much of his time in his plainly furnished laboratory, personally superintended the introduction of that illuminant into the house. There is a river running through the grounds, and the noble scientist utilised it as a motive power.

The park in which the mansion stands is well worthy of a visit. One may ramble about it for hours without exhausting its beauties.





Powderham Castle.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Devon.



THE history of the Courtenay family is closely interwoven not only with the records of the County of Devon, but with the story of France, Constantinople, Jerusalem, and the English nation itself from Norman times down to the present century. The title of Earl of Devon dates from a very remote period, for there were eight Earls of Devon of the Redvers family before Sir Hugh de Courtenay, Baron of Okehampton—whose ancestor had married a daughter of that house (Redvers)—succeeded to the Redvers estates, and assumed the dormant title as 1st Earl of Devon in 1300. The Okehampton Barony dates from 1180-90, when Robert de Courtenay—grandson of Louis le Gros (Courtenay), King of France—and Isabella Courtenay, his wife, came to England. His brother became Emperor of Constantinople.

Another Hugh Courtenay—the 2nd Earl—became possessed of Powderham Castle through his marriage with Margaret, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, whose mother was Lady Elizabeth Plantagenet, daughter of Edward I. Three of the sons of the 2nd Earl—Sir Hugh, Sir Philip, and Sir Peter—were knighted by the Black Prince at the Battle of Navaret in Spain. Another son, William, born at Exeter in 1342, was elected Chancellor of Oxford University in 1367, and three years later became Bishop of Hereford. In 1381 he was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury, and in the following year convoked a Council, which met at the Monastery of the Black Friars, to pass judgment on the doctrines of Wycliffe. Several of Wycliffe's followers were forced to recant, but he himself was allowed to go free.

Courtenay was a loyal churchman, fighting against the encroachments of King and Pope, although always ready to obey his king in matters not affecting the welfare of the church.

Tiverton Church, contains a monument to the 3rd Earl of Devon—usually known as the “ Good Earl ”—and his wife. The latter part of this well-known epitaph has been inscribed on other memorials.

“ Hoe ! Hoe ! Who lyes here ?
Tis I, the good Erle of Devonshire,
With Kate, my wife, to me most deere.
That wee spent wee hadde,
That wee gave wee have,
That wee left wee lost.”

Towards the end of the fifteenth century a Courtenay again married into the Royal family, but the alliance brought nothing but misfortune in its train. “ Uneasy lies the head ”—within the shadow of the crown—might have been written of Sir William Courtenay and his descendants. This Earl of Devon married the Lady Katharine Plantagenet, daughter of Edward IV., and was attainted by Henry VII. His son, Henry Courtenay, was beheaded, in 1538, by Henry VIII, for correspondence with Cardinal Pole. He left a son, Edward Courtenay, who, although only twelve years of age at the time, was imprisoned in the Tower ; and, in fact, passed his whole youth in confinement, a victim to his proximity to the crown. After his release, on the accession of Queen Mary in 1553 (in which year he was created Earl of Devon), he acquired a degree of grace and accomplishment which made him an ornament to the Court.

It is even said that he might have married Mary, if he had not neglected her for Elizabeth her sister. He died, however, at Padua unmarried in 1566, and thus the last descendant of the house of York, who was likely to endanger the heirs of Henry VII., was removed.

Until the marriage with Katherine Plantagenet, the Courtenays had been on the Lancastrian side and suffered three attainders in consequence.

Powderham Castle, the ancestral seat of the Courtenays, was first erected before the Norman Conquest with a view to defending the River Exe from the incursions of the Danes. The present house was built in 1390. At the time of the Domesday Book it belonged to William, Count of Eu, the builder of Hastings Castle. On the death of John de Powderham, who held it in the reign of Edward I., it passed to



Walreddon Manor.

the de Bohun family, and thence by marriage to the Courtenays. The Castle was rebuilt (1390) by Sir Philip—sixth son of Hugh, 2nd Earl of Devon—and ancestor of the present branch of the family. The Earldom has lapsed four times, being revived on the last occasion in 1831 (after having been dormant for 230 years), when William, 3rd Viscount Courtenay, tracing his direct lineage to this same Sir Philip, established his right to the title of Earl of Devon.

The oldest portion of the present building dates from 1390. It was originally a long parallelogram flanked by six towers which still remain. Anciently built in the form of a Manorial Castle, it has since 1752, been modified and restored in accordance with modern requirements. A few additions and alterations were made in the eighteenth century by Sir William Courtenay and his son, the 1st Viscount. The 11th Earl also did much at Powderham, rebuilding the West front and pulling down the old chapel and making a chapel of the Grange. The old drawbridge and moat, with other semi-military features have disappeared to make way for a more domestic form of architecture, and the front of the house has been altered to the opposite side. The alteration did much to spoil the old house and give it a new effect.

The galleries at Powderham contain many family portraits and pictures of historic interest. A portrait of the Duchess of Suffolk, in mourning for Lady Jane Grey, is reputed to be the work of Holbein. The portrait of General Monk by J. M. Wright, is a companion picture to that in Exeter Guild Hall. Other notable canvases are those of Louis XVI. by L'Qune; Lady Honeywood's child, and Lady Courtenay, by Romney; and large pictures of the Miss Courtenays by Cosway.

The grounds are very extensive, with delightful shrubberies, plantations, lawns and pleasure grounds. The Castle stands on the bank of the River Exe, the estuary at this point being a mile and a half broad, and commands views of the most beautiful scenery in Devon.

The present holder of the title, Charles Pepys Courtenay, is the eldest son of Lord Henry Reginald Courtenay (who died in 1898) and Lady Evelyn Pepys, daughter of the 1st Earl of Cottenham. In 1904 he succeeded to the title on the death of his grandfather, the Right Hon. and Rev. Sir Henry Hugh Courtenay, the 13th Earl, Rector of Powderham and Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral.

The 14th Earl of Devon has served as Captain of the 3rd Battalion of the Prince Albert's Regiment (Somerset Light Artillery). Besides Powderham Castle, he possesses the seats of Walreddon Manor, Tavistock; Ford House, Newton Abbot; and The Castle, Newcastle West, Limerick. His Lordship is a member of the Carlton and Isthmian Clubs.





The Rt. Hon. THE EARL OF ESSEX, J.P.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Essex, J.P.



ASSIOBURY Park, the Hertfordshire seat of the Earl and Countess of Essex, is one of the oldest estates in England, the earliest records dating from before the Conquest. It is said to have been the Palace of the Kings of Mercia till Offa gave it to the Monastery of St. Albans. The affix *bury* is a distinct indication of antiquity, and probably the Anglo-Saxon derivation of the name signified a number of habitations surrounded by a fortified wall.

According to other authorities, however, the name Cassiobury dates from the time of the early Britons, before the birth of Christ. When Cæsar landed for the second time on the shores of our island, he found his most determined enemy in the great man, Cassivelaunus, Prince and leader of the Cassii. The pages of history record how Cæsar, anxious to add fresh territory to the already wide domains of the Romans, drove his foe backwards across the Thames, and ultimately into the strongholds of Verulanium, hard by the beautiful estate now in the possession of the Earl of Essex. Two other leaders of the tribe which gives its name to Cassiobury are famous in the pages of history—the illustrious Caractacus, and Cunobelin, the latter immortalized in Shakespeare's play of Cymbeline.

The first private owner of the estate was Sir Richard Morison, who received it from Henry VIII., in 1545, in return for knightly services. It was he who commenced the first house on the site now occupied by the present mansion, but when Mary ascended the throne in 1553, Sir Richard was exiled from England, and the work was completed by his son. A century later a new building was erected

by Arthur Capell, the 1st Earl of Essex, son of Lord Capell of Hadham, the renowned Loyalist, who had married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Charles Morison, and heiress of Cassiobury.

Since that generation the estate has remained in the Capell family in unbroken succession. The 1st Earl was deeply interested in horticulture, and it was during his lifetime that the great Diarist, Evelyn, paid a visit to Cassiobury. Early in the year 1680, he drove from the Earl's house in St. James's Square, one Sunday morning, and seems to have kept his eyes open during his stay there. He greatly admired the new house, lately built by his friend, Hugh May. He noticed the carvings by Gibbons, the paintings of Apollo and the Liberal Arts in the porch by Verrio, the one room parqueted with yew, the chimney mantels of Irish marble, and at the front of the house the bas-relief in Portland stone representing Diana hunting.

"No man has been more industrious than this noble Lord," remarks Evelyn, "in planting about his seat, adorned with walkes, ponds, and other rural elegancies. . . . The gardens are very rare, and cannot be otherwise, having so skilful an artist to govern them as Mr. Cooke, who is, as to the mechanic part, not ignorant of Mathematics, and pretends to Astrologie. There is an excellent collection of the choicest fruits."

The modern house, erected in 1800 by James Wyatt, is in the Gothic style, situated upon a slight eminence and commanding an extensive view of the magnificently timbered park. The turreted pile surrounds a central court containing a fountain, and the Essex arms adorn the main entrance, which is pinnacled. The great artist Turner was a frequent visitor at Cassiobury, and has made it the subject of two of his best pictures. He depicted the mansion as seen from the north-west; and, in "The Great Cloister" represented the south-west angle, with its white covered ceiling and stained glass windows. In this part of the house are the four libraries, which contain many rare and valuable books.

Cassiobury is especially noted for the innumerable relics of the past, and priceless art treasures, collected by succeeding generations of the Capell family. A lock of the hair of Charles I., and a portion of the blue garter worn by that King on the scaffold, is associated with that Lord Capell of Hadham, whose unswerving allegiance to the Royal cause was such that he requested that his heart might be buried at the feet of his monarch. The resting place of the heart of Lord Capell is now marked by a brass plate at Cassiobury. Another much valued





THE COUNTESS OF ESSEX.

relic is the blood-stained handkerchief with which Lord Coningsby, an ancestor of the present Earl, staunched the wounds of William III. at the Battle of the Boyne. Fine Gobelin tapestry adorns the walls of a state chamber, which has remained unaltered since 1846, when the Dowager Queen Adelaide resided at Cassiobury.

Among the notable canvases which adorn the walls of the mansion, are a portrait of Henry IV., of which there is a copy at Windsor Castle; Algernon Percy, 10th Earl of Northumberland, by Vandyke; Charles II., by Sir Peter Lely; Elizabeth, Countess of Ranelagh, from the brush of Sir Godfrey Kneller; and a fine painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of George, Viscount Malden, when ten years old and Elizabeth, his sister, set in a delicately carved frame, the work of Grinling Gibbons. The exquisite oak staircase which leads from the great Cloisters to the State Chamber, was also the work of this great master of English carving, examples of whose skill also surmount many of the doorways and mantelpieces, and surround the portraits of Lord William Capell and William, the 3rd Earl of Essex.

The grounds of Cassiobury are noted for the fine old oaks and cedars, originally planted by Moses Cooke, the author of "Forest Trees." At a later date the grounds were laid out by the famous Le Notre, in the French style. A little below the house is the river Gade, which winds through the park, among the ancient elms, beeches and sweet-scented limes, and supplies a magnificent lake.

As a social centre, Cassiobury has always been pre-eminent, Lady Dorothy Nevill, in her charming book of Reminiscences, speaks of a happy day spent at "Cashiobury"—as it was then spelt—with her sister Rachael, Lady Pollington, in 1847 or 1848.

The present Earl of Essex (George Devereux de Vere Capell) was born on October 24th, 1857, and succeeded to the family estates in 1892. Ten years previously he had married Ellenor Harriet Maria (daughter of William Henry Harford, Esq.), who died in 1885. In November, 1893, the Earl married the beautiful Miss Adèle Grant, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Beach Grant, of New York, and Mrs. Beach Grant, of Great Cumberland Place, W.

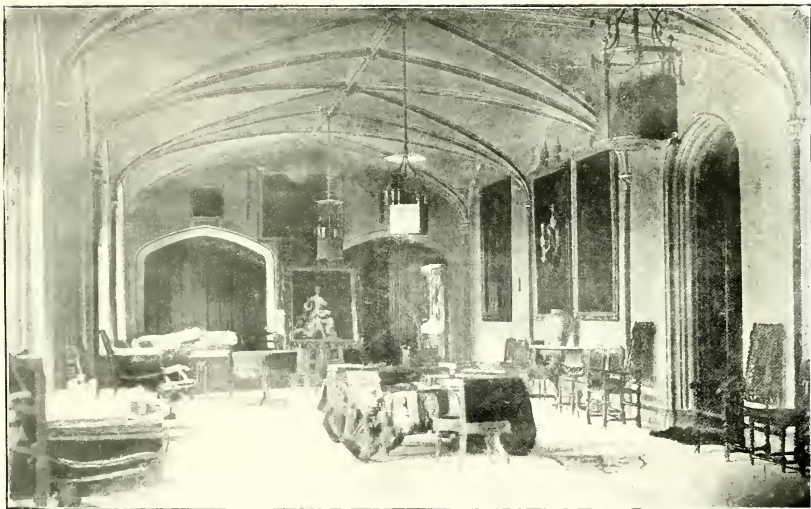
For some little time the Earl of Essex was an officer in the Grenadier Guards; later on he was Captain of the Herts Yeomanry Cavalry. His Lordship is at the present time Lieutenant-Colonel of the Herts Imperial Yeomanry, having served with that regiment in South Africa during the Boer War.

The ancestry of the Essex family dates from the beginning of the sixteenth century, when we hear of Sir William Capell, Knight, who was Alderman of London, and Lord Mayor in 1503; the said Sir William being the second son of John Capell, Esq., of Stoke Nayland, in Suffolk.

Sir William married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Arundel, of Lanhern, Cornwall, and left—besides two daughters who married respectively the 1st Marquis of Winchester, and Lord Zouch, of Harringworth—an only son, Sir Giles Capell, knighted for his bravery at the sieges of Terouenne and Tournay, and at the Battle of Spurs. Sir Giles attended King Henry VIII, in 1520, in the expedition into France, where he and other knights took part in a tournament which lasted four days.

The first member of the Capell family to be raised to the peerage was Arthur Capell, Esq., (only son of Sir Henry Capell and Theodosia, sister of Edward, Lord Montagu), who was M.P. for the County of Hertford during the Long Parliament. He was created Baron Capell of Hadham, in 1641; at the breaking out of the Civil War he attached himself zealously to the cause of his King, and, falling a victim to his loyalty, was beheaded at Old Palace Yard on March 9th, 1649. Lord Capell, who had married Elizabeth, the daughter and sole heiress of Sir Charles Morison, of Cassiobury, was succeeded by his eldest son, Arthur, 2nd Baron, who was created Viscount Malden and Earl of the County of Essex, in 1661. This nobleman was, from 1672—77, Viceroy of Ireland, and after his recall, was appointed First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.

The present peer is a liberal supporter of County institutions, and takes an active part in promoting the welfare of the people with whom he dwells. Like most trans-Atlantic peeresses, the Countess of Essex is exceedingly popular, and noted for her social gifts. When in town, the Earl and Countess reside at 9, Mansfield Street, Portland Place, W. His Lordship is a member of the Carlton, Guards' and Turf Clubs.



The Cloisters, Cassiobury.

The Right Hon. The Baron Clifford of Chudleigh, J.P., D.C., V.D.



DESCENDANT of a long line of illustrious sires, Lewis Henry Hugh Clifford, the 9th Baron Clifford of Chudleigh, is all that becomes the head of a noble house whose sons have figured worthily in many stirring epochs of English history. Of the antiquity of the family, as of its importance and influence throughout many generations, there can be no doubt. An ancestor in the reign of Henry II., Walter Fitz Ponz, by his marriage with a daughter of Ralph de Toeni, acquired Clifford Castle in Herefordshire, and hence assumed the surname of Clifford. The celebrated Fair Rosamond was his elder daughter.

Four generations later Roger de Clifford won fame for his conspicuous skill and valour in the wars of Henry III. and Edward I., and eventually fell in the Welsh Wars in 1282. Later, another descendant, Sir Lewis de Clifford, K.G., was a personage of considerable repute, his temporary association with the Lollards giving him exceptional prominence among his contemporaries. He died early in the reign of Henry IV.

Sir Thomas Clifford, Kt., the 1st Baron Clifford of Chudleigh, was a statesman who owed his elevation to the peerage in 1672 to his distinguished services to the State in several of the highest

offices of the realm, holding among other posts those of Comptroller of the Household, Lord High Treasurer, and Secretary of State, and he was also a member of the celebrated Cabal Administration in the time of Charles II. His Lordship was reconciled to the Church of Rome before the Restoration.

The greatest devotion has always marked the association of the Clifford family with the Roman Catholic Church, an association, moreover, that has been deepened in many instances by ties of the closest personal service. In the person of the present Peer, who is a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, the Roman Church has a valued and devout member, who, while sympathetically disposed towards all classes, and actuated by the highest motives for the national welfare, exercises great influence in furthering the interests of his own religious community. Two of his sisters are nuns, and several of the daughters of former peers served the Church with the same unselfish devotion. Hugh, the 3rd Baron, married a sister of the wife of the 9th Duke of Norfolk, while the 7th Baron, two of whose brothers took Holy Orders in the Church of Rome, married the only daughter of Thomas Weld, of Lulworth Castle, Dorset, a gentleman who after the death of his wife took Orders in the Roman Church, was consecrated Bishop of Amycla in 1825 and created a Cardinal in 1830. Of the three brothers of the 8th Baron, one was Roman Catholic Bishop of Clifton, and another was also a priest in the same Church.

The eldest of four sons of the 8th Baron (by his marriage with the Hon. Agnes Catherine Louisa, youngest daughter of William, 11th Lord Petre), the present Peer, who succeeded his father in 1880, was born on August 24th, 1851. He was educated at Stonyhurst, graduated at London University, and married in 1890 Mabel, youngest daughter of Colonel John Towneley, of Towneley, County Lancaster. Possessing very substantial landed interests, his Lordship is popular among all classes engaged in agriculture, not least of all for his practical concern in the general welfare of his tenantry, with whom he is ever ready to share the burdens of that depression which from time to time is felt in this particular industry. His Lordship's participation in the conduct of affairs, both local and national, is always of a thorough and conscientious character. A Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for Devonshire, he serves his neighbours well as an Alderman of the County Council; while his valuable work in connection with the Volunteer movement has gained for him the

Volunteer Officers' Decoration. He is Colonel Commanding the Devon Volunteer Infantry Brigade, and Hon. Colonel of the 5th Volunteer Devonshire Regiment. Lord Clifford holds office also as Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King.

Ugbrooke Park, his Lordship's seat at Chudleigh, has been in the possession of the Clifford family for three hundred years. His Lordship's other seat is Court House, Cannington, Somerset. Brooks's and the Bachelors' are the Baron's principal Clubs.





THE RIGHT HON.
THE EARL OF JERSEY, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.L., J.P.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Jersey, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.L., J.P.



OF Royal descent and belonging to a race the members of which have continuously been honoured by intimate association with the reigning Monarch, the Right Hon. The Earl of Jersey has worthily upheld the best traditions of his family. Born in 1845, he is the eldest son of the 6th Earl and Julia, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. He was educated at Eton and Baliol College, Oxford, and succeeded his father in 1859.

From 1875-77 the Earl of Jersey was a Lord in Waiting to Queen Victoria, while from 1889-90 he was Paymaster-General. As Governor-General of New South Wales, which post he held from 1890-1893, Lord Jersey has had the opportunity of studying Colonial needs at first hand, and his experience in this office has since often stood him in good stead when in debate need has arisen for confuting with the knowledge gained by practical experience the windy periods of orators whose arguments had no basis but theory. From 1904-5 his Lordship was Acting Agent-General for New South Wales in London and in the latter year attended the International Agricultural Conference at Rome as British Delegate.

Lord Jersey has always shown himself actively interested in County affairs. He has been Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for Oxfordshire since 1887, is a member of the Oxfordshire County Council and an Alderman for Middlesex, besides fulfilling the duties of

Justice of the Peace for Middlesex and Oxfordshire and those of a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for Warwickshire. He was formerly a Cornet in the Oxfordshire Yeomanry.

As Chairman of the Light Railway Commission of 1896-1905, Lord Jersey displayed considerable tact and business ability, combined with that patience which is a *sine quâ non* for the proper holding of so important a position. As a County man whose rural journeyings have made him well acquainted with the necessities of outlying districts, his Lordship must view with intense satisfaction the advantages already resulting from even the early stages of the Light Railway movement. While motor cars are the luxury of the well-to-do, the poorer members of the community now possess in the electric tramways a means of locomotion which not only aids them materially in their business undertakings, but also helps them at leisure times to secure some of that fresh air and change of environment which the toilers of to-day find so essential to their well-being.

In the banking world the Earl of Jersey is well known as one of the principal proprietors of Child's Bank. Amongst Freemasons, also, his is a name to conjure with, for he has been Provincial Grand Master of Oxfordshire since 1885.

The Earl of Jersey married in 1872, the Hon. Margaret Elizabeth Leigh, eldest daughter of the second Lord Leigh, and has two sons and three daughters, his heir being known as Viscount Villiers.

The family history of the Villiers is one of great interest. Their descent is traced from the Villiers, Seigneurs of L'Isle Adam, in Normandy, a member of which house came over to England with William the Conqueror. Subsequent to the coming of the Norman, records show that Pagan de Villiers was Lord of Crosby in Lancashire and also possessed Newbold in Nottinghamshire, which his posterity held until the reign of Edward III. This Pagan was a witness to the Foundation Charter of Roger of Poitou to the monastery of Lancaster and flourished in the reigns of William II. and Henry I.

To a Gilbert de Villers King John granted for homage and service "all the mediety which he possessed in the vicarage and mill of Mesnascel." Another descendant of the Norman Villiers, Sir Nicholas de Villiers, in 1268 followed Edward I. to the Holy Land. In the 26th year of Edward III.'s reign, this Nicholas's second son, Geoffery, who had succeeded his elder brother to the the title and estates, was



LADY JERSEY.

one of the knights for the County of Leicester in the Parliament held at Westminster. Sir George Villiers, Knight of Brokesby, was a person of note in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, being Sheriff for the County of Leicester in 1591. Sir George married twice. By his second wife, who survived her husband and was created Countess of Buckingham in 1618, he had three sons, one of whom was the famous George, Duke of Buckingham, the celebrated favourite of James I. and Charles I., and who was the chief promoter of the family fortunes.

Edward, Sir George's second son by his first wife, was in 1620 sent as an Ambassador to Bohemia, and in 1622, as the result of the influence of his half brother, the Duke of Buckingham, was appointed to the Presidency of Munster, in Ireland, on the death of the Earl of Thomond. To the grief of the whole population he died in 1626 and was buried in the Earl of Cork's Chapel at Youghal where these lines attest the esteem in which he was held—

Munster may curse the time when Villiers came
To make us worse by leaving such a name
Of noble parts as none can imitate,
But those whose hearts are married to the State,
But that they press to imitate his fame
Munster may bless the time when Villiers came.

Sir Edward's fifth son, Sir Edward Villiers, Knight of Richmond, was for his gallantry as a military officer knighted by Charles II. in 1680 and was appointed Knight Marshal of the Household and Governor of Tynemouth Castle. From Charles II. he had a grant of the Manor of Richmond. His wife was governess to the Princesses Mary and Anne, daughters of James II., both of whom were afterwards Queens of England. It was the eldest son of this marriage, Edward Villiers, who was the first Earl of Jersey. He was created Baron Villiers of Hoo, County Kent, and Viscount Villiers (peerage of England) in 1691 and Earl of the Island of Jersey (peerage of England) in 1697. He was successively Special Ambassador to the Hague, Ambassador to the States General, and to France. Other offices which he filled were those of Lord Justice of Ireland, Secretary of State, Master of the Horse, Lord Chamberlain of the Household and Knight Marshal. He died in 1711 and it was his grandson, the third Earl of Jersey, who succeeded his kinsman as 6th Viscount Grandison.

It was through the marriage of this third Earl that the Villiers are entitled to quarter the Royal Arms of Plantagenet. In 1733 he

married Lady Anne Egerton, widow of Wriothsley, third Duke of Bedford and daughter of Seroop Egerton, first Duke of Bridgewater, who was directly descended from Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by his marriage with Mary, Queen Dowager of France, sister and co-heir of King Henry VIII.

Besides being Earl of Jersey, the head of the Villiers family is also Viscount Grandison of Limerick in the County of Leitrim, Viscount Villiers of Dartford, and Baron Villiers of Hoo, Kent. Special interest attaches to the Viscounty of Grandison, which was first brought into the family through the wife of the above-mentioned Sir Edward Villiers. Her uncle, Sir Oliver St. John, was in 1620 created Viscount Grandison in the Peerage of Ireland, with remainder to his niece Barbara who, as we have said, was the wife of Sir Edward Villiers. Upon his death in 1630, the 1st Viscount was succeeded by his grand-nephew, William Villiers, the eldest son of Barbara and a zealous partizan of Charles I., for whom he fought so valiantly at Bristol in 1643 that he died from the wounds then received. John, the 5th Viscount, was in 1721 created Earl Grandison in the Peerage of Ireland. Upon his death in 1766 the Earldom became extinct, but he was succeeded in the Viscounty by his kinsman William the 3rd Earl of Jersey, who was one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to Frederick, Prince of Wales, at whose funeral in 1751 he was one of the pall bearers. This Earl's successor and son, the 4th Earl of Jersey, was successively a Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Chamberlain of the Household and Master of the Buckhounds. His son George, the 5th Earl, married in 1804 Sarah Sophia, eldest daughter of John, 10th Earl of Westmorland by Sarah, daughter and sole heir of Robert Child, Esq., of Osterley Park, and by Royal Licence he assumed the additional surname of Child in 1821. He was twice Lord Chamberlain to William IV. and twice Master of the Horse to Queen Victoria. Dying in 1859, he was succeeded by his son George Augustus Frederick, the father of the present holder of the title, who upheld the Conservative interest in Parliament as the Member successively for Honiton, Weymouth and Cirencester.

Osterley Park, the Earl of Jersey's Middlesex seat, possesses an interesting history and has been the scene of many an important and noble gathering. In 1508 it was bequeathed by the then possessor, Hugh Denys, to the Prior and Convent of Sheen, subsequently being conveyed to the Abbess and Convent of Sion. Upon the Suppression of the Monasteries, it was granted by the King to Henry Marquess of Exeter. Reverting to the Crown upon his attainder, it was given in

1557 to Augustus Thier. Between this period and 1570 it came into the possession of Sir Thomas Gresham, to whom London is indebted for its Royal Exchange. Sir Thomas began to rebuild the Manor House, but it was not completed until 1577. Norden describes it as "a faire and stately building of briek" and speaks of "a very faire heronrie" which existed in the Park.

But Sir Thomas found it quite impossible to absolutely leave his money-making behind him in London, and within the park he erected paving, oil, and corn mills, the motive power for which he found in the lakes. On one occasion Queen Elizabeth paid Sir Thomas a visit at Osterley, and took exception to the size of the courtyard before it, thinking the house would look better were it divided into two. With marvellous rapidity, Sir Thomas summoned workmen from London; and while the Queen slept the suggested wall became a fact. Commenting upon the speed with which the work was effected, one of the courtiers, with the punning wit of the day, is said to have observed that "it was no wonder he who could build a Change could so soon change a building"; whilst another, less kind, reflected upon the internal troubles of the Gresham family, by remarking that "a house is more easily divided than united."

Sir Edward Cook was a later resident at Osterley, and after him it was occupied by the Earl of Desmond, who married one of the co-heiresses of the estate, and made Osterley his residence for many years. The next owner was Sir William Waller, the Parliamentary General, who lived here until his death in 1668. The subsequent occupant was Dr. Barton, a great projector known by his treatise published in 1696 on "the expediency of coining the new money lighter," which was written in answer to a pamphlet by Loeke, who advanced the opposite view. By Dr. Barton the estate was mortgaged to Sir Thomas Child, subsequently passing to the Earl of Jersey by his marriage with the grand-daughter of Robert Child, Esq.

The greater portion of Sir Thomas Gresham's structure was pulled down by Sir Francis Child in 1760, when he began to rebuild. In form the house resembles a quadrangle enclosing a central court. Upon the north-east or principal front, where was the court divided to please Queen Elizabeth, there is now a grand portico composed of twelve Ionic columns which support an angular pediment, the tympanum of which, together with the roofing of the portico, is richly ornamented. The stables and one of the square turrets which stand at the corners of the building are the only remaining portions of the mansion erected by Sir Thomas Gresham.

The interior was furnished by Robert Child, Esq., who succeeded to the possession on the death of Sir Francis Child in 1763. The great entrance hall is adorned with stucco work and the staircase is embellished with a painting by Rubens representing the apotheosis of William, Prince of Orange, which was brought from Holland by Sir Francis Child.

In the gallery are pictures by Rubens, Vandyck and Romney, among the most notable of them being portraits of the Earl and Countess of Westmorland and of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. The beautiful library contains a valuable collection of books which are kept in highly carved and ornamental cases. The mansion stands in the centre of a well kept park of some 350 acres, diversified by three broad sheets of water and a quantity of fine timber, the whole comprising a very rich and extensive landscape.

The Earl of Jersey has also a residence at Middleton Park, Bicester. His clubs are the Carlton and the Junior Carlton.



The Right Hon. The Earl Waldegrave, P.C., J.P.



THIS Lordship, who was born on the 2nd March, 1851, is the son of the late Viscount Chewton, and the only daughter of Captain Bastard, R.N. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. Degree. In 1859 he succeeded his grandfather.

From 1886-92 Lord Waldegrave served as a Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria, and again from 1895-96, in which latter year he was appointed Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard, a position he held till the change of Government in 1906. From 1889-96 his Lordship was the second Conservative Whip in the House of Lords, and since 1896 he has been the Chief Whip.

Earl Waldegrave has been an Hon. Commissioner in Lunacy since 1899. He served in the London Rifle Brigade for 28 years and retired in 1901 with the rank of Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel. His Lordship was Chairman of the National Rifle Association from 1891-96 and is at the present time Vice-Chairman, and is always ready to urge the importance of seeing that so far as possible the vital matter of Home Defence is properly provided for.

Earl Waldegrave married in 1874, Lady Mary Dorothea Palmer, daughter of the 1st Earl of Selborne, and has one son, Viscount Chewton, and two daughters.

The noble Earl is a man of wide general knowledge and literary culture. He is well versed in home and foreign matters and is a keen student of the times. A staunch Conservative, his views are by no means of an antiquated or autocratic character. He sees clearly that the spirit of the age is unmistakably in the direction of progress, and so far from being opposed to progress, Lord Waldegrave favours it, providing, of course, that it be of a really constitutional character. He certainly has no sympathy with the policy of the extreme Radicals, considering that the Conservative Party are the truest friends of the people and consequently the better deserving of the country's support.

The surname of this family is derived from a place in Northamptonshire originally written Walgrave. So far back as 1205 a John de Walgrave served as Sheriff of London. His great grandson, Sir Richard Walgrave, Knight of Smallbridge, Suffolk, having represented that County in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., was Speaker of the House of Commons under the latter King.

His son, Sir Richard Walgrave, Knight, in the right of his mother was styled Lord of Bures and Silvesters. He was enjoined, with Lord Clinton, Sir John Howard and Lord Falconbridge, in 1402, to keep the seas, and landing 10,000 men in Brittany won the town of Conquet and Isle of Rhé. His grandson was knighted for valour on Towton Field, March 20th, 1461.

Another celebrated ancestor of the family was Edward Waldegrave, who felt fully the differences of religious opinion shared by the Tudor monarchs. By Edward VI. he was sent to the Tower because he did not forbid the celebration of Mass in the Household of the Princess Mary. When she became Queen he was, of course, in favour and was made by her a Privy Councillor. But the wheel turned again when Elizabeth was on the throne and for a second time he sojourned in the Tower, where he died. His grandson, Sir Edward Waldegrave, was indeed a valiant Knight. At the age of seventy he took up arms on behalf of Charles I. when the Civil War broke out and as some recognition of his prowess he was by the King created a Baronet in 1643. At a skirmish at Saltash in Cornwall, he had the triumph of personally taking forty prisoners. Verily, there were giants in those days!

The 4th Baronet was in 1685 made Baron Waldegrave of Chewton, Somerset, and was appointed Comptroller of the King's Household. James, the 2nd Baron, was made Viscount Chewton and

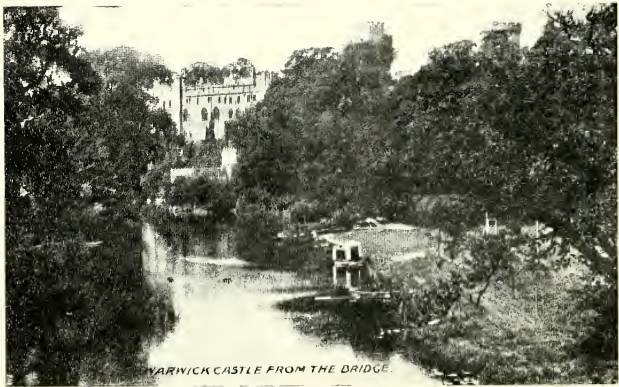
Earl Waldegrave in 1729, also being appointed a Privy Councillor and a Knight of the Garter in 1738.

The 2nd Earl was Governor and Privy Purse to George III. when Prince of Wales, also serving in a similar capacity Prince Edward, Duke of York.

In the neighbourhood of the family seat at Chewton Priory, Bath, and on his other estates, Earl Waldegrave enjoys the reputation of being a very considerate landlord. Both in Somerset and in Middlesex, for which County he is a Justice of the Peace, he is also known as a generous supporter of numerous deserving public movements and institutions. His Lordship is a devoted student of natural history, and is very fond of shooting. He is the owner of a fine gallery of pictures, included in which are some of the best examples of the work of Reynolds and Gainsborough.

Earl Waldegrave's town residence is 20, Bryanston Square, W. His clubs are the Carlton and Constitutional.





Warwick Castle from the Bridge

The Right Hon. The Earl of Warwick, D.L., J.P.



WARWICK Castle, the stately ancestral home of the Grevilles, is, undoubtedly, the most perfect specimen of the baronial castle in existence. The massive towers and walls rise high above the wooded banks of the Avon, as it flows peacefully on its way through "Shakespeare's Country." The Castle, as it now stands, is chiefly a fourteenth Century building, its oldest portion being Cæsar's Tower; whilst Guy's Tower was built in 1394. The first recorded structure on the site formed one of a chain of forts extending from Stafford and Tamworth to the Severn, and was completed by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, about the year A.D. 915.

Next came the Norman Earls, who built a new Castle, which was destroyed in the Wars of the Barons by Sir John Gifford, Simon de Montefort's Lieutenant at Kenilworth. So complete was this devastation that in 1315 the ruins were valued at 6s. 8d. only for the herbage upon them. The first Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, commenced the re-building, which was continued by his son, Thomas de Beauchamp, the 2nd Earl of that name. Sir Fulke Greville, a direct ancestor of the present Earl of Warwick, in the seventeenth century, repaired and added to the Edwardian Castle, and as he left it the fortress has come down to our times with only slight alterations.

The story of the Castle of Warwick is closely interwoven with the historic records of England. It passed, with the Earldom of Warwick, from the Beauchamps, the Nevilles, the Plantagenets, the Dudleys, and the Riches, until in 1605 it was granted to Sir Fulke Greville. Richard Neville, son of the Earl of Salisbury, married, when

quite a boy, Anne, daughter of the Earl of Warwick, known to history as the "King-Maker," and in fiction as "The Last of the Barons." Richard Neville was slain at the Battle of Barnet; his son-in-law, the Duke of Clarence, is popularly believed to have been drowned in a butt of Malmesey wine, having incurred the suspicion of his brother, Edward IV.

The Grevilles are descended in an almost direct line from a family of that name first heard of in the reign of Edward III. In the reign of Henry VIII., Sir Edward Greville won fame and honours at the Battle of the Spurs. He was guardian to Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of Edward Willoughby, and granddaughter of Robert, Lord Brooke, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Beauchamp.

It was expected that the heiress would marry Sir Edward's son, John, but she preferred his younger brother Fulke. She was told that Fulke "had no estate of land to maintain her, and that he was in the King's service of Warre beyond the seas, and therefore his return was very doubtful. Shee replied and said, that shee had an estate sufficient both for him and for herself, and that she would pray for his safeties and wait for his coming." On his return to England he was Knighted, and married the faithful Elizabeth.

His son, Sir Fulke, afterwards enobled by the title of Lord Brooke, was born in 1554, and educated with his cousin, Sir Philip Sidney, at Shrewsbury School. After studying at Oxford and Cambridge he travelled abroad for some years, and on his return was introduced to the Court of Queen Elizabeth, from whom he obtained a grant of Warwick Castle, then in a ruinous condition. At the expense of £20,000, he repaired and adorned the structure, making it—according to Sir William Dugdale—"not only a place of great strength, but of extraordinary delight, with most princely gardens, walls, and thickets, so that it is now the most princely seat that is within the middle parts of this kingdom."

The Gateway, built in the fourteenth Century, is approached by a stone bridge, which has replaced the drawbridge over the moat. The portcullis, however, still exists, flanked on either side by an octagonal turret, and is lowered and drawn up every night and morning.

The Great Hall which was restored at a cost of £18,000, after the great fire in 1871, contains an interesting collection of arms and armour, besides the collected relics of the legendary Guy, Earl of Warwick.



The Courtyard, Warwick Castle.



The Warwick Vase, Warwick Castle.

In the Red Drawing Room are pictures by Rubens, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, and "The Assumption of the Virgin," by Raphael. The Cedar Room—so called from its panels of that wood—contains the famous portraits of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, the Marquess of Montrose, and Prince Rupert, by Van Dyck; two Court beauties by Sir Peter Lely, and numerous busts by Bernini, Nollekens, Bonelli, and a statue of Proserpine by Hiram Power.

The Gilt or Green Drawing Room contains the celebrated picture of Rubens—"Ignatius Loyola." Here also are the portraits of Robert Bertie, Earl Lindsey (Cornelius Janssen), who was wounded and taken prisoner at Edgehill, and died whilst being conveyed to the Castle, and of Prince Rupert, by Van Dyck. In the centre of the room is a splendid table inlaid with precious stones, brought from Venice.

The State Bed-room contains the bedstead and crimson furniture which belonged to Queen Anne, whose portrait by Sir Godfrey Kneller can also be seen there. The walls are hung with tapestry manufactured in Brussels in 1604.

In the Boudoir are the famous portraits of Henry VIII., Anne Boleyn, and Mary Boleyn by Holbein, the Duchess of Cleveland by Lely, and Henry VIII., when young, by Van Dyck. Here also are some exquisite paintings of the Italian School by Andrea del Sarto, Lorenzo di Credi, L. Carracci, and others; and of the Dutch School by Gerard Dow, Teniers, and Van Mieris.

The State Dining Room, built by Francis, Earl of Warwick, in 1770, is a splendid apartment, furnished in the style of that period, containing the equestrian portrait of Charles I. (Van Dyck), Frederick, Prince of Wales (Richardson), and of Auguste, Princess of Wales, with George III. when an infant, by Philips.

The Shakespeare Room, adjoining Cæsar's Tower, contains some valuable MSS of Shakespeare's plays, and some early printed editions of his works. Here are the portraits of Sir Philip Sidney and Shakespeare, by Janssen, and of Mrs. Sildons by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The celebrated Warwick Vase, found in 1770 in a small lake at Hadrien's Villa, near Tivoli, by Sir William Hamilton, then Ambassador to the King of Sicily, and purchased from him by the 2nd Earl of Warwick.

Francis Richard Charles Guy Greville, the present holder of the title, is the son of the 4th Earl and the Lady Anne, daughter of

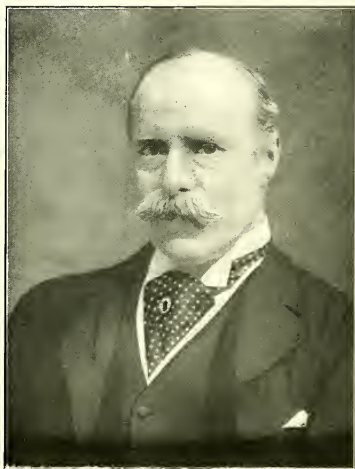
the 8th Earl of Wemyss and March. Born in 1853, he studied at Christ Church, Oxford, and entered Parliament as Conservative Member for East Somerset in 1879, representing that division for six years. In 1888 he successfully contested Colchester, and has twice held the office of Mayor of Warwick. The Earl is a Trustee of Rugby School, Deputy Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, and has been Provincial Grand Master of Essex since 1882. He is also Lord Lieutenant of Essex and a Justice of the Peace. His Lordship takes especial interest in Military matters, being Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Warwickshire Yeomanry; Hon. Colonel of the Essex Imperial Yeomanry, and Hon. Colonel of the Essex Militia.

The Earl married in 1881, Frances Evelyn, daughter of Colonel the Hon. C. H. Maynard, and grand-daughter of the last Viscount Maynard, and Blanche, afterwards Countess of Rosslyn. The Earl and Countess of Warwick have four children; Lord Brooke, the Hon. Maynard Greville, Lady Marjorie—now Viscountess Helmsley—and the little Lady Averil, born in 1904.

Lady Warwick, whose beauty and charm have endeared her to all classes of Society, has of late years taken a great interest in many social and democratic movements. Apart from her good work in the cause of Technical Education, and in connection with the promotion of the study of Horticulture as a Profession for Women, she has been identified with many philanthropic institutions, and both at Warwick, and at her own estate in Essex, has established a complete organisation for the welfare of the poor and the nursing of the sick. She has also founded a Home for Crippled Children at Warwick, and is President of innumerable societies, including the Essex Needlework Guild.

The artistic and literary talents of Lady Warwick are well known. She is the author of a volume on "Warwick Castle and its Earls," dealing with the historic and legendary aspect of her ancestral home, and has written many interesting magazine articles on gardening, which is one of her special hobbies. The Countess is an expert horsewoman, and hunts both with the Warwickshire and Essex Hounds.

The Earl is a member of the Carlton Club; his town address is known as Berwick House, Stable Yard, St. James's Palace, S.W. Easton Lodge, Dunmow, Essex, and Warwick House, St. James, S.W., are the property of the Countess of Warwick.



THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CLARENDON,
P.C., G.C.V.O.

**The Right Hon.
The Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., P.C.**



AMONGST the most valued possessions of the Clarendon family are the beautiful ruins of the ancient historic Castle of Kenilworth. Long before the days of the Conqueror the site was occupied by a Royal residence, which was destroyed in the wars between Edward and Canute.

Henry I. bestowed the Manor of Kenilworth on Geoffrey de Clinton, who erected the earlier portion of the present Castle. It was given to King John by his grandson Henry de Clinton, and remained a Royal residence until the time of Henry III., who granted it to Simon de Montfort. After the Battle of Evesham the rebel forces rallied at the Castle, which was held for six months by the younger de Montfort, but finally capitulated to Henry III.

Kenilworth is best known, however, as the residence of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, to whom it was granted by Queen Elizabeth. The Earl of Leicester spent large sums in restoring the Castle, afterwards entertaining his Sovereign with the splendid pageants described in Sir Walter Scott's novel, "Kenilworth."

During the Civil Wars the Castle was dismantled by the soldiers of Cromwell, and thenceforth abandoned to decay; the walls of the Castle originally enclosed an area of seven acres. The principal portions still remaining are the Gatehouse, Caesar's Tower, the Mervyn

Tower, mentioned in Kenilworth, and the great hall built by John of Gaunt. The Leicester building is in a very ruinous condition. The Castle has belonged to the Clarendon family since the Restoration.

Besides the beautiful ruins of Kenilworth, the Earl of Clarendon possesses a palatial country seat in Hertfordshire, of which County he is Lord Lieutenant. The Grove, near Watford, is a solid and substantial Georgian mansion, situated in the midst of an extensive park. The interior of the mansion is particularly luxurious and comfortable; it contains an extremely interesting collection of pictures, objets d'art, and family heirlooms.

In the entrance hall one of the central attractions is an excellent copy in Gobelin's Tapestry work of Raphael's Cartoon, "The Miraculous Draught of Fishes," which was presented to the late Lord Clarendon by Napoleon III. at the signing of the Treaty of Paris. Another valued possession is a casket of bog oak and silver gilt, inlaid with pearls and precious stones, the gift of the Ladies of Ireland to the wife of the late Earl of Clarendon, upon his Lordship's resigning the appointment of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1852.

In the Corridor leading from the Dome is to be seen a very interesting piece of furniture, a high-backed old chair, containing a Coat of Arms and Crest with the inscription:—This oak was found in Carr Moss, County Down, and presented to the Countess of Clarendon by the Marquess of Downshire, 1849.

Amongst other priceless family heirlooms are a silver vase, ornamented with gold filigree work, which was presented to the father of the present Earl by the Spanish Patriots at Madrid, where he had held the post of Minister Plenipotentiary on his returning to England in 1835, and a gold medal struck by order of the Spanish Government, as a mark of their appreciation of his services "to the cause of Constitutional Freedom."

A weird ghost story is told of a former owner, Lord Doneraile, who while making alterations to the house between the years 1748 and 1749 discovered evidence on the walls of the kitchen to the effect that in former times, that particular part of the basement had been used as a chapel. This fact has been curiously perverted by the villagers, who believe that "on stormy nights Lord Doneraile, mounted on a phantom horse and accompanied by phantom hounds, is condemned to pursue a ghostly fox as a punishment for having turned the chapel into a kitchen."

Although the mansion itself dates only from the eighteenth century, the earliest records of the estate show that as far back as 1408, it belonged to John Heydon, who died in that year. "The Grove" remained in the Heydon family until 1602, when it was sold to Sir Clement Scudamore. After many other changes of ownership, the estate was sold, in 1750, to the Hon. Thomas Villiers, afterwards Lord Clarendon.

Many of the splendid pictures at "The Grove" are part of the famous collection formed by Edward Hyde, Lord High Chancellor of England. When the Earl of Clarendon fled to France, Clarendon House was sold, and the pictures were taken to the house of his son, Henry Viscount Cornbury, afterwards 2nd Earl of Clarendon. In 1753, after the decease of the 4th Earl of Clarendon, the collection was divided between his two daughters, Jane, Countess of Essex, ancestress of the present Earl of Clarendon, and Catherine, Duchess of Queensbury.

Amongst the pictures at "The Grove," which represent the share of the Countess of Essex, the following portraits by Vandyck, are of special interest:—Arthur Lord Capell, who was "murdered for his loyalty," after the raising of the siege of Colchester in 1648; his wife, Lady Elizabeth Capell, daughter of Sir Charles Morison; James Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lennox, born 1612, who was a Privy Councillor, Lord Stewart, and Warden of the Cinque Ports; Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, who married Lady Alatheia, daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and was confined to the Tower, for allowing his son, Lord Maltravers, to marry Lady Elizabeth Lennox without the King's consent. One of the finest portraits in the collection is that of Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I (by Vandyke).

In the Dining-room there is a large life-size picture (by Vandyke) portraying James Stanley, the 7th Earl of Derby, his wife, Charlotte de la Tremouilles, and their daughter Katherine. The Countess is known to history for her brave defence of Lathom House in 1644, against the Parliamentarians, until relieved by Prince Rupert; in 1651 she also defended the Isle of Man of which her husband, who perished at the hands of the rebels, had possessed the seigniorial rights.

There is also a splendid portrait of the Marquess of Newcastle, born 1592, who twice had the honour of entertaining Charles I. and Henrietta Maria at Welbeck and Bolsover.

The fine portraits of Lord and Lady Cornbury, Diana, daughter of Francis, 4th Earl of Bedford, and of the Lord Chancellor

Clarendon in his official robes, are the work of Sir Peter Lely, Honthorst, Dahl, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Wissing, Hudson, and several well-known modern painters are also represented.

In 1749, "The Grove" was inherited by Lord Doneraile's cousin, Elizabeth St. Leger, who sold it in 1753 to the Hon. Thomas Villiers, who was in 1756, granted the title of Baron Hyde of Hindon, Wilts., and in 1776, created Earl of Clarendon. His wife was Charlotte, daughter of William Capell, 3rd Earl of Essex, and Jane, eldest daughter of Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon and Rochester. In 1573, on the death of the above mentioned Henry Hyde, the Earldoms of Clarendon, Hyde, and Rochester and the numerous subsidiary titles became extinct in the family of Hyde; however, the Earldom of Clarendon was revived in Thomas Villiers, from whom descends the present holder of the title.

Lord Clarendon, who has of late years played no inconsiderable part in public affairs, is a familiar figure at Court, and a personal friend of the King. From 1900-05 he occupied the post of Lord Chamberlain to the Royal Household, fulfilling with marked success the responsible duties attached to this position at the time of the Coronation. He was Aide-de-Camp to the late Queen Victoria, and holds the same post in the present reign.

Eldest son of the 4th Earl of Clarendon and the Lady Katharine, daughter of the 1st Earl of Verulam, Edward Hyde Villiers, the present peer, was born in 1846, and succeeded his father as 5th Earl in 1870. Educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, he took his M.A. degree, and gained honours in the Classical Tripos. He entered Parliament in 1869, as Liberal Unionist member for Brecon. In 1876, he married the Lady Caroline Elizabeth Agar, who died in 1894. The late Lady Clarendon was a daughter of the 3rd Earl of Normanton. Lord Clarendon's eldest sister is married to the Earl of Derby, and he is connected by descent or marriage with many of the noblest families of England.

The 1st Earl of Clarendon, holder of the title which afterwards fell into abeyance, was Edward Hyde, the great English Statesman and Historian, who lived at the time of the Stuarts. He was the friend and confidential adviser of Charles I., and was the Author of a "History of the Great Rebellion," said to be an apology for and vindication of Charles I., a "History of the Civil War," which is a continuation of his first Work, and Autobiography,



The Grove, Watford.

also a series of Pamphlets on various subjects. He died at Rouen in 1674, after a stormy and eventful career.

George William Frederick Villiers, 4th Earl of Clarendon, and Father of the present peer, was born in 1800. He was educated for the Diplomatic service. He was appointed Ambassador at Madrid, in 1833, but becoming Lord Clarendon on the death of his uncle (1838) he returned and was appointed Lord Privy Seal in the Melbourne Administration.

Though a Whig he supported Sir Robert Peel in the Repeal of the Corn Laws, joined Lord John Russell's Administration as President of the Board of Trade (1846) and went to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant where he won great praise for his wisdom in dealing with the Smith O'Brien discontents. His diplomatic skill was utilized at the Congress of Paris; at the time of his death (1870) he was Foreign Minister under Mr. Gladstone. His brother, Mr. Charles Villiers, who died only a few years since, lived to a great age, and was known as the Father of the House of Commons.

The present Earl of Clarendon, apart from his position at Court, has occupied other important public appointments, and is a man of wide and varied interests. He has been Lord Lieutenant of Hertfordshire since 1892, and is Hon. Colonel of the Herts Imperial Yeomanry. In outdoor sports such as hunting, shooting, and cricket, Lord Clarendon has always taken the keenest interest. He is also said to be fond of billiards, and is a member of Brooks's, the Marlborough, and the Turf Clubs.



The Right Hon. The Earl Fortescue,

D.L., J.P.



*Forte Scutum,
Salus Ducum.
A Strong Shield,
Doth Safety Yield.*



UCH is the motto of the illustrious family of Fortescue, from which their name is derived. From the time of the fifteenth century the Fortescues have been a power in the land, the first mentioned ancestor of the race being William Fortescue, who was living in the year 1406. We next hear of the Governor of Meaux, and his two sons, the elder of whom became Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. The younger, the celebrated Sir John Fortescue, was Lord Chief Justice of England, and for a short time Lord Chancellor, in the reign of Henry VI.

Sir John Fortescue was born towards the close of the fourteenth century, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He next studied law "in the famous Hostel called Lincoln's Inn," writes Prince in his *Devonshire Worthies*. "A great and happy progress did this gentleman make in these studies, and so long and with such exemplary industry, did he continue his residence in this house that he became one of the Governors thereof." He rose in 1442 to the position of Chief Justice of the King's Bench. As a judge, Fortescue was highly commended for his wisdom, gravity and uprightness, and enjoyed great favour with the King.

He held his office during the remainder of the reign of Henry VI., to whom he steadily adhered in the stormy times which followed.

In 1463 he accompanied Queen Margaret and her court in their exile on the Continent, and returned with them afterwards to England. During his wanderings abroad Sir John Fortescue wrote his celebrated work *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*, on which his fame rests, for the instruction of the young Prince Edward, in the form of a dialogue between himself and his pupil. Another of his works, *The Governace of England*, written in English, was not printed until 1714. A new edition was brought out in 1886.

On the defeat of the Lancastrian Party, he made his submission to Edward IV., from whom he received a free pardon in 1471, and retired to his seat at Ebrington, where he died at an advanced age. He was the father of Martin Fortescue, ancestor of the Fortescues of Buckland Filleigh, Dromisken, and Ravensdale, and of the Fortescues, Lords Clermont.

It is stated that from the reign of Henry VI. to about the end of the seventeenth century, no fewer than eleven sheriffs of the name of Fortescue officiated in the County, no other family affording so many. In the reign of Henry VII. Sir Adrian Fortescue did good service at Calais, while a Sir John Fortescue is mentioned as being tutor of Greek and Latin to Queen Elizabeth, who appointed him Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a member of the Privy Council. The Queen would say, "Two men outdid her expectations, Fortescue for integrity, and Walsingham for subtilty of office services.

In the same reign, Sir Barnard Drake, a relative of the great Sir Francis married a daughter of the Fortescues of Filleigh. In the church of that village is a monument dated 1570—erected by Sir Barnard to the memory of his brother-in-law, Richard Fortescue. The effigy of the squire is represented in a complete suit of armour, with sword and spurs. The hands are up-lifted as if in prayer, while underneath is the following quaint legend:—

Fforget who can yf that he lyft to see,
Ffortescue of Ffylleghte the seventh of that degrec,
Remembrance of a frynde his brother Drake doth showe,
Presenting this unto the eyes of moo,
Hurtful to none, and fryndly to the moste,
The earth his bones, the heavens possesse his goste.

During the Great Rebellion, the house of Fortescue gave many of its sons to the Royalist Cause. Sir Nicholas Fortescue, Knight of Malta, was slain in Lancashire; Sir Edmund Fortescue of Fallapit, High Sheriff for Charles I., Governor of the Castle of Salcombe also fought for the King, while Sir Faithful Fortescue, son of John Fortescue, of Filleigh, who married a daughter of the Chichester family, rendered good service to Charles whom he joined at Edgehill.

In 1721, Sir Hugh Fortescue was summoned to Parliament as Lord Clinton, having inherited that title through his maternal grandmother, Margaret, co-heiress of Theophilus Earl of Lincoln, and Baron Clinton. In 1746 he was created Baron Fortescue of Castlehill, Devon, and Earl of Clinton. The latter title died with him; the barony of Clinton passed to another branch of the family, while the barony of Fortescue devolved upon his half-brother Matthew, whose eldest son Hugh was created Viscount Ebrington and Earl Fortescue in 1789. He married Hester, daughter of the Rt. Hon. George Grenville, and sister of the 1st Marquess of Buckingham.

The 2nd Earl Fortescue married Lady Susan Ryder, daughter of the 1st Earl of Harrowby and was the father of the late Earl Fortescue, who held many important public offices. He was Private Secretary to Viscount Melbourne (1840), Lord of the Treasury (1846), and Secretary to the Poor Law Board from 1847-51. In the course of these and other public duties—which included visiting the Military Hospitals—Lord Fortescue contracted an illness which shattered his health, and necessitated his partial retirement.

Before being called to the Upper House, Lord Fortescue had been elected member for Barnstaple, and later on, for Marylebone. He was the author of many social and political pamphlets, including a "Lecture on the Health of Towns (1845), "Official Salaries" (1854), "Representative Self Government for London (1854), "Public Schools for the Middle Classes" (1864), and "Our Last Leap in the Dark" (1884). In politics the late Earl was always a staunch Liberal Unionist; he married Georgina, daughter of the Right Hon. George Dawson Danver, who died in 1866.

The present Earl Fortescue who succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1905, bears the Christian name of Hugh, which has been held by so many of his race. Born in 1854, he was educated at Harrow, continuing his studies at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree in 1879. Two years later he entered Parliament as the Liberal Member for Tiverton, which constituency he

represented until 1885. From that year until 1886 he sat for West Devon, and from 1886-92 represented the same division as a Liberal-Unionist.

Earl Fortescue is an Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King. He is also His Majesty's Lieutenant for Devon, and is Hon. Colonel of the North Devon Yeomanry.

His Lordship married in 1886, Emily, daughter of Lord Harlech. He is the owner of three estates in the West Country—Castlehill, Exmoor in Somerset, and Weare Gifford. The latter, however, is now occupied by His Honour Judge Cecil Hugh Wriothlesley Beresford, B.A.

Weare Gifford—now Weare Hall—is an interesting structure of the fifteenth century, consisting of a central block with wings; for some years it was used as a farmhouse, but was restored in 1832 by the late Hon. George Fortescue. The embattled gatehouse remains, also the dining hall (said to be the finest hall of its period still left in England) with its beautiful carved oak panelling and roof. The Fortescues obtained the Manors of Weare Gifford and Filleigh by the marriage of Martin Fortescue, son of the Chief Justice, with an heiress of the Densell family, who represented the Giffords in the female line. For many generations Weare Gifford was the principal seat of the Fortescues.

Castlehill, which has long been their residence, was greatly improved and enlarged in the early part of the nineteenth century. It is a stately mansion, standing on a finely wooded height, the summit of which is crowned by some artificial ruins, covered with ivy, built to resemble a castle.

Around the mansion is a well timbered park of over eight hundred acres, containing an avenue of trees, nearly a mile long. Many old buildings and ruins are scattered about the grounds, including "The Temple, which bears the date 1772."

The reversion of Exmoor was purchased by the late Lord Fortescue from Sir F. W. Knight, who died in 1897. The town residence of the present Earl Fortescue is 36, Lowndes Street, S.W. He is a member of the Travellers' and Brooks's Club.



THE LATE THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF MANSFIELD, P.C.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Mansfield.



HOUGH its distant views have been somewhat curtailed by the incessant growth of London and its outer rings, Ken Wood, the Middlesex seat of the Earl of Mansfield, is one of the most beautiful estates in the County. Those who are experts in forestry believe that the mighty oaks and beeches still to be seen in its verdant glades are the real descendants of the primæval giants of the ancient Forest of Middlesex, of which Ken Wood was once an integral part.

As to the origin of the name, historians have suggested several theories based upon the different spellings which have at various times been used, namely Caenwood, Kanewood, Canewood and Kenwood. Lysons believed it was not improbable that both this estate and what he describes as "the neighbouring hamlet of Kentish Town, which in old records is written Kentesstonne," were both called after the name or title of some very remote possessor. He calls to mind that one of the Deans of St. Paul's was a Reginald de Kentewode and suggests that either he or one of his ancestors derived their name from living near a wood so called. Loudon prefers to think that the name was derived from the "kerns" or oaks with which its site was formerly covered; while Lloyd holds the opinion that it is simply taken from the Norman town of Caen, because the Conqueror after coming to England gave the lands to a relation of his own who, having associatious with the French town, decided to call his new possessions after it.

The earliest mention found of Ken Wood dates from the time of the suppression of the Monasteries, when records show that the monks of Waltham had an estate in the parish of St. Pancras called Canelond with woods, fishponds, etc., of the yearly value of £13.

Between 1640 and 1642, Sir James Harrington resided at Ken Wood. He was so active a Commonwealth man that he deemed it wiser to flee over the seas when the Restoration was brought about in order to escape the arrest which nearly overtook him.

Subsequently, Mr. John Bill the younger, whose father, John Bill, one of the King's printers, had been sequestered for delinquency by the Long Parliament, acquired the property. Before making his purchase he wrote and asked the advice of Sir Harry Vane who was then (1658) resident at Hampstead. Sir Harry reported that "the estate of Ken Wood appears to me to require handling well. The home desmesne is particularly good and capable of much improvement." He goes on to say that he considers the price asked is too high by £100 and, in fine, advises young Bill to leave the matter alone. But Mr. Bill evidently preferred to disregard this pronouncement, for he completed the purchase in 1660. The estate was then described as consisting of 250 acres of land, well covered with timber, while the house is mentioned as "a capital messuage of brick, wood and plaster." Amongst other appanages of the estate there were eight cottages, the fishponds which had formerly supplied the monks of Waltham with their fastday fish, and a windmill which was no doubt the Manor Mill and a source of profit to the Lord, since all the tenants were compelled to grind their corn there at his own price.

It was barely a year later that Mr. Bill had for his neighbours the Fifth Monarchy men, those politico-religious enthusiasts whose leaders, having been imprisoned in consequence of their conspiracy against Cromwell in 1657, had but recently been liberated. Under the command of Venner, a militant cooper, they were driven out of London and took refuge in Ken Wood. There for three days in mid-winter flew their banner with its wild motto, "The King Jesus with their heads at the gate," and there they kept their stronghold till Raresby rode out from the City with a band of soldiers and surrounded them. Venner showed fight to the last and was not taken until severely wounded.

Mr. Bill died in 1680 and the estate then passed into the hands of other families. In 1698 it was the home of Mr. William Bridges, Surveyor General of the Ordnance. When Mackey wrote his "Tour

through England" in 1720, Ken Wood had become the property of Dale, an upholsterer who had purchased it as a result of his speculations in connection with "The South Sea Bubble." But his good fortune did not hold long, for he mortgaged it to Lord Hay for £1,575. He was unable to redeem his pledge and in October, 1724, the Courts ordered him within six months to pay the mortgagee the sum of £1,907 7s. 6d. This he was unable to do and the estate consequently passed into Lord Hay's possession.

The matter is especially interesting as showing how the value of the estate had increased. Whereas in the time of Henry VIII. the monks of Waltham only considered it to be worth £13 per annum, and in 1724 a portion of it which covered twenty-two acres was considered to be worth less than £100 per acre; yet, by 1892, when the late Lord Mansfield sold part of it for public purposes, he was able to demand his price of £1,000 per acre and also to insist upon certain fencing, etc., being carried out by the purchaser.

In the same year that Lord Hay recovered the estate, the famous Duke of Argyle purchased it and at his death left it to his nephew, Lord Bute. The latter married the only daughter of the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montague, the some time friend and correspondent of Horace Walpole and Pope. To pay his debts, he sold it in 1755 to Lord Mansfield, the famous Judge and the lifelong companion and friend of some of the greatest wits of his time.

Lord Chief Justice Mansfield was one of the principal founders of the fortune of his House which traces its descent from Sir William Murray of Tullibardine who died about 1511 leaving issue William, ancestor of the Dukes of Atholl and Sir Andrew Murray, who married the heiress of Balvaire.

Sir David Murray (of Gospertie), 1st Viscount Stormont, was the cupbearer of James VI. He became a great favourite with that monarch, having been instrumental in saving his life from the attempt made upon it by the Earl of Gowrie and his brother. In 1603 he accompanied the King to England and was created Lord Scone in 1605, having previously obtained a grant of the Abbey of Scone. In 1621 he was created Viscount Stormont.

His descendant was the celebrated 1st Earl of Mansfield, William Murray. He was a younger son of the 5th Viscount Stormont, and was born at Scone, March 2nd, 1705. He received his education at Westminster School and Christchurch, Oxford. Being called to the Bar

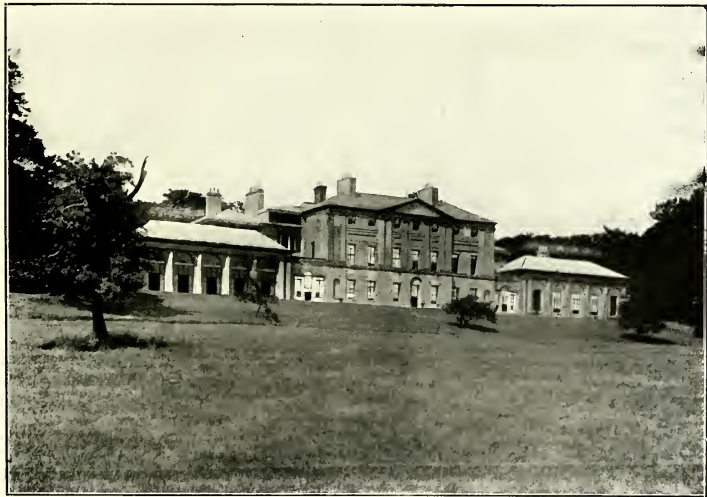
in 1730, he subsequently attained the highest reputation in his profession, his eloquence earning for him the appellation of "the silver-tongued Murray." In 1742 he was appointed Solicitor General, becoming in 1754 Attorney General. Two years later he was made Lord Chief Justice of England, being at the same time elevated to the peerage as Baron Mansfield of Mansfield in the County of Nottingham. In 1776 he was created Earl of Mansfield in the Peerage of Great Britain.

Of critics the 1st Earl has had many, but all who have studied his life have acknowledged his possession of the virtues of courage, faith and self reliance. His clients, of whom Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, was one, were not slow to discover his good points. That George II. thoroughly appreciated him is seen from the following anecdote. When Lord Mansfield was appointed Attorney General, he felt there was a possibility of his loyalty to the Hanoverian cause being attacked in the House of Commons, and on the ground that the holder of so important a post should not be even suspected of high treason, offered to resign. The King's reply proved his discernment, for it was—"Sir, were I able to replace you with as able a man as yourself, I might, perhaps, permit you to give up your place."

It was from Lord Mansfield's lips that first fell the celebrated dictum that the air of England is too pure for a slave to breathe and that every man who inhales it is free, this being his decision pronounced in favour of a runaway negro, James Somerset. As a Judge he also decided against the barbarous custom of wrecking; he was in favour of freedom of religious opinion; gave literary copyright to authors and is considered to have been "the founder of the commercial law of the country."

That he knew how to be good to those less fortunate than himself is shown by an old record which preserves the fact that on January 1st, 1773, he entertained at Ken Wood (a spelling which he himself is always said to have favoured) four hundred people, giving each after dinner half a crown and a quartern loaf.

But in June, 1780, he became unpopular by reason of his voting in favour of the Bill for the relief of Catholics. In the course of the Gordon Riots the mob became so inflamed by this knowledge that they sacked his house at Bloomsbury, burning his library and valuable notebooks, and doing calculable damage to the extent of £30,000. Not satisfied with thus having shown their views, they proceeded to march to Ken Wood, intent upon doing similar mischief there. They were frustrated by the tactful behaviour of the landlord of The Spaniards



KEN WOOD, HIGHGATE.

Inn, which stands just outside the walls of the Ken Wood desmense. The weather was hot, the mob tired and thirsty. The landlord invited as many as could to rest at The Spaniards and enjoy his famous ale ; while the rest of the crowd were, at his instigation, encouraged to camp in the roadway while they enjoyed the contents of barrels hastily procured from the Ken Wood cellars. Meanwhile, urgent messengers were sent Citywards, with the result that the military appeared to find a mob whose truculence had vanished under the soothing influence of drink, and Ken Wood was saved.

Lord Mansfield's freedom from vindictiveness is seen in his acquittal of Lord George Gordon who, for his part in the riots, was tried before him on a charge of high treason.

He was utterly opposed to the severe tendency of the laws of his day. On one occasion he was trying a man accused of stealing a trinket. So that the extreme sentence might be avoided, Lord Mansfield urged the jury to declare the value of the article as less than ten shillings. The jeweller pleaded that its chief worth lay in the fashioning of it, whereupon the Lord Chief Justice said—" Gentlemen, we ourselves stand in need of mercy. Let us not hang a man for the fashion's sake."

In 1788 Lord Mansfield resigned his office, and spent the remainder of his time at Ken Wood. With the 2nd Earl of Mansfield it was also a very favourite residence. He was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the opposition to the attempt made in his time to enclose parts of Hampstead Heath. In 1835 the 3rd Earl and his Countess had the honour of entertaining at Ken Wood King William IV. and Queen Adelaide, their Majesties being present at a garden party held there. Their semi-state entry into Hampstead, and the many joys which marked the occasion are still remembered in the locality.

Succeeding his grandfather (who lived to the advanced age of 92 and was for many years the " Father " of the House of Lords) in 1898, the 5th Earl was for years an honoured and always popular figure in Highgate and Hampstead, for he entered keenly into the local life of the districts and conscientiously did his utmost to promote the best welfare of the people in numerous ways. Always hospitable and generous, Lord Mansfield was ever ready to bestow his influence and even when he was unable to be personally present he would frequently lend the spacious grounds of Ken Wood for public purposes.

Born in 1860 he was the eldest of the five sons of the late Viscount Stormont, son of the 4th Earl of Mansfield by his marriage with Emily Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir John Atholl Macgregor, 3rd Baronet of Macgregor. For some years he served in the Grenadier Guards, but after his father's death in 1893 he retired in order to assist his grandfather in the management of the property. But at the time of the South African War he showed his readiness to actively aid his country by joining the Royal Guards Reserve Regiment in which he stayed until it was disbanded in 1901.

In Scotland, as in Highgate, Lord Mansfield was active in aiding the administrative work of the districts in which his property was situated, serving as member of School Boards, District and County Committees and in other ways taking the position to which his large possessions entitled him. He presided with success over one of the Scottish private bill procedure committees and was Chairman of the Royal Commission on Physical Culture in Scotland.

Unionist in politics, Lord Mansfield was at the head of the organisation of the party in Perthshire and was an active supporter of the Unionist Associations of Hampstead and St. Pancras. His sudden death on April 29, 1906, from acute pneumonia, at his Castle of Comlongon, Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire, came as a sad blow to the large circle of his admirers who had learned to honour him for the manly way in which he always upheld the dignity of his race.

He was succeeded by Alan David Murray, the present and 6th Earl of Mansfield, his elder surviving brother and the third son of the late Viscount Stormont, who was born in October, 1864. He was educated at Charterhouse and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. From 1886-94 he was a Lieutenant in the Black Watch, being adjutant from 1889-1903. He has been a Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod (Order of the Thistle) from 1895.

Lord Mansfield married in 1899 his cousin, Margaret Helen Mary, second daughter of Rear Admiral Sir Malcolm Macgregor, 4th Baronet of Macgregor by his wife the daughter and heir of the 9th Earl of Antrim.

His Lordship's elder brother, the Hon. Andrew Murray of the Cameron Highlanders, was killed in South Africa, while in command of Lovat's Scouts.

Ken Wood is picturesquely situated, the grounds being of a very diversified character by reason of the extensive woodlands and

the water. Amongst the treasures which the house contains are an original portrait of Pope, presented by him to the 1st Earl of Mansfield, an antique bust of Homer in white marble (which also belonged to Pope), an original half length portrait of Garrick and a head of Betterton, said to have been painted by Pope. The 1st Earl's possession of this last was evidently regarded with great admiration, for it is said that as a consequence of the burning of his Bloomsbury house some hundreds of people called at Ken Wood to ask if Pope's portrait was saved.

The library, a beautiful apartment some 60ft by 21ft, decorated by Adam and ornamented with paintings by Zucchi, holds also paintings by Claud and Teniers. In the dining room is a fine portrait of Lord Chief Justice Mansfield by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Several trees in the grounds are said to have been planted by the 1st Earl, notably the cedars of Lebanon near the house, three of which stand at the angles of an equilateral triangle and, unlike most of their kind, grow from 50ft to 60ft high without branches. The trunk of the largest measures in girth 14ft.

In addition to Ken Wood, the Earl of Mansfield is the owner of three Scottish seats, namely—Scone Palace, Perthshire; Shaw Park, Clackmannanshire; and Comlongon, Dumfriesshire.





THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL CADOGAN, K.G.

The Right Hon. The Earl Cadogan, K.G.



WHO of the most interesting personages in Society life of to-day are undoubtedly the Earl and Countess of Cadogan, who most happily show how charming a life can be spent when health, wealth and intellect combine to form a dignified, harmonious whole. Middlesex has every reason to feel proud that it enjoys the honour of ranking so great a nobleman as the Earl amongst its County Justices, for it is the presence of such honourable men as he who lend the requisite dignity to County administrative affairs.

George Henry Cadogan, 5th Earl Cadogan, Viscount Chelsea, Baron Cadogan of Oakley in the Peerage of Great Britain and Baron Oakley in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, was born in Durham on the 12th May, 1840. The family of which he is the head is a Welsh one which dates back authentically to the thirteenth century. The member of it first raised to the peerage was Major-General William Cadogan who had a brilliant military career and after taking part in the campaigns of the famous Duke of Marlborough, whom he succeeded as Chief in command of the Army, was created Baron Cadogan of Reading, Baron Cadogan of Oakley, Viscount Caversham and Earl Cadogan. He died in 1726 without issue, when all his titles lapsed, with the exception of that of Baron Cadogan of Oakley, of which the remainder, in default of issue, was by the terms of its creation limited to his brother Charles, who is the ancestor of the present Earl.

In 1717 that nobleman married Elizabeth, daughter of the eminent physician, Sir Hans Sloane. As a result of this alliance, the Manor of Chelsea came into the possession of the Cadogan family. By George III. the 3rd Baron was created Viscount Chelsea, the title of Earl Cadogan being also conferred upon him at the same time. Upon the 3rd Earl Cadogan the Barony of Oakley was bestowed by William IV. in recognition of his distinguished services as an Admiral in the Royal Navy.

The present Earl, who is a grand-nephew of the famous Duke of Wellington, was sent at the age of thirteen to Eton, going in 1859 to Christchurch, Oxford, where he was distinguished by his earnestness of mind and his indomitable perseverance.

A political career from the first appealed to his Lordship and at the General Election of 1868 he endeavoured to storm Bury which was then a Radical constituency. Although he was not returned he had the satisfaction of knowing that he greatly reduced the previous majority and at a bye-election of 1873 he was sent to the Commons as the Member for Bath. However, he only sat for a very brief period, for his father dying on the 8th of June in the same year he succeeded him as the 5th Earl Cadogan.

But his advancement by no means checked Earl Cadogan's determination to distinguish himself in the political world, and on his first appearance in the Gilded Chamber he had the gratification of seconding the address to the Throne, discharging his duty so well that he was recognised as a man likely to make his mark on the affairs of his time. He very quickly became known as a speaker of great ability and in his speeches delivered at meetings in the country proved remarkable for his caustic criticism of the policy of his opponents.

His abilities being recognised by Lord Beaconsfield, Earl Cadogan was, in 1875 appointed Under Secretary for War, an appointment rendered of greater importance than usual, consequent upon the troublous state of European politics at the time. This position he held until 1878 when, upon Lord Derby's retirement from the Ministry, many transferences were necessary. The Chief Secretaryship for Ireland being filled by Mr. James Lowther, Lord Cadogan was appointed to succeed him as Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, a post which provided him with the requisite scope for the exercise of his diplomatic talents.

On the 25th March, 1875, in the House of Lords a vote of censure was moved on the Government for its mismanagement of

Colonial Affairs. The speech which the Earl Cadogan delivered in reply, defending the Government policy in South Africa, has ever since ranked as one of the finest made by him.

In 1886 Lord Cadogan was appointed Lord Privy Seal without a seat in the Cabinet, which, however, he joined a year later. In 1887 the management of Irish Legislative business in the House of Lords was entrusted to his care. The Government's Land Bill of that year was first introduced by him into the Upper House, and he was largely responsible for its ultimately passing. It was his share in the debates on this thorny question which induced Lord Salisbury to invite his Lordship to enter the Cabinet.

From 1895-1902, Earl Cadogan held the high office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in this appointment reached the high water mark of a brilliant political career. His reign at Dublin Castle proved eminently popular, for with the aid of his gracious Countess, he succeeded in establishing a lasting repute for the brilliancy of his Courts. But it was not only by those who shared in the brightness of the period that Earl Cadogan was applauded. In their turn, he paid equal attention to the poor of the Emerald Isle, and during his term of office, worked most zealously, and to an extent successfully, in ameliorating the hardness of their lot.

Earl Cadogan is an Hereditary Trustee of the British Museum and a Magistrate for Norfolk as well as for Middlesex. Since 1886 he has been Hon. Colonel of the 5th (Militia) Batt. Royal Fusiliers, and was formerly Major in the Royal Westminster Militia. In 1900 he was the first Mayor of Chelsea.

His Lordship married in 1865, the Lady Beatrix Jane Craven, V.A., fourth daughter of the 2nd Earl of Craven. His heir, Viscount Chelsea, was formerly the Member of Parliament for Bury.

Culford Hall, the Suffolk County seat of the Cadogan family, is one of the country homes which has been honoured by a visit from their Majesties the King and Queen, who in the autumn of 1905 were entertained there by the Earl and Countess Cadogan. The occasion was one the memory of which will linger long throughout the country side, for the festivities were marked with magnificence almost mediæval in character, and no effort was left unspared to heighten the artistic effect of the welcome offered to a beloved King and Queen.

Lord Cadogan's town house is Chelsea House, Cadogan Place, S.W., and his clubs the Carlton, St. Stephen's and White's.



Lowther Castle.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale, D.C.



OLONEL Hugh Cecil Lowther, 5th Earl of Lonsdale, of Lowther Castle and other seats in the North Country, comes of a distinguished race whose ancestors settled in the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland at a very remote period. The name of the Family and Lordship owes its origin to the river Lowther or Louder, signifying the "Dark Water" which rolls on its course to the west of the Mansion which has been their home since the time of Edward I.

The Lowthers have played no inconsiderable part in the pages of English History. We hear of Hugh Lowther, who fought at Agincourt; of Sir Richard Lowther, who as High Sheriff of Cumberland in the reign of Elizabeth, was entrusted with the custody of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots on her way to Carlisle Castle. He incurred the wrath of Queen Elizabeth by allowing Mary to receive the visit of the Duke of Norfolk, who was suspected of plotting for her release. Sir Richard Lowther was Warden of the Western Marshes, and three times Commissioner between England and Scotland.

The fourth in descent from him was created Viscount Lonsdale, this title, however, became extinct in 1750. His successor, James Lowther, born in 1736, who married Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Bute, was created Earl of Lonsdale in May, 1784. This title also

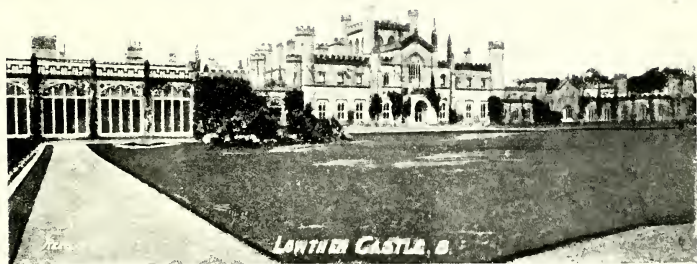
became extinct, but was restored in the early years of the nineteenth century, in the person of Sir William Lowther, a descendant of Viscount Lonsdale.

The 1st Earl of the revived title, created in 1807, was the great grandfather of the Right Hon. James William Lowther, Speaker of the House of Commons, and also of the present peer. The 2nd Earl, who died in 1872, held numerous high official appointments. He was Chairman of the Metropolitan Road Commission from its formation in 1826, and Lord President of the Privy Council in 1852.

The present holder of the title, born in 1857, is the son of the 3rd Earl, by his marriage with Emily, daughter of St. George Caulfield, of Donemon Castle, Roscommon. He was educated at Eton, entered the Army, and is now Colonel of the Westmoreland and Cumberland Imperial Yeomanry, Hon. Colonel of the 3rd Battalion Border Regiment, and of the 1st Cumberland Volunteer Artillery, having been associated with the latter regiment since 1884. He was Assistant Adjutant-General for the Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa in 1900. Lord Lonsdale also holds the Hereditary offices of Lord Warden of the West Marshes, and Admiral of the Coasts of Cumberland and Westmoreland. His Lordship is married to Lady Grace Cecilie Gordon, daughter of the 10th Marquess of Huntly.

The Earl of Lonsdale enjoys the personal friendship of the Kaiser, who has visited Lowther Castle on more than one occasion. His last visit took place in November, 1902, soon after the Coronation, when, after a short visit to the King at Sandringham, he arrived at Lowther for a few days shooting. In spite of the cold weather his visit was a most enjoyable one. A distinguished house party had been invited to meet the Emperor, including the Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie, the Dowager Countess of Lonsdale, Lord and Lady Churchill, Lady Juliet Lowther—now Lady Juliet Duff—and Admiral Sir John Fullerton.

On Saturday night after dinner the Kaiser invested Lord Lonsdale with the insignia of the 1st Class of the Order of the Prussian Crown, King Edward having given the Earl permission to accept the distinction. On Sunday morning the Emperor and the other guests attended divine service in the old parish church of Lowther, about half-a-mile north-west of the Castle. In the afternoon he renewed his acquaintance with some of the principal features of the Castle which has been the home of the Lowthers for so many centuries.



Lower Castle.

The suite of rooms occupied by the Kaiser were situated in the older and more secluded portion of Lord Lonsdale's historic seat, and commanded an extensive view over the gardens of the South Front away to where the mighty peaks of Helvellyn and Skiddaw are outlined in the shadowy horizon.

The State Bedroom is artistically furnished with heirlooms which have been in the Lowther family for many generations. The gigantic four-post bedstead is of massive ebony, and the curtains of priceless Japanese silk; the walls are hung with Gobelin tapestry. The furniture of the room came from the Palace of Versailles, and with its massive gilt frames and delicate silk coverings exhibits the characteristic styles of the Louis Quatorze and Louis Seize periods.

The Earl possesses a splendid collection of massive gold plate which has been accumulating in the family since the fifteenth century, the smaller pieces are arranged on brackets on the crimson walls of the State Dining-room, the spaces being filled with plaques and shields, while the sideboard and tables display candelabra, salvers, and tankards of precious metal. There are the capacious gold inkstands used by William and Mary, a stirrup worn by Henry VIII. at his Coronation, and the snuff box of the great Napoleon. In this room also stands the silver cup presented to Lord Lonsdale by the German Emperor at Cowes Regatta in 1895.

The Drawing-Room of Lowther Castle was especially admired by the Kaiser. The scheme of colouring is gold, white, and blue. The walls are hung with old French silk, while the furniture is of solid ivory ornamented with gold, and belonged to Tippo Sahib. It was brought to Lowther by William, the 2nd Earl. The room also contains several ormolu cabinets, some valuable Sevres china, and an old Chelsea Bowl, said to be the first one ever manufactured.

The quaint old Smoking-Room with its oak-panelled walls, is hung entirely with paintings and portraits by Hogarth, whose family were tenants of the estate, and the Lowther of that day his patron. Not far from the imperial suite are two secret chambers; one was used as a hiding place for Mary Queen of Scots, and contains her oak bedstead, and in the other is a bedstead used by Henry VIII. and a table used by Cromwell.

Lowther Castle is considered to be the most luxurious mansion in England. It is said to be half as large again as Chatsworth, while the grounds are double the size of those of Windsor. Its magnificence

is immortalised by the poet Wordsworth in the beautiful sonnet commencing :—

“Lowther, in thy majestic pile are seen
Cathedral pomp and grace in apt accord,
With the baronial castle's sterner mien,
Union significant of God adored,
And charters won and guarded with the sword
Of ancient honour.”

The Earl is also the owner of Whitehaven Castle, Cumberland, Barley Thorpe, Oakham, and possesses a handsome town residence in Carlton House Terrace, S.W. His clubs are the Carlton, White's, the Turf, and the Royal Yacht Squadron.





THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL BROWNLOW, P.C.

The Right Hon. The Earl Brownlow, P.C.



ASHRIDGE Park, near Berkhamstead, the Hertfordshire seat of the Earl and Countess Brownlow, is, indeed, one of the most stately homes of England. It is rich in historical associations, and full of interest to antiquarians, for although the house itself is comparatively modern, the buildings which formerly occupied its site have been used as a Royal residence, and, before the Reformation, as a Monastery and a shrine for the reception of Holy relics.

The name is derived from the Saxon "Aescrugge," meaning the Ridge or Hill of Ashtrees. One of the first residents was Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, Nephew of Edward III., who afterwards founded what was then called the Abbey of Aesserugge, as a place for the reception of a relic purporting to be a minute portion of the Blood of Christ. This sacred relic, together with a piece of the True Cross, was enshrined in a table set with precious stones, and the fame of Ashridge spread far and wide.

In the reign of Henry VIII. the Monastery was destroyed, and the brothers expelled. Ashridge then again became a Royal residence, and was the home of the Princess Elizabeth at the time when she was accused by her sister of complicity in Wyatt's rebellion. Although ill at the time she was forced to go to London, and conveyed in a litter to the Tower, where she was imprisoned for some time. When Elizabeth became Queen, she speedily disposed of her old residence; the year of her death it passed into the hands of Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, and from him the present owners are descended.

The present mansion, built at the beginning of the nineteenth century, is indeed a noble one. Its north front is over a thousand feet long, and amidst its towers and battlements springs the beautifully sculptured spire of the chapel. From the windows of the state drawing room can be seen an oak planted by the late Queen Victoria when she was a girl.

The grand staircase, too, is a notable feature of the house. It is ninety-five feet in height. On the first landing is a modern statue of Edward IV., and statues of founders and beneficiaries of the College of Ashridge.

Inside the house the appointments are in perfect harmony with the architecture of the building. The splendid drawing room is hung with rich crimson damask. The ceiling is partially gilt, but is daintily frescoed in the centre. The great dining room contain rich oak panelling and gold mouldings, handsome rosewood furniture, and armchairs of embossed leather. It is close to the site of the original hall of the college, and the crypt of the establishment is to be seen beneath.

Adjoining the Dining-room stands an immense conservatory, and at the end of the latter is a door giving admission to the chapel. The interior of this chapel, designed by Wyatt, is extremely beautiful, the organ being placed at the end of the building in such a position that the curve of the Gothic arch is not broken.

Then there is the private studio of Lord Brownlow, who is devoted to wood-carving and painting on glass. He is a very skilful artist, and takes a great interest in the Art Classes and School of Wood Carving of Little Gaddesdon.

An exhibition of the work done at this school was once held at his Lordship's town residence in Carlton House Terrace.

Apart from his skill as an artist, Earl Brownlow is a man of wide general knowledge and literary culture, and has travelled much. He is well versed in home and foreign matters, and is a keen student of the times, for, although a staunch Conservative, Lord Brownlow sees clearly that the spirit of the age is the spirit of progress. He is interested in military matters, having served for some years as Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards.

Socially, the Earl and Countess Brownlow are pre-eminent. The week-end parties at Ashridge are extremely popular, and are eagerly looked forward to by those friends who are generally favoured with invitations to these charming little re-unions.



The
Chapel and
Conservatory
— Ashridge

Lord Brownlow has held many official and ministerial appointments. In 1866 he entered Parliament, standing as Member for Shropshire, and later on he served as Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, as Paymaster General, and as Secretary of State for War, and also as Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England. In 1897 he was appointed Trustee to the National Gallery, and took up the position as A.D.C. to Queen Victoria in the same year.

Lord Brownlow's second country seat is Belton House, Grantham, in Lincolnshire, and he has served as Lord Lieutenant for that County for many years. The handsome and stately *châtelaine* of Ashridge Park and Belton, was, before her marriage, the Lady Adelaide Talbot, daughter of the 18th Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot. The town residence of Earl Brownlow is 8, Carlton House Terrace, S.W., and his Lordship is a member of the Carlton Club.



The Right Hon.
The Earl Carrington, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G.



GWYDYR Castle, Carnarvonshire, the picturesque Welsh seat of the Earl Carrington, was erected in 1555, the initials of its builder, John Wynne Ap Meredith, with his initials, being found over the gateway. The name is said to be derived from the words "gwy," water, and "tir," land, because part of the adjacent grounds are subject to river inundation. Pennant, however, prefers to believe that the place derives its appellation from several sanguinary conflicts between British Chieftains which took place near the spot.

Traditional distinction is enjoyed by Gwydyr from its claim to have been the first house in Wales fitted with glass windows. It stands on an eminence commanding a magnificent view over the rich meadows of the River Conway. A certain Sir John Wynne who belonged to the Family and who lived in the seventeenth century, was famous as an antiquary and collector and wrote a book containing various gleanings of Welsh history which he entitled "The History of the Gwydyr Family."

The Wynns are the lineal descendants of Anarawd, King of Wales, and the present representatives of this ancient house (maternally) are the Earls of Ancaster and Carrington.

The Earl Carrington (Sir Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington), K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., Viscount Wendover of Chipping Wycombe, County Buckingham, Baron Carrington of Upton, County Nottingham in Great Britain, Baron Carrington of Bulcot Lodge, in Ireland, was born on the 16th May, 1843, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree.

His Lordship married in 1878 the Hon. Cecilia Margaret Harbord, eldest daughter of the 5th Lord Suffield, and has issue one son, Albert Edward Samuel Charles Robert, Viscount Wendover, who was born in 1895 and for whom his Majesty the King stood sponsor, and five daughters.

The Earl Carrington is, with the Marquess of Cholmondeley and the Earl of Ancaster, joint Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain of England, thus being the holder of an office of great antiquity and honour which ranks as the sixth great office of the English Crown.

The family of Carrington traces its descent from John Smith of Cropwell Boteler in the parish of Totheby, Nottinghamshire, where he was a considerable purchaser of land in 1623. His grandson, Thomas, was Sheriff of Leicester in 1718.

The Barony of Carrington was created in 1796 and Earl Carrington succeeded his father as 3rd Baron in 1868. In 1895 he was created Earl Carrington and Viscount Wendover. He is a Privy Councillor and a Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George; but of all his honours there is none so valuable as his proud right to style himself K.G.—a noble privilege which, as everyone knows, is the same as that accepted by Lord Beaconsfield when, on his triumphant return from Berlin he could have had whatever title he chose.

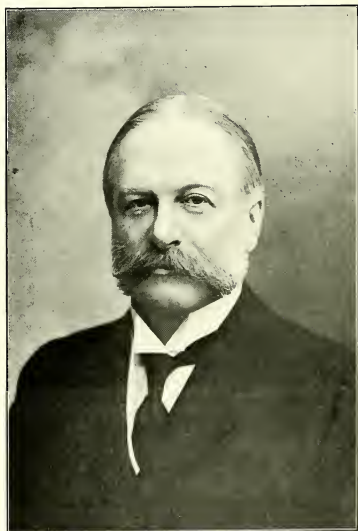
Earl Carrington is well travelled and knows much of Greater Britain beyond the Seas. As A.D.C. to King Edward (when Prince of Wales) he attended His Majesty during his Indian tour of 1875-6. His knowledge of Australia has been of special value to his fellow politicians, for he was Governor of New South Wales from 1885-90, and withal proved one of the most popular who ever sojourned in that progressive Colony. It was largely the widened sympathies resulting from this experience which, when he was president of the Board of Agriculture in 1905, enabled him to discharge *con amore* the duties of the post, for he brought to bear upon the work a ready grasp and practical knowledge not always possessed by new ministers,

At Court, Earl Carrington has always been held in high favour. He was Captain of the Royal Body Guard from 1881-85 and Lord Chamberlain of the Household from 1892-95. In these positions he proved himself to be the possessor of a ready tact which, combined with an intimate knowledge of the best traditions of the offices, gained for him an ever increasing circle of friends and admirers. At the King's Coronation, his Lordship bore the Staff of St. Edward. Lord Carrington was formerly Captain of the Royal Horse Guards and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, retiring from the latter regiment as Hon. Colonel. From 1881-85 he was Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

In addition to his beautiful Welsh home, Lord Carrington owns Daws Hill, High Wycombe, Bucks. He is a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy Lieutenant for Buckinghamshire, and has been a County Councillor for London. His Lordship is Patron of five Buckinghamshire livings, including High Wycombe.

Earl Carrington's town residence is 50, Grosvenor Street, W.; his clubs the Travellers', Marlborough and National Liberal.





THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, C.V.O., C.B.



THE COUNTESS OF BESSBOROUGH.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Bessborough, C.V.O., C.B., D.L., J.P.



IN the Earl of Bessborough Middlesex possesses a Justice of the Peace who has had the additional advantage of enjoying a legal training, for he was admitted a barrister in 1879. His Lordship has always endeavoured to act up to the worthiest of ideals, and has patiently and perseveringly pursued the path of probity and patriotism. Gentlemen of leisure, of substance, and position, such as he are best qualified to become the local administrators of Justice, for in them we are most likely to find the broad human sympathies and clear mental vision which are most surely productive of pure and unbiassed judgment.

The eldest son of the 7th Earl of Bessborough, the present Lord was born March 1st, 1851. For some time he was in the Navy, from which he retired in 1874 with the rank of Lieutenant. He afterwards turned his attention to legal study, and having been admitted a barrister in 1879, he was Secretary to Lord R. Grosvenor at the Treasury from 1880-84. From 1884-95 he filled the arduous post of Private Secretary to Viscount Peel, whilst he was Speaker of the House of Commons, and again from 1896-99 he discharged similar duties for the Caledonian Canal Commissioners.

Lord Bessborough married in 1875 Blanche Vere Guest, sister of the 1st Lord Wimborne, and has an heir Viscount Duncannon born in 1880.

In addition to serving on the Commission of Peace for Middlesex, Lord Bessborough is a Deputy Lieutenant, Justice of the Peace and a County Councillor for County Kilkenny, and also a Justice of the Peace for County Carlow, for which he was High Sheriff in 1899.

The family of Ponsonby, of which the present head is the Earl of Bessborough, takes its name from the Lordship of Ponsonby in Cumberland. John Ponsonby of Haugh Heale, Cumberland, was father to Simon Ponsonby of Hale, whose grandson Henry went to Ireland in 1649 and obtained a grant of land in Kerry. Henry's elder brother, Sir John Ponsonby was a Cromwellian Colonel of Horse. He too went to Ireland and upon the reduction of that Kingdom was appointed one of the Commissioners for taking the depositions of the Protestants concerning the murders said to have been committed during the war. He was Sheriff of Wicklow and Kilkenny in 1654. He had two grants of land under the Acts of Settlement and by accumulating debentures amassed a considerable fortune. By his second wife he had two sons, of whom the youngest, William, was the 1st Viscount Duncannon of Bessborough. He was M.P. for Kilkenny in the reigns of Queen Anne and George I., was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1715 and was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland by the title of Lord Bessborough, Baron of Bessborough, County Kerry, September 11th, 1721. He was created Viscount Duncannon of Duncannon Fort, County Wexford, in 1722. The 2nd Viscount was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Bessborough in 1739 and was created a Peer of Great Britain as Baron Ponsonby of Sysonby, County Leicester, in 1749. The 4th Earl was created Baron Duncannon of Bessborough in the Peerage of the United Kingdom in 1834. He was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1846.

Lord Bessborough's residence is 17, Cavendish Square, W. His clubs are Brooks's and the Beefsteak.





THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF MEXBOROUGH, D.L., J.P.

**The Right Hon.
The Earl of Mexborough, D.L., J.P.**



MIDDLESEX is rich in possessing within its Magistracy many representatives of the most distinguished Houses. Amongst these gentlemen is the Earl of Mexborough, the founder of whose family was Sir John Savile, Knight, of Bradley Hall, Yorkshire, who was one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I.

Lord Mexborough, who also bears the titles of Viscount Pollington and Baron Pollington of Longford in Ireland, was born in 1843, being the son of the 5th Earl of Mexborough, and Rachel, daughter of the 3rd Earl of Orford. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. Degree in 1863 and his M.A. in 1866. His Lordship married in 1867, Venetia Stanley, third daughter and co-heir of Sir Rowley Stanley Errington, Bart., one of the co-heirs to the Baronies of Umfraville and Kyme. Secondly, in March, 1906, Donna Sylvia Cecilia Marie, daughter of the noble Carlo Ser-Antonio, of Lucca and Naples, and widow of Capt. Claude Clenk.

In the days of his youth, Lord Mexborough was exceedingly popular as an actor, and in 1861 he became assistant stagemanager of the famous Cambridge Amateur Dramatic Club.

Before succeeding to his titles, Lord Mexborough twice tried to enter the House of Commons, fighting the Conservative cause at Pontefract in 1872 and again in 1874, but on each occasion he was defeated. The first fight was especially memorable, as it was the first Parliamentary election at which the voting was by ballot, and also because His Lordship was opposing the re-election of a Cabinet Minister on taking office, his opponent being Mr. Hugh Childers. To enter the fray his Lordship had only ten days' notice, and even then had to hurry back from Switzerland, so that he still remembers with triumph that, despite all the circumstances against him, he only lost the day by some fifty-six votes.

His Lordship was formerly a Lieutenant in the 1st West Yorkshire Imperial Yeomanry.

Agreeable and courtly, all that the Earl of Mexborough does is well done, for there is nothing halting or lukewarm about him. He has his own views and ideas of things, and is never afraid to make them known; yet, he is happily one of the too few men who have learnt that to love any political or other principles need not be tantamount to, or entail, entertaining feelings of spleen against those of an opposite school of thought. The noble Earl is, indeed, liberal-minded, and has a befitting respect for the views of others. He has the reputation of being a very kind and sympathetic landlord, and deservedly so, for he attends, as much as he consistently can, to the wants and wishes of his tenants, by whom he is held in the greatest respect. Incidentally, we may mention, that his Lordship is in religion a Buddhist.

Never a lover of much publicity, the Earl of Mexborough prefers a quiet life, enjoying every opportunity of following his favourite recreation of reading, to which he is becoming more engrossed as advancing years make it less easy for him to indulge in his penchant for gardening.

Lord Mexborough has no Middlesex seat, but enjoys a pretty residence known as "Cannizaro," on Wimbledon Common, while in Yorkshire he is the owner of Methley Park, Leeds. His present town residence is Wellington Court, Albert Gate, S.W. Formerly he was the owner of the palatial mansion known as 33, Dover Street, Piccadilly, but when that thoroughfare became popular with clubs and dressmakers, he sold it, the new owners pulling down the old mansion and rebuilding.



THE COUNTESS OF MEXBOROUGH.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Lucan, K.P., J.P.



LEHAM House, Staines, the picturesque seat of the Earl of Lucan, was in earlier years the residence of Maria, Queen of Portugal. Both gardens and park are pleasingly laid out and very carefully kept.

In contradistinction to many of our nobles, the Earl of Lucan (Sir George Bingham, K.P., J.P.) represents a family of purely Saxon origin, the forebears of which were formerly resident at Sutton Bingham, Somerset. Sir John de Bingham who held the property in the time of Henry I. was the direct ancestor of Sir Ralph de Bingham who was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury in 1229. He carried on the work of building the Cathedral, died in 1246, and was buried beneath the Nave. Sir Ralph's second son, Robert de Bingham, was an ancestor of Robert Bingham of Melcombe, whose brother, Sir Richard, was one of the most eminent soldiers of his time and who settled in Ireland. He was instrumental in reducing the insurrections in that kingdom in 1586, 1590 and 1593, and in recognition of his services was created Marshal of Ireland and a Baronet of Nova Scotia.

His brother, Sir George, was military Governor of Sligo in 1596. He and Sir Richard made a good road into County Roscommon, through the Curlew Mountains which had before been considered impassable. Even in these early days in the family history a connection with Middlesex was established, for Sir George Bingham's grandson married the daughter of Sir Hugh Myddleton, of New River fame.

The 5th Baronet, Sir John Bingham, was Governor and Member of Parliament for County Mayo. He married Anne, daughter of Agmondesham Vesey, of Lucan, County Dublin, by Charlotte, his wife, only daughter and heir of Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, who fell at the Battle of Landen in Flanders. The 6th Baronet, Sir John Bingham, also represented Mayo in Parliament, and dying unmarried was succeeded by his brother, Sir Charles, who was created 1st Earl of Lucan.

The present Earl's father, the 3rd Earl of Lucan, was a Field Marshal in the Army, Colonel of the 1st Life Guards, G.C.B., Commander of the Legion of Honour, Knight 1st Class Medjidieh, a Knight of St. Anne of Russia and Lieutenant of Mayo.

The 4th Earl of Lucan was born in 1830. Like his father, he followed a military career for some time, joining the Coldstream Guards, of which regiment he was Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1859, retiring in 1860. In 1854 he served as A.D.C. to his father in the Crimea.

His Lordship married in 1859, the Lady Cecilia Catherine Gordon-Lennox, youngest daughter of the 5th Duke of Richmond, K.G., and has six sons and one daughter, his heir being Lord Bingham, who sat for some time as the Conservative member for the Chertsey Division of Surrey.

From 1865-74, the Earl of Lucan, like several of his ancestors, represented the County of Mayo in Parliament, sitting in the Conservative interest. Since 1901 he has been His Majesty's Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for that County. His Lordship, who is a Representative Peer for Ireland, has since 1889 been Vice-Admiral of Connaught, County Mayo, in which Province his Irish seat, Castlebar House, is situated. He is also a Knight of the Legion of Honour and the Order of the Medjidieh, 5th Class. He has been an Alderman of the Middlesex County Council since 1889.

Lord Lucan's clubs are the Carlton and the Turf.



THE RIGHT HON. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, P.C., G.C.S.I.



LADY GEORGE HAMILTON.

The Right Hon. Lord George Francis Hamilton, P.C., G.C.S.I.



NAME which is respected throughout Middlesex is that of Lord George Hamilton, who for many years represented the County in Parliament, and who holds high office as a Freemason. Lord George may be said to have an inherited interest in the County as for some years Bentley Priory, Great Stanmore, was a favourite residence with his father, the Duke of Abercorn. The house derives its name from a priory of Austin Canons which existed there as early as 1243. Queen Adelaide leased the Priory in 1848 and died there in 1849, the apartment still known as "the Queen's Room" having been her favourite chamber. In a summer house in the grounds Sir Walter Scott is said to have corrected the proof sheets of "Marmion," and the poet Rogers traditionally wrote some part of his "Pleasures of Memory" in the beautiful gardens for which the Priory is famous.

The third son of the 1st. Duke of Abercorn, Lord George Hamilton belongs to a family of statesmen. He was born in 1845, and was educated at Harrow. He married in 1871, Maud, youngest daughter of the 3rd Earl of Harewood.

In 1868 his Lordship entered Parliament as the representative for the County of Middlesex. In that year it was separated into Divisions and from then until 1902 he went to St. Stephen's as the member for the Ealing Division. In the House of Commons he continually showed that he could hold his own against anyone. Although to a certain extent always an independent politician with original and well-matured ideas of his own, Lord George Hamilton is a Conservative to the back bone in the best sense of the word, and a

convincing believer in the fundamental principles of the party, the general policy of which he heartily adopts, but always reserving to himself the right of private judgment and of free comment and outspoken criticism. This notwithstanding, he has done not a little towards popularising Conservatism. He has worked hard for it, both in the House, where he has contributed ably to the debates, and outside, where he is always sure of a welcome as a platform speaker who can ensure the attention and awaken the enthusiasm of his audience. His speeches are always interesting, being invariably fresh, vigorous and epigrammatic. His Lordship is never afraid to say what he thinks, and though he may not always please all by his manly frankness, he unquestionably enjoys the admiration of the majority.

From 1874-78 Lord George Hamilton held the important post of Under-Secretary of State for India, while from 1878-80 he was Vice-President of the Council, a position in which he added not a little to the good opinions already entertained of him. From 1885-92 he was First Lord of the Admiralty. In 1895 he returned to his first department, and became Secretary of State for India, a post which he held until 1903.

As a Member of the London School Board, Lord George Hamilton also did some extremely good work. As Chairman, which post he occupied from 1894-95 his well-balanced judgment proved exceptionally serviceable to him and throughout his period of office he showed himself a genuinely sympathetic public worker and one who was anxious that everything possible should be done to put the education of the young upon a rational basis so that the Nation might have the utmost advantage of the huge sums expended.

His Lordship is a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex.

As Captain of Deal Castle, which post he has occupied since 1899, Lord George Hamilton enjoys a picturesque modern residence close by the old Castle which was built by Henry VIII. in 1539.

Since 1892 Lord George Hamilton has been Provincial Grand Master of Middlesex, a Province in which he is greatly revered by the members of the Craft on account of the keen interest he takes in all that appertains to the welfare of the Masonic Order. He is also a Governor of Harrow School, the foundation stone of the new Speech Room for which was laid by his father on July 2nd, 1874.


Lord George Hamilton's town residence is 17, Montagu Street, Portman Square, W. His clubs are the Carlton and the Athenæum.



VISCOUNT PORTMAN, D.L., J.P.

The Right hon. The Viscount Portman, D.L., J.P.



“ GREAT Gibbet Field, Little Gibbet Field, Hawkfield and Brock Stand, Tassel Croft, Boy's Croft, and twenty acres Fursecroft, and two closes called Shepcott Haws parcel of the Manor of Lilestone in the County of Middlesex.”

Such was the picturesque description which the last Prior of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in England gave of that section of their lands in the parish of Marylebone which (to the extent of some two hundred and seventy acres) was ultimately purchased by Sir William Portman, Lord Chief Justice of England—in 1553. Much of this property still declares by its street nomenclature—Portman Square, Orchard Street, etc.—its connection with the Family whose eighteenth century ancestor was far-seeing enough to perceive the possibilities of developing land in London.

Speaking of the Portmans, Burke mentions that the Family “appears to have been of distinction in the County of Somerset so early as the reign of Edward I., at which period flourished Thomas Portman, whose grandfather had borne the arms which the Family still bear.”

The lineal descendant of this Thomas was Sir William Portman, Kt., Chief Justice of England, who died in 1556. He was the son of John Portman, who was buried in the Middle Temple Church in 1521. As a Barrister he became so well known to the King that in 1533 Henry gave him a wardship, and he was one of the administrators of the will of Catherine Arragon. In 1547 he was made a Judge, and was knighted by King Edward VI. The year 1554 saw him Chief Justice. He died in 1556 and was buried with a stately funeral on February 10th, 1556, at St. Dunstan's in the West, London.

His grandson, Sir John Portman, was the first Baronet of Orchard Portman. He had four sons, all of whom succeeded him in his dignity. Sir William, the youngest son, became the fifth Baronet. He was returned for Taunton in both the Short and the Long Parliaments, but as a Royalist, was disabled from sitting on February 5th, 1643—4. On his death in 1648, William, his son, succeeded him as sixth Baronet. The latter represented Taunton in Parliament from 1661—79, and from 1685 until his death. From 1679—81 he sat for the County of Somerset.

Sir William Portman was a strong “abhorrer” during the crisis in Charles II.’s reign, and while attending Parliament in May, 1685, received warning of Monmouth’s insurrection in the West country. He directed the search of post-coaches in the neighbourhood of Taunton in the hope of intercepting personal correspondence, and took an active part in investigating the causes of disturbance, and later in organising the Militia.

After the battle of Sedgmoor, 1685, Sir William, with the Somerset Militia, formed a chain of posts from Poole to the northern extremity of Dorset with a view to preventing Monmouth’s escape. On the 8th July his Militia captured the Duke near Horton in Dorset, and he and Lord Lumley personally saw him delivered safe in Whitehall.

On November 16th, 1688, Sir William Portman joined the Prince of Orange at Exeter with a large following. William is said to have intended him for high promotion, but the Baronet died at Orchard Portman, near Taunton, on the 20th March, 1689, leaving “an estate of £8,000 a year” to his cousin, Henry Seymour, who assumed the name and arms of Portman.

The latter dying without issue, the property devolved upon his kinsman, William Berkeley of Pylle, great-great-grandson of Sir John Portman, the 1st Baronet, and 5th in male descent from the 2nd Lord Berkeley.

One of William Berkeley’s most prominent descendants was Edward Berkeley Portman, 1st Viscount Portman, who was born in 1799. As a Liberal he sat for Dorset from 1823—32, and for Marylebone from 12th December, 1832 to March, 1833, being the first member to represent that constituency after the passing of the Reform Act. He was created Viscount Portman, March 28th, 1873. While he was in the House of Lords he became noted as an eloquent speaker.



Bryanston, Blandford.

His Lordship was Lord Lieutenant of Somerset from 22nd May, 1839 to June, 1864, Commissioner and Councillor to the Duchy of Cornwall, 19th August, 1840, Councillor to the Duchy of Lancaster, 13th February, 1847, Lord Warden of the Stanaries and High Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall from 20th January, 1865, to his death in 1888. He was an active supporter of the Royal Agricultural Society from its formation in 1858, and served as President in 1846, 1856 and 1862.

Lord Portman was succeeded by his son, William Henry Berkeley Portman, 2nd Viscount Portman, Baron Portman of Orchard-Portman, Somerset, who was born in 1829. His Lordship was educated at Eton and Merton College, Oxford. In 1855 he married the Hon. Mary Selina Charlotte Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, daughter of the late Viscount Milton. By her ladyship (who died in 1899) Lord Portman has five sons and three daughters, his heir being the Hon. Edward B. Portman, D.L., J.P.

Prior to succeeding his father in his dignities, Viscount Portman took a very considerable share in the political life of his time. From 1852—57 he sat in the House of Commons as the Member for Shaftesbury and represented Dorset from 1857-85, proving himself during that prolonged period a valued member of the Liberal Party. In the course of so great a number of years, his Lordship saw much of the *sturm und drang* of public life. He felt the keen wrench caused to life-long ties and time-honoured party associations by Mr. Gladstone's declarations in favour of Home Rule, for, looking askance at any loosening of the ties which bind the Empire together, he felt it necessary to take his stand with the Unionist Party, following the Leadership of the Duke of Devonshire (then the Marquess of Hartington) in opposing might and main that which he believed to contain principles which were unsound and perilous. The passing of years has by no means caused Lord Portman to alter his views on this matter, for he is as staunch Unionist to-day as he was when Home Rule was first mooted.

Both in Somerset and also in Dorset Viscount Portman has always taken a very keen interest in all matters affecting the general welfare. For eighteen years he was Colonel of the West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry and in that capacity became exceedingly popular. For some years he was Deputy Chairman of the Dorset Quarter Sessions and for a short time Chairman of the same. Upon the formation of the Dorset County Council he was elected its first Chairman and still presides over its deliberations.

In his younger days, Viscount Portman devoted a great deal of time to the pursuit of sport. Of shooting and hunting he was particularly fond. Indeed, he is still the Master of the Portman Hunt, a smart pack which has provided many a good day's run for true lovers of horse and hound.

When in London, Viscount Portman resides at 22, Portman Square, W. His country seats are Bryanston, Blandford, Dorset, a beautiful house surrounded by picturesque and finely-kept grounds, and Wentworth Lodge, Boscombe.

It was Mr. Henry William Portman, a kinsman of Sir William Portman, the 6th Baronet, who built and gave his name to Portman Square. This was begun in 1764. Bryanston Square is named after the seat and estate purchased by Sir William in Dorset shortly before his death. Portman Square quickly became popular with the fashionable and wealthy section of the community owing to its speedily acquired reputation for healthiness in consequence of its being built on high ground with an open prospect.

The house which has now for some decades been used by the Portman family as their town residence was designed in 1760 by James "Athenian" Stuart for Mrs. Montagu, authoress of the "Essay on the genius and writings of Shakespeare." Here she had her public breakfasts and the famous Blue Stocking parties which were started with the object of helping ladies to substitute the pleasures of rational conversation for cards and other frivolities. It was on the lawn in front of this house that Mrs. Montagu used to give her entertainments to the sweeps of London on May Day and it was in this house that she died on August 25th, 1800.

After her death the house was for some time occupied by the Turkish Ambassador. Subsequently (1835) it became the residence of the Right Honourable Henry Goulburn, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer under Sir R. Peel. The mansion remained in the possession of the Montagu family represented by Lord Rokeby down to the year 1874, when the lease expired and reverted into the hands of the ground landlord, Lord Portman, whose family have since made it their London residence.

In Orchard Street, Sheridan and his young wife (the beautiful Miss Linley) took their first town house, and there Sheridan wrote "The Rivals" and "The Duenna."

The Right Hon. The Viscount Enfield, A.M.I.C.E., J.P.



AS a County Alderman, both for Middlesex and Hertfordshire, Edmund Henry Byng, Viscount Enfield, is recognised in the County as a gentleman who constantly and strenuously works for the advancement of all that will tend to promote the public weal. Though he has never cared to exert himself to attain success as a public man, Viscount Enfield has become recognised as a valuable assistant in matters administrative on account of the quiet and sincere interest which he is always known to take in County affairs.

A cause which has undoubtedly contributed much to increasing the value of Viscount Enfield's advice in public matters has been the fact that he is no mere theorist who has always enjoyed only the soft side of life, but he has himself taken a practical share in arduous work. Viscount Enfield for some years worked as a civil engineer, serving an apprenticeship with the late Mr. W. H. Barlow, Past President of the Institute of Civil Engineers and being employed on work on the Midland Railway and the new Tay bridge. He was subsequently appointed Resident Engineer for the new dock built at Methie, in Fife, from 1884-87. This has since become an important coal exporting centre for the east of Scotland.

In later years his Lordship has turned his attention more to commercial affairs, having been a member of the London Stock Exchange since 1888. Besides this, he has been extensively engaged in farming in Middlesex, where he is well known as the owner of pedigree herds of Jersey and Shorthorn cattle. This year (1906) his Lordship is President of the English Jersey Cattle Society, as well as of the Herts Agricultural Society, in addition to being a Member of the Council of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society.

Born on the 27th January, 1862, Viscount Enfield is the eldest son of the 5th Earl of Strafford, thus being directly descended in the female line from the famous Sir Thomas Wentworth, the ill-fated Earl of Strafford. The present Earl of Strafford, who prior to his succession to the title was a noted ecclesiastic and Hon. Chaplain to Queen Victoria, was in 1889 Grand Chaplain of Freemasonry in England.

Viscount Enfield married in 1894, Mary Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke, by whom he has two daughters. He is a Justice of the Peace for both Middlesex and Hertfordshire. In Middlesex his Lordship has a residence at Dancer's Hill, Barnet, his town house being 5, St. James's Square, S.W.



The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, D.D.



EVERYONE gratefully recognises that the Bishop of London is a man of originality, great ability, and sterling Christian worth. Fitting acknowledgment must be paid to the large gifts and undoubted power of Dr. Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram.

He was born in Worcestershire on January 26th, 1858, and was the fourth son of the Rev. E. Winnington Ingram, of Stamford Rectory and Ribbesford House. On both sides he came of ecclesiastical Families, for his mother was a daughter of the Right Rev. Bishop Pepys, of Worcester.

He received his education at Marlborough College and afterwards at Keble College, Oxford. During his University career he took first class in "Mods" in 1879, and second class in "Greats" in 1881, the latter carrying with it the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and his Master of Arts degree followed in 1885. He acted as a private tutor from 1881-84, being appointed in the latter year to a curacy at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, which position he resigned in the following year to become, until 1889, private Chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield. In 1889 he was appointed head of Oxford House, Bethnal Green, one of the many semi-religious, semi-sociological "Settlements" scattered about the slums and poor quarters of London, and retained this position until 1897. In 1890 he was appointed Chaplain to the Bishop of St. Albans, and in the following year Chaplain to Dr.

Maclagan, Archbishop of York. He was also "select preacher" at Oxford in 1891-2, and at Cambridge in 1893 and in 1897. In 1895 he was appointed Rector of Bethnal Green, and held that position for about two years. His work there was to some extent supplementary to that he performed at Oxford House, and both as Rector of Bethnal Green and as Rural Dean of Spitalfields, which office was bestowed upon him in 1896, he undoubtedly made his personal and moral influence felt in the religious life of the district. Both these positions were surrendered in 1897 when he was appointed a Canon of St. Paul's, and Suffragan Bishop of Stepney, having been only 17 years in Holy Orders and receiving his elevation to quasi-episcopal rank at the remarkably early age of forty-three. In 1891 he was elevated to the Bishopric of London, in succession to Dr. Creighton, the "Admirable Creighton" as he was affectionately called in clerical circles.

The personality of the Bishop of London is complex and fascinating. He is methodical to a degree. Every hour of every day is mapped out. He is an early riser, a hard worker, and a late retiree to rest. Physically, he is a large-framed man, tall, spare, and sinewy; with an iron constitution, to which fatigue and sickness are almost unknown, and capable of sustained work for long periods from the fact that he is an out-and-out teetotaler. His fame as an eloquent preacher had preceded him at St. Paul's, and when Canon in residence he rapidly acquired a reputation as the most engaging and scholarly preacher the Cathedral has had since the days of Canon Liddon.

His interest in the working classes has ever been one of his most conspicuous traits.

In 1898 he received, by Decree of Convocation, the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Winnington Ingram has also been Dean of the Chapels Royal since 1901.

Like many other distinguished Prelates of the Church of England, the present Bishop of London is a bachelor.

As a contributor to the literature dealing with the religious questions of the day, his output has been considerable. His residences are Fulham Palace, S.W., and London House, St. James's Square. He is a member of the Athenæum and Royal Societies Club.



THE RIGHT HON.
THE LORD SAYE AND SELE, D.L., J.P.

The Right Hon. The Lord Saye and Sele, D.L., J.P., C.C.



FEW noblemen have done more useful public work for Middlesex than Lord Saye and Sele, who in his earlier days worked most ardently in the County cause, sitting on so great a number of Committees that the then Lord Lieutenant the Earl of Strafford, twitted him with being "the greatest pluralist in the County." Amongst his colleagues in administrative matters his Lordship has always been exceedingly popular, for he is known to infuse considerable energy and earnestness into every subject he has taken up, and whenever he has identified himself with a public movement or institution, he has taken good care that the same shall not suffer for want of any active efforts on his part.

Whilst at the height of his public activity for the County, Lord Saye and Sele did not confine himself within any narrow grooves of interests, for amongst the County Committees he has served on at one and the same period have been those for the Hanwell, Banstead, Colney Hatch, and Claybury Asylums, as well as those of Pentonville and Coldbath Prisons. His Lordship was also at the same time a valued worker on the Councils of St. James's House, Fulham, and Brompton Hospital, in addition to being Chairman of the Middlesex Industrial School at Tottenham.

Lord Saye and Sele is a worthy upholder of the best traditions of his family. He is liberal-minded, widely sympathetic, and generous

hearted. Frank and genial, he is, in brief, a splendid specimen of that country gentleman we all admire. He is invariably pleased to be of service to those around him, and he bears a high reputation, not only on his own estates, but wherever he is known, for courtesy and a kindly consideration towards others.

John Fiennes Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, 17th Baron Saye and Sele, was born in 1830, being the son of the 16th Lord, and his first wife, Emily, daughter of the 4th Viscount Powerscourt. He was educated at Harrow and Christchurch, Oxford. In his younger days Lord Saye and Sele served as a captain in the Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry. He married in 1856, the Lady Augusta Sophia Hay, youngest daughter of Thomas Robert, 10th Earl of Kinnoull, by whom he has issue four sons and six daughters, his heir being the Hon. Colonel Geoffrey C. T. W. Fiennes. His Lordship's golden wedding was kept in 1906 with general rejoicings.

As was the case with many of our noble houses, the family first came to England in the train of William the Conqueror, one of whose companions was William de Saye. This gallant fighter married Agnes, daughter of the famous Hugh de Grentesmaisnill and grand-daughter maternally of Ivo, Count de Bellamonte. A grandson of this marriage was William de Saye, Baron Saye, whose grandson, Geoffrey de Saye was one of the Barons opposed to King John and one of the twenty-five Barons who were entrusted with the duty of enforcing the monarch's obligations under Magna Charter.

This Baron's son, William de Saye, Lord of Birling, Sele, etc., Kent, was Governor of the Castle of Rochester in 1260 and was succeeded by his son, William de Saye, who was summoned to Parliament in 1294. Dying the following year he was succeeded by his son Geoffrey de Saye who was summoned to Parliament, 1313-21. Sir Geoffrey de Saye, who was Admiral of the Fleet and a Knight Banneret, married Maud, daughter of Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. Their son, William de Saye was summoned to Parliament, but the male line ceasing with the death of his son John, the Barony of Saye devolved upon John's sister, Elizabeth de Saye, at whose decease in 1399 it fell into abeyance between the descendants of her Ladyship's aunt Joan, who married Sir William Fiennes, tenth in descent from John Fiennes, Baron of Fiennes, kinsman and companion of William I., and sixth hereditary constable of Dover Castle. They had issue Sir William de Fiennes who was Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1297 and again in 1300 and Sir James Fiennes, 1st Lord



LADY SAYE AND SELE.

Saye and Sele who was summoned to Parliament in 1447 as Lord Saye and Sele and was created in the same Parliament, the Lords spiritual and temporal acquiescing, a Baron of the Realm by the same title. He had previously obtained the grant of the offices of Constable of Dover and Warden of the Cinque Ports to himself and his heirs male for ever, and was constituted Lord Treasurer of England in 1449. But his good fortune "fell away like water from him." At the time of the insurrection raised by Jack Cade he was a prisoner in the Tower. When Cade's mob entered the City he was dragged to the Standard in Cheapside and there beheaded in 1451.

His son the 2nd Baron obtained in 1461 a grant of the office of Constable of Porehester Castle and of Pevensey Castle for life. He had the good fortune to be one of the Lords who attended the King in the north and was made Vice-Admiral to Richard Nevil, the great Earl of Warwick, then High Admiral of England. In the tenth year of Edward IV. he was one of the Lords who fought with the King in Flanders, and upon his Majesty's return landed with him at Ravenspur in Holderness. He was slain at the Battle of Barnet in 1471. He married Margaret Wykeham, who was descended from William Champneiss who married Agnes, sister of William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, and Founder of Winchester College and New College, Oxford. Through this marriage Lord Saye and Sele acquired the Lordship of Broughton in Oxfordshire. He had a son, Henry Fiennes, the 3rd Baron, who was never summoned to Parliament. Owing to various family reasons the title was for some time allowed to remain in abeyance, but the 7th Baron obtained the recognition of his claim to the Barony by letters patent from James I., dated 1603, wherein the title was confirmed to himself and his heirs general.

William, the 8th Baron and 1st Viscount, was one of the Commissioners for the public safety in the time of Charles I., and also for the provisions of the Treaty of Newport. By Clarendon this Lord is reproached for having been one of the worst of the Parliamentarians, but by Whitelock who wrote for the other side, he is spoken of as a statesman of great wisdom and integrity. His eldest son James, succeeded him, while his second son, Nathaniel, was a Colonel in the Parliamentary Army, a Privy Councillor, and Speaker of the Lords under Cromwell. His son, Lawrence, became the 5th Viscount. Upon his death the title devolved upon his cousin, Richard Fiennes, the 6th Viscount, with whom the Viscountey expired. But the ancient Barony which had remained in abeyance since 1674, upon the death of the 6th Viscount was claimed in 1781 by Thomas Twisleton,

as heir general of James, 9th Baron and 2nd Viscount, which claim being allowed he was summoned to Parliament in 1781 as 13th Lord Saye and Sele.

His son Gregory William, the 14th Baron, assumed by Royal Licence, February 26th, 1825, the surname of Fiennes after that of Twisleton. He died in 1845 and was succeeded by his only son William Thomas, on whose death in 1847, he was succeeded by his cousin, Frederick Benjamin, 16th Baron, who was Treasurer and Canon Residentiary of Hereford Cathedral and Archdeacon of Hereford and High Steward of Banbury. He was twentieth in descent from the Geoffrey Lord Saye who defied King John. He assumed the additional surnames of Wykeham-Fiennes in 1849. Upon his death in 1887 he was succeeded by his son, the present and 16th Baron Saye and Sele.

Broughton Castle, Banbury, is the country seat of Lord Saye and Sele. It is a magnificent and very picturesque castellated mansion, situated amidst woods and water and undulating grounds. It was here that the Lord Saye and Sele who was "the godfather" to the disappointed party in the time of Charles I., held most of his meetings, the rendezvous being a secret inner room where the agitators were safe from any kind of intrusion. But although his Lordship had so much to do with fomenting the trouble which resulted in the Civil War, he absolutely disapproved of the beheading of Charles I. After that event he refused to have anything to do with the Republic and retired to the Isle of Lundy. His former friends, being incensed at this behaviour, sacked Broughton Castle, a proceeding which, however, he was magnanimous enough to forgive them. He rose high in favour under Charles II., being made by him Lord Chamberlain of the Household, Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire and Lord Privy Seal.

Lord Saye and Sele is a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace, and an Alderman for the County of Oxford. He is also a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex (to which Commission he was appointed by the 2nd Duke of Wellington), as well as for Warwick and Westminster.

The Right Hon. the Lord de Walden.



ONE of the most interesting of the great London estates is that formerly known as the Portland Estate, and now owned by Lord Howard de Walden, in the parish of Marylebone. Originally, this was comprised of the Manors of Lilestone or Lyllestone (now known as Lisson Grove), and the Manor of Tybourn. The former belonged to the Knights Hospitallers, whilst the latter had been from time immemorial the property of the Abbey of Barking.

In the sixteenth century both passed into the hands of a certain Thomas Hobson. Had Hobson been wise in his generation, he might, like his near neighbour, Thomas Davies, have become the ancestor of a family of Dukes; but he kept his hold neither on Lisson nor Tybourn, with the result that Lisson Manor House is now Queen Charlotte's Lying-in-Hospital, whilst St. John's Wood and Lisson Grove have been broken up into estates, of which the largest forms the great inheritance of the Portman family.

The Manor of Tybourn was ultimately sold to the Crown. Part of it went to make what is now Regent's Park, and part became the property of a certain Sir John Austen, who sold it in the reign of William III. for £17,500. The buyer was John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, an ancestor of the present owner. At that time the rental was said to be about £900 per annum, whilst to-day the annual revenue from ground-rents alone approximates the total sum paid by the dual purchaser.

The Duke of Newcastle's daughter and heiress married the 2nd Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, thus taking this property into the Harley family, whose heiress, in 1743, the Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, only daughter of Edward, Earl of Oxford, and who was immortalised by Prior as "my noble, lovely little Peggy," married the 2nd Duke of Portland, and thus conveyed the land into the Bentinck family. In their possession it remained until the death of Lord Henry Bentinck. In the will left by the 4th Duke of Portland it was provided that in the event of the 5th Duke and his brother dying without heirs, the life interest in the estate should go to the survivor of four sisters, and then to the descendants of that survivor. Lord Henry Bentinck dying without an heir, the life interest went to Lady Howard de Walden, and so to her son, Lord Howard de Walden, whose heir is his uncle, the Rev. the Hon. William Charles Ellis.

The names of the thoroughfares on this celebrated estate fully witness the connection the ground has had with the various families mentioned above. Vere Street is called after the de Veres, who in early times owned part of the land, and who for many centuries previous to the Harleys were Earls of Oxford. Henrietta and Holles Street and Cavendish Square recall the heiress who brought them to the Bentincks. Bentinck Street was called after William Bentinck, 2nd Duke of Portland, whilst Mortimer Street, Wigmore Street, etc., are reminders of the titles borne by the Harleys when Earls of Oxford.

This portion of Marylebone has had its famous residents. In Vere Street lived Rysbach the sculptor, and there he died in 1770. At No. 3, Henrietta Street, lived the venerable Countess of Mornington, the mother of the Duke of Wellington. Charles Dickens dwelt with his father in Bentinck Street whilst he was working as a reporter in the House of Commons. At No. 7, Gibbon the historian resided whilst member for Liskeard, and there he wrote a large portion of his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" and the whole of his "Defence." Lady Mary Wortley Montagu was living in Cavendish Square whilst she was satirised by Pope and No. 24 was for some time occupied by Romney the painter.

In the reign of George II., Cavendish Square was only partially built. It was said that an extensive site on the north side was being kept open by the commands of the princely Duke of Chandos who had succeeded in amassing a great fortune while acting as paymaster to the army in the reign of Queen Anne. It was town

talk that he intended to build himself on that spot a palatial residence and to purchase all the property between Cavendish Square and his mansion of Canons at Edgware "so that he might ride from town to country through his own estate."

To-day, the width of Portland Place (125 feet) seems rather surprising. The reason for it is found in the fact that when it was designed in 1778 the then reigning Duke of Portland (after whom it was named) was prevented by a clause in a lease granted to Lord Foley from erecting any buildings to intercept the view from the adjacent Foley House, which then stood on the site now occupied by the Langham Hotel.

Lord Howard de Walden belongs to the illustrious family of Howard, which stands next to the Blood-Royal at the head of the English Peerage. The family is undoubtedly of Saxon origin, though neither Sir William Dugdale nor Collins claims for it any more ancient origin than Sir William Howard, a learned Chief Justice of the Common Pleas under Edward I. and Edward II. Dugdale certainly incidentally mentions a tradition that the name comes from Saxon times, being derived either from an eminent officer under the Crown before the Conquest, or from Hereward, the leader of those forces which for a time defended the Isle of Ely valiantly against William the Conqueror.

The house of Howard has been the recipient of a long list of honours, one or other of its widespread branches having enjoyed within the last three centuries, or still enjoying the Earldoms of Carlisle, Suffolk, Berkshire, Northampton, Arundel, Wicklow, Norwich, and Effingham, and the Baronies of Bindon, Howard de Walden, Howard of Castle Rising, and Howard of Effingham.

The present Lord Howard de Walden is the eighth of his line, the creation dating from 1597, the family also enjoying the Barony of Seaford, which was bestowed in 1826. The 1st Baron, who was also 1st Earl of Suffolk, was a Commissioner and Earl Marshal of England. He took a leading part in the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot. The 4th Baron, who died in 1797, brought many military honours into the Family, whilst the 6th Baron added diplomatic laurels.

The present Lord was born in 1880, being the son of the 7th Baron and Blanche, eldest daughter of William Holden, of Palace House, Lancashire. He was educated at Eton and Sandhurst, subsequently being for some time in the 10th Hussars, from which he

retired with the rank of Lieutenant. Lord Howard de Walden succeeded his father in 1899 and from that year until 1901 served with the Army in South Africa.

37, Belgrave Square, S.W., is Lord Howard de Walden's town residence.





THE RIGHT HON.
THE LORD ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR, D.L., J.P.

[Since the text of this book went to Press the deeply lamented
death of the Lord Arundell of Wardour has been announced.]

The Right Hon. The Lord Arundell of Wardour, D.C., J.P.



PROMINENT in the bead roll of noted English Roman Catholic families is that of Arundell of Wardour, whose head, John Francis Arundell, 12th Baron Arundell of Wardour, is also a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, his title to the dignity being by patent dated 1595. It is the boast of the family that since mediæval times its members have never ceased to uphold the Roman Catholic faith.

Archives carefully stored in the muniment room at Wardour Castle, Wiltshire, show that the pedigree of the family can be traced back to Sir Ralph de Arundell who was Lord of Treloy and Sheriff of Cornwall in 1260. By a deed dated 1264 he was authorised by Thomas de Tracy to deliver the Castle of Restormel and the Barony of Cardigton into the hands of Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester.

Sir Ralph's son, Sir Renfred, presented to the rectory of St. Columb in 1260, and his grandson, Renfred, became, in right of his wife, Alice, daughter of John de Lanherne, Lord of Lanherne. The great grandson of this Lord, Sir John de Arundell, Knight, married the daughter and co-heiress of Sir Oliver Carminow, Chamberlain to Richard II. The grandson of this couple, Sir John Arundell of Lanherne, by an agreement made in 1418 with Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, took a force of 364 men at arms and 770 archers to France in 1418, as is shown by a deed written in Norman French and preserved

in the Wardour muniment room. He died in 1435 and it is evident that his gallant spirit was inherited by his descendants, for his grandson was one of the commanders in France in the time of Henry VI.

The famous Wiltshire seat of the family, the Castle of Wardour, was with the Manor of that name purchased from his cousin, Sir Fulke Greville in 1547 by Sir Thomas Arundell, Knight. This gentleman was created a K.B. at the Coronation of Anne Boleyn, but being convicted under Edward VI. of conspiring to murder John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, he was beheaded in 1552. He married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Lord Edmund Howard, third son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and sister to Catharine Howard, fifth wife of Henry VIII.

It was Sir Thomas's grandson who first brought the title of Baron Arundell of Wardour into the family. This gentleman went in his youth to Germany. He served as a volunteer with the Imperial Army in Hungary and took with his own hand the Turkish standard during an engagement at Gran. For this achievement he was created by Rudolph II., Emperor of Germany, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, his patent of dignity being dated at Prague in 1595. Upon his return to England in 1605, he was elevated to the Peerage as Baron Arundell of Wardour. In the annals of his house he is known by his surname of "The Valiant."

It was in the time of the 2nd Baron that evil befell the Castle of Wardour, which in those days was a building magnificent in its architecture and proportions. The Baron was a Royalist, and during his absence from home the Parliamentarians under Sir Edward Hungerford besieged the Castle. With a garrison of only twenty-five men, it was gallantly defended by the Baron's wife, who was a daughter of Edward Somerset, Earl of Worcester. At the close of the ninth day it was surrendered to the besiegers, upon honourable terms. But the conquerors failed to keep their part of the treaty. When the noble owner returned he was so incensed at what had occurred that he ordered a mine beneath the Castle to be sprung, thus utterly wrecking it and preventing the intruders from further gaining advantage from their broken covenant.

The Baron died of wounds received in battle in 1643. He was succeeded by his son Henry, the 3rd Baron, who suffered five years' imprisonment in consequence of the information laid by the infamous Titus Oates. After his release, he regained Royal favour and was

sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1685. He was constituted Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in the following year, when he was also honoured with the Order of the Bath. Upon the abdication of James II., he retired to Breamore in Wales. About the year 1690 this Lord Arundell kept the celebrated pack of hounds which were subsequently sold to Hugo Meynell and became the progenitors of the Quorn hounds.

The present and 12th Lord Arundell of Wardour, who is one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, was born December 28th, 1831. He was educated at Stonyhurst College and married in 1862, Anne Lucy, daughter of John Errington, Esq., of High Warden, Northumberland. His Lordship is both a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Wiltshire.

Though the old Castle of Wardour is now merely a picturesque pile of ruins covered with ivy, the new Castle, which was erected between 1776 and 1784, is a very fine building, and there Lord Arundell of Wardour spends much of his time. He is exceedingly fond of hunting and shooting and has also entered the ranks of the authors, having published in 1885 a work entitled "The Secret of Plato's Atlantis."



The Right Hon. the Baron Seaton, D.C., J.P.



ORD Seaton, of Beechwood House, Plympton, is a member of a well-known military family. His grandfather, Sir John Colborne, 1st Baron Seaton, gained fame and honours in the Peninsular War under Wellington, and served with distinction at Waterloo. Moreover, he is married to a descendant of Queen Elizabeth's great Devonshire admiral; for Lady Seaton is the only daughter of Sir Francis Fuller-Elliott-Drake, of Nutwell Court and Buckland Abbey, on whose walls still hangs the historic war-drum of the "old warrior." It is gravely averred over the borders of Devon that should England be menaced by foreign enemies the drum would sound a call to arms, and that Sir Francis would awake from his sleep in the deep ocean, and again do great deeds for the defence of the Motherland and the eternal glory of his country.

Meanwhile, we are friends with the once well-hated Don and the dreaded Frenchman; an English Princess is Queen Consort of Spain; and, thanks to the tact and diplomacy of our present King, and the *Entente Cordiale*, two nations, who not so very long ago regarded each other as traditional enemies, are now drawn together in the ties of that universal brotherhood among nations so much to be desired.

The Seaton's are descended from Charles Colborne, of the Knollman's, Lyndhurst, and Barnes, Surrey, who was one of the Colbornes of Wythy Hill, Lydford, Somerset. He died in 1747, leaving part of his property to Samuel Colborne, his grand-nephew, who married Cordelia Anne, daughter of John Garston, of Leragh Castle, and Ballykerran, West Meath. The only son of this marriage was Sir John Colborne, afterwards Lord Seaton, the hero of the Peninsular War and Waterloo, and one of the most distinguished soldiers of his time:

After his schooldays at Christ's Hospital and Winchester College, he entered the army in 1794, when only fifteen years of age, and served with marked ability in Holland, France, and the Peninsular. At the Battle of Albuera the brigade under his command had to stem for some time the advance of an overwhelming field force, and suffered most fearfully ; but the gallant stand which it made enabled the other troops to be brought up, a movement which eventually turned the tide of victory.

At Waterloo he commanded the 52nd Regiment, as part of Adam's Brigade, and his skill in leading the first movement determined the fortunes of the day. After the close of the war he was made Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, and in 1828 appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Canada and Commander of the Forces of Upper Canada. He took a prominent part in suppressing the Rebellion of 1837, during which he held the united civil and military power throughout the entire province.

On returning to England he was raised to the peerage as Baron Seaton, with a pension of £2,000 a year. From 1843-49 he was appointed Commissioner of the Ionian Isles, and from 1855-60 Commander of the troops in Ireland ; on resigning the latter post in 1860 he was promoted to the rank of Field Marshal. Lord Seaton, in the course of his long and honourable career, had been granted many orders and decorations, English and foreign, including those of G.C.B., and G.C.M.G. ; he was Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, Maria Theresa of Austria, and St. George of Russia. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. John Yonge, Rector of Newton Ferrers, Devon, and died in 1863.

The present peer, Reginald John Upton Colborne, is the eldest son of the 2nd Lord Seaton, by his marriage with Charlotte, daughter of the last Lord Downes. He was born in 1854, and educated at Winchester ; he succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1888. Formerly Captain in the Royal 1st Devon Imperial Yeomanry, he served on the Staff of the General Commanding the Aldershot District during the South African War.

Beechwood House, Plympton, is the Devonshire seat of Lord Seaton. He is Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for Devon, and Justice of the Peace for Kildare, where he has an estate known as Bert House, Athy. He is a member of the Carlton and Traveller's Clubs.

The Right Hon. The Lord Fitzhardinge, D.L., J.P.



NE of the most pleasant of the County Seats of Middlesex is Cranford House, the residence of Lord Fitzhardinge. The estate has been for some generations in the possession of the Berkeley family, several of the members of which are buried within the Parish Church of Cranford. In this sacred building there is also a mural monument of marble and alabaster erected to the memory of the celebrated Thomas Fuller, D.D., who was Rector of Cranford in 1658, and who will be long remembered by his famous "Church History of Great Britain." Dr. Fuller's successor in the Rectory was Dr. John Wilkins, Bishop of Chester, 1668-72, who was the Founder of the Scientific Society which at the Restoration became the Royal Society.

Charles Paget Fitzhardinge Berkeley, of the City and County of Bristol, was born in 1830, and succeeded his brother as the 3rd Baron Fitzhardinge in 1896. He married in 1856 Louisa Elizabeth, only daughter of Henry Lindow-Lindow, Esq., who died in 1902. Lord Fitzhardinge is a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Sussex, also filling the latter position for the County of Gloucester. From 1862-65 he sat in the House of Commons as the Member for Gloucester.

The 1st Baron Fitzhardinge was the Right Hon. Sir Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, G.C.B., who was an Admiral in the Royal Navy, and was raised to the Peerage in 1861. He, too, for some years was the Member of Gloucester. The 2nd Baron, who was Lieut.-Colonel in the Royal Horseguards, was the Member for Cheltenham from 1856-65.

The family of Fitzhardinge traces its descent from the Kings of Denmark. The first member to come to England was Harding who accompanied William the Conqueror and fought at the battle of Hastings. Of him an old writer says—"But all I have seen of him is that after the Conquest he held Whitenhort (now called Whetenhurst) in Com' Glouc. of Earl Brictrick in mortgage and that he died on November 6th, 1115." His son, who was called Robert Fitzharding, was an adherent of the Empress Maud and her son Henry, who afterwards came to the English throne. By this King, Robert was rewarded with the Manor of Berthone in Gloucestershire, as well as lands in Berkeley, being subsequently given the whole Lordship of Berkeley and Berkeley Herresse when their former owner, Roger de Berkeley, was divested of his possessions as a punishment for advocating the cause of King Stephen.

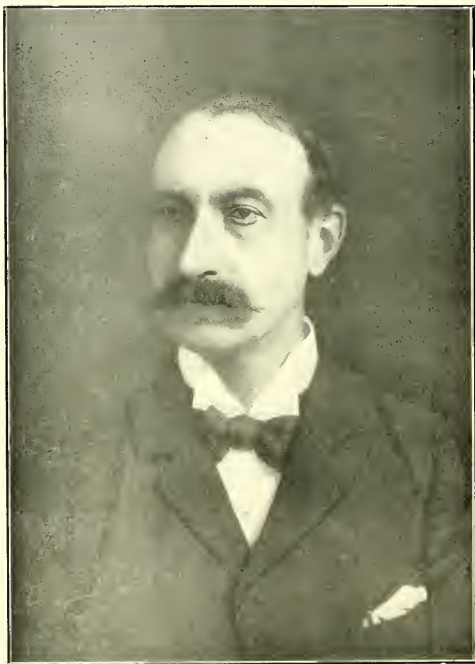
Berkeley Castle, which is a favourite residence with Lord Fitzhardinge, was built by the above mentioned Robert in 1168. Within its walls he entertained Dermot McMourrough, King of Leinster. Twice was the Castle, with the lands appertaining to it, seized by the Crown in consequence of its owner having incurred the Royal displeasure. Here was enacted the murder of Edward II. which Grey's "Bard" foretold.

"Mark the year and mark the night
When Severn shall re-echo with affright
The shrieks of death through Berkeley's roofs that ring;
Shrieks of an agonising King."

During the Great Rebellion, Berkeley Castle sustained a siege for some time, but its custodians were at length compelled to yield on honourable terms to the Parliamentarians.

The chief landowner at Cranford, Lord Fitzhardinge, is Lord of the Manor of Cranford St. John, which, in their palmy days, was owned by the Knights Hospitallers, and also of Cranford le Mote, the ancient Manor House belonging to which was pulled down in the latter part of the 18th century.

Lord Fitzhardinge's clubs are the Wellington and Travellers'.



THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD SANDHURST, G.C.I.E. G.C.S.I., J.P.

The Right Hon.
The Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., J.P.



DOSSESSED of a distinguished ancestry, Sir William Mansfield, the second Baron Sandhurst, who is one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, has had his own share in adding to the honours already belonging to his family. Born 21st August, 1855, at Brun, in Norfolk, he is the son of the 1st Baron Sandhurst and Margaret, daughter of Robert Fellowes, Esq., of Shotesham Park, Norfolk. He was educated at Rugby School. Joining the Army, he became a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, from which regiment he retired in 1879. From 1880-85 he was a Lord in Waiting to the late Queen Victoria. His Lordship held the post of Under Secretary of War in 1886 and again from 1893-94. From 1895-1900 he was Governor of Bombay, a reminder of which period in his career remains in his Hon. Coloneley of the Bombay Rifles.

In adopting a military career, Lord Sandhurst was following the example of his father, Sir William Rose Mansfield, the first Lord Sandhurst, who was a soldier of eminence. He was the fifth son of John Mansfield of Diggeswell House, Herts, by Mary Buchanan his wife, daughter of General Smith, of the United States and grandson of Sir James Mansfield, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and a former Member of Parliament for Cambridge University.

Sir William Mansfield was one of the gallant soldiers to whose strenuous determination in the middle of the nineteenth century England owes her Indian Empire. He went through the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-46, was A.D.C. to Viscount Gough at Sobraon and commanded the 53rd Regiment in the Punjaub Campaign of 1848-49. He was present at Goojerat. During the operations of 1851-52 he was employed on the Peshawur Frontier. In 1855 he was appointed responsible military adviser to the English Embassy at Constantinople, and accompanied Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to the Crimea.

When the Mutiny broke out in India in 1857, General Mansfield was made Chief of Staff with the local rank of Major-General, and served through the whole of the war—1857-59. He was present both at Lucknow and Cawnpore, also taking part in the operations in the Doab and the various actions in the campaign of Rohilkund and Oude. So distinguished was his assistance through the whole of this troublous time that at its close Lord Clyde, the General Commander in Chief, in his Oude Dispatch of January 7th, 1859, to Viscount Canning, the Governor General of India, wrote—"I cannot conclude this dispatch without referring to the very great and cordial assistance which I have constantly received from Major-General Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., the chief of staff. As it seems probable that active operations will now cease, I have the greatest pleasure in seizing the opportunity of recording my grateful sense of what I owe to this officer, and of recommending him in the strongest possible manner for the favourable consideration of your Excellency. Sir W. Mansfield executed all the details of the various operations which I had thought it advisable to order, with the greatest ability, and showed the most unwearied diligence in directing, as was necessary, the simultaneous movements of so many bodies of troops scattered often in small detachments over a very great extent of country, and his care and attention have in a great measure tended to bring about the very rapid and favourable results which have been obtained."

For his services Sir William Mansfield received the thanks of Parliament April 14th, 1859. In 1860 he was made Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, being in 1865 appointed Commander-in-Chief for India. Five years later he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland, and was raised to the Peerage with the title of Baron Sandhurst of Sandhurst, Berks, in 1871.

In addition to his military and political services, Lord Sandhurst has also been active in matters of local administration. In addition to

being a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex, his Lordship is also an Alderman of the London County Council, where he is much valued as a member of the Finance and Improvement Committees. A Liberal in politics, he belongs to the Progressive Party, by whom his knowledge and experience are recognised and fully appreciated.

Exceedingly charitable and philanthropic, Lord Sandhurst is always ready to do what he can for the poor and suffering. He particularly interests himself in the work of the London Hospitals and for several years was the able Chairman of the Board for the Middlesex Hospital.

In 1881 Lord Sandhurst married the Lady Victoria Alexandrina Spencer, C.I., daughter of the 4th Earl Spencer, K.G., who died March 13th, 1906. The two children of the marriage died in infancy.

In 1898, His Lordship was made a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and G.C.S.I. on returning from the Governorship of Bombay.

Lord Sandhurst in 1906 was nominated by H.M.S. Government a member of the Committee which was sent to South Africa to enquire into and report as to the new Constitution to be granted to the Transvaal Colony, and on this Report the Constitution was mainly founded.

Lord Sandhurst's town residence is 60, Eaton Square, his clubs Brooks's, Garrick, Turf, and National Liberal.



The Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. W. L. A. Bartlett-Burdett-Coutts, M.P.



NEXT to Queen Victoria, the first lady in England," so said King Edward VII.—when Prince of Wales—alluding to the Baroness Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts. Her Ladyship was born on the 21st April, 1814, and was the fifth and youngest daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., M.P., and Sophia, daughter of the late Thomas Coutts, Esq., the well-known Banker of the Strand. It was in the year 1837 that she assumed the additional name of "Coutts."

As another modern historian has put it, London's gracious benefactress, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, was an important figure in the marvellous Reform demonstration of December, 1866. The events of December 3rd may be regarded without exaggeration as the culminating triumph of an illustrious career.

Miss Coutts and a small party of her intimate friends watched at the bay-window of the drawing-room in Stratton Street for the first approach of the monster gathering. It had been given out by the leaders of the Reform Movement that there would not be fewer than one hundred thousand men, who would march to Lord Ranelagh's. They walked with arms linked together, six or eight abreast, and in columns.

“As they came opposite Stratton Street, though Miss Coutts stood more out of sight than any of us, they caught a glimpse of her well-known face; and in one instant a shout was raised, not only by the members of the procession, but by all the bystanders, ‘Three cheers for Miss Coutts!’ which was taken up again and again, as each rank filed by, and never intermitted till all the crowds had dispersed. Every hat was raised, every arm was unlinked, every eye was directed to her, every face gleamed and glistened with pleasure, as with unaffected simplicity, and with a gentle movement of her head, she returned the universal greetings. For upwards of two hours the air rang with reiterated huzzahs—huzzahs unanimous and heartfelt, and as if representing a national sentiment.”

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts has been loved for what she is, not for what she has. “What is the use of my means,” she wrote to Dickens, “but to try and do some good with them?”

The Baroness inherits many of her most brilliant qualities of mind and character from her father, Sir Francis Burdett, 5th baronet of his line. The Burdetts came over to England with the Conqueror and, obtaining the manor of Louseby in Lincolnshire, they were for several centuries settled in that county. Sir Nicholas Burdett, Grand Butler of Normandy and Prefect of Evreux, fell in the battle of Pontoise in 1440. His son Thomas was beheaded in 1477, under Edward IV.

The Burdett baronetcy was created in 1619, and its first holder acquired by marriage the estate of Foremark in Derbyshire. Francis Burdett, father of the Baroness, was born in 1770, and was educated at Westminster and Oxford. He was in Paris during the Revolution, and attended debates in the National Assembly and the meetings of the political clubs. Like Wordsworth, he was early inspired with the passion for freedom, and in Parliament upheld in many a fierce conflict the right of liberty of speech. His energy, his fervour, his noble presence fascinated the House. Sir Francis was member for

Westminster during thirty eventful years; Mr. Burdett-Coutts has held the seat without interruption since 1885. To understand the real position which Sir Francis occupied in our public life at the beginning of the last century, we must study the political pamphlets of the time. One writer remarks—"Since the *début* of Mr. Fox on the political theatre of England, no individual has attracted half so much notice as Sir Francis Burdett."

His root-principle, like that of Ebenezer Elliott, was "The people, Lord, the people, not crowns and thrones, but men."

He was imprisoned in the Tower by order of the Speaker for daring to protest against the arrest of John Gates Jones, who had criticised the exclusion of strangers from the House during the debates on the Walcheren Expedition. His house, No. 80, Piccadilly, was strongly barricaded, and for four days the emissaries of the Government vainly attempted to break through the immense mob of his supporters who surrounded the house. The Lifeguards had at length to be called in to remove him to the Tower. In the Paris papers these exciting scenes were described as "A Revolution in London." After a three-weeks' imprisonment, "Old Glory," as Sir Francis was proudly called by his constituents, was allowed to return to his home. In 1819 he was again in trouble with the Government, was tried at the Leicester Assizes, and fined £2,000.

Stormy as was the public career of Sir Francis Burdett, his private life was singularly fortunate and serene. Soon after his return from France he became a visitor at the house of the wealthy banker, Thomas Coutts, and met his "three braw daughters"—Susan (afterwards Countess of Guildford), Frances (afterwards Marchioness of Bute), and Sophia. Like Lord Advocate Prestongrange in *Catriona*, Mr. Coutts might have said of his three girls, "I think they are more famous than papa." Francis Burdett won the heart of the beautiful Sophia Coutts, and they were married on August 5, 1793. By this union Sir Francis had one son and five daughters. The youngest daughter, Angela Georgina, born on April 21, 1814, is now the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

The history of the late Thomas Coutts—his Scottish ancestry, his great financial genius the ceaseless toil by which he amassed his vast wealth, his influence with statesmen and princes, his love of literature and the drama, and his two romantic marriages—may be studied most conveniently in the excellent work of Mr. Ralph Richardson, *Coutts & Co.* (Elliott Stock). Thomas Coutts was the

fourth son of John Coutts, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and was born in a house in the President's Stairs, Parliament Close, Edinburgh. His mother was a daughter of Sir John Stewart, Bart., of Allanbank, Berwickshire. He received his early education at the High School, Edinburgh, and, with his three brothers, was placed in his father's bank in Edinburgh to receive a thorough grounding in business. At their father's death the four brothers decided to open a bank in London. The London branch was first established by Patrick and Thomas Coutts in Jeffrey's Square, St. Mary Axe. The present banking house of Coutts & Co., in the Strand, was originally known as Campbell & Coutts, James Coutts having left the Edinburgh bank and joined Mr. George Campbell, one of the chief London bankers of the eighteenth century. About 1760 Mr. Campbell died, and from that time onwards James and Thomas Coutts were sole partners in the bank. Death early removed the other two sons of the Lord Provost. James Coutts became Member of Parliament for Edinburgh, but Thomas never took any personal part in politics. He does not seem to have interfered with the political activities of his son-in-law, Sir Francis Burdett. At the time when Sir Francis was sent to the Tower, Queen Charlotte, who had a small sum in Coutt's bank, sent to give notice that she would withdraw it in three days. He at once replied, presenting his humble duty and assuring Her Majesty that in order to withdraw half a million of money from the bank of Coutts & Co., only three hours' notice was required. The Queen, it is said, did not close her account after all.

In the County of Wiltshire, five miles from Hungerford, lies Ramsbury Manor, the favourite home of the Burdetts. Here the Baroness spent much of her childhood, and there are still old residents in the village who remember seeing her riding her pony on the Marlborough Road.

The village was once a seat of the Bishops of Wiltshire, and the stately church stands on the site of a much more ancient building. In 1890, under the impulse of the Baroness, the church was restored at a cost of £6,000.

The 7th baronet died in 1892, and the window over the altar in Ramsbury Church was erected in his honour by his widow and children. His successor, Sir Francis Burdett, the 8th baronet, was born in 1869 and is unmarried. He served in the South African War, and has recently acted as *aide-de-camp* to Sir J. West-Ridgeway in Ceylon.

In the newer part of the churchyard is a tombstone of grey granite, raised by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts to the memory of a dearly loved sister. The following words are engraved on it;

SUSANNAH TREVANION,
Widow of J. J. B. Trevanion, of Caerhayes
Castle, Cornwall,
second daughter of
SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, Bart, M.P.,
and SOPHIA COUTTS, his wife.
Born November 29, 1800,
died May 17, 1886.

This stone, recording the affection felt for the loving sister and affectionate step-grandmother, is placed in this churchyard of Ramsbury (her early home) by Angela, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, wife of W. A. Bartlett Burdett-Coutts, M.P., and by Hugh Charles Trevanion.

At the foot of the stone is this verse from a well-known hymn :

When the day of toil is done
When the race of life is run,
Father, grant Thy wearied one
Rest for evermore.

In the year 1881 the Baroness married Mr. William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett, and shortly afterwards he assumed the name of the Baroness—"Burdett-Coutts." He was born in the United States in the year 1851, and was the second son of the late Ellis Bartlett, of Plymouth, New England, and Sophia, daughter of John King Ashmead, of Philadelphia, the grandparents on both sides being British subjects. He was educated at Keble College, Oxford (Scholar M.A., 1876). For many years prior to his marriage, he was associated in various beneficent undertakings with the Lady who was eventually to become his bride.

The Baroness having originated the Turkish Compassionate Fund, Mr. Bartlett volunteered to proceed to the seat of the Russo-Turkish War as a Special Commissioner. In 1877 he was awarded the Star, and second class of the Medjedie. He was one of the principal originators of the Fisheries Exhibition, and has interested himself considerably in the question of the food supply of the poor of London.

In the year 1899-1900, he visited Ireland to assist in organising relief in the distressed districts. Subsequently, he largely developed the Baroness' scheme for benefiting Irish fishermen. He was the founder of the Brookfield Stud.

Besides being a Trustee of the Baltimore Fishery School, Mr. Burdett-Coutts is also a Governor of Christ's Hospital. In 1888 and 1889 he was Master of the Turners' Company, and was one of the Founders of the British East African Possessions. His greatest political achievements have been the passing of the "Hampstead Heath Act, 1885," by which Parliament Hill and three hundred acres were made public recreation grounds, the "Police Enfranchisement and Metropolitan Amendment Act, 1887," and the "Advertisement Rating Act, 1889." In 1900 he went out to South Africa as *The Times* correspondent with regard to the sick and wounded, and his reports led to the appointment of a Royal Commission of Enquiry. After the publication of the Commission's report, the Government promised a "drastic reform" of the Army Medical service, and an elaborate scheme of improvement has since been passed.

At the General Election of 1900, Mr. Burdett-Coutts was opposed by an independent Conservative on the Hospital question, with the result that he was elected by 2,715 to 439 votes. At the last General Election he was returned as the Member for Westminster. In addition to his Parliamentary and other duties, Mr. Burdett-Coutts finds time to contribute to the literature of the day.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in addition to being co-heir to Thomas Coutts (the Banker), was also heiress to the Duchess of St. Albans.

Her Ladyship is possessed of three residences—No. 1, Stratton Street, Piccadilly, W. ; Heydon Hall, Reepham, Norfolk ; and Holly Lodge, West Hill, Highgate.

The last named residence, with the grounds, was formerly the property of the late Duchess of St. Albans, and passed to the Baroness at her death. In the days when the Duchess lived there, Holly Lodge was famous for its fetes and garden parties, and those given by the Baroness have been at least equally celebrated. One of the most memorable was that which took place on the 19th July, 1870, in honour of the Belgian Volunteers, when the party especially invited to meet them included King Edward (then Prince of Wales). The house has little architectural character externally, having become what it is

by frequent additions ; but the interior is handsome and commodious, and contains many good pictures and objects of art. The Conservatory, in addition to a rich store of exotics, contains a fine collection of minerals, admirably classified by Professor Tennant. The gardens are kept in the finest condition, and the grounds are varied, well wooded, and in parts from the fir hill afford good views.

In Swain's Lane, a short distance from Holly Lodge, is Holly Village, a group of detached model cottages built by Miss (now the Baroness) Burdett-Coutts in 1865-6 from the designs of Mr. Darbyshire.

Her Ladyship is Baroness in her own right, the creation dating from 1871 (United Kingdom). She is also a Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, as well as possessing the Turkish Orders of "Chafokat" and the Medjedie (1st Class). The Freedoms of the Cities of London and Edinburgh have also been conferred upon her.

The Baroness is patron of three livings—St. Stephen's, Westminster ; Ramsbury and Baydon, Wiltshire.

Not only is the Baroness Burdett-Coutts famous for her wealth, but also for her extensive benevolence, and Queen Victoria acknowledged her many acts of charity by raising her to the peerage. At the time of the publication of Sir Walter Besant's famous novel, *All Sorts and Conditions of Men*, it was an open secret that he had modelled his heroine upon the Baroness. She is a staunch supporter of the Established Church, and has founded Bishopries for Adelaide, Natal, and Columbia, in the North West of America ; and has also erected Churches in Westminster and Carlisle. The Columbia Market and the Highgate model lodging houses testify to her love for the poor, while all her life has been spent in fostering and aiding every work in any way calculated to promote the welfare of her countrymen, or alleviate the sufferings of the poor and afflicted. Amongst Englishwomen of every class she will always be remembered with feelings of love and respect.



The Right Hon. The Lord Hillingdon, D.C., J.P.



HE senior partner in the firm of Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co., Lord Hillingdon ranks high in the financial world, being one of the select circle in whose hands lie much of the stability of international commerce. The question, "What is a pound?" was once put in an interesting debate in the House of Commons, and was more easily asked than readily answered. Monetary questions are necessarily abstruse, and even confusing to the lay mind. We are not all financiers and bankers. Like the poet, perhaps, it may with considerable truth be said that the capable banker is born, not made. A good banker must be endowed with certain natural gifts, although, of course, acquired qualities are not to be despised. Financial acumen, commercial prescience, quick calculation, shrewd wit, and ready resource are only a part of his professional equipment.

Lord Hillingdon is the eldest son of the 1st Lord Hillingdon, by Lady Louisa Lascelles, eldest daughter of Henry, 3rd Earl of Harewood. He was born in 1855, and was educated at Eton. He married in 1886 the Hon. Alice Harbord, second daughter of the 5th Baron Suffield.

In Kent, where he has a residence, The Wilderness, Sevenoaks, Lord Hillingdon has always taken a great interest. Formerly he was a Lieutenant in the West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry, and from 1885-92 sat as the Conservative member for Sevenoaks. He is a Justice of the

Peace and a Deputy Lieutenant for the County, and also Lieutenant for the City of London.

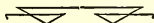
As head of the Mills family, Lord Hillingdon traces his descent from the Rev. John Mills, M.A., rector of Barford and Oxhill, co. Warwick, the eldest son of John Mills, one of the clerks in the Court of Chancery. He was born in 1712 and married in 1749, Sarah, daughter of the Rev. William Wheler, banker, of Leamington Hastings, co. Warwick, and grand-daughter of Admiral Sir Francis Wheler, Kt., youngest son of Sir Charles Wheler.

The eldest son of this marriage, William Mills, of Bisterne, Southampton, was the Member of Parliament for Coventry, and his third son, Charles, was created a Baronet. He was a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex and at one time was a member of the Council of India. He married in 1825, Emily, daughter of Richard Henry Cox, of Hillingdon. Their eldest son, who was created the first Baron Hillingdon in 1886, was the Member for West Kent from 1868-85.

As the owner of Hillingdon Court, Uxbridge, and one of the principal landowners in the surrounding district, Lord Hillingdon is well known and widely respected in Middlesex. As a landlord he bears a high reputation. He is diligent in the discharge of the duties of his position and is sympathetic and liberal. He recognises that property has not only its dues, but its duties. He is animated by the true spirit of benevolence which seeks opportunities for doing good, instead of waiting for the occasion to be pointed out and the means solicited. For instance, when he sought to perpetuate the memory of his father, he built at Hillingdon Heath, in 1899, a men's club and institute which has proved a valuable addition to the social amenities of the district available for the working classes.

True to the traditions of his family, Lord Hillingdon has always regarded Conservatism as the champion of the best and truest interests of the people of this country. Being satisfied that the principles of the Party are sound, he has never hesitated to accord it his very warmest support, both in Parliament and out, firmly believing that for Conservatism to remain popular, its sympathies must be catholic, its principles progressive and its work comprehensive.

The Right Hon. The Lord Amherst of Hackney, D.C., J.P.



AS a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy Lieutenant for the County, Lord Amherst of Hackney maintains an active interest with Middlesex, although his family hails from Kent, and he himself has devoted a great number of years to the Parliamentary service of Norfolk.

The name of Amherst (or, as it is found in old documents, Hamherst, Hemeherst, or Emherst) is taken from a place called Amherst or Hamherst in Pembury parish, near Tunbridge, co. Kent. The name of a member of the family appears in Pipe Roll of the 15th Henry III. A.D. 1230. A Roger de Hemeherst is mentioned in a deed, of which a copy is preserved in the College of Arms and his name has a place upon a pedigree of the family which was attested by Camden. His descendant Walter, who is mentioned in the above deed, appears upon a subsidy Roll of Pembury Parish in the first year of Edward III's reign, being spoken of as Walterus de Emherst. His name occurs more than once in this connection.

The pedigree referred to above as being attested by Camden, begins with John Amherst of Amherst in the village of Pembury, who was living in the reign of Richard II. and left a son and heir, Thomas, whose son and heir, also Thomas, is named in a record, dated 1433, as one of the chief persons in the district. He died in 1460, possessed of much land in Pembury, Capel, and Hadlow.

His son, Thomas, was the father of four sons of whom John, the third, who died in 1578, was the ancestor of the Earls Amherst.

Thomas Amherst's great-great-grandson was John Amherst who was High Sheriff of Kent in 1698. His brother Nicholas was a Captain in the Army, and by his second marriage with the only daughter and heir of Robert Evering, junior, of Evering, Kent (the last of the male line of the family of Evering or Averanches, the younger branch of the family of Averanches, Lords of Folkestone and Vicomtes of Averanches in Normandy), became Lord of the Manor of Evering, which had descended lineally since its creation by William the Conqueror as a knight's fee held of the Barony of Folkestone and by castle guard service of Dover Castle.

John Amherst, grandson of Nicholas Amherst, was a Captain in the Royal Navy, and by his marriage with his second wife, Mary Tyssen, their daughter became eventually possessed of the Manors of Hackney, Middlesex, and Foulden, Norfolk. His said only surviving daughter and sole heiress, Amelia Amherst, married William George Daniel, of Foley House, Kent, who in right of his wife became Lord of the Manor of Hackney and by Royal license in 1814 assumed the surname and arms of Tyssen in addition to Daniel. The eldest son of this marriage, William G. Tyssen Daniel Tyssen (afterwards Tyssen-Amhurst) was High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1843. By Royal sign manual he in 1852 assumed the name of Tyssen-Amhurst, discontinuing that of Daniel.

It is his eldest son who is the present and first Baron Amherst of Hackney, a dignity to which he was raised in 1892. Lord Amherst (William Amhurst Tyssen-Amherst) has resumed by Royal License (1877) the more ancient and correct spelling of his surname—Amherst.

A great deal of his time Lord Amherst spends at his Norfolk seat, Didlington Hall, Brandon, Norfolk, for the Western Division of which County he sat as Member of Parliament from 1880—85, representing the South Western Division from 1885—92. He is a Justice of the Peace for the County and in 1866 served as its High Sheriff. He is also a Justice of the Peace for Westminster.

Lord Amherst, who was born in 1835, married in 1856 Margaret Susan, the only child of Admiral Robert Mitford, of Humanly Hall, co. York, and of Mitford Castle, Northumberland. Lady Amherst, who is the authoress of a sketch of Egyptian History (1904), is a Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John, of Jerusalem, of which Order Lord Amherst is a Knight of Justice. Lord Amherst has six daughters

living, the eldest of whom, and his heir under special remainder, is Mary Rothes Margaret, Lady of Justice of St. John of Jerusalem, who married in 1885 Lord William Cecil, M V.O., third son of the Marquess of Exeter, and who has four sons.

Lord Amherst's town house is 8, Grosvenor Square, W., and his clubs the Marlborough, Athenæum, Carlton, Travellers' and Royal Yacht Squadron.







THE RT. HON. THE LORD PECKOVER OF WISBECH, LL.D., F.S.A., J.P.

The
Right Hon. The Baron Peckover of Wisbech,
LL.D., F.S.A., F.L.S., F.R.G.S., J.P.



CO say that the elevation to the Peerage of Alexander Peckover, Esq., gave the greatest satisfaction everywhere expresses but mildly the intense gratification felt at the high honour conferred by His Majesty in 1907 upon a gentleman whose unselfish devotion to the discharge of public duties in the common weal has for many years gained for him an unique position in the esteem of thousands of the inhabitants of the Eastern Counties. Indeed, as a reward for exceptionally meritorious service, the honour so befittingly bestowed could not have afforded to his Lordship greater natural satisfaction than was experienced without exception by his neighbours at so signal a mark of Royal favour.

The very genuine popularity enjoyed in such a peculiar degree by his Lordship is easily understood. Possessing warm and generous sympathies, a disposition that is the very essence of unselfishness, and attached to Cambridgeshire and the adjoining Counties by territorial interests and old family traditions that cannot fail to excite the greatest admiration, Lord Peckover has ever set before him a high ideal of his opportunities and responsibilities. Thus has he enhanced the honour of a name that for generations has been held in the esteem that grows with good

works, and added lustre to the honourable traditions that in Cambridgeshire and elsewhere will ever be associated with the Peckover family.

His Lordship is directly descended from Edmund Peckover, a gentleman of Northamptonshire, who served in Cromwell's Army, under Fleetwood, in 1646, obtaining his discharge, which the family still possess, in 1655, on his joining the Society of Friends. He afterwards visited relatives in Norfolk, and settling at Fakenham, purchased landed property, which to this day is included in the Peckover estates. The family has ever since been one of considerable importance and influence in the Eastern Counties. Lord Peckover's father, Algernon Peckover, Esq., who died in 1893, married Priscilla, youngest daughter of Dykes Alexander, Esq., banker, of Ipswich. Born August the 16th, 1830, his Lordship was educated at Grove House School, Tottenham, and was, before his retirement, for many years a partner in the well-known bank of Messrs. Gurney, Peckover, & Co. He married in 1858, Eliza, only child of the late Joseph Sharples, Esq., banker, of Hitchin, Hertfordshire. Mrs. Peckover died in 1862.

It was as Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire that Lord Peckover has perhaps rendered the greatest of his many public duties. Appointed to that exalted post in 1893, in succession to the late C. W. Townley, Esq., his Lordship held the office until his resignation in November, 1906, and the nature of his services during those thirteen years may be gauged from the fact that his Peerage was to a great extent a reward for his work during that period. Possessing in a marked degree the confidence of all sections of the community, he has just those fine natural qualifications which fitted him to discharge with brilliance and success the varied duties that fall to the lot of one who, as the representative of the Sovereign, finds his services in almost constant demand.

While not unmindful of the dignity and prestige attaching to the Lieutenancy, Lord Peckover took a thoroughly comprehensive view of his functions, and, acting up to a high ideal of his office, willingly took upon himself a variety of duties associated with practically every good public work in Cambridgeshire and the adjoining Counties. In the many social duties he was called upon to undertake, Lord Peckover had the valued assistance of his daughters, the Hon. Alexandrina Peckover invariably acting with much charm as Lady to the Lieutenancy. The same generous



GARDEN FRONT OF BANK HOUSE, WISBECH,
THE RESIDENCE OF LORD PECKOVER.



qualities that characterized his tenure of the Lord Lieutenancy have always been evinced in Lord Peckover's life as a country gentleman. Liberal in his benefactions, and ever ready with his undoubted influence and valued support to give of his best services, his sincere and practical interest in all that concerns the welfare of the community is beyond question.

The owner of extensive landed estates, his Lordship pays great attention to the interests of agriculture, and to the promotion of the best welfare of his tenantry. Never actuated by any ambition to figure prominently in the stormy arena of party politics or in the controversies of public administration, Lord Peckover nevertheless has never failed to exercise a healthful influence on public affairs within his wide sphere of influence, and his opinion on all questions which he considers, may be safely relied upon as the outcome of sound judgment and careful observance.

Lord Peckover has decided literary tastes, and is interested in many branches of antiquarian research, taking special interest in collections of ancient manuscripts, early Bibles, maps, and printed books of early origin. Meteorology is another study that has a peculiar fascination for him, and he finds occasional recreation in chess, while in his younger days several outdoor sports claimed him as an ardent devotee. His Lordship is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, a Fellow of the Linnaean Society, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and a Vice-President of the Bibliographical Society. He occupied for thirteen years the position of President of Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, an institution which does splendid work in the neighbourhood.

It was an exceedingly gracious compliment to the town of his birth that Lord Peckover should have associated Wisbech with his new title. Other places had their claims. His Lordship might have taken the name of Fakenham in Norfolk, where his ancestor, that fine old trooper of Cromwell's Ironsides, lived, and whose property there has passed down to the present head of the family. Theberton, too, the name of a Suffolk village near Saxmundham, where his ancestors have had property for four hundred years, might have been incorporated in the title. But it is with his native town that his Lordship has at once the deepest and most lasting associations. There, at Bank House, he has lived a great portion of his life, and he is ever ready to acknowledge his

appreciation of the mutual friendship existing between himself and many of the inhabitants of the town. A permanent reminder of his Lordship's interest in the town exists in the silver mace which, in 1907, he presented to the Corporation whose regalia up to that time had consisted only of a mayoral chain and a loving cup, the latter bearing the date 1701.

Lord Peckover's return to his Wisbech home shortly after his elevation to the Peerage was made the occasion for a hearty welcome on the part of the inhabitants, the Mayor and members of the Corporation, Magistrates, and representatives of public bodies and societies joining in the welcome and tendering their cordial congratulations. It is interesting to note that the address of welcome presented on behalf of the town is treasured by his Lordship with another highly-prized document, which has been in the possession of the family for over two hundred and fifty years—the formal discharge from the Army of Edmund Peckover, one of Cromwell's Ironsides, who is declared to have “for nine years served faithfully and honestly as became a soldier.” These two documents, referring as they do to the first and the last of the Peckovers—for his Lordship is the last of his race in the main line—form an interesting family heirloom which will naturally be greatly treasured by his descendants.

Lord Peckover's coat of arms, which was granted in 1880, contains, under three lions rampant, a sheaf representing a “Peck” of wheat, the motto being *In Christo speravi*. In regard to the “Supporters” he is entitled to have incorporated in his armorial bearings, his Lordship, whose sense of humour is strongly developed, adopted a suggestion that these should consist of two woodpeckers. Thus his Lordship adds another to the long list of members of the Upper House who have laid ornithology under tribute in the composition of their family escutcheon.

Lord Peckover has three daughters, the eldest of whom married in 1893 James Doyle Penrose, Esq., F.H.A., D.L., J.P. His Lordship is a member of the Royal Societies' and Cambridge County Clubs.

Capt. Sir Charles Gibbons, Bart., R.N., D.C., J.P.



TANWELL Place, Staines, the family residence of Capt. Sir Charles Gibbons, is situated in a picturesque part of the County, and in a district, moreover, which is inseparably bound up with the Nation's most treasured liberties, for it was within a mile of Staines that King John signed Magna Charta, and it is stated, though probably without foundation, that after affixing his signature King John repaired to Staines and there lay for a night at a house near the church, upon the site of which Duncroft House, a picturesque Jacobean dwelling, once the residence of Lord Cranstoun, now stands.

In 1603 Sir Walter Raleigh was summoned to Staines from London, where the Plague was then raging, and was tried and condemned for high treason by the Royal Commissioners sitting in the Old Market House.

The Protector Cromwell was a frequent visitor in Staines, and Cromwell House, situated in the High Street, is pointed out as a place where he broke his journeys to Windsor.

Another notable landmark in Staines is the London Stone on the bank of the river. This denoted the limit of the authority of the City of London over the upper reaches of the Thames. The stone bears the date 1280 and the inscription, "God preserve the City of London," together with the names of several Lord Mayors who visited it in their official capacity. Staines Bridge is the connecting

link between Middlesex and Surrey. It was first officially erected in 1262, when three oaks were granted from Windsor Forest for its repair, which was undertaken by Thomas de Oxenforde, a merchant who greatly used the bridge and adjacent roads in conducting his trade with London. The present bridge, a handsome stone structure of three arches, erected at a cost of £41,000 was opened by William IV. in 1832.

Two miles to the north-east of Staines is the village of Stanwell, the Manor of which for many centuries belonged to the Windsor family. But Henry VII. compelled the then Lord to surrender the property and he himself used the house for many years as a hunting seat. The Manor remained in Royal hands until the time of James I. who bestowed it upon the Lord Knyvett. He there had charge of the King's daughter, Princess Mary, who died there.

At the time of the Civil War, Dr. Bruno Ryves, the militant Royalist and author of "Mercurius Rusticus," was Rector of Stanwell. He was ejected from the living by Cromwell, but was replaced at the Restoration and died 13th July, 1677.

It was on the site of the old Manor House that Stanwell Place, which has now for many decades been the residence of the Gibbons family, was built. It is very prettily placed, being surrounded by a beautifully wooded park through which a tributary of the river Colne meanders with surprisingly beautiful results.

Since the death of Sir John Gibbons, his father, Sir Charles Gibbons has resided at Stanwell Place and quietly and unostentatiously performed the duties of a County gentleman. Born in 1828, Sir Charles early displayed a liking for the sea and in due course joined the Royal Navy, from which he retired in 1877 with the rank of Captain.

In his early naval days Sir Charles saw active service in many parts of the world. He was in the Black Sea during the Crimean War and for his services in connection with the campaign was decorated with the Crimean medal and clasp.

In 1864 Sir Charles married Lydia Martha, the fourth daughter of Major John Doran (of the 18th Regiment) of Ely House, co. Wexford, and sister of General Sir John Doran, K.C.B. By this marriage he has had three sons and two daughters.

From 1868-79 Sir Charles Gibbons held an important post in the Government Emigration Office, but he finally retired from official service in the last mentioned year.

As a landed proprietor, Sir Charles knows something of the present agricultural distress, having been obliged to let his farms at considerably reduced rents. His duties connected with his estate, added to those devolving upon him as a Justice of the Peace—Sir Charles is a regular attendant at the Spellthorne Petty Sessions, of which for many years his father, Sir John, was Chairman—preclude Sir Charles from taking a very active part in local government. But Lady Gibbons is a member of the Staines Board of Guardians and also of the Rural Council, in which offices she takes a keen interest and has proved herself invaluable. Her Ladyship is a great believer in emigration as a remedy for poverty and strongly urges upon her colleagues on the Board of Guardians the advisability and advantages of aiding suitable people to go to Canada.

In the latter part of 1904 Stanwell Place was partially destroyed by fire, originating in the servants' quarters through an overheated flue. Owing to the state of the weather—a severe frost prevailing—it was sometime before the fire brigade arrived and pending their appearance Sir Charles and his heir, Captain Gibbons, organised a bucket brigade of guests and servants.

Sir Charles is a very popular landlord and is much respected throughout the district.

The Gibbons family has had interesting connections with the Island of Barbadoes, to the House of Assembly of which the 1st Baronet (who was raised to that dignity in 1752) was Speaker. The 2nd Baroet, Sir John Gibbons, was the Member of Parliament for Wallingford, and his brother, Robert, was Member of Council to the Island of Barbadoes. Robert's third son, William Barton Gibbons, was Lieutenant-Colonel, Provincial aide-de-camp, and Justice of the Peace for Barbadoes.

Honourable military traditions also belong to the family, for Robert Gibbons' second son, Frederick, served with the forces during the Peninsular War and as a Lieutenant in the 7th Fusiliers, was severely wounded at Albuera in 1811, whilst his cousin, Captain George Gibbons (son of Sir William Gibbons), was killed there.



Sir Francis George Augustus Fuller-Elliott-Drake, Bt.



SIR F. G. A. Fuller-Elliott-Drake is descendant of the family founded by the great Elizabethan Naval Commander, Sir Francis Drake. He is the owner of no fewer than three important seats in Devonshire, namely, Nutwell Court, near Exeter; Buckland Abbey, Plymouth; and Sheafhayne House. At Nutwell Court there are many relics of the "old warrior," including a portrait in which he is represented wearing a miniature of Queen Elizabeth, given to Sir Francis by the Queen herself, the work of Vicento Vicentini, and still carefully preserved amongst the family heirlooms.

Born at Crowndale, near Plymouth, about the year 1540, Francis Drake went to sea at a very early age, making several voyages before he attained his twentieth year. In 1572 he sailed from Plymouth for Nombre de Dioz (in the present Mexican state of Durango), which he successfully attacked. After capturing the cities of Nombre de Dioz and Santa Cruz, Drake crossed the Isthmus of Panama to the dividing ridge, and thence gazed on the Pacific—the first time it had been seen by English eyes.

After his return he equipped three frigates at his own expense, with which he served as a volunteer in an expedition to Ireland under the command of the Earl of Essex, father of Queen Elizabeth's favourite. On the death of his protector he returned to England, and was introduced to the Queen by Sir Christopher Hatton. Drake then

proposed to her his plan of passing through the Straits of Magellan to the South Seas, with the object of attacking the Spaniards. Furnished by the Queen with a fleet of five ships, he set sail in November, 1577, and arrived at his destination on August 20th, 1578. At the Straits of Magellan storms arose, he was separated from most of his ships, and sailed for the coast of South America, taking several prizes by the way. Off Cape Francisco he captured the *Cacafuego*, with more than £150,000 of treasure. Drake then struck across the Pacific, and returned home by the East Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, and Sierra Leone, and reached England towards the close of 1580—the first Englishman that had circumnavigated the globe.

Early in the following year, Queen Elizabeth herself went on board Drake's vessel, then at anchor at Deptford, knighted him, and expressed her approval of his exploits. He next sailed with a fleet of twenty-five ships to the West Indies, the principal outcome of this voyage being the introduction of tobacco and potatoes into Europe.

In 1587 he commanded a fleet of thirty sail, which succeeded in destroying a part of the celebrated Armada at Cadiz, and in 1588 commanded, as Vice-Admiral, under Lord Howard, the English fleet in conflict with the Spanish Armada, enhancing his great reputation in the running flight up Channel, and taking a leading part in the decisive action off Gravelines. In 1589 he commanded the fleet intended to restore Don Antonio to the throne of Portugal, but the enterprise failed on account of a misunderstanding between Drake and the general land forces.

On his return Sir Francis Drake was elected Member of Parliament for Plymouth, and his name appears in the session of 1592-3, on all the committees of public business. The war with Spain, however, still continued, and in 1595, a new expedition was planned against the Spaniards in the West Indies, which should surpass all that preceded it. This expedition was unfortunate, and, after a series of misfortunes, he was attacked by slow fever, which, combined with disappointment, terminated his life about the close of the year 1595, or as stated by other authorities, in January 1596. One of the heroes of the golden age of Elizabeth, Sir Francis Drake will ever be remembered in the records of those who have helped to build the foundations of the British Empire.

In 1595, shortly before his last fatal expedition, Sir Francis married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Sydenham, of Combe, Sydenham, Devon. He left no children, and was succeeded by his

brother Thomas Drake, of Buckland Monachlorum, who died in 1606. The widow of the great Commander afterwards married William Courtenay, of Powderham Castle.

Sir Francis Drake, son of Thomas Drake, was created a Baronet, and represented Devon in Parliament. The 3rd Baronet, also Sir Francis, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Pollexfen, Bart., of Nutwell Court, whose grand daughter, Anne Pollexfen Drake, married George Augustus Elliott, afterwards 1st Baron Heathfield, the defender of Gibraltar. A grand-daughter of this marriage Anne Elliott, became the wife of John Trayton Fuller, whose third son, Thomas Trayton Fuller-Elliott Drake, assumed the revived title as 1st Baronet. He was born in 1785, and on his death in 1870, was succeeded by his grand nephew, the present Baronet.

Sir Thomas Trayton Fuller-Elliott-Drake was a distinguished officer in the Army, and served under Sir John Moore during the Peninsular War. His nephew, Captain Rose Henry Fuller, R.N., married Margaretta, daughter of Sir Robert Sheffield, Bt. His son, on succeeding to the family estates and title in 1870, assumed the additional names of Elliott and Drake by Royal license.

Following the traditions of his house, Sir Francis G. A. Fuller-Elliott-Drake has served in the Army. He joined the Royal Horse Guards in 1858, retiring in 1870. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Douglas, 2nd Baronet of Glenberrie, in 1861 and has one daughter, Elizabeth Beatrice, married to Lord Seaton. Lady Elliott Drake has lately edited a volume of Letters from France and Italy, 1776-95, by Lady Knight.

Buckland Abbey, the second historic seat of the Drake family, is closely interwoven with the early records of the County. The Abbey itself was founded for the Cistercian Order in 1278, by the Countess Amicia, widow of Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon, mother of the great heiress Isabella de Fortibus, who was also a benefactress of the Abbey. The site was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Grenville, but passed into the possession of Sir Francis Drake in 1581.

An old legend—quoted by the Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould in "Notes and Queries"—relates how, at the re-building of the house by Sir Francis Drake, the work was for two nights running interrupted by devils, who pulled down the stones erected during the daytime. On the third evening they were scared away by Sir Francis Drake

himself, dressed in white. Buckland Abbey also contains a portrait of Sir Francis, together with his sword, shield and Bible. The grounds are delightful, and it is said that the famous apple orchards were the first planted by the Cistercian Abbots in this County.



Sir Frederick Dixon-Hartland, Bart., M.P., J.P.



GENTLEMAN to whom Middlesex owes much is Sir Frederick Dixon Dixon-Hartland, who has sat continuously as the Conservative member of Parliament for the Uxbridge Division of the County since 1885, prior to which period he represented Evesham for five years.

The family which Sir Frederick represents is an old one known to have been settled in Devonshire at an early period. Thence it removed to Gloucestershire as a result of becoming possessed of a property near Newent, called Cagley Hall. A member of this family—who became Governor of Berwick-on-Tweed, and the key of that town was by licence incorporated in the family arms—Nathaniel Hartland, of the Oaklands, Charlton Kings, married in 1825 Eliza, daughter and heiress of Thomas Dixon, of King's Lynn, and their eldest son who was born in 1832 is the present member for Uxbridge.

Sir Frederick was educated at Cheltenham College and at Clapham Grammar School. In 1867 he married Grace, youngest daughter of Col. Wilson, K.H., by whom he has three daughters, and in 1895 he married, secondly, Agnes Chichester, daughter of W. Langham Christie, Esq., of Glyndebourne, Lewes, M.P.

As a public worker Sir Frederick Dixon-Hartland has done much in various directions other than that of Parliament. He can claim to have been intimately associated with an organisation which has had a considerable share in modern politics, for he was one of the Founders of the Primrose League, a body which in its earlier days was

ridiculed by many of the older politicians as being only fit for "the young parsons and the poetic young ladies" But as the League became older it was able to show its detractors that it is perfectly possible for the beautiful to be useful and decidedly effective.

As a Middlesex Alderman and Chairman of the Finance Committee, Sir Frederick has proved that he has sound business abilities and that he is always ready to exercise them for the benefit of the County. Another important business position he has held is that of Chairman of the Thames Conservancy for ten years, and he is a Director of the London, City and Midland Bank, and also a Governor of Christ's Hospital.

Sir Frederick Dixon-Hartland was created a Baronet in 1892. He is a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex, London, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire and Sussex.

His own particular bent is shown in his publications which are "The Royal Genealogical and Chronological Chart of the Royal Families of Europe," and "The Chronological Dictionary of the Royal Families of Europe," the excellence with which these are arranged being evidence that Sir Frederick has followed his hobby with the vigour and thoroughness which distinguish him in other matters.

When in London Sir Frederick lives at 14, Chesham Place, S.W. He is the owner of two fine country seats in Middleton Manor, Sussex, and Ashley Manor, Gloucestershire. His clubs are the Carlton and Garrick.



Sir James Thomson Ritchie, Bt., K.B., J.P.



T is not often that two brothers attain by their own efforts to such eminence as that achieved by Sir James Thomson Ritchie, Bt., and his brother, the Rt. Hon. Chas. Thomson Ritchie. The former has been Lord Mayor of London, and the latter attained ere his death a distinguished position in the world of politics.

Sir J. T. Ritchie is a younger son of the late Mr. William Ritchie of Rockhill, Broughton Ferry, Scotland. He was educated at Dundee and after an uneventful early life came to London and in course of time entered into partnership with his brother in the business of their father. He found the London Jute Association and for the first twenty-eight years of its existence acted as its chairman, retiring when his time became more fully occupied with his steadily increasing civic duties.

It was in September, 1891, that Sir J. T. Ritchie first joined the City Corporation as Alderman for the Tower Ward. The contest which preceded his election was one of the keenest the Ward had seen for many years, his opponent being the then junior-sheriff-elect, Mr. Harry Seymour Foster.

Five years later Mr. Ritchie stood for Sheriff and was again called upon to face a determined opposition. The election was peculiar in that the contest was triangular, his opponents being Alderman William Vaughan Morgan and Sir Robert Rogers. The former was

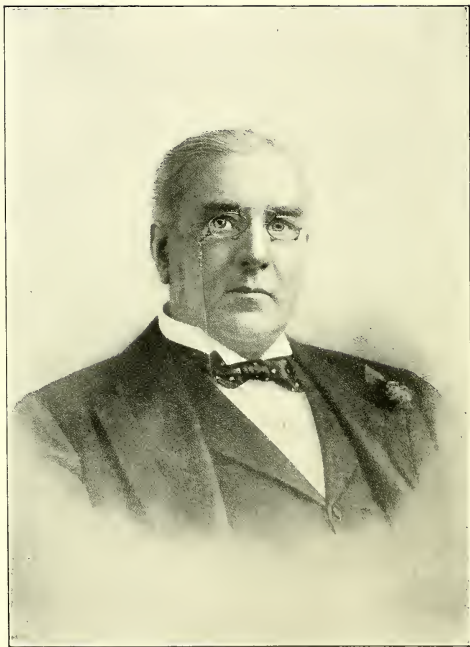
defeated. The Shrieval year of Sir R. Rogers and Sir J. T. Ritchie was memorable on account of the celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, and it was in connection with this event that the two Sheriffs were knighted. In 1903, Sir J. T. Ritchie was elected Lord Mayor and during the year received the honour of a Baronetcy.

Sir James is a Past Master of the Bakers' Company and a member of the Shipwright's Company. He has been the recipient of various foreign honours, among them being his appointments as Officer of the Order of Leopold and as Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy.

In 1858 Sir James married a daughter of James Lemon, of Loughton, by whom he has a family of two sons and seven daughters. He sustained in 1894 a sad blow by the death of Lady Ritchie. When he was appointed Lord Mayor in 1903, the part of the Lady Mayoress was most effectively and tactfully discharged by Miss Ritchie, his eldest daughter. While occupying the Civic Chair, Sir James performed his multitudinous duties with punctilious care and at the conclusion of his Mayoralty he was most cordially thanked by his colleagues in the Council for the conscientiousness with which his obligations had been fulfilled. Miss Ritchie, who had so ably assisted him in her role as Lady Mayoress was presented with a beautiful diamond ring by the members of the Corporation, as a slight token of their appreciation of her services.

Sir James Thomson Ritchie's residences are at 72, Queenborough Terrace, Hyde Park, and Highlands, Shanklin, Isle of Wight. His clubs are the Carlton, Garrick and Constitutional.





SIR CORY FRANCIS CORY-WRIGHT, Bart., D.L., J.P.

Sir Cory Francis Cory-Wright, Bart., D.L., J.P.



SIR Cory Francis Cory-Wright is one of the best known commercial men in the City of London, and at the same time he is equally well known throughout Middlesex for his long and honourable connection with local government and the administration of justice within the County.

Sir Francis was born in 1839 and in his veins the blood of the Army and the Church may be said to co-mingle. His father was the late Lieutenant William Wright, of the Rifle Brigade (now 95th Regiment), who served in Holland in 1813 and 1814 and was present at the attack on Merxem and the bombardment of the French Fleet at Antwerp. He also took part in the campaign of the following year and was wounded at the end of the day at the battle of Waterloo. Subsequently, he was with the Army of occupation of Paris and retired from active service in 1828. On his mother's side Sir Francis is descended from Bishop Hooper, the Martyr of Queen Mary's Reign, while one of his ancestors, Daniel Race, was Chief Cashier of the Bank of England from 1740-75.

Mr. Cory-Wright, at the age of 21, entered the business house of William Cory & Son, of London, probably the largest firm of coal distributors in the world, the annual turnover amounting to over six million tons. In 1888 Mr. Cory-Wright succeeded to the headship of the firm and assumed the additional surname of Cory before that of Wright. He is an active member of the Company of Wm. Cory & Son and Chairman of the Board.

Early in 1874 Mr. C. F. Cory-Wright became a member of the Hornsey Local Board and in 1893 he succeeded the late Mr. Henry Reaver Williams as Chairman. He was re-elected year after year even when the old Local Board of Health had given place to the District Council, and only retired from the post when Hornsey became a Municipal Borough in 1903, after completing 30 years as a member of the Board, of which for 10 years he was Chairman. In June, 1903, he received the honour of a Baronetcy. For more than 30 years Sir Francis resided at "Northwood," Hornsey Lane, Highgate, and on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, he was one of those who combined to elaborately decorate that thoroughfare. His own house and grounds were perhaps the most extensively illuminated of any and Sir Francis and Lady Cory-Wright stood out upon the lawn, while for several hours the enormous crowd attracted by news of the spectacle filed in at one gate and out at the other.

In his administrative capacity Sir Francis was, and is, a strict economist and he successively opposed schemes for Public Baths, Public Libraries, and Electric Light in order that the ratepayers might have a clear knowledge of the cost involved and themselves decide as to whether they could afford anything but absolute essentials.

To Sir Francis's initiative and energetic advocacy, both at the District Council and at the County Council, was due the preservation of some 52 acres of beautiful woodland at Highgate—part of the primeval forest of Middlesex—from the speculative builder for the free use and enjoyment of the people for ever. After having been thus secured by the passing of a private Act of Parliament, the woodland was formerly opened by H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, and named "Queen's Wood" in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

Sir Francis was also one of the first to join in the effort to secure the Alexandra Palace and Park for the people, and he was one of the seven gentlemen who together provided £5,000 to secure the option of purchase. Naturally, he became a Trustee when the difficult task had been accomplished and the Palace and Park became the property of the people.

In addition to his work on the local Council, Sir Francis has for many years devoted a great deal of time to the affairs of the County of Middlesex, of which he is an Alderman. He is Chairman of the Light Railways Committee, and is concerned with the completion



CAEN WOOD TOWERS (East View).



CAEN WOOD TOWERS (South View)

of a scheme involving over two millions sterling. He is also Chairman of the New Asylums Committee, where, again, the work has been of an exceptionally responsible nature.

Sir Francis Cory-Wright served the office of High Sheriff of Middlesex for the year 1902-3. He is a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Middlesex, and is Chairman of the Highgate Petty Sessional Bench. He is also a Justice of the Peace for the County of London and was for over ten years a Visiting Justice at both Pentonville and Holloway Prisons. Sir Francis also sits on the Thames Conservancy Board as a representative of the Ship-owners of the City of London. Always in great sympathy with the work of the Hospitals, Sir Francis has identified himself very closely with both the Tottenham Hospital and the Great Northern Central Hospital, being Chairman of the one and Deputy Chairman of the other, but owing to the work at Tottenham he resigned his position at the Great Northern Hospital. He has also taken a great interest in the movement for increasing the support and development of the Volunteer Forces in Middlesex.

Politically, Sir Francis has always been a staunch supporter of the Conservative Party. He was the founder of the original Conservative Association for the Highgate district of Hornsey, but has always declined to become a candidate for Parliamentary honours, although on several occasions he has been invited to contest various constituencies.

Sir Francis resides at Caen Wood Towers, Highgate. His clubs are the Junior Carlton and the St. Stephen's.

In 1868 he married Mima, youngest daughter of the late Sir Hugh Owen, formerly of the Local Government Board.

Sir Francis and Lady Cory-Wright have a family of two sons and three daughters. The eldest son and heir, Arthur Cory-Wright, Esq., is a Justice of the Peace for Hertfordshire; the younger son, Dudley, is a Barrister-at-Law of the Inner Temple, and is a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex. Sir Francis' eldest daughter, Elsie Maud, married in January, 1899, the Rev. Gilbert Montague Hall, M.A., Oxon., Rector of Bushey, Herts., and his second daughter, Mabel, in April, 1901, Herbert Nield, Esq., J.P., Barrister-at-Law, and Member of Parliament for the Ealing Division of the County. His youngest daughter, Hilda, is unmarried.



SIR BENJAMIN LOUIS COHEN, Bt., J.P.

Sir Benjamin Louis Cohen, Bt., J.P.



NOT the least remarkable fact in the history of that ancient people, the Jews, is their extraordinary commercial and financial ability. Coupled, too, with this power of money making is at times an almost prodigal generosity in the cause of charity. During between thirty and forty years none of his race has been more prominent upon the London Stock Exchange, or held in better repute as a fair dealing business man, or more respected than Mr. Benjamin Louis Cohen (as he then was) and, than he, none has striven more, according to his means and views, to justify the assumption that when his epitaph comes to be written it might be:—

“Write me as one who loves his fellow men.”

His public charity has been enormous; his private charity—“the unconsidered trifles of a generous mind”—for many years past has run annually into four figures.

Sir Benjamin Louis Cohen was, to use his own words, almost brought up on the Stock Exchange. He was one of the senior partners in the well-known firm of Louis Cohen & Sons, which had a reputation second to none in the City, his father being Louis Cohen himself, a leading member of the Stock Exchange. The firm was dissolved about 1895, and the subject of this notice retired from business, but not, however, from active participation in all that interested him. Throughout his life he has displayed an almost insatiable capacity for work. That in connection with the Stock Exchange and the cares and worries inseparable from the conduct of a large business by no means

exhausted all his energies. From its beginning until 1902, when he did not seek re-election—a period of twelve years—he was an active member of the London County Council, being elected one of the representatives of the City. His first colleagues were Sir John Lubbock (now Lord Avebury), the Earl of Rosebery, and Mr. Henry Clarke. Parliamentary work also claimed his attention. He was returned to the House of Commons in the Conservative interest in 1892 as member for East Islington, and after having been elected three times, was defeated in January, 1906, at the historic general election when the constituencies executed the greatest *volte face* yet on record in this country.

It is in connection with his charitable work that Sir B. L. Cohen is most widely known. Though he has never sought publicity in this respect, preferring rather to keep his left hand in ignorance of the doings of his right hand—yet his numerous deeds of munificence will be most gratefully remembered. He is one of the Presidents of the London Orphan Asylum, with which he has been associated for thirty years. He is a governor of “Barts” Hospital, and the prominent and active work he has done in furtherance of that institution is too well known to need recapitulation here. He is also a Governor of the Royal Bridewell Hospital. He presided at one of the Anniversary Festivals of the London Orphan Asylum. “Thanks to the generosity of my friends,” Sir B. L. Cohen told the writer in referring to the incident, “I was rather successful. I thought that this would mean exemption from similar duties for other institutions, but,” he naively added, “they all seemed to think it was a qualification, because I had applications from members of similar institutions to take the chair at their anniversary dinners.”

Among other organisations which have received the benefit of Sir B. L. Cohen's active and practical support are the Orphan Working School, the Home for Incurables at Putney, the Hospital for Children at Shadwell, “Mount Vernon” at Hampstead, the Reedham Orphanage, the Albert Orphan Asylum, the Earlswood Idiot Asylum, the British Orphan Asylum at Slough, the National Benevolent, and dozens of others. But some of his greatest charitable work has been done as Member and Chairman of the Jewish Board of Guardians, and in relieving the wants of the poorest members of his community he largely supplemented the already considerable contribution he made to the funds of the Board. Of relaxation, as the term is usually understood, he has had but little. Like most men of ardent temperament, and active intellectual force, he sought relaxation in change of occupation.

One further source of recreation he essayed during residence at his beautiful country home at Highfield, Shoreham, Kent, was hunting, and for a few seasons he was a fairly frequent follower of the hounds.

No man could constantly stand such a strain as that to which he subjected himself, and the splendid stamina and fine physique of Sir B. L. Cohen proved unequal to the ordeal. Unfortunately, he is now an invalid, though only sixty-two years of age. It was not without some pathos, though without a tinge of bitterness, and in a tone implying only patient resignation, that he remarked to the writer—"I was a strong man; now I am only an infirm man."

Reverting to his parliamentary life, he said that although he was sorry to be defeated when he last sought election, he was pretty well resigned to it, for the House of Commons as constituted after the General Election of 1906 was not to his heart at all. His opponents in his previous elections included Mr. (now Sir) Andrew Torrance and Mr. Mackinnon Wood.

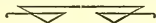
Sir B. L. Cohen was born on November 18th, 1844. He was educated privately. He married in 1870 Miss Louisa Emily Merton, daughter of the late Benjamin Moses Merton of London. He has three sons and a daughter living. He is a D.L. for the City of London and a Magistrate for the County of London and the County of Kent. Sir B. L. Cohen received his baronetcy in 1905 in recognition of his great philanthropic and public work. The Clubs of which he is a member are the Carlton, Conservative, Junior Carlton, City Carlton, and Kent County—an emphatic indication of his political faith.





COL. SIR ALFRED SOMERSET, K.C.B., D.L., J.P.

Colonel Sir Alfred Somerset, K.C.B., D.L., J.P.



DESCENDED from a distinguished and historic line, Colonel Sir Alfred Somerset, of Enfield Court, has himself added many honours to the family escutcheon. He is a type of the older British aristocracy whose members are all too few in these pushing days of new men and new estates. Sir Alfred is a soldier and a gentleman. Innate is his spirit of courtesy; his neighbourly concern for all classes around him a natural intuition; while his patriotism is an example to all stations. And who could be held in higher esteem? Probably, even Sir Alfred Somerset and his family scarcely realise how whole-hearted and deep rooted are the respect and regard in which they are held in a district now, alas, being rapidly invaded by the modern builder.

In olden days when the Great Forest of Middlesex extended right into Hornsey, the wild boar, the bear and the wolf were amongst the denizens of Enfield Chase, and even when they had been exterminated there still remained attractive sport for many a monarch and ecclesiastic who found the Forest's proximity to London a matter of keen satisfaction. Of Queen Elizabeth Enfield has many a legend, for with the other children of Henry VIII. she was brought up at Enfield House, where, indeed, after her father's death, she resided for some time, and where she also visited after her accession to the Throne. Amongst famous people who in later days have resided at Chase Side have been Charles Lamb, Isaac

D'Israeli, the father of the famous Earl of Beaconsfield, and William Pitt, the first Earl of Chatham. Charles Keats, too, when a boy was educated at a private school there.

The only son of the late Colonel Lord John Thomas Henry Somerset, seventh son of the 5th Duke of Beaufort, and Catherine Annesley, daughter of the first Earl of Mount Morris, Sir Alfred Somerset was born in 1829. Following the military traditions of his house, Sir Alfred Somerset joined the Army. He was gazetted in January, 1847, to the 52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and in May the same year was transferred to the 13th Light Infantry, with which regiment he served in Ireland, Scotland and on foreign service. Upon leaving this regiment, in 1860, he raised in Enfield a corps of Volunteers called the 35th Middlesex. In 1861 he was appointed by General Sir James Yorke Scarlett to the command of the Central London Rifle Rangers whose headquarters were at Gray's Inn and to whom the 35th joined as a company. In 1866 he was appointed Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the West Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, becoming Hon. Col. in 1871. Simultaneously he was Senior Major of the King's Own Tower Hamlets Light Infantry (now the 7th Battalion Rifle Brigade). He continued to hold both these posts until 1872, when he was appointed Colonel Commandant of the latter, and Hon. Col. in 1892. In January, 1907, he will have completed a grand total of sixty years' service.

Belonging to that class whose robust love of all honourable sport enthuses vitality and prosperity along the country side, Sir Alfred has strenuously endeavoured to ensure that others should benefit from his own enjoyment of life and for sixteen years he drove a public coach of his own, called "The Hironnelle," from Enfield to Hitchin, having four teams on the road. From time to time his genial and popular figure is still welcomed along the County highways when he is driving his coach and four. As one of the most ardent admirers of the equine race it is not surprising that Sir Alfred has no affection for the modern motor.

From 1875 to 1885, he was master of the Hertfordshire Hounds. They met at Luton Park on Friday, December 10th, 1880. The King hunted with the Pack on that day as he was staying at Luton Park.

In 1885, Col. Somerset started the Enfield Chase Stag Hounds and resigned the Mastership in 1889. The present Master is Mr. Walker, of High Canons Park, Shenley.



SILVER CUP

Presented to Col. Sir Alfred Somerset
by the Gentry and Inhabitants of Enfield, February, 1876.

Enfield Court, Sir Alfred Somerset's Middlesex residence, is a picturesque mansion of which parts date from the seventeenth century. Although much of it has been rebuilt and considerably modernised, there still remain various quaint specimens of brickwork which are the delight of antiquarians. Inside the house the eye of the visitor is very quickly caught by the various public presentations which evince the very general and widespread esteem felt for Sir Alfred in and around Enfield. In the hall are also to be seen several highly interesting and valuable historical trophies in the form of French sabres and cuirasses "picked up" by Sir Alfred's father on the field of Waterloo, in which famous battle he and various other members of the Somerset House distinguished themselves.

In the dining room hangs a splendid oil painting by the Hon. John Collier, being a portrait of Sir Alfred in hunting costume. An inscription explains that this was presented to "Colonel A. P. Somerset, C.B., D.L., J.P., by the Enfield Chase Stag Hunt, September, 1897." It is interesting to compare this portrait with another painted fifty years earlier, also hanging in the dining room, and which shows Sir Alfred in the smart and picturesque uniform then belonging to the 13th Prince Albert's Light Infantry, a uniform much more ornate and effective than the one now in vogue.

In the drawing room are two exceedingly handsome silver cups. The first of these was presented to Sir Alfred so long ago as February 9th, 1876. It was the gift of the gentry and inhabitants of Enfield to Sir Alfred on the occasion of a public dinner given in his honour. The cup is of very chaste design and workmanship, having round its base four models in silver of chestnut horses. The inscription records the sentiments of over two hundred subscribers:—"Presented to Colonel Alfred Plantagenet Frederick Charles Somerset, J.P., and Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Middlesex, in token of their great esteem for his uniform courtesy and liberality towards them."

A second cup was presented to Sir Alfred by the 35th in 1862, whilst in 1892 he received from the 7th Battalion Rifle Brigade a silver statuette of himself on horseback. This bears two inscriptions, one recording that it was the gift of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the battalion as a small token of their sincere esteem over a period of twenty-eight years' services, during twenty of which he was in command. The second inscription runs:—"This statuette is a replica of the Somerset challenge trophy which was subscribed for by the officers past and present to perpetuate in the battalion the memory and

name of their old Chief. The base is cast from bronze of French guns captured at Waterloo, a battle in which Colonel Somerset's father and other relatives distinguished themselves."

The grounds which surround Enfield Court are elegantly laid out, their chief pride being a fine terraced garden with clipped yews that boasts a walk some four hundred feet in length. The New River runs through the estate and from it water is obtained (under a business arrangement with the Water Board) for filling a large ornamental fish pond, the centre of which is spanned by a level rustic bridge. Near this pond is a veteran willow, now, it is feared, fast becoming decayed. This tree has an interesting history, for it has grown from a cutting from the willow which drooped over Napoleon's grave at St. Helena; but although it will soon exist only in memory, other cuttings have been taken in time from it so that in other parts of the domain its traditions will be perpetuated. Amongst the remaining trees in the grounds are four hollies of remarkable magnificence which have been immortalized by engravings in the historic "Beauties of Middlesex."

In front of Enfield Court is another fine old tree, a fir, now advanced in years, which owes its existence to the fact that it was a cutting from a fir tree which stands in the grounds of the celebrated Queen's Palace at Enfield.

A small building in another part of the grounds was formerly the armoury for the 35th. It was used in 1830 and it was there that some of the men were drilled. In those days the Volunteers were drawn mainly from the professional and well established middle classes who not only found their own uniforms but also subscribed annually to provide the expenses of the corps. Colonel Somerset regrets that this system no longer prevails. He is also strongly of opinion that it was a great pity that the Militia were ever drafted into the Volunteers as the effect of this has been only to weaken both.

All his life Sir Alfred Somerset has been associated with the welfare of Enfield and to this day his solicitude for the happiness of his neighbours is shown in the fact that his spacious and handsome riding school is frequently placed, without any sort of charge, at the disposal of the public. For this riding school Sir Alfred has obtained the County Council dancing and music licenses. It has a seating capacity for 691 people, and every alternate Sunday and Wednesday afternoon the Enfield Town Silver Prize Band here entertain crowded audiences who thoroughly appreciate the music they are enabled by Sir Alfred's generosity to enjoy in comfort. The Sunday



SILVER STATUETTE OF COL. SIR ALFRED SOMERSET,

Presented to him by the Officers,
Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the 7th Batt. Rifle Brigade, 1892.

programmes are composed entirely of sacred music, but on Wednesdays secular airs of the most interesting type are discoursed. On some occasions soirees are held when lady and gentlemen artistes from London give entertainments. This riding school has been placed to strangely different uses for the public benefit. For instance, some years ago when the parish church was being restored it was temporarily used as a Church, Sir Alfred adding a small wing, known as "the vestry," to improve the accommodation. During the winter months the school and the adjoining handsome coach house (which is then cleared of its equipages) are placed at the disposal of the Enfield public for balls and concerts, the coach house forming an admirable supper room. It was in this riding school that the Coronation Ball was held. It is such generous thoughtfulness as this which has caused Sir Alfred Somerset to occupy so large a place in the hearts of the people of Enfield. At various times those who have benefited so greatly from his kindness have been anxious to show their appreciation of it, and one such result is to be seen in a handsome silver cup, which, together with a framed testimonial subscribed by some two hundred of the gentry and residents of Enfield, was presented to Sir Alfred at a town's meeting. Other demonstrations of public esteem have also taken the form of presentations. For instance, Sir Alfred is the owner of two very handsome silver mounted four-horse whips, one of which bears the inscription—"Presented by the Enfield Brass Band, 28th June, 1884, as a token of gratitude"; the other having been "Presented to Col. Somerset, the Proprietor of the Hironnelle, by James Oddy, Esq., in token of respect and esteem, 14th August, 1883."

In 1857 Colonel Sir Alfred Somerset married Adelaide Harriet, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir G. Brooke-Pechell, Bart., M.P. He was created a Commander of the Bath in 1892, receiving the dignity of K.C.B. ten years later.

The ancestry of the Somersets is one of considerable distinction, dating back to Charles Somerset who was created a Knight of the Garter in 1496. He married the only daughter of William Herbert, Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Herbert of Ragland, and Chepstow and Gower, in whose right he assumed the title of Lord Herbert, being summoned to Parliament in this dignity in 1509. Lord Herbert was appointed Lord Chamberlain for life as a reward for the distinguished part he played in the taking of Terouenne and Tournay, and was created Earl of Worcester.

A very notable Royalist was the second Marquess of Worcester who was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Wales by Charles I. Not only for fealty, but as a scientist and inventor, the name of the Marquess is yet remembered. There is still in existence evidence of his acquaintance with mechanics and steam power in a literary work of his entitled "A century of the names and scantlings of such inventions as at present I can call to mind to have tried and perfected, which (my former notes being lost) I have at the instance of a powerful friend, endeavoured now, in the year 1655, to set these down, in such a way as may sufficiently instruct me to put them into practice." This book was first printed in 1663, and in its pages the power and application of the steam-engine are distinctly described.

In addition to being a popular member of the Four-in-hand and Coaching Clubs, Sir Alfred Somerset is also a member of the Army and Navy Club.





LADY SOMERSET

And her Favorite Cat, "Scudamore," February, 1906.

Adelaide Lady Somerset.



ONE of the best known and most highly honoured of the Ladies in the Enfield Division of the County is Adelaide Lady Somerset, the wife of Colonel Sir Alfred Somerset, K.C.B., and daughter of the late Admiral Sir George Brooke-Pechell, Bart., of Castle Goring, Sussex.

Lady Somerset, who is a god-daughter of the late Queen Adelaide, delights in good works. Many of her most successful efforts have been made as President of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, with the management of which she has been connected since it was founded in 1885. The ardour with which she espouses any object having her full approval was clearly shown in her ceaseless efforts for the benefit of this association during the late South African War. Her Ladyship still continues to hold the post of President for the Enfield Division.

Since the close of the War, Lady Somerset has been chiefly concerned in organising and promoting the League of Mercy, of which she is President for the Enfield District. Her great efforts to secure its support won for her the personal thanks of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

For many years Lady Somerset was President of the Middlesex Needlework Guild, of which she is still a Vice-President.

Until recently Lady Somerset was active as a political worker, being Dame President of the Primrose League, but the multiplicity of other work necessitated her retirement from this office.

As her father's heiress, Lady Somerset succeeded to large estates in Sussex, the management of which she personally supervises. In that County she is also Patron of two clerical Livings.



Sir George Christopher Trout Bartley, K.C.B., J.P.

BORN in 1842 in the parish of Stoke Newington, Sir George Bartley, ex-M.P. for North Islington, delights to make it known that he is "a Cockney." He received his early education at a private seminary and afterwards went to University College School. Entering the public service he came under Sir John Donnelly at the Science and Art Department at South Kensington. There, during a period of twenty years, he rose step by step until he occupied a high position in the department.

He took a great and growing interest in all educational matters and the conditions of life among the poor, his idea being by the dissemination of education both to fit the young people for industrial callings and to encourage thrift and independence as the only true preventives of poverty. To this end he wrote a number of books for which he gleaned his data at first hand by leaving his house in the West End to live for a time among each section of the people he desired to study.

"A Square Mile in the East End," published in 1870, was a faithful reflex of the condition of the people of Bethnal Green and district, educationally and socially. It was at this time that Mr. W. E. Forster was launching his Elementary Education Act and he welcomed the assistance of Mr. Bartley—as he then was—publicly acknowledging the value of that aid in the House of Commons.

In 1871, Mr. Bartley published "Schools for the People," this being practically a history and a critical review of every kind of school for primary instruction then in existence. Mr. Bartley was opposed to the principle of free education, holding then, as now, tenaciously to the belief that every parent should at least pay something for the education of his children. He advocated a generous extension of a national system which should give greater facilities to the clever children of poor parents by scholarships and otherwise.

His ideas on the prevailing improvidence of the people were crystalizing, and in 1872 he published a volume of "Provident Knowledge Papers," which was followed in 1874 by "The Seven Ages of a Village Pauper," and "The Parish Net, How it is Dragged, and what it Catches," in 1875. These two last named books enjoyed a considerable run and, among other effects, had the result of bringing the author into direct and personal communication with Lord Shaftesbury.

As Assistant Director of the Science Division of the Science and Art Department, Sir George Bartley took a great interest in and gave every possible aid to Technical Education and more particularly to that form of Technical Education in which science is applied to commercial and industrial pursuits. For some years he was treasurer of the Society of Arts.

Giving a practical turn to his ideas on Thrift, Mr. Bartley some thirty-five years ago started a Penny Bank—the forerunner of the National Penny Bank with which his name will be for ever associated—in a small house in the Edgware Road. Here deposits of coins ranging from a penny to sixpence were taken. Lord Shaftesbury praised the scheme, but said that the life of the institution must depend upon Mr. Bartley's. The National Penny Bank is, however, destined to survive its Founder, for the growth and success of the movement has been phenomenal. To-day the Penny Bank has central offices in Victoria Street, Westminster, and 13 branches in different parts of London. Since its formation it has taken about twenty millions sterling in amounts varying from one penny to one hundred pounds. Its depositors number two hundred thousand and last year, just prior to the Christmas festivities, about a ton of gold and five tons of silver coins were counted out for distribution in the board room of St. Margaret's House. The Bank is Sir George Bartley's pet child and, when erecting the central offices in Victoria Street, he took care to have them so constituted that even in his own library at St.

Margaret's House, Victoria Street, he is practically on his business premises.

Sir George represented North Islington in Parliament for over twenty years. His first attempt to enter the House of Commons was made in 1880, when he stood for the old Borough of Hackney, an area comprising some fifty thousand voters. He was unsuccessful. The Redistribution Act followed, and in the election of 1885 he stood and was returned for North Islington. Sir George held the seat in the four succeeding elections of 1886, 1892, 1895 and 1900, against the assaults of Mr. Clayden, Mr. Hill, Dr. Napier and Mr. E. C. Rawlings, and the Liberals of the Division had come to regard their case as hopeless. At the General Election of 1906, however, Sir George was numbered in the Unionist rout and he then announced his intention of devoting himself to his business and his hobbies until a vacancy occurs for some suitable seat to contest again.

In the quarter of a century during which he took an active part in politics, Sir George did a not inconsiderable amount of work for his Party both inside and outside the House of Commons, and for the two years which led to the stirring elections of 1885 to 1886 he was the chief agent of the Conservative Party. But honours came rather late, for it was not until 1902 that he was made a K.C.B.

Sir George was a member of the Traffic Commission and was one of those who visited various Continental and American cities for the purpose of personally investigating the methods obtaining abroad for the regulation of vehicular traffic.

An enthusiastic diarist and an amateur photographer of more than ordinary skill, Sir George has travelled much in both hemispheres and fifty large and interesting volumes on his library bookshelves contain records and impressions by pen and by camera of places he has visited with his wife and daughter. He was in South Africa when the war with the Boers broke out, and he formed a very decided opinion as to what were the intentions of the two Republics had they been able to secure control of Cape Colony.

Sir George married the daughter of Sir Henry Cole—who established the South Kensington Science and Art Department—and has a family of four sons and one daughter. His eldest son is a clergyman, and the second son a barrister, while the two younger both saw service in South Africa, one being an engineer in the Railway Pioneer Regiment and the other in the Royal Horse Artillery.



SIR ALFRED JONES, K.C.M.G., J.P.

Sir Alfred Lewis Jones, K.C.M.G., J.P.



GENIAL minded, generous hearted man, engrossed in the cares of business and the dreams of new conquests—dreams and cares all having their origin in his intense patriotism and unquenchable desire for the expansion of the British Empire. Such, in brief, is Sir Alfred Jones, who ranks as one of the best known of the Empire's untiring workers.

Ask "the man in the street" of the great exploits of Sir Alfred Jones. He will know something of the Tropical School of Medicine which Sir Alfred has established in Liverpool, thereby exorcising the demon of malarial fever which previously held West Africa in its dreaded sway; he will know something of Sir Alfred's other triumphs on that coast; he will have much to say of the great things Sir Alfred has done for the development of Jamaica and of the Elder, Dempster Company of which Sir Alfred has for so many years been the presiding genius and the inspiration; but above all he will remind you that it is to Sir Alfred Jones and his unconquerable spirit of enterprise that he and his owe the cheapness and abundance of the banana, that delicious fruit which the pampered pet of the wealthy and the infant of the slums alike can enjoy and from which they can derive pleasure and sustenance greater than that to be obtained from bread.

Of Welsh nationality, Sir Alfred Jones was born in Carmarthen in 1845, his father being the only son of Alderman Charles Jones, who was a wellknown resident in that town and his mother the eldest

daughter of the Rev. Henry Williams, Rector of Llanedi. But before the boy was four years old, his parents left South Wales for Liverpool and it was in that City of hard fighters and workers that he had first to gain his footing on the ladder leading to commercial success. At a very early age he saw that he would have to make his own way in life, for he was one of a large family and fortune had been by no means liberal with her mundane gifts. But at least he had splendid abilities and a magnificent constitution which has even been able to respond to all that he has exacted of it. As a boy he was studious and his fondness for arithmetic was always noticeable. But strongest of all his characteristics was his undaunted determination to succeed and his capacity for getting through a vast amount of work. Quite early in life he became convinced that "there is no royal road to success in business and it is only by unceasing toil and undivided attention that one ascends the ladder."

It was at the age of fifteen that this determined Welsh lad made his first entry into the commercial arena. The first firm with which he was connected was that of Messrs. Laird, Fletcher and Co., who owned the African Steamship Company trading between Liverpool and the West Coast of Africa. His pay was small and he had to do plenty of work to earn it; but despite that, he managed in his evenings to attend the Liverpool College and so continue his education.

That his efforts were justified was shown by his later being appointed manager of the firm, which subsequently became Fletcher and Parr (Mr. Laird having retired) and, when these gentleman gave up their African steamship management, Sir Alfred determined to strike out for himself.

For this venture he took offices in Liverpool, starting as a shipping and insurance broker, his methodical habits, strict punctuality in all engagements and earnest attention to the details of his business causing him soon to make his name known and respected in the ever-widening circles with which he dealt.

In 1879 he joined the firm of Elder, Dempster & Co., as junior partner. At that time this line was connected only with the African shipping trade, its fleet then being composed of twenty ships, the largest of which was of 2,000 tons burden. True to his own rule of always knowing all about that in which he is concerned, the new partner made it his business to study every detail associated with the firm's work, and as soon as he had mastered his self-appointed task

his next anxiety was to promote the development of the firm's operations.

For this purpose he turned his attention to the West Indies, realising the vast trading possibilities confined within their picturesque shores. With the retirement of Mr. Elder and Mr. Dempster he rose to be senior partner of Elder, Dempster & Co., since which time the affairs of the firm have been entirely under his control. The result is common knowledge. The Company has been steadily increasing in importance. New branches have been opened, not only in England, but also on the Continent, in Montreal, New Orleans, the Grand Canary, Teneriffe, and in various other parts of the world. Banks also have been established at Lagos, Sierra Leone, Accra, Sekondi, and Cape Coast Castle. This last matter has been a side-issue to the developments pioneered by Sir Alfred, but he considers that to it many good effects have been due, for the establishment of a currency instead of barter has been fully appreciated by the natives, and it has helped to break down the tribal exclusiveness which in the past so often led to raids and civil war.

As compared to what it was when Sir Alfred Jones first became associated with it, the Elder, Dempster Company is now scarcely the same firm. To-day its vessels are ubiquitous, and are the most widely distributed in the world. They number over two hundred. There is scarcely a part of the globe where their flag is unknown, while additions are constantly being made to the fleets. Sir Alfred is always on the look out for fresh ports of call, and has been the pioneer of many movements in shipping and commerce which have proved noteworthy successes. For some of the liners under his control he has developed Fishguard Harbour as a port of call, and has opened up Bristol so that it may have direct communication with Jamaica for the banana trade.

The events which led to Sir Alfred's great interest in the Canary Isles are noteworthy, for they show how the business man quickly lights upon good openings. The Elder, Dempster Line was in need of a coaling station in the Atlantic, and it was for the purpose of seeing whether they would prove satisfactory that Sir Alfred visited the Canaries.

While conducting his investigations, he was strongly impressed by the poverty of the natives as contrasted with the fertility of their soil. Their chief source of income had been derived from the production of cochineal which sold readily at ten shillings per pound.

But the advent of aniline dyes spoiled the market and they found themselves practically without means of subsistence, though their land was so rich that it could yield them a veritable golden harvest. To prove the suitability of the soil for fruit farming, Sir Alfred Jones purchased several estates and there cultivated the banana. This yielded so well that he easily induced the natives to follow his example, especially when he guaranteed that his manager should buy all that they could produce. The result has been that the Canaries are now financially better off than formerly, as a consequence of their magnificent crops, not merely of bananas, but also of potatoes, tomatoes and onions.

But Sir Alfred had by no means lost sight of his original project, for he also established the Grand Canary Coaling Company, which serves not only the Elder, Dempster Line, but also the Admiralty, and hundreds of steamers sailing to all parts of the world.

Sir Alfred is emphatically a man of enthusiasms and he generally champions what to other people appear to be lost causes—and his championship invariably turns them into successes. From his first acquaintance he has had an unswerving belief in the future of Western Africa, being firmly convinced that the scope for trade there is great and that the country itself in every sense, not excluding its gold-bearing possibilities, has a marvellous future before it. So also has he pioneered the cause of Jamaica which, he is convinced, will eventually become an important cotton growing centre. It was for the purpose of studying this matter that he with a party of important guests visited the island in January of 1907, when the terrible earthquake overwhelmed Kingston. Sir Alfred and his friends escaped the dire effects of the disaster and the fine sympathies and admirable organising powers of the man were quickly shown in the speedy way in which he provided for the safeguarding of the injured on board his Line's ship, the "Port Kingston." With the utmost generosity and promptitude, Sir Alfred placed this vessel with all its staff resources and equipment at the free disposal of all sufferers, turning the ship into a hospital to such an extent that there was no room for those who had booked their passages. For them, Sir Alfred secured accommodation at one of the uninjured hotels on the island. Despite this disaster, Sir Alfred has lost no whit of his faith in the future of Jamaica. Indeed, as he told the guests assembled to welcome him at the London Mansion House on his return to England—"If Jamaica is taken in hand and built up properly, it will prove to be one of the best things that could have happened. The disaster will be an advantage



Ss. "Falaba," the Elder, Dempster Line.

in clearing Kingston of many useless and defective buildings. The only thing to be regretted is the large number of deaths."

Businesslike and constantly employed commercially as Sir Alfred Jones is, he yet finds time to attend to other matters. For instance, it will be remembered that at the time when the conditions of the Rhodes Scholarships became known, he promised a free passage once a year to and from any port served by his Line's steamers to Colonial scholars during their tenure of the scholarships, his object in making this offer being to ensure that all who could possibly benefit might have a chance of competing.

Another direction in which Sir Alfred Jones has done much for his fellow men is in the founding of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, where scientific men may fight the West African malarial fever. He had long been convinced that medical science could find a sure weapon with which to wage war against this tropical scourge if special facilities were given for the purpose, and the results have already justified his belief. His services in such an important matter received public recognition when the Senatus of Oxford University conferred upon him the degree of Hon. Fellow of Jesus College. For his services on the West African Coast and in Jamaica he has been decorated; Liverpool has shown the pride it feels in him by making him President of its Chamber of Commerce, while he has also been appointed Consul on the Mersey for the Congo Free State.

When in 1901 Sir Alfred was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Liverpool naturally felt itself honoured, and at the dinner given in the City to celebrate the occasion, Sir Alfred was the recipient of numerous evidences of the appreciation in which he is so widely held. Of the many tributes sent him at that time, one of the most interesting was that which came from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, with whom Sir Alfred has been intimately associated in the work of the Tariff Commission. That Statesman, who was unable to be present, wrote—"I sympathise with the well-deserved compliment which his fellow townsmen are paying to Sir Alfred, whose great ability and undying energy have done and are doing so much for the trade of the country and the development of our commerce."

Sir Alfred, who is a bachelor, lives in a comfortable but unpretentious style at Aigburth, Liverpool. His house, which is known as Oaklands, is surrounded by well kept grounds, its generous hospitality being dispensed to his large circle of friends and

acquaintances by his sister, Mrs. Pinnock. Amongst the interesting treasures in the house are a superb pair of ivory tusks which are seven and a half feet long and elaborately carved. These came from Benin City. A beautiful model of the firm's steamer, "Benin," was presented to Sir Alfred by the Captains in the firm's employ. Upon the dining room sideboard the centrepiece is a huge silver bowl with figures of Africans poised on the edge and reproductions of the newest and the oldest ships in the Elder, Dempster fleet engraved upon it.

Sir Alfred has time for little indulgence in recreations. He used to be very fond of swimming, likes sailing, and has a genuine affection for dogs. Probably his chief enjoyment lies in travelling, although it is a remarkable fact that he never goes on a journey which has not a business object at the end of it.

Wealthy as he is there are few men to whom the possession of gold means so little. That which he chiefly cares for is the advancement of the British Empire, and it is in that cause that he is content to toil unceasingly.

It is said that Sir Alfred has larger interests in the Spanish possessions than any Spaniard. That his efforts for that nation have been recognised is seen in the bestowal upon him, in 1906, of the Order of Isabel La Catolica of Spain,

Besides his home in Liverpool, Sir Alfred has also a Welsh residence, Pendyffryn, Llanddulas, Abergele. His London house is 13, Stratton Street, Piccadilly, W. His clubs in London are the Carlton and Constitutional, and in Liverpool, the Palatine and Liverpool.



Colonel Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.L., J.P.



ONE of the most honoured of the Middlesex Justices of the Peace is Colonel Sir Howard Vincent. In the midst of the exciting political events which marked the General Election of January, 1906, amongst the constituencies most keenly watched was that of Central Sheffield, for which, since 1885, Sir Howard had sat in the House of Commons. More fortunate than many of his colleagues in former Parliaments, he retained his seat and had the satisfaction of once again being sent to St. Stephen's as the result of a substantial majority. This was the more remarkable as Colonel Sir Howard Vincent is one of the most ardent advocates for a revised Tariff; indeed, he is, and has been throughout the whole of his political career, an out and out Protectionist.

Colonel Sir Charles Edward Howard Vincent was born at Slinfold, Sussex, May 31st, 1849, being the second surviving son of the late Rev. Sir Frederick Vincent, 11th Bart., by Maria Copley, daughter of the late Herries Young, Esq., of Auchenskrug, co. Dumfries. He married in 1882, Ethel Gwendoline, daughter of the late George Moffatt, Esq., of Goodrich Court, Herefordshire, by whom he has one daughter.

Having been educated at Westminster School and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Sir Howard Vincent in 1868 joined the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and after becoming favourably known for his

reports and lectures upon foreign armies and his knowledge of Russian and other languages, retired as Lieutenant in 1873, when he was appointed Captain in the Royal Berks Militia, which commission he resigned for the Lieut.-Coloneley of the Central London Rangers. This post he held from 1875-78, in which latter year he was appointed Director of Criminal Investigations to completely re-organise the Detective Establishment and with absolute control over the criminal administration of the Metropolitan Police. He had previously, in 1876, been called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and practised for two years on the South-Eastern Circuit, as well as in the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice. In 1877 he entered the Paris Faculté de Droit. Sir Howard resigned his appointment in the Metropolitan Police in 1884, receiving the thanks of the Home Secretary and of many other officials, British and foreign. He was then appointed Colonel Commandant of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, which he held until 1904, and of which regiment he is now Hon. Colonel.

It was in 1885 that Sir Howard was first returned as the Conservative and Industrial Member for Central Sheffield, and his constituents have shown their appreciation of all he has done for them and the country while in Parliament by stedfastly returning him at each subsequent General Election. A Protectionist and an ardent Imperialist, Colonel Sir Howard Vincent is a constant advocate of the necessity for cementing as much as possible the ties between the Mother country and her sons and daughters over the seas. As a public speaker he is candid and clear, seldom dull and certainly never inflated. It is his characteristic to be weighty in argument rather than voluble in style. Wisely sacrificing all flippant oratory of that order which searches for a passing cheer by a shallow or sarcastic examination of the opponents' cause, he gives himself completely over to a dignified utterance of principles which he believes to be those of a sound political creed. He does not try to make capital by the frequently adopted, though not too scrupulous modus operandi of merely sneering at the course pursued by antagonistic politicians. He has not sat in Parliament for over twenty years without appreciating the imprudence and weakness of such a mode of procedure. Not merely in the House, but also on public platforms in various parts of the country Sir Howard has explained and elucidated the political creed which he holds so staunchly and which he believes capable of affording relief from much of the distress at present experienced in England.

In Metropolitan government Sir Howard has taken an active share at different times. He was formerly a member of the Vestry of St. George's, Hanover Square, and one of its representatives on the Metropolitan Board of Works on which he sat from 1880-96 as the member for the West End, St. George's, Hanover Square Division. From 1889-90 he was Chairman of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Committee. Nor does this sum up the total of Sir Howard's public work. In 1891 he founded the United Empire Trade League and has from the start been its Hon. Secretary. In the same year he toured Canada and addressed a great number of public meetings in the Dominion concerning the objects of the League, being so well received that he gained sufficient adherents to the cause to show that there was widespread acquiescence with many of his views. Sir Howard is President of the Workman's Association for the Defence of British Industry.

Since 1885 he has been on the Council of the National Union of Conservative Associations, and was in 1893 elected Vice-Chairman, being chosen Chairman in 1895. He is also President of the North of England Conservative Agents' Association. Since 1896 he has filled the important post of Chairman of the Publication Committee of the Conservative Party. In 1901 he was Vice-Chairman of the Primrose League Grand Council.

In 1878 Sir Howard Vincent obtained the appointment of a War Office Committee to inquire into the requirements of the Volunteer Force. This resulted in many reforms and his subsequent Parliamentary action in March, 1886 (by which the then Government was nearly defeated) led to the appointment of another Committee the effect of whose deliberations was seen in the increase of the Volunteer Capitation Grant. Again in 1891 Sir Howard obtained a Select Committee to inquire into the need for Rifle Ranges, as a result of which there have been passed legislative measures long needed in the interests of National Defence. In 1887 he carried the Probation of First Offenders Bill, on the Massachusetts model, through Parliament, the value of which received early proof in the fact that in the United Kingdom upwards of 4,000 persons were saved from imprisonment under the Act in 1888, 1889, and 1890, and only seven per cent. of this number lapsed again into crime.

Sir Howard Vincent went to Rome in 1898 as the British Delegate of the Anti-Anarchist Conference. In 1901 he was Chairman of the Committee of the Royal Irish Constabulary and Dublin Metropolitan Police.

When the South African War broke out, Sir Howard Vincent took an active part in the formation of C.I.V. and Volunteer contingents for the field. He was in South Africa from 1899 to 1902 and has received the War Medal.

As a writer Sir Howard Vincent has a large circle of critical and keenly interested readers. Amongst his chief publications are "Reports on the Prussian Army," 1871; "Russia's Advance Eastward," 1872; "Military Geography, Reconnoitring and Sketching," 1873; "Law of Criticism and Libel," 1877; "Law of Extradition," 1880; "Police Code and Manual of Criminal Law," 1882; "Reports on British Commercial Interests in Canada, Japan, China, etc., and on various Foreign Armies," and "The Howard Vincent Map of British Empire" which reached its thirteenth edition in 1905.

The Order of Commander of the Bath was bestowed upon Sir Howard Vincent in 1885, he being made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George three years later. He is also a Knight of the German Crown and of the Crown of Italy. Sir Howard enjoys too the honour of being A.D.C. to the King. He is senior Deputy Lieutenant of London.

Sir Howard resides at 1, Grosvenor Square, London, W., and is a Member of the Marlborough, Carlton, Naval and Military and Royal Societies Clubs.



Sir Bradford Leslie, K.C.I.E., J.P.



DURING the various ages through which the world has passed, the science of engineering has at all times proved one which has created vast even if silent revolutions, and one which has left memorials of its triumphs in all lands. The pyramids of Egypt, the ancient Temples of Mexico, the Coliseum of Rome, and, to glance at modern structures, such achievements as the Eiffel Tower, the Assouan dam and the many gigantic bridges whereby man has been able to link up vast territories and secure the march of civilization, all show to a wondering world the tremendous enterprises which may be attempted and successfully carried out.

Civil engineering as a profession may be reckoned to have been first followed in England about 1770, when the improvements made by Watt upon Stephenson's application of steam to locomotion caused a demand for skilled services of this class. Previous to that time the only people who united the various members of this craft under organised bodies were the great masters of hydraulic engineering, the Dutch.

The fact that India is the supreme jewel in England's Crown is due to the gallant soldiers who have first made ready the pathways, and, after them, to the valiant engineers whose work has assisted the maintenance of peace and commercial prosperity.

Foremost amongst the English Engineers who have been the means of bringing about great triumphs in India is Sir Bradford Leslie, who was the original designer and builder of several large bridges in Bengal, including the Jubilee Bridge which spans the river Hooghly, and the Howrah Bridge over the same river in Calcutta.

Sir Bradford, who was born in 1831, is the son of the late Charles Leslie, R.A. He married in 1885, Mary Jane Eliza, daughter of the late W. Honey, Esq., but is now a widower, his wife having died in 1886.

Sir Bradford was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire in 1887. He is a Fellow of Calcutta University, a Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers and a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex.

8, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, W., is Sir Bradford's residence.





SIR EDWARD CLARKE, K.C.

Sir Edward George Clarke, K.C.



BORN on February 15th, 1841, at 15, King William Street, E.C., Sir Edward Clarke is the eldest son of the late Mr. Job Guy Clarke, jeweller, of 38, Moorgate Street, E.C., and his wife, Frances, daughter of the late Mr. Henry George, of Bath. He began his education at College House, Edmonton, subsequently going to the City Commercial School in Lombard Street. Leaving school in 1854 he continued his studies at the evening classes at Crosby Hall and King's College (of which he is now a Fellow) becoming in 1856 Prizeman in English Literature at the first examination of the Society of Arts.

In 1859 Sir Edward obtained a writership in the India Office by open competition. He, however, retired therefrom in the following year to enter as a student at Lincoln's Inn. He gained the open law Tancred law studentship in 1861 and after reading law in the chambers of the late Mr. T. R. Bennett, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1864. He took silk in 1880 and two years later was made a Bencher of his Inn.

In addition to practising in the Common Law Courts and at the Surrey Sessions, Sir Edward during the early part of his career as a

barrister did a good deal of journalistic work as a reporter in the House of Commons and on the literary staff of *The Morning Herald* and *The Standard*.

He had not been many years at the Bar before he acquired a reputation as a sound lawyer and an able advocate, especially with commercial cases. He came most directly in front of the public in 1877 in connection with the trial of the Stauntons for the Penge murder, appearing for the defendant, Patrick Staunton, and in the detective case, in which he defended Mr. George Clark. In 1886 he successfully defended Mrs. Bartlett in the Pimlico poisoning case, his professional reputation being still further enhanced by his connection with the baccarat case in 1891 and the Jameson case in 1896.

Sir Edward entered Parliament in February, 1880, being then returned as the member for Southwark. At the General Election in April of the same year he was returned for Plymouth, which seat he held until 1900. From 1886-1892 he was Solicitor-General. His political associations afterwards with Brighton were most cordial, and represent an interesting period in his life. Again, at the General Election of 1906, he re-entered Parliament as one of the Members for the City of London, scoring one of the few phenomenal Unionist successes; but a few months later, owing to the state of his health, and under the strict medical injunction to travel abroad, Sir Edward resigned, much to the regret of a wide circle of enthusiastic political supporters. Everyone rejoices that the several months of rest and change abroad have recuperated Sir Edward, enabling him to return to his legal work with renewed health and strength.

In 1866 Sir Edward married Annie, the daughter of Mr. George Mitchell. His first wife dying in 1881, he married in 1882 Kathleen Matilda, the daughter of Mr. A. W. Bryant.

Amongst Sir Edward's publications have been a Treatise on the Law of Extradition, as well as various series of his Public Speeches.

As the owner of the charming river-side residence of Thorncote, Staines, Sir Edward is able to indulge in his favourite recreation of boating. This part of Middlesex has benefited considerably by reason of his association with it. One of the most striking evidences of his benevolence exists in the church of St. Peter, Laleham Road, which he erected at a cost of £10,000.

Sir Edward's clubs are the Carlton, St. Stephen's, Garrick, and the City Carlton.

Sir Richard Nicholson, F.S.A.



THE holder of an important and extremely responsible position in the County, Sir Richard Nicholson, the Clerk of the Peace for Middlesex, enjoys an active life in which the spice of variety has been by no means lacking. Born in Hertfordshire in 1828, Sir Richard is the fifth son of George Nicholson, Esq., of Hertford, and his wife, Anne, daughter of John Searancke, Esq., of St. Albans.

Having been educated at Mount Radford School, Exeter, Sir Richard determined upon trying a Colonial life. In 1843 he joined the Surveying Staff of the New Zealand Co., and assisted in laying out the town of Wanganui. Later, he also surveyed the town of Dunedin and laid out its country sections.

Admitted a solicitor in 1851, Sir Richard's natural abilities soon enabled him to build up for himself a reputation as an able member of his profession. Sir Richard has always worked hard. He has an enthusiasm for it, and has personally proved the truth of the assertion that let a man but honour his vocation, and the vocation will soon honour the man. In 1869 he was appointed Clerk of the Peace for Middlesex, and the same year had the satisfaction of bringing to a triumphant issue the claim of the late Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot to the Earldom of Shrewsbury and the estates annexed to the title. Another important office which Sir

Richard has had the pleasure of filling is that of Clerk of the Peace for London, to which he was appointed in 1888.

As Chairman of the Law Fire Insurance Co., and a Director of the Law Life Assurance Co., he is well known in the best commercial circles.

Although of late years Sir Richard has not taken a very prominent part in politics, he is a staunch Conservative, and in 1876 contested the Hastings seat in the interests of his Party.

Sir Richard has been twice married; his present wife, whom he married in 1882 being Catherine Leicester, eldest daughter of the Rev. Canon Atkinson, Vicar of Danby.

When enjoying his somewhat infrequent periods of leisure, Sir Richard proves himself an ardent sportsman, thoroughly appreciating the open air life he can live when recruiting at Eden, Banff. His town residence is 19, Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park, W. His clubs the Conservative and St. Stephen's.





SIR HUGH GILZEAN-REID, LL.D., J.P., D.L.

Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid, LL.D., J.P., D.L.



MIDDLESEX Justice of the Peace who has made his mark upon more than one section of modern life is Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid. He is essentially a self-made man who follows Emerson's advice—"Grudge no office thou canst render." So admirably has he acted up to this maxim throughout his career that he has always been ready to exert his efforts for the good of the general community, without distinction of party or creed. Whenever he has embarked upon any project having for its objective the amelioration of the lot of any class or section of the public, he has first evinced remarkable aptitude in making himself conversant with the conditions, needs, capabilities and resources of those whom he desires to assist. But, above all, he is a firm believer in the virtues of self-help. Concentration of purpose combined with a personal magnetism such as is the possession of few, has enabled him many a time to inspire those whom he seeks to aid with that magic spark of ambition which has fired them into making the requisite efforts on their own behalf. On one occasion when presiding over a conference in Rome at which nearly twenty different languages had been spoken, someone expressed surprise at his being able to impress people who did not understand his words; there came the emphatic response—"It is the contagion of enthusiasm."

Sir Hugh cherishes the sentiment of his Scottish parentage and especially of the fact that his mother, who was the only daughter of James Gilzean—a land steward—took an active part in the Church Disruption of 1843, that heroic protest, the outcome of which was that the Free Church of Scotland carried with her out of the Establishment her Confession of Faith and Catechism, her form of Church Government and her Ritual of Worship, preferring to abandon the endowments of the State rather than deviate in any way from the recognition of the one Headship or from the position of independence held by her members to be a right as the true National Church of the Reformation. In records of the “Ten Years’ Conflict” she was designate the “inspired peasant.”

Our subject was born at Cruden, Aberdeenshire, on the 11th August, 1838—or as some accounts have it, 1839, and through his mother’s family, tradition says, he was descended from a distant branch of the Boyd family, one of whom, the gallant and learned James Lord Boyd, became Earl of Erroll, 1758. He began his education at the Episcopalian and Free Church Schools in the parish, subsequently attending University classes at Aberdeen and Edinburgh.

Beginning life at Aberdeen in an art-publishing office with Sir George Reid, late President of the Royal Scottish Academy, he subsequently chose journalism as a profession. In 1857 he conducted a paper in Peterhead, the capital of his native Buchan, and three years later became editor of a popular “Weekly” and tri-weekly in Edinburgh, and a few years later led in establishing daily and weekly newspapers in Aberdeenshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, the Midlands and in London. He was the originator of the *North-Eastern Daily Gazette* (Middlesbrough-on-Tees)—which is the first existing complete halfpenny evening paper in the Kingdom—thus pioneering a vast modern industry.

A veteran knight of the pen and the printing press, his autobiographical reminiscences and recollections are necessarily largely of newspapers and men of letters, and he can peculiarly appreciate Thackeray’s tribute in “Pendennis” to the newspaper as “the great engine that never sleeps.”

In his earlier days he was thoroughly familiar with the strain and stress, the responsibilities and the difficulties connected with the proprietorship and production of a new journal. He was actively concerned in this work at an especially interesting time, for during no period of our own history have science and invention made greater

strides, particularly in connexion with the Press, than during the last half century. In that time the art of printing, so far as it concerns a newspaper, has been revolutionised, and the telegraph, telephone, electricity, stereotyping, and the rotary machine have made it possible to produce in a few hours that which would have occupied almost as many days less than fifty years ago. Like a mighty well-conditioned army, the steady advance of the Press has been unchecked, the records ever showing

“That where the vanguard camps to-day
The rear shall rest to-morrow.”

Sir Hugh has founded numerous important newspapers. At one time he was associated with Andrew Carnegie and others in a small syndicate which owned nearly twenty daily and weekly papers in different parts of the country. He was, therefore, entitled to speak with some authority on journalism, and can tell you that the newspaper worthy of the name is the expression of something more than a mere collection of individuals; that though it may be the production of a large number of persons, it is the mouthpiece of a still larger number. Like Thomas Carlyle he can describe how the Editorial entity “flits among the leaves of society, going from club to club and from coterie to coterie, listening to the surmises of one and the opinions of the other, now chatting with the pessimist, and now conversing with the optimist and then he goes into the recesses of his sanctum, and combines all these various threads of thought and items of intelligence into one coherent article, in which the reading public finds its mind reflected and its tastes respected.” He has told how he started in early years one small *weekly* paper with a press that worked by four men and two boys, with girls for folding, produced some 450 copies per hour, and how he introduced within a few years the most modern web-printing presses which were producing the same paper *daily* at the rate of 50,000 copies per hour, cutting them up and folding in one endless process.

A firm believer in the value of co-operation, one of his earliest endeavours on attaining leisure was to establish a freemasonry amongst the wielders of the pen, and the result of his efforts was seen in the Institute of Journalists, which was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1890 and of which he was the chief Founder and the first President, remaining a Fellow. It was for this and other services to the country that his first notable distinction was given him by Queen Victoria in 1893. It is well known that he had previously declined, on various grounds, so-called “higher” honours which had been proffered. His occupancy of public office has been varied and extensive. He was president of the Society of Newspaper Proprietors and Managers

(1898-99) and was in 1904 chosen President of the World's Press Parliament, U.S.A., at the inauguration of which, in St. Louis, there was a gathering of over 4,000 delegates, representing 37 different countries, and the opening address was delivered by the late State Secretary, the Hon. John Hay. He was also an energetic promoter of the International Press Congress, founded in Belgium in 1894, which has held its annual gatherings in the chief cities of Europe, representing over 16,000 organised Journalists. He has often said that the only cause for which he can claim any special credit is his work in promoting the organization of Journalists into a distinctive profession, having devoted years of his life to the work in the United Kingdom, on the Continent, and in the United States of America, and that through the enlightened co-operation of leading journalists the world over, great and enduring results have been accomplished. The Institute of Journalists, which includes the whole of the British Empire, the International Press Congress, and the World's Press Parliament of America owed much to his initiative and inspiring leadership.

Sir Hugh's opinion upon the recent great developments made in the newspaper world is instructive, and to show this we quote a few lines from an article on "The Press" which he contributed in 1896 to a collection of papers on "The Civilization of our Day," In this he says—

"Well within twentyfive years the small sheet of four pages was uncomplainingly accepted by readers as adequate; and a circulation of twenty thousand per day or per week would have been considered large. The same newspapers now consist of six, eight, twelve or sixteen, or in cases of weeklies of twentyfour or thirty pages including forty to eighty columns of reading matter and advertisements; with a circulation of tens or hundreds of thousands, many of them reaching fifty to sixty thousand a day, and some even two hundred and fifty thousand to half a million; whilst some of the leading weeklies issue five hundred thousand or a million copies per issue. Proprietors who regarded an income of hundreds or thousands a-year as yielding a sufficient return on the capital invested now count their revenue by tens of thousands."

In the same essay it is clearly shown that he thoroughly appreciates the great cost at which this growth and also the freedom of the Press have been achieved, for he remarks "The Press as well as the Pulpit has its record of martyrs."

A worker of great determination, Sir Hugh readily grasps the most intricate problems. He has a keen insight, is a good tactician and has many times proved himself the right man in the right place. One of the achievements of his life was the founding, along with a stalwart workman, James Colville, and a few others, in Edinburgh, in 1861, of a Co-operative house-building scheme, as a result of which



GLIMPSE OF DOLLIS HILL.

thousands of the working men of Edinburgh have long been their own landlords. The movement which produced this very desirable result, arose out of a strike in the Edinburgh building trades which was the first struggle for reducing the hours of labour to nine per day. After three months the masters gave in and agreed to the altered conditions. Mr. Gilzean-Reid (as he then was) disinterestedly stood by the men, being then Editor of a popular Edinburgh weekly though not long out of his "teens;" and at the conclusion of the strike he pointed out to the men that matters would have been much better for them if the money on which they had been living during the workless three months had been made productive. After much deliberation the Co-operative Building Society was formed. Twenty-five pounds only was at first subscribed. But feeling certain that success would follow, the pioneers stuck to their project, which was to carry on building especially with a view to accommodating all classes of workmen who were desirous of becoming the owners of their own homes, subscribers being specifically bound by the Articles of Association to promote "the interests of the Company to the utmost of their power."

So quickly did the advantages of the scheme recommend themselves to the men that very soon the entire capital was subscribed, and more money being required a practically unlimited Deposit Fund was formed whence loans were advanced to members. Excellent dwellings were provided in increasing numbers, profits of from eight to ten per cent. were received back by the members—on the usual Co-operation principle. all sharing alike; and it soon became evident that as a consequence of improved conditions the workers became increasingly self-respecting and that their lives were uplifted by far-reaching aims and ideals. The men gradually acquired the actual ownership of their houses by annual payments which did not exceed the ordinary rent of the decayed tenement hovels in which many had previously been housed.

In a pamphlet from his own pen on this subject, the author expresses the opinion that the success of the Edinburgh Co-operative experiment justifies the belief that similar movements could be brought to fruition in all the larger centres of industrial activity—as in some cases has been already done—proving that co-operation can overcome the difficulties which had often defied the united wisdom and baffled the able efforts of social reformers, the principle having been established that houses embracing modern requirements of health and comfort, at once cheap and profitable as investments, can thus be expeditiously provided for the vast wage-earning classes.

The gratitude felt for the pioneer of this movement was manifested in an interesting manner when in 1863 he left Edinburgh. Then the workmen of the City, under the presidency of the famous Free Church leader, the late Rev. Dr. Begg, made him a public presentation "in acknowledgment of his invaluable services in social, industry, and Co-operative movements." His memory is kept alive also by "Reid Terrace," as the first block of houses built by the Society was designated.

In 1886 Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid was returned as the first Member of Parliament for Aston Manor, Warwickshire. Possessing very decided and progressive views, he sustained the reputation of being a sound and capable public man, even his opponents admitting that he discharged his duties with a diligence, thoughtfulness and courtesy deserving of all commendation.

From earliest youth—first in association with the American philanthropist, Elihu Barrett—"the Learned Blacksmith," as he was well designated—Sir Hugh was a strenuous and constant advocate of International Penny Postage. He seconded in the House of Commons the first motion proposed by Mr. Henniker Heaton for the adoption of this reform, towards the attainment of which considerable advance has been made; and when at length the first great instalment, Imperial Penny Postage, was established in December, 1899, he received one of the commemorative silver pennies struck at the Royal Mint.

Varied as are the interests in which our subject thus took a foremost part, these mentioned form by no means the limit of his achievements. He has long been actively connected with iron and steel industries. He was President of the Association of Sanitary Inspectors and Engineers in 1889-1901, and as a consequence of his frequent and lengthy residences in Belgium he has taken a defined place in the social and industrial life of that prosperous country, and given an independent and entirely voluntary support in advancing the civilising and religious agencies in the Congo Free State.

In 1863, Sir Hugh married Anne, daughter of John and Margaret Craig. Lady Gilzean-Reid (who died in 1895 as the result of a carriage accident) was a fertile writer, and took a prominent part in the organisation of women for social and political work. A pamphlet written by her, in 1887, on "Women Workers in the Liberal Cause," was signalled by receiving the special approval of the late Mrs. Gladstone who wrote a preface to the booklet—the substance of

which had been contributed to the *Westminster Review*; the production had a wide-spread circulation and helped largely to extend and consolidate the "woman's movement." As a writer, Sir Hugh himself has attained considerable popularity. Amongst his best known publications is "The Story of Old Osear," which it is estimated reached a circulation in different countries, of nearly a million; whilst in his "Studies and Sketches of Landseer," and his biographic "Monographs" of the Rev. John Skinner—the pre-Burns Scottish Poet, Disraeli, President Garfield—with whom he had corresponded when both were peasant boys—and other eminent men, he has shown marked powers of portraiture and analysis. Another is "Tween Gloamin' and the Mirk," a book in which he has depicted in a graphic style many of "the short and simple annals of the poor," especially showing how high ideals and lofty aims are nurtured in many a lowly Scottish home by means of the heroic tales which are constantly repeated round the humble hearths.

For some years Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid made his home at Dollis Hill, Middlesex, N.W., in the district of Willesden, where the novelist, Harrison Ainsworth, once resided, and where in the old manor of Dollis Hill the noted highwayman, Jack Sheppard, was harboured, and whose daring deeds the novelist made to live. When the need and the call came, Sir Hugh readily resigned his interests in the picturesquely located home, with all its historic associations, for he saw with others that in this densely populated district the necessity was keenly felt for an open-air space which should remain as a permanent "lung" of Greater London. By unanimous consent it was designated "The Gladstone Park" in memory of the illustrious statesman who had so often resided at Dollis Hill House and who so loved the people to whose use his frequent home has been dedicated for ever. The ceremony of throwing open to the public this beautiful park, ornamented with its lily pond and fair lawns, studded with noble trees, was in May, 1901, fitly performed by the Earl of Aberdeen who, with his gifted Countess, made Dollis Hill a residence from 1882 to 1895, having taken it over from his father-in-law, the late Lord Tweedmouth, to whom it had been a cherished retreat for many years. Many well-known people were present—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, afterwards Prime Minister, the Chairman of the London County Council, Sir Ralph Littler, C.B.—and the crowd was estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand. The host described himself as the "evicted tenant," and rejoiced at being able in any way to facilitate the attainment of the most desirable object. The house and grounds were added at a subsequent date to the Park.

At the invitation of the noble owners and under the specific advice of his physician, Sir Andrew Clark, who considered the Dollis Hill air particularly suited for the aged statesman, Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by his wife, used to spend there frequent week ends and often much longer periods. Besides numerous memorable social and political gatherings given by Lord and Lady Aberdeen, it was here on Saturday, May 14th, 1887, that Mr. Gladstone gave a garden party to the Delegates of the Colonial Conference, when Lord Granville and Mr. Childers were present, as well as Delegates from Newfoundland, Western Australia, the West Indies, and other Colonies. On another Saturday he received here a deputation of Americans from New York, who came to present a silver trophy, in the shape of a casket three feet high, in recognition of Mr. Gladstone's services to the Irish cause. Here also was splendidly celebrated Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, when it was said by a leading London Journal that one felt, moving about the grounds, that he had seen every face he met in an illustrated paper.

In the garden surrounding the house Mr. Gladstone in the summer time lived largely in the open air, enjoying his meals whilst fanned by the healthgiving breezes, and passing much of his time reading in a hammock. For another reason the garden is memorable, for it was there that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain took their last meal together, in 1886, at a conference when both statesmen hoped, but hoped in vain, that some mutual understanding might be arrived at on the subject of the Home Rule Bill.

After the operation on his eyes, Mr. Gladstone was sent to recuperate at Dollis Hill, and he was first visited there by Lord Rosebery, Mr. Arthur Balfour, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Mrs. Benson. Of these last two visitors a somewhat amusing little incident is recorded. On one occasion, while staying at Dollis Hill, Mrs. Gladstone wrote from there and invited the Archbishop and Mrs. Benson to dine. The appointed evening arrived, dinner was ready in the house at Carlton House Terrace, but no guest came. Impatient at the delay, Mr. Gladstone declared—"I would do this for no man on earth except the Archbishop of Canterbury." It was not until nine o'clock that the guests were announced, and then it was discovered that Mrs. Gladstone had written her invitation on Dollis Hill House paper, not mentioning that the dinner would be held at Carlton House Terrace. Consequently, the Bensons had had their appetites sharpened by a drive from London to Willesden and back. In the grounds are trees planted by Mr. Gladstone—one immediately after the House of Commons passed the Home Rule Bill, and there also



TENTERDEN HALL,
The Residence of Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid.

is the secluded rosery from which usually came the roses that formed his familiar button-hole. All are to be strictly preserved for ever, and the cost of the House and about 100 acres, with laying out was estimated at nearly £60,000—Gladstone's greatest and not least beneficial memorial.

Dollis Hill House has other interesting associations, for it was here that George Elliot used to meet her physician and friend, Sir Andrew Clark, and here is laid the scene in "Daniel Deronda" in which Herr Klesmer discourages Gwendoline's efforts to sing.

In 1887, when Lord Aberdeen was appointed Governor General of Canada, the Dollis Hill estate was given up by him and taken over by its last occupant and his family; they gave up the house for three months to Mark Twain, who was charmed with the place, and afterwards wrote, adapting Tennyson—"Better—days of Dollis than fifty years of Cathay." Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid, it can be said, well maintained its social and political traditions. One year the Aberdeens returned for a few months and held there numerous charming "At Homes" after the manner of the Gladstone days.

In addition to the Knighthood bestowed upon him by Queen Victoria, Sir Hugh is also an Officer of the Order of Leopold, a distinction granted him in 1897, and two years later he was made a Knight-Commander of the Order of the Crown. He is an Hon. LL.D. of Aberdeen University, and also of the State University, Columbia, U.S.A. As before indicated, chiefly on various grounds he declined nomination for the dignity of a Privy Councillor in 1890, and that of a Baronet in 1892. He has travelled much in Europe and America, generally with some specific public or diplomatic purpose, and he and his family possess interesting souvenirs of "services rendered"; on one occasion he was offered the title of Viscount with a high ecclesiastical order. He has long been a Justice of the Peace for Warwickshire, and in 1904 he was nominated a Magistrate for Middlesex by the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Bedford. Soon after leaving Parliament, he was nominated by the Marquis of Ripon a Deputy Lieutenant for the North Riding of Yorkshire.

For more than twenty years he resided at Warley Abbey—on the borders of Worcestershire and Warwickshire, which was in 1906 purchased by the Corporation of Birmingham, from his son-in-law, Mr. H. L. Tangye, of Maxstoke Castle, and dedicated, as Dollis Hill had been, to the use of the people as a Public Park; it is a further coincidence that his first residence in Yorkshire, with its extensive

gardens—Newlands Park, Middlesborough—became an important Catholic Institution. He now resides chiefly at Tenterden Hall, Middlesex, N.W., once the family residence, giving his title, of the famous Lord Chancellor of 1827. Queen Elizabeth planted there a cedar of Lebanon, and Cardinal Wolsey visited the place. Like Warley, it formed in the days of the Monks part of a Monastery.

Married early in life, a numerous family blessed the happy union, the eldest son being Mr. Philip J. Reid, B.A., (Trinity College, Cambridge) and the eldest daughter, Annie Gilzean, who married the eldest son of Sir Richard Tangye, the famous engineer, sometimes designated the “Quaker Philanthropist.”

The life which we have described has been a strenuous one, seamed by many sorrows and darkened by many shadows; indeed, an autobiography contributed as one of the series, “In the Days of My Youth,” to *M.A.P.*, edited by T. P. O'Connor, M.P., concludes with these pathetic words:—“When one calmly reflects on all the struggles and troubles, failures as well as triumphs, one is inclined, without affectation, to look on life as a huge failure, so much more might and could have been accomplished, by concentrated, self-restraining, and well-directed effort.” Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid has only had one hobby begun in boyhood, when he was a contributor to the *Art Journal*, under Mr. S. C. Hall. Ever since he has been a zealous collector of original studies and sketches, often for their great pictures, by eminent artists, from whom many of them were directly obtained; they have been freely lent for exhibition and for purposes of engraving—altogether, to the owner and others, a perpetual source of pleasure and instruction. It ought to be added that he has been closely associated with men of distinction in all walks and in most countries, and has often declared that, having created an extensive network of social, literary, and political interests and obligations, both at home and abroad, exacting Parliamentary duties were found to be incompatible with this outside activity, which few cared to pursue, and which he always found to be alike useful and full of charm—in a word, his special and imperious mission to mankind.






SIR CHRISTOPHER FURNESS, M.P., D.L., J.P.



LADY FURNESS.

Sir Christopher Furness, M.P., D.L., J.P.



 ONE of the most widely known of our captains of industry is Sir Christopher Furness, M.P., whose great business capacity and sustained energy are a standing wonder to all who have the privilege of his acquaintance.

Coming to close quarters with him in a business transaction one quickly realises that he is no mere figure-head, but that to the last detail he has a firm grip of everything which concerns the enormous businesses he controls. Undoubtedly he believes in hard work, and, whilst he requires it of others, none toils more assiduously than he. Indeed, from early youth onwards strenuous effort has been the dominating note of his character.

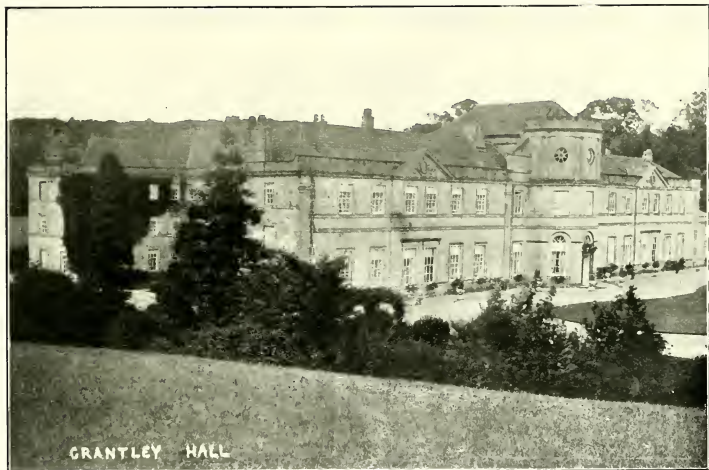
In all matters relating to mercantile shipping Sir Christopher is a past master, and what he does not know of ship building, ship owning, ship managing and finance is probably little worth troubling about. His commercial intuition is quite unusual, and is only equalled by his skill in carrying through a business operation.

Born at West Hartlepool on the 23rd April, 1852, Sir Christopher is the seventh son of the late John Furness and his wife, Averil, daughter of John Wilson, of Naisbet Hall, County Durham. He was educated privately. Entering the family firm at the age of seventeen, he quickly proved the truth of the old proverb that "the child is father to the man" by displaying abundant evidence of the ability for which he has since become so distinguished.

Opportunity, said to knock once at every man's door—though few of us hear it—came to Sir Christopher in 1870 on the outbreak of war between France and Germany. He had gone on the firm's business to Sweden and Denmark and found the harbours of those countries crowded with vessels, turned from their original destination by the sudden outbreak of hostilities and the consequent blockade of German ports. The grain and general produce brought by these vessels glutted the market, vessels lacking employment were there in such numbers as to render freight a minor consideration, whilst there was a prospect that in the near future a continuance of war would force prices up to famine point—a tempting set of circumstances, but requiring to be dealt with promptly. There being no time to communicate with his firm, Sir Christopher decided to act for himself and accept the risk. The operation was an unqualified success, and upon his return home he was admitted to partnership, thereafter taking a strong hand in the business, enlarging the sphere of its operations and increasing its stability. His faculty for discerning a coming opportunity stood him in good stead repeatedly, whilst even in those early days his powers of administration were masterly and his judgment fundamentally sound.

Sir Christopher's connection with the shipping world—of which he is to-day one of the leading men—was hardly a matter of choice. The firm were dealing in such large consignments of produce that its satisfactory transport became a matter of some moment, and accordingly arrangements were made whereby from 1870-74 a fleet of American trading schooners was regularly worked in importing produce from the United States of America to the North East Coast ports. The old wooden sailing boat, however, was approaching the close of its career. Steamships were steadily making headway, their comparative independence of the weather giving them advantages in the matter of punctuality to which the sailing vessel could never attain. With his usual astuteness Sir Christopher foresaw the steam propelled cargo carrier supplanting the more stately sailing ship, and was not slow to adopt the newer method of conveyance.

The possibilities of steam tonnage must have impressed themselves very strongly on Sir Christopher's mind, for we find him gradually becoming concerned less with the produce itself, and more with the method of its conveyance, and it was not long before he retired from active participation in the management of the family concern, and devoted himself wholly to the business of ship-owning and ship managing. A long line of steamers was soon flying the



Yorkshire Seat of Sir Christopher Furness.

Furness house flag, each new vessel added to the fleet being built on the most improved lines, whilst every advantage was taken of any possible increase in size or engine power which the builders might be able to offer at the moment. Sir Christopher really knows the cargo carrier from its beginnings, and the superior construction and equipment of that type of vessel to-day is largely owing to the thought and knowledge and persistent seeking after improvements which he has brought to bear upon the subject.

Having said so much, it will hardly be news to the reader that from owning steamships Sir Christopher turned his attention to the building of them. In the year 1883 he secured a controlling interest in the firm of Edward Withy & Company, shipbuilders, of Hartlepool, ultimately amalgamating it with his own concern. That was really the beginning of the firm now known the world over as Furness, Withy, and Company, Limited. Development followed development, and the Company's business to-day is by no means alone concerned with shipbuilding and ship-owning, though its yards are run on the most up-to-date principles, and its steamers ply from port to port in a number of regular lines. Beyond these, it has large interests in collieries, in ironworks, and in other great industrial enterprises both at home and abroad, so that its operations are upon a truly gigantic scale.

A more definite idea of the wide scope of Sir Christopher's activities is conveyed by the fact that, including the labour employed in the home shipbuilding yards and in branch yards on the Tyne, the staff at the head offices in West Hartlepool, the offices in London and other British ports, the various branches in the United States and Canada, and on the Continent of Europe, together with the officers and crews of the firm's steamers, as well as the persons operating the numerous undertakings which Sir Christopher controls or with which he is prominently associated, it is computed that the employees of his companies number no less than fifty thousand persons, with an annual pay roll amounting to over three millions sterling.

And of a truth Sir Christopher is the master mind in all the concerns we speak of. He would never associate himself with the management of any company in the affairs of which he could not take a direct and active part, and he labours, year in year out, with but the briefest spells of holiday, guiding and controlling and bringing to a fruitful issue the various enterprises for whose welfare he at all times feels himself to be directly responsible.

Apart from the Chairmanship of his own firm he is also at the head of the following Limited Liability Companies : Manchester Liners, British Maritime Trust, Chesapeake & Ohio Steamship Company, Gulf Line, Weardale Steel, Coal & Coke Company, South Durham Steel and Iron Company, Cargo Fleet Iron Company, Richardsons, Westgarth and Company, Tees Side Bridge & Engineering Works, Tees Furnace Company, Broomhill Collieries, World Marine Insurance Company, Northumberland Shipbuilding Company, and Irvine's Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. He is on the Board of the Metropolitan Railway, North Eastern Banking Company, and Palmer's Shipbuilding & Iron Company, Limited. In all these, and in many others, Sir Christopher's personal holding is a very large one, and at the time of his silver wedding—at a presentation made to Lady Furness and himself—it was mentioned that the Somerset House returns showed that he then held—probably it is still the case—a full quarter of the capital of many of the companies of which he is Chairman.

Sir Christopher married, in 1876, Jane Annette, only daughter of the late Henry Suggitt, Brierton, County Durham. Their only son is associated with his father in business, as also are several of Sir Christopher's nephews.

In 1895 he received the dignity of Knighthood from the hands of Queen Victoria—an honour conferred upon him in recognition of his prominence in industry and commerce.

Sir Christopher is undoubtedly a very wealthy man, and commerce is an enthusiasm with him, but the strong compelling force in his present day activities is an ardent desire to see the commerce and industry of our country palpitating with such energy and vitality as shall ensure our continued supremacy among the nations of the world.

He is concerned for others not less than for himself. Many men in various walks of life have to thank him for opportunities and timely help—men who to-day have attained to eminence and position. Such a result argues discrimination on his part, and it is to be observed that Sir Christopher is not careless, either in his help or in his gifts. He is a generous giver, but he exercises every care to see that the money is usefully applied, and usually when responding to the never ending calls on his purse in aid of charitable or beneficent objects he puts his contribution into such form as shall spur those concerned to the speedy accomplishment of their purpose.



S. Turbine Yacht "Emerald."

His gifts of thoughtfulness and kindness are unbounded. The circumstance that they are quietly and unaffectedly performed lends to them additional grace and value. Of those that have come within the public ken, probably the best known is that by which he set aside a sum of £20,000 to found pensions for Aged Seamen, and which has secured for many an old toiler comfort in his declining years.

Greatly as Sir Christopher's time has been occupied by business affairs, he has yet been able to interest himself in the public life of the community, concerning himself originally with the administration and development of his native town. He was elected a member of the first County Council for Durham, and Parliamentary honours soon followed. At a vacancy caused by the death in December, 1890, of the then Member for the Hartlepoons, Mr. Thomas Richardson, Sir Christopher contested the seat as a Liberal and was returned by a majority of 298 votes. The General Election in 1892 again found him at the head of the poll, but in 1895 the swing of the political pendulum accounted for his losing the seat by 81 votes. Three years later, owing to a vacancy in the representation of York City, he was called upon to champion the cause of his party there in opposition to Lord Charles Beresford, but after one of the most exciting contests ever known in that constituency he had the mortification of being defeated by eleven votes only. "The Yorkshire Eleven" has a special and peculiar meaning for Sir Christopher! Compensation came at the General Election of 1900, when he again stood for the Hartlepoons. Proud at all times to represent his native town in Parliament, on this occasion he had the satisfaction of winning by a majority of 1879 votes, and the compliment was added to at the General Election of 1906 by an unopposed return, he being the first member elected to the new House of Commons.

Of Sir Christopher's political fitness there can be no question. To all matters of practical concern he brings a well trained mind, mature experience, and sound judgment. Careful not to occupy time in pointless discussion, his observations are invariably pertinent, and based on a thorough knowledge of facts, so that his opinions have weight and influence with his fellow members. As an authority on shipping affairs, he was chosen to act with the Board of Trade in revising the freeboard rules of British vessels in 1891.

Sir Christopher is a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Durham and also for the North Riding of Yorkshire. He is the owner of some 30,000 acres, with the Lordship

of the Manor of Grantley in Yorkshire, and he holds the patronage of six livings. Grantley Hall, Ripon, is his principal seat, but he also has a residence at Tunstall Court, West Hartlepool, and a town house at 23, Upper Brook Street, W.

Sir Christopher is a member of the Reform, Devonshire, Bath, and Royal Thames Yacht Clubs. He is a good shot, but his favourite forms of recreation are motoring and yachting. The first turbine yacht to cross the Atlantic, a finely proportioned vessel of 800 tons named the "Emerald," was built to his order, and is nowadays largely used by him for cruising in the Mediterranean and other waters.

Sir Christopher has been a considerable traveller. He is closely acquainted with all the more important business centres of the North American Continent, and is familiar also with the principal countries of Western Europe. He has made journeys beside to India and through portions of Africa.





ALDERMAN SIR WILLIAM TRELOAR,
Lord Mayor of London, 1906-7

The Lord Mayor of London (1906-7).



TN certain circles it is customary to speak of the Lord Mayor of the City of London for the time being—be he who he may—in terms such as imply that he has a popularity transcending that of all his predecessors. Sometimes such an expression has been one of those polite fictions which help to make the wheels of civic amenities run more smoothly ; sometimes, as in the instance of the present Lord Mayor, Sir William Purdie Treloar, it is a form of speech as near the truth as it is possible to attain.

Proud as Sir William Treloar has reason to be of all he has done for the City, and the part he has played in its public life, likewise of the recognition which has been vouchsafed by his fellow-citizens, it is the name of the “Children’s Lord Mayor,” the sponsor and protector in the wealthy city of the poor, maimed and crippled children of London as a whole, that he may be most proud.

Unlike some of London’s Lord Mayors, Sir William Treloar is not only a Londoner born, but made his appearance in this world in his father’s house in Ludgate Hill within the confines of the City itself, an event which took place on January 31st, 1843. He is not, however, of London descent. The first syllable of his surname implies his west country connection, his father belonging to a sturdy Cornish family, his mother coming from the Highlands of Scotland. He was educated at Greenwich and later at King’s College, where there were also at the same time three other Collegians destined to distinguish themselves, viz., the present Lord Alverstone, Sir William Preece, the electrician, and Mr. Leopold de Rothschild.

The business on Ludgate Hill was established by Mr. Thomas Treloar, his father, and when young Treloar left King’s College at the age of fifteen he entered the business which was already advancing by

leaps and bounds, and laying the foundation for the ample competence which Sir William enjoys. In those days the firm of Treloar and Sons largely devoted itself to the sale of cocoanut fibre matting, but since the death of the senior Mr. Treloar and the present head assumed control, the business has been developed in many other directions, until it now stands in an unassailable position in that department of trade which it has made peculiarly its own.

Lord Mayor Treloar has been connected with the administration of the City for over a quarter of a century. He served as a Corporator of the Court of Common Council from 1881-92, and when Sir Polydore de Keysey, the Alderman of the ward of Farringdon Without, retired in the latter year, Mr. Treloar was appointed his successor. Sir Alfred Newton, who was Lord Mayor in 1899-1900, had as the Sheriffs for that year, Mr. Treloar and the late Sir (then Mr.) A. H. Bevan. It was during his Shrievalty that he received the honour of Knighthood, not alone because he had been chosen Sheriff, but because of the patriotic part he played and the material assistance he rendered Sir Alfred Newton in forming the City Imperial Volunteers for the war in South Africa.

It is interesting to note that as a boy he had strong military inclinations. He and a companion once went into a recruiting office in London and volunteered to join Garibaldi's fighting force in Italy. He also at another time wanted his father to purchase a commission for him in the Army. To this the father objected. Thereafter the youth stuck to commerce, with what result he who passes up and down Ludgate Hill as it is and remembers the crooked, narrow, congested thoroughfare as it was can testify. The Alderman of Farringdon Without—the ward in which he was born—was the leader of the agitation which compelled the accomplishment in a business-like fashion of the widening of Ludgate Hill. This improvement had been begun in 1863, and as the Court of Common Council was strongly disposed to take matters easy and "muddle through somehow," only desultory and spasmodic efforts were made until 1881. In that year Alderman Treloar woke up the Commissioners of sewers and imparted some of his own energy to that body, with the consequence that the improvement was soon in the main effected, the one or two touches which were still necessary to complete the scheme being carried out as soon as practicable and without unnecessary delay. A magnificent service of plate was presented to him by the residents of his ward in recognition of his efforts in this connection, together with a beautiful bracelet of brilliants for his wife.

Staunch Conservative though he is in matters political, he is an ardent reformer when convinced of its necessity. It was largely through his efforts that open voting was discarded in the City and the Ballot Act adopted. The innovation was objected to at first as interfering with an old City custom, but a personal canvass he undertook and personal enquiries made in their respective wards by his colleagues on the Council, showed public opinion to be overwhelmingly in favour of the change. In City affairs Sir William Treloar is identified with the Loriners' Company of which he is a Past Master. He was Chairman of the Commission of Sewers in 1881.

Sir William Treloar is best known to the public by his presidency of the National Sunday League and his ardent advocacy—so long maintained before it was successful—of the opening of museums and picture galleries on Sundays; including even the Guildhall Art Gallery during the annual Loan Exhibition. His work for the cripples has already been alluded to. Through him the Ragged School Union, which is in touch with all the halt and maimed and deformed slum children in the Metropolis, became interested in the movement. Those children whose infirmities are such that they cannot come to the annual feast have "Treloar's Christmas Hanapers" sent to them, and the public shows its appreciation by subscribing about £2,500 a year to help Sir William and the Ragged School Union in their work. Every Lord Mayor's Show day the windows of Sir William Treloar's shops in Ludgate Hill are filled with crippled children who desire to see the show; and the excited cheers of their weak, shrill voices and the eager joy of their pale, pain-marked, young faces when Sir William Treloar himself, their friend, passed as Lord Mayor were something to be remembered. In honour of his elevation to the highest honour the City can bestow, and also of his labours for the crippled, a piece of silver plate was presented to him representing a lame boy and girl; some of these poor children out of their scanty earnings had voluntarily contributed their pennies.

Sir William Treloar was a Director and Trustee of T. Cook & Sons, Egypt, Ltd. As an author he has achieved some note, his publications including the historical "Ludgate Hill, Past and Present." and the "Prince of Palms." He has a beautiful home at Grange Mount, Upper Norwood. His favourite recreation is yachting, and he is a member of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. Other clubs to which he is or has been attached are the Junior Carlton, Savage, Press, Authors and Whitefriars.

Sir Homewood Crawford, Kt.



THE City of London has ever been fortunate in having officers distinguished for fidelity, devotion, and ability. The City Solicitor, Sir Homewood Crawford, has maintained an unbroken official connection with the City for the past thirty years, and has held his present position since 1885. A Londoner by birth, and a City man in the best sense of the word, he has shown himself on many occasions an enthusiastic defender of the rights and privileges of the City, whose civil interests, to him more than to anyone else, have been entrusted.

He was born on June 12th, 1850, his father being the late Mr. John Crawford, who was well-known in the City, a County Justice for Kent, and one of the founders of the City of London Conservative Association. He received a good education at Thanet College, and was afterwards sent to France to improve his knowledge of the language. He remained in that country fifteen months; besides, which, he has paid it frequent visits in the course of his life. Sir Homewood has frequently found the French language useful on several occasions in the course of his professional duties as City Solicitor. One incident in this connection, to which he referred in conversation with the writer of this article, had reference to a case which, because of its unusual details, which were not entirely innocent of love and romance, attracted to a more than ordinary degree the attention of the public. He was acting as public prosecutor for the City in this rather delicate case, which was heard before the late Sir Polydore de Keyser, when Lord

Mayor, in which some foreign swindlers got hold of an English girl, and, as she was well-educated and an accomplished linguist, employed her as an amanuensis for the purpose of translating bogus prospectuses into several languages. One of the prisoners made love to her, and a budget of amatory correspondence was produced, all in French. The poor girl was dreadfully frightened lest this should get into the papers. Inasmuch as she, and the prisoners, as also the Lord Mayor, the Counsel and himself all spoke French, the need for an interpreter did not exist. The proceedings were accordingly conducted in French, and the letters never saw the light of publication. The young lady, who was highly connected in this country, afterwards married into a titled foreign family. "But that was not the end," said Sir Homewood in narrating the incident; "one of the gang after serving his sentence called upon him and flourishing a pistol demanded the letters, no doubt for blackmailing purposes. The visitor was informed that he had been tried and found guilty upon only part of the indictment; and that, if necessary, he would be tried upon the remainder, so he left the country the next day."

Sir Homewood Crawford was admitted a solicitor in 1872, when only twenty-two years of age, and in the following year became a partner in the firm of Messrs. Crawford and Chester, solicitors, and remained a partner until 1885, when he had to give up all his private practice upon being appointed City Solicitor. In 1874 he married Miss Louisa Truscott, daughter of the late Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1879-80, her brother being one of the Sheriffs of London for 1906-7. He was solicitor to the Vintners' Company from 1874-85. He was appointed Under Sheriff for the City in 1875, being one of the youngest holders of that position in the history of the City, his then colleague being Mr. E. A. Bayliss, who is now City Comptroller, so that they have had thirty-one years' official work together. Sir Homewood has been Under Sheriff of London on four occasions altogether and has also been made Sheriff of Middlesex.

While acting as Under Sheriff he had one particularly trying experience. A murderer was to be executed in Newgate prison and when he arrived at the prison at a quarter to eight in the morning the Governor of the Prison informed him the Sheriffs could not attend and the performance of their duty devolved upon him as Under Sheriff. To add to the difficulty of the position, a reprieve—or what purported to be one—arrived at the gaol on the morning appointed for the execution, and the Governor, doubting its authenticity, delegated to him the

responsibility of making a decision. Reprieves usually arrive on the Saturday prior to the day fixed for the execution, and are delivered by a messenger who waits for a receipt; further, they come from the Home Office. In this case the messenger handed it in at the last moment and hurried away and it was contained, moreover, in a Board of Trade envelope and not in one bearing the Home Office stamp. Under these circumstances he deemed the reprieve to be a forgery and ordered the sentence to be carried out. The forger of the reprieve, a friend of the condemned man, was afterwards discovered, arrested, and punished. On another occasion as Under Sheriff he had to be present when the mundane career of Wainwright, the notorious murderer, was terminated by the hangman.

Another incident of his Under Shrievalty, which he recalls with much greater pleasure, occurred in May, 1876, when he made public proclamation of the late Queen Victoria as Empress of India. According to ancient custom the proclamation had to be made at three places; one was the front of the Royal Exchange, the second on this occasion was at the base of the Nelson column in Trafalgar Square, and the third was at Brentford, where, indeed, it had to be read at two places, one being the public hall, and the other a historic tree, centuries old, which stands in a field near the town. The proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress did not meet with public approval by any means, and the City officials anticipated trouble at the reading of the proclamation, and took measures accordingly, but fortunately nothing happened.

For several years he was Ward Clerk of Dowgate, and held this position until 1885, when he had to resign it upon being chosen City Solicitor. He was a member of the Unification Commission, 1893-4, which was appointed to consider the question of the much urged and equally keenly opposed amalgamation of the City with the County. The Commissions were the Hon. Leonard (now Lord) Courtney; the late Lord Farrer; Sir R. D. Holt, the first Lord Mayor of Liverpool; Mr. Orford Smith, Town Clerk of Birmingham; and himself. Throughout the sittings, so long as he remained a member of the commission, Sir Homewood Crawford impressed upon his colleagues that the true solution of the question of the Government of London was the creation of separate municipalities. His colleagues appeared to take a different view, and as he was not altogether satisfied with the way in which they received the evidence put forward on the part of the Corporation of London, whose representative he was, he sought the permission of Her Majesty to withdraw. Curiously enough, almost immediately upon his withdrawal, the very evidence

which had been considered outside the reference of the Commission was forthwith received from the representatives of the existing vestries, with the result that when the report appeared his colleagues had come to the conclusion that all his views were not so incorrect, because, although they did not recommend the creation of separate municipalities, they did suggest the creation of district councils, whose various chairmen might be termed mayors. The result was that the view advocated by him was ultimately adopted by the Conservative Government who succeeded the Liberal Government issuing the commission, and the present borough Councils followed with their heads as Mayors.

Sir Homewood Crawford also played a conspicuous part before the Royal Commission on the Livery Guilds of the City, and proved such an energetic defender of the rights and privileges of the Guilds in general and the Vintner's in particular, whose representative he was and whose solicitor he had been, that the City Guilds and Liveries retained their dearly-valued rights practically untouched. One of the members of that commission, Sir Homewood recalled, was the late Sir Richard Cotton, who was Lord Mayor, and also at one time member of Parliament for the City; and was afterwards City Chamberlain, and thus for several years a co-worker with him in the Corporation offices. It was during Sir Richard Cotton's mayoralty that Sir Homewood Crawford served one of his periods as Under-Sheriff. Sir Homewood is a member of the Fanmakers' Company, and has taken a leading part in organising the exhibitions of the beautiful and historic specimens of the fanmakers' art, which have been held at the Guildhall from time to time; he is at present holding, for the second time, the position of master of the Company. He has also served five times as master of the Glovers' Company. It was during his mastership of the Glovers that the Crown made an attempt to have the company's charter forfeited and to seize the plate and moneys of the company. Instead of adopting a policy of passive resistance he proved a most energetic champion, and carrying the war into the enemy's country, so to speak, succeeding in obtaining an "Inspeximus" charter from the Queen, whereby the Glovers retained their ancient charter unimpaired. This is the only instance of the late Queen Victoria granting one of the Livery Guilds such a charter. Upon retiring from the Mastership he was presented with a handsome rose-water dish in recognition of his services in defeating the Crown's attempt.

In his capacity as City Solicitor Sir Homewood Crawford has naturally been connected with several important legal cases. He conducted the case for the City in connection with the well known Cockerton School Board case. He has acted for close upon twenty-two years as Public Prosecutor for the City, and Solicitor for the Commission of City Police, and also a legal assessor for the Lord Mayor for the time being, and for the City justices, so that he has been closely in touch with all the important criminal prosecutions during that period. A few years ago he received the thanks of the Russian Government for having broken up, in conjunction with the Chief Commissioner of the City Police, a gang of Russian forgers, whose speciality was the fabrication of rouble notes. The infamous "Jack the Ripper" murders near the Whitechapel border of the City also received his attention, and no one regretted more than he that the miscreant was never caught. Various "long-firm" swindlers have also come to grief and been subjected to lengthy, if unremunerative toil, thanks to Sir Homewood Crawford. He has probably had more to do with breaking up the gambling-hells in the City in conjunction with the Commissioner of Police than anyone else. He has also taken an important part in the public inquests which have been held by the Coroner for the City in cases of fire occurring within the City. Indeed the City of London is the only place in the United Kingdom in which Coroner's inquests are held as to the causes of fires, although such inquests are the rule in some of the self-governing Colonies. He was also largely instrumental, as City Solicitor, in the passing of the Act of Parliament under which the new Central Criminal Court has been built in succession to the inadequate Old Bailey, and that out-of-date, though historically interesting eyesore, Newgate Prison.

In his younger days Sir H. Crawford was an amateur actor of no mean ability and was, and is still, a member of the well known Westminster Amateur Dramatic Society, whose performances, both historically and socially are very widely esteemed. The Society gave a very successful performance, in which one of the then Sheriffs and Sir Homewood's colleague in the Under-Shrievalty took part, during the Mayoralty of Sir Francis Truscott. The Society also gave performances for charitable purposes at St. George's Hall, one of them, in which Sir H. Crawford appeared, resulting in £130 being handed over to the London Hospital. It so happened that this performance was under the patronage of Lord Mayor Nottage, who had been Sheriff when Sir Homewood was Under Sheriff, and that at

the very time when he was engaged in getting up that performance, Sir Thomas Nelson, his predecessor in the City Solicitorship, died. It was assured by some of his friends that the publicity given to his theatrical performances had spoilt his future career and that he had no chance of attaining to the vacancy, for which he was a candidate, and that it would have been all the better for him if equal publicity had been given to his professional experience. "Why this should have been so, I don't know," he said; humorously adding "perhaps they thought a good actor would make a good City Solicitor. But had the performance been a failure!" In taking part in the Society's dramatic representations Sir Homewood Crawford has had the honour of performing before members of the Royal Family on several occasions.

Like so many of the prominent members and officials of the City Corporation Sir Homewood Crawford is a prominent Freemason. He was initiated in 1879, and now holds the ranks of P.G.D. and P.A.G.S. In 1891 he served as Master of the Grand Master's Lodge No. 1, and he has also been First Principal of the Grand Master's Chapter No. 1, and in 1889-90 President of the Board of Grand Stewards. He was made Grand Officer on the occasion of the present King, who was Grand Master attaining his twenty-first year in that position, when his Majesty, in commemoration of the event nominated twenty-one extra Grand Officers representing the different professions, the present Mr. Justice Swinpen Eady, who was then Q.C., being chosen with Sir H. Crawford to represent the legal profession. Sir Homewood installed his successor Sir Joseph Dimsdale who at the present time is his colleague in the service of the City as City Chamberlain. He is also a member of the house committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls at Battersea Rise, where about two hundred and fifty girls are educated. He is also Director of the Ceremonies in the Guildhall Lodge, which was recently founded in connection with the Corporation.

As City Solicitor he has taken part in almost all the chief civic functions for many years past, such as the visits of royalty and of various foreign potentates when he has found his knowledge of French very useful. On the occasion of the visit of President Loubet several members of the Presidential staff were delighted to find that the City Solicitor could converse with them not only in fluent but in colloquial French.

That his interest in civic matters is wide spread is shown by his membership of the Municipal Officers' Association, of which he has

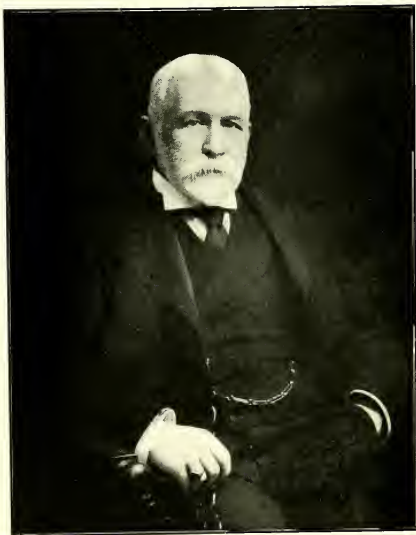
been President. He had a great deal to do in that capacity, with the foundation of the association, which has since become a national association, and he is now one of its Vice-Presidents.

In matters of art he has been a life-long devotee of music, and as a pianist is a performer whose skill many a professional might envy. He is Chairman of the Council of Westminster's Orchestral and Choral Society, whose most recent performance, up to the time of the writing of this article was given in December, 1906, at the People's Palace, at Whitechapel, when "King Olaf" was presented. It was thought the performance of so high class a work would have been above the level of the East End audience, but the building was packed, and the rapt attention given to the performance showed how thoroughly it was appreciated. The reception given to the performance was, said Sir Homewood, one of the best the Society ever had. Sir Homewood was Chairman of the Tercentenary Exhibition Committee of the Musicians' Company, and for his services was presented with a silver-gilt medal, King Edward being the only gold medallist of the Company. The Society has bestowed several silver medals, one of the recipients being Madame Clara Butt. He is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Patron's Fund of the Royal College of Music.

His other recreations have included rowing, he having been a member of the Norse Rowing Club, of which the late Duke of Teck was President, the position on his death being held by Sir Whittaker Ellis; horseriding and cricket, he being made President of the Guildhall Cricket and Athletic Club, and that the great winter sport also meets with his approval is shown by his Presidency of the London Municipalities Football Club.

Politically, Sir Homewood Crawford is an out-and-out Conservative. He is a Member of the Junior Carlton, City Carlton, and Surrey Clubs; and at Carshalton he has taken a prominent part in the doings of the local Habitation of the Primrose League. He has a beautiful home at The Lodge, Carshalton, Surrey.





SIR JOHN GLOVER, J.P.

Sir John Glover, J.P.



SIR John Glover, J.P., of Highgate Lodge, West Hill, Highgate, is the fourth son of the late Alderman Glover, J.P., of South Shields, in which northern town he was born on September 6th, 1829. His education was received at the private school of Mr. William Wilson, and was of the ordinary type in those ante-Board School days. Upon entering the commercial arena he made sundry experiments in finding a calling to his mind, including a clerkship in the office of an iron merchant, and a period in the office of a solicitor. He came to London so far back as 1847, almost casually, as so many of the early steps of successful men appear to be taken. It happened that one day a ship-broker of the firm with whom his father did business in London was calling on Mr. Glover, sen., and was introduced to his son. The result was an appointment in the London office of this firm.

A few years' service in the City so developed the young man's talent that he was able to begin business on his own account as a ship-broker in partnership with the late Mr. Robert R. Glover, of Allendale, Green Lanes, N., under the style of Glover Bros. They were joined in the early sixties by Mr. Septimus Jonathan Glover, of Aberdeen Park, Highbury, but Sir John still continues an active, as he is the senior, member of the firm. In addition he is Chairman of the Mercantile Steamship Company, and Chairman of Lloyds Registry of British and Foreign Shipping.

In 1880 Sir John Glover was elected Chairman of the Chamber of Shipping, and to him fell the task of making the reply of the Shipowners to the legislation prompted by Mr. Plimsoll's well meant agitation for measures for increasing the safety of life at sea. Mr. Chamberlain was then at the Board of Trade and Mr. Glover was able to point out on what particular points legislation was needed and how in other cases it was to be deprecated lest it should injure the great national industry which was already suffering much in competition with foreign vessels entering our ports and which were not under the same restrictions as our own vessels.

In 1883 Mr. Glover came much into prominence by reason of his criticism of the proposed arrangement between the British Government and M. de Lesseps for the construction of a second Suez Canal. On his initiative, at an important meeting at Lloyds, a resolution was passed and dispatched post haste to the Government asking that "the shameful contract" made by Mr. Childers should on no account be confirmed. The result was that the contract was withdrawn and in direct negotiation between M. de Lesseps and the shipowners, another contract was made, providing for large reductions in the dues, and an increase in the representation of Great Britain on the Council of Administration of from three to ten Directors.

Sir John has never been in Parliament, although in 1885 he was a candidate for the representation of Scarborough in the Liberal interest. He well nigh succeeded, but he declined to accept the conditions imposed by Mr. Parnell, and preferred to be defeated. He has not sought election since, but has never ceased to take a keen interest and prominent part in politics. The Home Rule measures of Mr. Gladstone estranged him from the old Party and he went over to the Unionists, for whom he did much work. In the City he was Chairman of the Liberal Unionist Association.

Sir John's absorbing interest in the Shipping industry has been the chief factor of his City life and still continues so to be. It is well sustained and recognised by his position as Chairman of Lloyds Registry, in effecting the late improvements in which, and the present system of classification of vessels he has borne a leading part. His colleagues on the Committee of the Registry have further shown their appreciation of his work by having his portrait painted for their Committee room by Sir George Reid.

Any notice of Sir John Glover's work would be incomplete did it not contain a reference to his papers to the Statistical Society, showing

the growth of British Shipping Tonnage during five successive periods of ten years each.

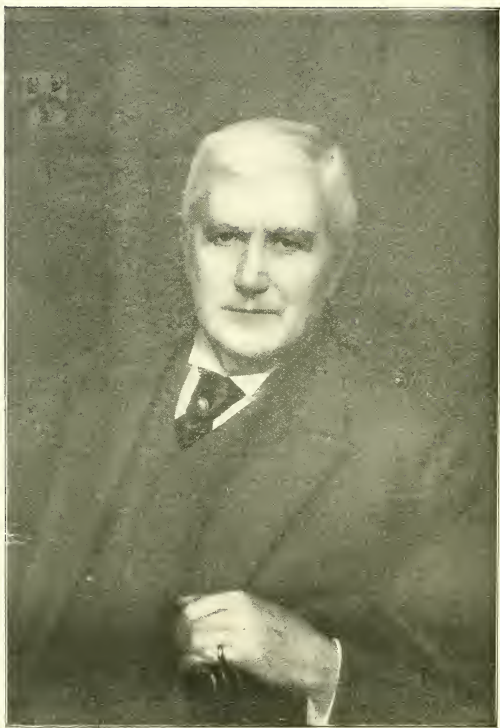
For several years after the death of the late Mr. Bodkin, Sir John Glover, who is on the Commission of the Peace for London and Middlesex, was Chairman of the Highgate Bench. In 1900 he was knighted by her late Majesty, Queen Victoria.

Sir John married in 1854 Louisa, daughter of Richard Moser, Esq., of Penge, and in 1904 Sir John and Lady Glover celebrated their golden wedding in the midst of a large number of relatives and a still larger number of friends.

In religion Sir John is a Free Churchman and when living in Highbury he was a Deacon of Union Chapel during the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Allon.

Sir John's clubs are the City Liberal and the Reform.





SIR RALPH LITTLER, C.B., K.C.

Sir Ralph D. M. Littler, C.B., D.L., J.P.



PROBABLY, one of the best known men in all Middlesex is Sir Ralph Daniel Makinson Littler, and probably, too, he is the best hated; for it is next to impossible for anyone to sit as Chairman of the Middlesex Quarter Sessions year after year sending numbers of persons to durance vile for varying periods, without incurring the deep-rooted enmity of an ever-widening circle among the criminal classes. Sir Ralph has earned the reputation of being a stern judge, and it is to be noted that, notwithstanding the much modified views held by other Jurists regarding our methods of dealing with habitual criminals, Sir Ralph stands most stedfastly to his old convictions as to the absolute necessity for long sentences.

Sir Ralph is the son of the late Rev. Robert Littler and was born on Oct. 2nd, 1835. He was educated at University College School and University College, London, of which he is a Common Law Prizeman. He was called to the Bar, Inner Temple, in 1857; became a Barrister of the Middle Temple in 1870; he took silk in 1873; was made a Bencher in 1882 and Treasurer in 1901. He formerly went the Northern and North Eastern Circuits, but lately he has been obliged to limit his work almost entirely to the Parliamentary Bar where he has a very large practice. In the course of a busy life he has found time to write several legal treatises.

But it is not only as a capable and successful lawyer that Sir Ralph is known. At least the half of his time has for many years past been devoted to local and county government. He now resides at 89,

Oakwood Court, W., but formerly he lived near Bowes Park in order to keep in touch with the local affairs of Wood Green, the administration of which as Chairman of the District Council he guided and controlled for several years.

Sir Ralph Littler was the first to come forward with a project to prevent the Alexandra Park falling into the hands of the builders. It was mainly due to his strenuous advocacy that the Middlesex County Council voted so large a sum towards the purchase money. It was in recognition of this work that Sir Ralph was made Chairman of the Trust which now governs the Palace.

Sir Ralph Littler has also rendered immense service in the capacity of Chairman of the Middlesex County Council. He has given unremitting attention to the purification of the rivers and streams of the County. The building of the new bridge over the Thames at Kew at the joint expense of the Counties of Middlesex and Surrey made great demands upon him, but much of it was, to Sir Ralph, work of a congenial kind and on its completion he had the honour of receiving the King and Queen, when their Majesties attended in State to open it. In addition to filling the offices above mentioned Sir Ralph is also Chairman of the County Licensing Committee, of the Standing Joint Committee, and of the Justices' Parliamentary Committee; and in every department of the work, Sir Ralph's great administrative ability, combined with his vast legal knowledge and experience, has proved of the utmost value to the County of which he is so proud, the area and rateable value of which, in recent years, he has made such heroic efforts to preserve undiminished.

Sir Ralph was knighted in 1902 in honour of the King's Coronation, and friends and foes alike held that honour had been well won.





SIR WILLIAM CRUMP, J.P.



LADY CRUMP.

Sir William John Crump, J.P.



JUSTICE of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, and a member of the County Licensing Committee, Sir William John Crump is the eldest son of the late William Alexander Crump, Esq., solicitor, of 17, Leadenhall-street, E.C., and was born in 1850. Having been educated privately, he elected to embrace the law and has now one of the largest maritime, mercantile and company practices in the City of London.

Sir William has always taken a great interest in politics and since 1884 has been Chairman of the North Islington Conservative Association and a most active supporter of Sir George Bartley. For some time, too, he held the treasurership of the Metropolitan Division of the National Union of Conservative Associations, but on the death of Sir Robert Fowler he resigned that position to become one of the Vice-Chairmen. He has for years been a member of the Council of the National Union, and has recently been appointed a member of its Organization Committee in connection with the re-organization of the Unionist Party.

For the past thirty years Sir William Crump has been an active Freemason, and has served the office of Secretary to the Board of Grand Stewards. He is P.M. of several Lodges, P.A.G.D.C. (England) and P.P.G.W. (Essex) and Vice-President of the three Masonic Charities.

When resident in Stroud Green, Sir William was a member of the second School Board for Hornsey, and when living in Hornsey-lane a member of the Hornsey District Council from its inception, until April, 1901. During that time he took an active interest in the provision of open spaces for the people of North London. He was one of the Founders and a Director of the Crouch End Playing Fields, which have proved such a boon to tennis players and cricketers. He rendered valuable assistance in preserving Queen's Wood to the public and in the acquisition of the Alexandra Palace and Park. In this latter connection he was one of the seven guarantors who by a large deposit raised amongst themselves secured the option of purchase, and his influence greatly assisted in raising the £150,000 publicly subscribed to take this fine property out of private hands for all time.

In November, 1900, Sir William Crump (although not a member of the Borough Council) was elected the first Mayor of Islington and was re-elected for a second year of office in 1901. During that period he did much to raise the standard of local government in Islington and worked very hard to adapt the machinery of the old Vestry to the new order of things resultant from the London Government Act of 1899, under which Islington became a Metropolitan Borough with additional powers and duties. For these two years he was Vice-Chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Mayors and ex-Mayors, a body which rendered good service in securing unanimity of policy in many things municipal. Upon ceasing to occupy this office he was presented with a handsome testimonial by his colleagues. He was a member of the Mansion House Sub-Committee in connection with the King's Dinners to the Poor. At the time of the Coronation Festivities he was the gentleman selected to present the Address to the King and Queen on behalf of the Boroughs North of the Thames and he received the Coronation Medal. He was knighted in 1902.

Sir William is a great stickler for forms and ceremonies, and makes an excellent Chairman. He takes a keen interest in housing questions, and soon after he was elected Mayor of Islington he called a Conference of the Metropolitan Boroughs for the purpose of arriving at some definite line of policy with regard to the administration of the Housing of the Working Classes Act by the London County Council. He has opposed the action of that body in covering large areas in the outlying districts with workmen's dwellings, holding that the people to be catered for under the Act are in the main those of



GLENTHORNE, HARROW WEALD.



THE CEDAR TREE, GLENTHORNE.

the casual labouring classes who cannot afford even a tram fare to get to and from their work. He also opposed the establishment of public libraries both in Hornsey and in Islington, and no public libraries were established until he ceased to be a member of the Councils. He is a firm believer in centralization of Municipal services, and favours the idea of transferring all the powers, duties, and obligations of the Poor Law and Education authorities to the Borough Councils.

Golf is Sir William's favourite recreation. He is a member of the Junior Carlton and City Carlton Clubs.

Glenthorne, Sir William Crump's residence, is situated on one of the beauty spots of Middlesex, being about three miles from Edgware, one and a half miles from Stanmore and about two and three-quarter miles from Harrow. From the front an uninterrupted view of charming country extending to the Oxfordshire hills is obtained, and from the back the delightful greenery of Hampstead Heath is discernible. The house itself is covered with roses and wisteria on every side, and is set in sweet smelling pine woods in which squirrels may be seen disporting themselves within twenty yards of the house. In the early summer the rhododendrons which fringe the woods add to the beauty of the scene with their prodigality of colour. A feature of great interest near the entrance to the grounds is an old brick and mortar obelisk, one side of which gives the latitude and longitude of the site, the height above sea-level, the mean variation of the compass and the local mileage. On the other side are the distances and time bearings of a number of places as remote as Oxford, Cambridge, Salisbury, and Portsmouth. Although domiciled in this rural paradise, Sir William Crump is still a hard worker in the City and North Islington, while his appreciation of the conveniences of modern civilization may be seen from the fact that Glenthorne is lighted throughout by electricity from an installation on the premises, and is on the telephone system.





COMMANDER SIR HAMILTON PYM FREER-SMITH, R.N.

Commander Sir Hamilton Pym Freer-Smith, R.N.



COMMANDER Sir Hamilton Pym Freer-Smith, R.N., of Benwell, Sunbury, Middlesex, is a gentleman with a lengthy and enviable record covering long years spent both ashore and afloat. He has had the unique distinction of participating in the thanks of the Government for services rendered in warfare, at sea, and of receiving direct thanks for the performance of civil duties on land.

Sir Hamilton is the third son, by his second marriage, of Adam Freer Smith, Esq., an East India merchant, twice High Sheriff of Calcutta—1843 and 1847. His father married in 1827, Josephine Hume, by whom he had issue, two sons and two daughters, viz., Adam and David, Josephine and Eliza. The last-named was subsequently the wife of Major-General Welby Boddam. David became a Surgeon-Major in the Bengal Army and Professor of Military Medicine at Netley. He saw long service in India and was repeatedly thanked by officers commanding—including Sir Harry Tombs, K.C.B., V.C.—for services rendered in the field in the campaign of 1857-58. Sir Hamilton's half-sister, Eliza, was one of the few ladies who escaped from Delhi, and her sister Josephine married Surgeon-General Balfour of Indian Mutiny fame.

In 1840 Sir Hamilton's father married Clara Jane Denman, the daughter of Captain Edmund Denman, R.N., by whom he had issue, Edmund Denman (became Captain 3rd Goorka Regiment), Turton (became Inspector-General of the Punjaub Police), Hamilton Pym (the subject of this sketch), Mary Egerton (married Colonel Keith E. Jopp, R.E.), and Clara Jane Florence.

In passing, it is interesting to note that Sir Hamilton's grandfather, Captain Denman, R.N., was an officer of considerable note. As a midshipman in the "Royal Sovereign," he was present at the actions of Lord Howe on May 28th and 29th, and the glorious 1st of June, 1794. On the same ship he took part in the retreat of the Vice-Admiral, the Hon. William Cornwallis, of the 16th and 17th June, 1795. In June, 1809, he was appointed to the command of the "Redpole," and in 1815 on being ordered home to be paid off, he brought the despatches of Rear-Admiral Cockburn, announcing the safe arrival of Bonaparte at St. Helena.

Sir Hamilton was also related through his grandfather, the Rev. George Smith, D.D., to Robert Louis Stevenson, the famous novelist.

Educated at Edinburgh Academy, Sir Hamilton subsequently went to the famous cadet trainingship, "Britannia;" and as a midshipman in H.M.S. "Mersey" was at the occupation of Vera Cruz in December, 1861. He was again on active service two years later, when as Sub-Lieutenant of H.M.S. "Perseus" he was at the attacks on the batteries of Kagosenia in 1863 and Simono-seki in 1864. His ship was in the advance squadron at the engagements, and bore the brunt of the attack, being specially mentioned in despatches. Sir Hamilton was Senior Lieutenant and for different periods acting Commander of H.M.S. "Daphne" when in 1872-73 the Admiralty conveyed to the Commanding Officer and ship's company their thanks of the efficient manner in which the "Daphne" and her boats had helped to suppress the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa.

Retiring from the Navy with the rank of Commander, Sir Hamilton passed the Civil Service examination and was appointed a Factory Inspector under the Home Office in 1875. In this capacity he was for some years in charge of the Sheffield district. On his appointment there was some dissatisfaction expressed in the locality at the placing of a sea captain in such an important post. Sir Hamilton, however, went about his duties in such a broad-minded, courteous and yet highly efficient manner, that he not only received the hearty support of the many thousands of



LADY FREER-SMITH,

employés in his district but also of the employers. Indeed, he was described in an official publication as follows :—"Commander Hamilton Smith comes near enough to the ideal Inspector of Factories to be accepted as such."

On leaving the Sheffield District, Sir Hamilton received a special vote of thanks from the cutlers of Sheffield who placed on record their high appreciation of the services he had rendered, and which had so much benefited the lives of the workpeople.

He was a member and secretary of the Home Office Committee on Dangerous Trades, 1895-1905, being specially thanked for his services by the Chairman and members of that Committee and by the Secretary of State for the Home Department in March, 1898, and again in July, 1900. In February, 1903, he was appointed as Superintending Inspector attached to the Home Office for special duties in connection with Dangerous Trades, and is the author of various technical works, being especially thanked by Professor Thos. Oliver, of Newcastle, for his valuable assistance in that gentleman's standard work, "Dangerous Trades."

In November, 1905, His Majesty the King showed his high appreciation of Sir Hamilton's service by bestowing upon him the honour of Knighthood, and at the same time granted him the Royal Licence to adopt the name of Freer-Smith.

Sir Hamilton resigned his office in May, 1906, and in August of the same year Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, rendered him the highest honour possible for a public servant, for, speaking in the House of Commons on August 1st, he said, "he wished in passing, to pay a tribute to the work of Sir Hamilton P. Freer-Smith, to whom, on his retirement, a word of public acknowledgment was due for his great and meritorious services in connection with the work of the Factory Department." The members of the House of Commons also testified to their appreciation of Sir Hamilton's services in no uncertain way.

Sir Hamilton, who is a landowner in Middlesex, married in December, 1879, Constance Emily, the daughter of G. F. Bagnall, Esq., of Cheltenham, by whom he had issue Constance Emily Mary (1885). His first wife dying in 1885, Sir Hamilton married Selina Kingsford, daughter of the late George Wilson, Esq., of Tapton Hall, Sheffield, by whom he has issue Denman Freer, born 1892, a student at Harrow, and Florence Freer, born 1893.

A keen sportsman, Sir Hamilton's recreations are shooting, golf and yachting. He is the owner of the motor-yacht "Pleione."

Sir Hamilton is a member of the Army and Navy and Motor-Yacht Clubs, and also of the Royal Navy Club, 1765. The latter is a dining club, the members of which meet together on the anniversaries of the great Naval battles.





SIR CLIFTON ROBINSON, J.P.,

Assoc : Inst : C.E. Mem : Inst : E.E.

Sir Clifton Robinson, J.P., Assoc : Inst : C.E.
Mem : Inst : E.E.



MR. J. Clifton Robinson, of Keith House, Porchester Gate, W., and Garriek's Villa, Hampton, Middlesex, was born at Birkenhead in 1849, but his fresh colouring, his physical and mental alertness, and his buoyant spirits make it difficult to realise that he has passed his half century. Indeed, it was with something of a shock that a year or two ago one found him contributing a page of autobiography to the "In the Days of My Youth" series in "M.A.P." He began life early as the junior member of the staff of the late George Francis Train, when in 1860, he boarded the first tramcar introduced into Great Britain, and thus entered upon a strenuous career, the full story of which would be a history of tramways development in two continents during the last fifty years.

Mr. Train's young assistant soon gave proof of more than average capacity, and in 1866 he accompanied his chief to America. There, in New York and other Cities and States, he gathered experience of practical "rail roading," which stood him in good stead in later years. In 1871 he returned to this country, and in Liverpool, London, Dublin, and Cork he extended his knowledge of the business to which he had devoted himself, and was everywhere recognised as one who would make his mark. In 1875 he became the first general manager of the Tramways Company then formed in Bristol, and there he spent seven busy years organising and developing the horse tramways of the city. From Bristol

he went to Edinburgh as general manager and secretary of the Edinburgh Street Tramways Company, and while there he read before the Royal Scottish Society of Arts the exhaustive paper on "Cable Traction," which led to his being called in to complete the construction and organise the operation of the Highgate Cable Tramway in 1884, the first practical demonstration of the system in Europe.

Proceeding to Los Angeles, California, the young engineer was engaged to convert to cable, and subsequently to electric traction, as well as to extend and consolidate the numerous street railways existing in that city, and in the course of one year he completed the immense work of putting into operation about fifty miles of line. In 1889 the American Street Railway Association appointed him to report on mechanical traction, and his report which was presented to the Convention at Pittsburgh in October, 1891, did much to enhance the international reputation of its author. He remained in America for five years, and in Texas, California, Mexico, and Canada did much, and learned more.

Returning to England in 1891, he was invited by his old Board of Directors to advise them upon the electrification of the Bristol tramways. His report was so strongly in favour of the adoption of electric traction that the conversion of the system was immediately proceeded with. Moreover, he was entrusted with the task of carrying his proposals into effect, with the result that there was opened in October, 1895, the first electric street tramway in Great Britain in whose construction and operation the newly-made regulations of the Board of Trade had been adapted. The success of the undertaking was immediate and complete, and resolutions were passed by the Board to convert all the existing lines to the new method of traction, and to extend the system in various directions—a gigantic enterprise, which Sir Clifton, as the responsible engineer, has carried out from its first inception to its present high state of development.

Concurrently with his great Bristol work, Sir Clifton Robinson was engaged, on behalf of the Imperial Tramways Company, in the re-organisation of the Dublin Southern Tramways. The system, then in an almost moribund state, was first successfully resuscitated as a horse tramway and, after a great fight, was then entirely re-constructed and electrically converted, with results which caused the Town Clerk of Dublin to say years later that the name of Clifton Robinson "must always be recognised and respected as that of a public benefactor to the city."



LADY CLIFTON ROBINSON.

In 1897 similar work of reconstruction and electrical conversion, only on a larger scale, was next carried out on Tees-side, where the important Boroughs of Middlesborough, Thornaby, and Stockton were linked up by a modern system of electric tramways.

While introducing electric trams into Bristol, Dublin, and the Tees-side towns, Sir Clifton Robinson had been preparing the way for their advent in London. In 1894 the London United Tramways Company had been formed to acquire the derelict West Metropolitan Horse Tramways in Hammersmith, Acton, Chiswick, Kew, and Richmond. With Sir George White as chairman, Sir Clifton Robinson, as managing director and engineer, literally re-created the system, and within a couple of years these tramways were quoted as the best constructed, best equipped, and best managed system of horse tramways in the kingdom.

The way had thus been paved for the first steps towards the ultimate goal of electrification and extension. The prejudice against tramways had, to a considerable extent, been dissipated, the local authorities had been pacified, and the public had been pleased. There remained, however, a series of up-hill fights to be won, and the next few years were probably the busiest and the most exciting in Sir Clifton Robinson's life. It was not until 1898 that substantial progress was made. In that year an Act was obtained authorising the electrification of the existing system and the extension of the line from Kew Bridge through Brentford and Isleworth to Hounslow. Two years later another Act and a Light Railways Order added Ealing, Hanwell, Southall, Hayes, Hillingdon, Uxbridge, Twickenham, Teddington, and Hampton to the company's sphere of operations. Difficulties raised by the Royal Observatories of Greenwich and Kew delayed the actual opening of the electrical era, but on April 4th, 1901, it was the proud privilege of Sir Clifton Robinson to inaugurate the first electric tramway in London. Henceforward Sir Clifton had the people on his side, and their faith in and support of him greatly facilitated the negotiations which have since added the Lower Thames Valley, an important and populous section of Surrey, and the whole of South-West Middlesex to the London United Tramways area. To-day he is the managing director, engineer, and presiding genius of a system extending in its authorised form over nearly one hundred route miles, and carrying over fifty million passengers a year—a system which owes its inception to his genius, and its construction and successful development to his indomitable perseverance.

Sir Clifton Robinson was among the first to see that in the conjunction of tram, train, and "Tube" lay the best hope of solving the overcrowding problem of London, and it was inevitable that sooner or later he would become identified with these modern forms of rapid transit. The story of how he became associated with the financial group which now controls the Underground Railways of London, including the Metropolitan District Railway and the "Bakerloo," and is actively pushing forward the construction of other "Tubes," though intensely interesting, is too long to be told here. It must suffice to say that he is now a director of the District Railway Company and of the Underground Electric Railways of London, and it will be strange if, before many years have elapsed, he does not add largely to the obligation which all Londoners feel towards the pioneer of that method of traction which has conferred upon them such an inestimable boon.

In public affairs Sir Clifton Robinson has so far been content to play the part of a keenly-interested spectator, but since August, 1904, he has been a J.P. for Middlesex, and it may be hoped that some day the county, or better still, the country—may have the good fortune to enlist in its service the great talents which at present find their chief exercise in the sphere of action he has made his own. As matters stand his directorships of great undertakings occupy all his time, and he would be overburdened with work and responsibility if he had not an enormous capacity for both.

Honours have come to Sir Clifton unsought. The sense of "something attempted, something done" is the only reward for which he really cares. Yet his knighthood, conferred upon him in 1905, gave him sincere pleasure, for he entertains a passionate loyalty to King Edward, and it was naturally a source of great gratification to him that in his person His Majesty should have honoured the profession to which he belongs, for he has the distinction of being the first practical tramway manager ever selected for the honour. Sir Clifton is a Freeman of the City of London and a Liveryman of the Worshipful Companies of Makers of Playing Cards and of Coachmakers and Coach Harness Makers, and has also a seat on the Board of the London Hospital.

Sir Clifton Robinson married in 1874, and in the charming Irish lady who became Mrs. (and later, Lady) Robinson, he found an ideal partner. They have one son, Mr. Clifton Robinson, jun., who, as superintendent of the London United Tramways, is worthily following in his father's footsteps.



SIR WILLIAM PERKIN, F.R.S., LL.D., Ph.D.

Sir William Henry Perkin, F.R.S., LL.D., Ph.D., etc.



THE truth of the statement that "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war" is beyond question. So also is it undeniable that among the greatest of the victories of peace are those for which chemical science is responsible. The history of the discoveries and developments made by scientific chemists is wonderful beyond the comprehension of all except the favoured few who by reason of study and attention have made themselves masters of their subject. That history also, embodying as it does the career of such a man as Sir William Perkin, reveals that the days of romance did not pass away with the fantastically attired troubadours and ironplated knights of the middle ages, but are with us still. The life of Sir William Perkin, in its devotion to that most fascinating mistress, Chemical Science, is one long romance, and his fidelity and wholeheartedness have been rewarded by no niggard hand. He was designed by nature to be a great chemist, and so admirably has he fulfilled his destiny, that the scientific men of the Old World and the New have felt themselves proud to be able to unite to do him honour.

It is not given to every scientist to make a discovery which shall turn an article regarded as of comparatively little value into a source of wealth for thousands of persons, and directly and indirectly a source of additional income and comfort to millions of his fellow creatures. Yet that is what Sir William Perkin has done, and now in his old age he is no less enthusiastic in his researches than he was when his discoveries fifty years ago astounded the scientific world, and revolutionised one of the greatest industries of the country. It is something less than a century ago that the makers of coal gas were

often in difficulties to get rid of the residual coal tar for which they had no use, and which was, indeed, regarded as a waste product. But now it can be safely said that no part of the coal tar is regarded as valueless, and chemists are not yet convinced that they have reached the end of their discoveries therein. The discovery of the tremendous commercial values hidden in coal tar was made by Mr. Perkin, as he then was, and like many inventions of world-wide importance, it was almost accidental.

It is difficult, in a biographical sketch such as the present, to attempt any line of demarcation between the individuality of the man and the work he accomplished, for truly, the man and his work are inseparable, the purely personal details of his career having been always—except of course in his earliest years—subordinated to the life work he has undertaken.

William Henry Perkin was born in London on March 12th, 1838. As a little child he seems to have been observant and studious, for, speaking at the Perkin Jubilee Celebration in New York in October, 1906, he thus referred to his early life:—

“As long as I can remember, the kind of pursuit I should follow during my life was a subject that occupied my thoughts very much. My father being a builder, the first idea was that I should follow in his footsteps, and I used to watch the carpenters at work and also tried my hand at carpentering myself. Other things I noticed led me to take an interest in mechanics and engineering, and I used to pore over an old book called the “Artisan” which referred to these subjects and also described some of the steam engines then in use, and I tried to make an engine myself and got as far as making the patterns for casting, but I was unable to go any further for want of appliances. I had always been fond of drawing and sometimes copied plans for my father, whose ambition was, that I might be an architect. This led me on to painting and made me think I should like to be an artist, and I worked away at oil painting for sometime. All these subjects I pursued earnestly and not as amusements, and the information I obtained, though very elementary, was of much value to me afterward; but when I was between twelve and thirteen years of age a young friend showed me some chemical experiments, and the wonderful power of substances to crystalize in definite forms, and the latter especially struck me very much, with the result that I saw there was in chemistry something far beyond the other pursuits with which I previously had been occupied. The possibility also of making new discoveries impressed me very much. My choice was fixed, and I determined if possible to become a chemist, and I immediately commenced to accumulate bottles of chemicals and make experiments.”

The child has in very truth been the father of the man in this case.

About this time he went to the City of London School, where lectures on chemistry and natural philosophy were given twice a week during the dinner interval. These he attended, and the lecturer, Mr.

Thos. Hall, B.A., seeing the great interest he took in them, made him one of his lecture assistants. Sir W. Perkin has never ceased to testify to the kindness and encouragement he received from Mr. Hall, who he says "helped me in every way."

Mr. Perkin, senior, was disappointed at his son's choice. The outlook for chemists was indeed poor in those days, and naturally that was a matter that weighed with the elder gentleman, who, however, lived to be convinced that he was wrong and his son right. Mr. Hall had several interviews with him, and eventually the boy was allowed to follow his bent. At the age of fifteen he left school and entered the Royal College of Chemistry in London, where Dr. Hofmann was professor. At this Institution he soon got through the ordinary course of qualitative and quantitative analysis and also gas analysis. This he looked upon only as a preliminary part of his chemical acquirements and not, as many used to and some still do, as a full equipment. Research was even then his ambition and under Professor Hofmann's guidance he completed his first investigations when he was but seventeen years of age. He became Honorary assistant in Dr. Hofmann's research laboratory and helped to carry on his scientific inquiries and in this way he quickly acquired a considerable insight into the chemical science of the day, as well as experimental experience. He had, however, little opportunity of carrying on research on his own account.

When he could find time he attempted when eighteen years of age, in the Easter vacation, to synthesise quinine, from purely scientific motives, the production by artificial means of natural products being a favourite branch of study, but as is frequently the case the research took an unexpected turn. No quinine was found but only a dirty reddish precipitate. Unpromising though the result was he was interested in it and thought it more desirable to experiment with an analogous but more simple material than he had previously used. Aniline was therefore taken, but in this case he obtained a black and more unpromising product, but on submitting this to investigation found it contained, besides other things, a beautiful purple colouring matter which proved capable of dyeing silk and other material, and was, in fact, the product we now know as the "Mauve dye."

It is hard to realise to-day what an epoch-making idea it was at that time to dye fabrics with a substance evolved in the laboratory, and having no relation whatever to the dyestuffs then known. The result of the experiment was the invention of the world famous mauve colour and dye, which was followed in course of time by other aniline dyes.

The young discoverer showed the mauve dye to some of his friends, who thought its costliness would prevent its use, for aniline, from which it was obtained, was then exceedingly rare. During the summer of that year, and with the help of his brother (Mr. T. D. Perkin), larger experiments were made, and quantities of colouring matter obtained. It was then decided to patent the process, and to make an attempt to manufacture the dye upon a commercial scale. In this connection it is pleasant to note the obligation Sir William has always considered himself under to his father, who, in spite of his disappointment at his son's choice of a career, very nobly risked most of the capital he had accumulated by a life of great industry, by building and starting works for the production of this mauve dye. Referring to this matter, Sir William has said:—"Had it not been for this generosity on his part, for which I have always felt very grateful, probably I should not have been able to start this industry." The difficulties that beset the establishment of the new enterprise in the specially built works at Greenford Green, near Harrow, were enormous. Not only had a suitable plant to be invented, but even the raw material obtained, which was not then made of a definite quality. Yet, notwithstanding all the obstacles, mauve was supplied for silk dyeing as early as December, 1857.

Thus, commercially, the production of this new colour was the foundation of the coal tar colour industry. Experiments by other chemists soon followed in England and on the Continent; ere long dyes of all the colours of the rainbow were obtained from commercial aniline, and the industry made very rapid progress, the aniline being obtained from benzine, a constituent of coal tar. Such was the energy of the firm of Messrs. Perkin and Sons, that within six months of the completion of the works they were supplying "Tyrian Purple," as mauve was then called, to the silk dyers. Mr. William Perkin also overcame the difficulties in connection with the dyeing of cotton goods with his new aniline colours.

Great as this discovery was, Mr. Perkin was to make others of almost equal importance. In 1868, Grabe and Liebermann began an investigation on alizarine, the natural colouring matter of the madder root, from a purely scientific point of view; this led to the remarkable recognition that this colouring matter is related to a coal tar product called anthracene, and they also succeeded in producing it from this product. This was the first natural colouring matter which had been produced artificially. Their process, however, was not suitable for the production of this colouring matter technically. Having in his research

studied anthracene and some of its products, Mr. Perkin endeavoured to find a practical process for the formation of alizarine, and after a time succeeded in tracing two suitable methods for its production on a large scale. Caro, Grabe, and Liebermann quite independently, also discovered one of them. Mr. Perkin and his brother then took up its production at their works (their father having died previously), but many difficulties were encountered, one being that of obtaining anthracene which was not then a commercial product. But, after visiting most of the tar works in England and instructing the tar distillers and agreeing to take what they could make, a supply was soon obtained in all different states of purity, which quickly increased.

In the meantime, the difficulties of the manufacture were overcome, and the Perkins were soon able to begin supplying alizarine to the Turkey red dyers. Their output rapidly increased, and this artificial colouring matter has now become one of the most important of the coal tar colours, and has superseded the natural dye, so that the cultivation of the madder root has practically ceased. In the year 1873 the demand for alizarine had so increased that the tripling of the works to meet the demand became inevitable. The brothers, however, did not care to undertake this great responsibility, and therefore sold the works. This ended Mr. Perkin's connection with the colour industry from a manufacturing point of view. After this he occupied himself with scientific research.

A remarkable development of the industry to which Sir W. Perkin directed the writer's attention has been the artificial production of indigo. The first process for its manufacture discovered by Professor Baeyer was dependent for its success on the method of producing cinnamic acid, discovered in Sir William's purely scientific investigations, and this dye is now manufactured so cheaply that the cultivation of the indigo plant has been discontinued in many parts of India.

Some of Mr. Perkin's work, begun in 1876, was carried out in collaboration with the late B. F. Duppa, glycocone and tartaric being produced artificially. During his later researches on salicylic aldehyde, coumarin, the odorous principle of the Tonka bean, and of sweet-scented vernal grass, was among the substances produced artificially, and is largely used in perfumery. In these researches an important discovery, known as "Perkin's Reaction," was made, by which unsaturated acids could be obtained. In the domain of physical chemistry, also, he has discovered the existence of very important relations between the molecular magnetic rotation of organic compounds and their chemical constitution.

It is a matter for regret that the energy displayed throughout his busy life by this veteran scientist has not had a more stimulating effect upon his countrymen. Professor Sydney Young, F.R.S., wrote a few years ago—"The aniline colours and alizarin were for sometime made almost exclusively in this country, but the enormous scientific activity of the Germans has enabled them to overtake us and to become by far the largest producers of artificial colouring matters. In one German chemical works, one hundred and fifty highly trained and educated chemists are employed, exclusively to carry out original investigations. . . . We are still the largest producers of coal tar, yet we now for the most part export the simpler derivatives such as benzene, aniline, and so on, and import the colouring matters. There is thus an annual loss to this country of many millions of pounds."

There is no end to the uses to which the aniline or coal tar colours may be put. Not only does coal tar provide beautiful hues, beautiful scents, and medicines, and not only are the coal tar colours used for dyeing wool, silk, cotton, jute, ramie, etc., but for a host of other materials. One of the principal speakers at the New York Banquet already mentioned said—"The lady's hair is grey, or of a hue not fashionable at the time—coal tar colours will assist her in appearing youthful and gay. In eating the luscious frankfurter your soul rejoices to see the sanguineous liquid oozing from the meat—alas, coal tar colours have done it, and friend Wiley can prove it. The housewife selects a bright green broom, on account of its anticipated good wearing quality, but finds to her sorrow, that coal tar colours furnished the freshness. The product of the hen is replaced by yellow coal tar colours in custard powders, and butter is coloured yellow when the dyestuff laboratory of the cow is on strike. Leather paper, bones, ivory, feathers, straw grasses, are all coloured, and one of the most interesting applications is the dyeing of whole pieces of even the bulkiest furniture by dipping them in large tanks containing the dyestuffs, which transforms the wood into walnut, mahogany, at your command, as carried out in our big factories in Grand Rapids, and elsewhere." As coal tar colours are used on this enormous scale, so they are also employed in a lilliputian manner, for staining specimens for examination under the microscope, enabling us to detect and identify bacteria, the finest nerve-ends and other minute elements of animal tissues and by means of such staining methods, especially with methylene-blue, Koch discovered the bacillus of tuberculosis and cholera, and initiated the modern battle against preventable infectious diseases.

Practically all his business life Sir William Perkin, who in 1906 received the well deserved honour of Knighthood in recognition of his services to scientific knowledge, has lived at Sudbury, near Harrow on-the-hill, and near also to Greenford Green where the works were established. He may almost be said to have two residences there, for the first house he occupied is now used only as a laboratory, the actual residence adjoining.

He has received many honours during his life. The Royal Society awarded him the Royal Medal in 1879 and the Davy Medal in 1889. The Chemical Society awarded him the Longstaff Medal in 1888, the Society of Arts bestowed on him the Albert Medal in 1890, the Gas Institute gave him the Birmingham Medal in 1892, and the Society of Chemical Industry presented its medal in 1898.

Among the offices he has held are the Honorary Secretaryship of the Chemical Society from 1869-1883, when he was chosen President. He was also elected President of the Society of Chemical Industry for the year 1884-5. In 1882 he received the Honorary Degree of Ph.D. of the University of Wurzburg, and in 1891 the University of St. Andrew's conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1866, when only twenty-eight years of age.

At a meeting held early in 1906 at the Mansion House, in London, at which the Lord Mayor presided and many of the most distinguished Scientists of the country were present, a Committee was appointed to raise an international subscription to commemorate in some lasting way the services which Dr. Perkin has rendered to science and commerce. The outcome of this meeting was the International Celebration of the Jubilee of the Coal Tar Colour Industry in London on July 26th and 27th, 1906. On that occasion Sir William Perkin was presented with an oil painting of himself, by Arthur S. Cope, A.R.A., which is ultimately to become the property of the nation. A marble bust of the chemist was exhibited, which is to be placed in the rooms of the Chemical Society, and it was announced that a Fund to be known as the "Perkin Research Fund" had been established for the promotion of chemical research under the trusteeship of the Chemical Society. At the same time, Sir William received gold medals from France and Germany, also degrees and congratulatory addresses not only from this country but also from the Colonies, America, all the chief countries of Europe, and Japan.

Chemical research, however, has not been Sir William's only occupation and recreation. Of music he has ever been an ardent lover, and he is no mean performer upon the piano, violin, violoncello, and double bass. He is also a skilled photographer, having taken up its study, as he did music, when a boy. Photography in those days was slow, and to add to his difficulties he had to make most of his appliances himself.

It is not as a scientific investigator only that Sir W. Perkin will be remembered by his neighbours at Sudbury. He has left his impression upon the religious life of the community. The Mission Hall, known as the New Hall, was built in 1876 by him, and is conducted upon broad undenominational lines, which have made its influence widespread; though his mission work began years before that date. In personality he is singularly unassuming, and though he knows the scientific and commercial value of his discoveries, he has never forgotten that, as he says of himself and his associates "the net result of your work should be the benefit of mankind." Active and erect, he looks much less than his years. In conversing with him one feels instinctively

" That much he knows, and much he thinks,
But he is more than all he knows ;
For still aspiring, still he drinks
Fresh inspiration as he goes."

At the Jubilee Celebration in America in October, 1906, the leading American scientists vied with one another as to who should show him the most honour. "A Perkin Research Medal" was struck bearing on the obverse these words and his portrait and the dates 1856—1906; and on the reverse the "Great American Eagle" with wings extended, and under it the inscription—"To Sir William Henry Perkin from his American friends in commemoration of his distinguished services to the World. New York, October sixth, 1906."

During that visit also, he was presented with a magnificent service of silver plate, the several pieces having different inscriptions to commemorate his principal discoveries.

Sir William Perkin has been twice married; in 1859 to the youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Lissett, and in 1866 to Alexandrine, the youngest daughter of the late Ivan Herman Mollwo. His three sons have taken distinguished positions in chemistry, one of them being Professor Perkin, F.R.S.

Leopold de Rothschild, Esq., C.V.O., D.L., J.P.



HE owner of Gunnersbury Park, Ealing, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild belongs to a family whose fame is world-wide and the story of whose rise is one of the most romantic that can be boasted. The founder of the Rothschild fortune was Meyer Amschel Rothschild, whose name is by many felt to be synonymous with honour and integrity and whose story is eminently significant of the truth contained in the Shakespearian lines—

“There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.”

At the time of the invasion of Germany by the Republican army of France, Meyer Amschel Rothschild was a banker on a comparatively small scale at Frankfort-on-Maine. The passage of the Rhine by the French was the signal for the abandonment of their territories by almost all the minor Princes of Germany. Amongst others, the Sovereign of Hesse Cassel became a fugitive and arrived with his money and jewels at Frankfort, hoping there to find some place where he might deposit them in safety until his troublous times were over. The Prince had heard of the banker Rothschild and to him he went with his treasure, the task of keeping which was at first refused by him. But at length the Prince prevailed and showed the perfect confidence he had in the man whom he had trusted by requiring no receipt. Upon the departure of his visitor, Meyer Rothschild's first care was to discover a secure hiding place for his trust, and he had barely succeeded in so doing when the French entered Frankfort.

So active had he been in his client's interests that he had no time to attend to the safeguarding of his own fortune and it was all lost ; but the Prince's treasure was undiscovered.

When these stirring times were over, Meyer Rothschild secured the Prince's money and with its aid reorganised his bank. In 1802 His Royal Highness felt that it was safe to return to Cassel. On his way thither he stopped at Frankfort and sought out Rothschild. He had heard of the banker's loss and quite believed that his own wealth had also been acquired by the French. To his surprise, Rothschild's first step was to return to him the whole of the capital sum entrusted to his care, plus five per cent interest during the time he had used it in his own concerns, whilst the parcel of jewels was returned to its owner absolutely intact. The Prince was amazed at such an event, but insisted that at least the banker should use the accumulated interest and principal for twenty years more at the low rate of two per cent. Nor did his gratitude towards the man who had proved so scrupulous a guardian of another's wealth fade quickly, for at the Congress of Vienna he represented Rothschild's conduct in such true and glowing terms that all the potentates assembled were influenced in his favour and as a consequence of his integrity he became the premier Banker in the world.

Meyer Amschel Rothschild had five sons—Anselm of Frankfort, Solomon of Berlin and Vienna, Nathan Mayer of London, Charles of Naples and James of Paris. Having settled in London, Nathan Mayer received letters patent of denizenship in the 44th year of George III.'s reign and was subsequently advanced to the dignity of a Baron of the Austrian Empire. His eldest son, Baron Nathan Rothschild, was the Member of Parliament for London and was the father of the present Baron Rothschild, G.C.V.O., his third son being Mr. Leopold de Rothschild.

Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild occupies a prominent place in the annals of English politics as the first member of the Jewish community who was allowed to take a seat in the House of Commons. He was elected to Parliament for the City of London so far back as 1847, but on the House of Lords rejecting a Bill for the Removal of Jewish Disabilities in 1848 he resigned his seat, and again offered himself for election. He was once more returned, and in 1858, after sitting for four sessions as a stranger in the House of which he had been duly elected a member, he presented himself at the table of the House of Commons and demanded to be sworn. A resolution was proposed again

altering the form of the oath, but this was negatived, and an amendment, made by Mr. Hume, allowing the Baron to be sworn on the Old Testament, was carried by a majority of 54. When the oaths were administered, however, Baron de Rothschild, omitted the words, "On the true faith of a Christian," and was consequently ordered to withdraw. Eventually, the House of Lords was induced to pass a clause, worded by Lord Lucan, which enabled either House to modify the form of the oath according to necessity. The House of Commons thus had it in their power to authorise the omission of that portion of the oath referring to the Christian religion, and the long struggle to gain for the Jews the full privileges of other British subjects was ended by the Baron, after having served on a Committee, being allowed to take his seat in the same year.

Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, who was born in 1845, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. Degree in 1867 and his M.A. in 1870. He married Marie, daughter of Signor Achille Perugia of Trieste; by whom he has three sons, the eldest of whom, Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, is a Lieutenant in the Bucks Imperial Yeomanry. Mr. Leopold de Rothschild is one of His Majesty's Lieutenants for the City of London, as well as being a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for Buckinghamshire.

Gunnersbury Park, Ealing, is Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's Middlesex seat, his other country residences being Ascott, Leighton Buzzard, and Palace House, Newmarket, while his town house is 5, Hamilton Place, W.

Like all the members of his family, Mr. Leopold de Rothseild is distinguished for his great commercial and financial genius, as well as for his many excellent social qualities. On his own estates he is revered and admired by all with whom he comes in contact for he has consistently revealed himself as being a man imbued with generous and charitable instincts which he exercises not exclusively for the benefit of those who belong to his own faith.

Gunnersbury Park, which was purchased by the Rothschild family about the middle of the nineteenth century, is surrounded by grounds of considerable extent, in the laying out of which Inigo Jones is reputed to have exercised some control, as well as having designed some of the houses which help to make them attractive. In olden records the name is found as Gonyldebury, or Gunyldebury, the name being probably derived from Gunyld or Gunnilda, niece of Canute, who tradition asserts resided here until she was banished

from England in 1044. Another unhappy lady who lived at the Manor was Alice Pierce or Perrers, and after she, too, became an exile, it was seized by the Crown.

The mansion which preceded that now standing was built in 1663 by Sergeant Maynard from plans and under the superintendence of Webbe, a pupil of Inigo Jones. In 1761 it was purchased for the Princess Amelia, daughter of George II., who expended large sums of money upon it and made it her occasional residence until the time of her death, when it was sold in compliance with her will. It was here that the Princess entertained her nephew, the King of Denmark, in a most magnificent manner.

After having passed through several hands, the estate was bought by a tradesman as a matter of speculation. He took down the house and disposed of the materials, a proceeding which seems to have given considerable satisfaction to certain Middlesex historians who took exception to the ugliness of the previous design. A large portion of the estate was purchased by Alexander Copland, Esq., who erected a handsome villa partly on the site of the earlier mansion. This is now the property of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild. In the grounds are some very fine cedars of Lebanon which were planted by Kent who laid out part of the grounds in 1740. Under the present owner's rule, the gardens have greatly improved in beauty. Many of the spacious conservatories contain priceless specimen flowers, whilst other features of special interest to the ardent horticulturists among whom Mr. Leopold de Rothschild holds a prominent place are the numbers of fruit trees in pots and the remarkably effective Japanese and bamboo gardens.





A. H. TARLETON Esq., R.N., M.V.O.

A. H. Carleton, Esq., R.N., M.V.O., D.L., J.P.



ONE of the best known and most highly esteemed of the residents in the Uxbridge Division of the County is Mr. Alfred Henry Tarleton, who, during a large portion of the year, resides upon his fine old estate, Breakspears.

A sailor by heredity and inclination, Mr. Tarleton is (after gaining the rank of Lieutenant in the Royal Navy) still on the Emergency List of Officers and took part in the last manœuvres.

Despite the numerous calls upon his time, he personally manages his estates, as well as sitting regularly on the Uxbridge Bench of Magistrates. He is also a Deputy Lieutenant for the County; was Sheriff in 1903; is President of the Conservative Association for the Uxbridge Division; President of the Tariff Reform League, Uxbridge and District; Chairman of the Uxbridge Constitutional Club; Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Deptford Fund; President of the Deptford District League of Mercy—Order of Mercy—and a zealous supporter of the Navy Employment Agency; Treasurer of the St. George's, Hanover Square Branch, Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association; Member of the Council of the Navy Records Society; Hon. Sec. of the School for Naval Officers' Daughters at Twickenham, etc., etc. His public work has brought him well deserved recognition, for he has been created a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and a Member of the Victorian Order.

Mr. Tarleton has proved a generous benefactor to Harefield, having established there an excellent Institute which is thoroughly appreciated by the young men of the village and district. It was inaugurated in 1896, and there are now over one hundred members. He also encourages local football, and has given a cup to be competed for in the Uxbridge and District Junior League; while occasionally he entertains and inspects the Uxbridge Company of the 2nd V.B. Middlesex Regiment.

From these facts it will readily be seen that Mr. Tarleton's interests in Harefield, Uxbridge, his County and his Country are of the widest nature, and it may be added that he is a political force in the Parliamentary Division, his work for the Conservative Party during the General Election of 1906 having been important and useful.

Mr. Tarleton is the only son of the late Admiral Sir J. Walter Tarleton, K.C.B., eldest surviving son of Thomas Tarleton, Esq., of Bolesworth, A.D.C. to Queen Victoria, a Lord of the Admiralty from 1871-74. Sir Walter was also the Admiral Superintendent of the Naval Reserve from 1874-77 and served with distinction in the Burmese War of 1852. He commanded H.M.S. "Euryalus," in which ship the late Duke of Edinburgh first served the Navy. Mr. Tarleton's first ship was the "Sultan" which, when he joined in 1876, was commanded by the Duke. In this he was present at the forcing of the Dardanelles in 1878.

On February 8th, 1888, Mr. Tarleton married Henrietta Charlotte, the only child of Admiral Tennyson d'Eyncourt, C.B., of Bayons Manor, Lincolnshire, and Lady Henrietta d'Eyncourt, who was the youngest daughter of the 4th Duke of Newcastle. Mr. Tarleton was a godson of the Duke of Edinburgh. He has three daughters living.

Mr. Tarleton succeeded to the estates of Breakspears, Cranfield, Garsington and Deptford under the will of Mrs. Drake, widow of Mr. W. W. Drake, of Breakspears. The latter was a son of the Rev. W. W. Drake, Rector of Malpass, Cheshire, by Eliza, daughter of Thomas Tarleton, of Bolesworth Castle. He traces his descent from the ancient family of Tarleton, of Aigburth, Lancashire, and Bolesworth Castle, Cheshire, in which Counties they were seated early in the 13th century. There is a charity now existing in Liverpool called Tarleton's Charity for seamen's widows, which was established by Captain Edward Tarleton, R.N., in 1680.



BREAKSPEARS.

Breakspears is one of the best-managed estates in Middlesex, and has an interesting history. The family to whom Nicholas Breakspeare (Pope Adrian IV.—the only Englishman who ever occupied the Papal Throne) belonged, owned it for centuries. An interesting summing up of the various traditions which have gathered round the house in this connection is given by Mr. Tarleton himself in his extremely comprehensive work, "Adrian IV., Englishman and Pope," which he published in 1896.

Mr. Tarleton's reasons for writing this history are stated by him very cogently in his preface, from which the following lines may be extracted :—

"It is strange that, notwithstanding the unique character of Breakspears's career, he is still very little known. Every schoolboy can give an outline of the life of Thomas à Beket, who was made Archdeacon of Canterbury in the year Adrian IV. died; while it is not every one who can even fix the century in which the English Pope lived. . . . It seems unjust that while his enemies and inferior men are remembered, he should be numbered among the forgotten heroes of England. If it is good for us to study the lives of those who by unsullied careers have added lustre to their native country and to revere their names, we Englishmen can surely spare some of our admiration for Nicholas Breakspeare."

Those who have had the pleasure of perusing Mr. Tarleton's work will agree that it makes fascinating reading. The writer has studied his subject with the most loving care, has spared no pains to marshal his facts and to depict clearly and vividly the personality of the Pope. While admitting Adrian's faults, Mr. Tarleton shows him to have been a man of the highest character, a skilful diplomatist and a profound scholar. Patiently and scrupulously he sifts the truth from the mass of inaccuracies which in the course of centuries have often gathered about it, enabling his readers to gain correct ideas.

Speaking of the early life of Nicholas, prior to his rejection by the Abbot of St. Albans, and after having quoted the brief records concerning him given by such authorities as Stowe, Camden and Fuller, Mr. Tarleton says ;—

"I think we may be certain that Adrian IV. was the son of Robert Brekespere and was born at Abbot's Langley somewhere about the year 1100. His name was Nicholas and his father either a man of humble means or from reduced circumstances compelled to leave his home on the banks of the River Colne and take up his dwelling in Abbot's Langley. If his family were of importance, Robert was at any rate a younger son and preferred to earn his own living to being dependent upon his relations."

Referring to the traditions which have from time immemorial associated Adrian's name with Breakspears, Mr. Tarleton continues :—

"We now come to tradition; and here it may be well to remember how large a part the handing down from father to son of local events has added to history. In such a matter as where a great man lived his birthplace and his home, these unwritten records command our most serious attention. On a quiet countryside the memory of so great a man would cling and hang round a locality for centuries. Local names, registers, and such like, all offer silent evidence to the truth of the legends associated with them. The rustic brain, dulled by the monotony of agricultural labour, unrelieved by the advantages of the education of the present day, had not in former times the wit or the knowledge to invent tales. Exaggeration in course of time might grow round a single fact. But I think I may safely say that in nine out of ten cases of local, or folk lore, there is some solid foundation in truth; while in a case where the same tradition can be traced back for centuries from son to father, supported by the evidence of nomenclature, we may almost accept it as historical fact. A tradition of this nature has clung persistently to two parishes which in the twelfth century was under the direct influence of the great Abbey of the Holy Martyr Alban. One is that of Abbot's Langley, in Hertfordshire, the other Harefield, on the Hertfordshire border of Middlesex. In the former, which is a village dating back into Saxon times, it is said Nicholas Breakspear was born; while in the other is a small country house which has born the name of Breakspears certainly since the latter end of the twelfth century, and which is said to have been the place where his family lived, and to have been occupied by their descendants for many years."

Writing of the Breakspear family's connection with the place which bears their name, Mr. Tarleton explains:—

"We have before us the records and papers of a quiet English country house, the inhabitants of which have from the earliest times lived peacefully undisturbed by the upsetting influences of wars, revolutions, and drastic changes.

"Deeds, papers, and records have slowly accumulated, and now stand as mute evidence of the life of peaceable country folk, with no startling events to record, beyond the uneventful and monotonous sequence of births, marriages, and deaths, varied only by the household and estate records of management.

"The family living in the house, at the earliest period, I have yet been able to discover, was named Brekespere, or Breakspear, and that was in 1317. The records of Moor Hall mention the name at an earlier date still. A deed dated 1371, now before me, grants a lease of sixty years of some land at Harefield to William Brekespere of Brekespere, and is signed by one William de Swanland, who was in those days Lord of the Manor. The house remained in the possession of this family until 1430, and the various Christian names include Adrian, Nicholas, and Robert."

A deed exists in the House bearing date 1317. References to the Breakspear family are found so late as 1591, when Anne Breakspear was married at Harefield. But in the fifteenth century the Manor of Breakspears passed into the hands of the Ashby family by the marriage of Robert Ashby with Margaret Breakspear, heiress of Breakspear, in 1475. Their descendants held it until comparatively recent times,



BREAKSPEARS.



BREAKSPEARS.

when the male line became extinct, and it passed through the female line to the present owner.

In the Breakspear Chapel of the Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Harefield, there are numerous brasses and monumental tablets erected to the memory of various members of the Ashby family. These include one to George Assheby, who was a clerk of the signet to Henry VIII. The latest of these tablets is dated 1774.

One of many interesting features of the house is its numerous stained glass windows whereon are emblazoned the arms of many noble families who at times had connections with the Ashbys. Among these appear the arms of Queen Elizabeth, who in one of her progresses honoured Harefield, and Breakspears, with her presence. Near the Queen's arms are also those of her favourite statesmen, the Earls of Leicester and Warwick.

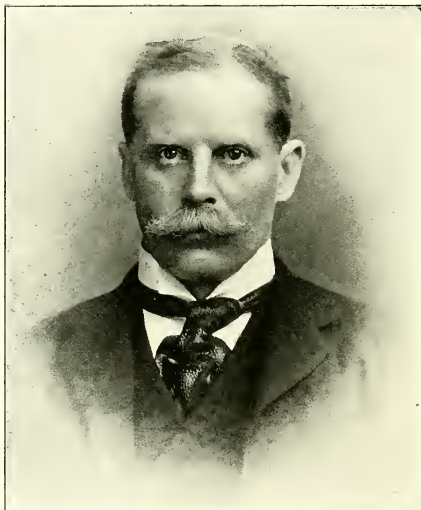
In recent years Breakspears has been much added to and greatly improved. The house now stands in a lovely garden and is surrounded by several acres of wood and pasture land, including some good game preserves. Mr. Tarleton's gardens are as near perfection as can be, for he is nothing if not thorough.

A modern feature of Breakspears is its splendidly equipped fire brigade. There is a useful steamer, designed by Mr. Tarleton himself and also a manual and the employés are periodically drilled by this energetic master. On several occasions The Breakspear brigade has done notable service at outbreaks of fire in the district, for its good offices are always at the disposal of neighbours of all classes who may have the misfortune to need them.

As we have shown, Mr. Tarleton's life is practically devoted to the public service in numerous ways and his popularity in the County is well deserved.

Mr. Tarleton's town house is 58, Warwick Square, S.W. His clubs are the Marlborough and Arthur's, and the Royal Naval Club, Portsmouth.





CAPT. C. B. BALFOUR, M.P., D.L., J.P.



LADY NINA BALFOUR.

Captain C. B. Balfour, M.P., D.L., J.P.



CAPTAIN Charles Barrington Balfour, the Member of Parliament for the Hornsey Division of Middlesex, is the son of the late Charles Balfour, Esq., J.P., of Balgonie, Fife, and Newton Don, Kelso, and the Hon. Adelaide Barrington. Born in 1862, he went in 1875 to Eton, whence in 1880 he passed second on the list to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. The following year he came out third from the Royal Military College, and was gazetted to a Lieutenancy in the Scots Guards, with which regiment he saw active service in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882. He was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, but was invalided home in the October of that year.

In 1890 Captain Balfour severed his connection with the Scots Guards, and took up residence at Newton Don, which had not been occupied since his father's death in 1872. Although from that period interesting himself keenly in County and political matters, Captain Balfour did not altogether abandon military work, for he took command of a company as a Captain in the Berwickshire Volunteers (2nd King's Own Scottish Borderers) from 1891-95.

After the disastrous "Black Week" of the South African War he offered himself for the front, but was not passed for foreign service. He therefore expressed his willingness to undertake any duty at home where he could be of use and was posted to the depôt of the K.O.S.B. at Berwick in the early spring of 1900, serving there

until transferred to the Royal Guards Reserve Regiment on its formation in the summer of the same year. The regiment was disbanded in 1901.

In 1885 Captain Balfour unsuccessfully contested Roxburghshire. When the Scottish Local Government Act of 1890 came into operation he became a member of the Berwickshire County Council and subsequently Chairman of the Finance Committee of that body. He is also a member of the Berwickshire West District Committee, and of the County Secondary Education Committee ; and Chairman of the Nenthorn Parish Council and School Board.

In 1892 he stood for Berwickshire against Mr. Majoribanks, but failed to capture the seat. At the bye-election occasioned by the death of the Liberal member for that Division in 1894, Captain Balfour contested the seat with Mr. H. J. Tennant, but here again, as well as in 1895, when the fight was repeated, the effort was unsuccessful.

During the year 1894-5, Captain Balfour did a considerable amount of good work as President of the National Union of Conservative Associations of Scotland, in addition to his County Council duties. In 1899 he made another attempt to enter Parliament, contesting the Southport Division of Lancashire with Sir G. Pilkington, but again suffered defeat.

In the following year, whilst still serving in the Royal Guards Reserve Regiment, Captain Balfour was adopted as the Conservative and Unionist candidate for Hornsey, in succession to Mr. H. C. Stephens who was retiring, and at the election was returned unopposed. At the General Election of 1906 his seat was hotly contested, but he contrived to hold it, notwithstanding that Conservative colleagues all round him fell " with the swing of the pendulum." In the House he is known as a good working member, and is on the Police and Sanitary Committee.

As the representative of Hornsey Captain Balfour has interested himself in the endeavour of the Hornsey Town Council to secure adequate postal facilities and a telephone service for the Borough, and he also proved the friend at court when the Hornsey Education Committee were in peril of being hard hit with regard to their Higher Elementary School by the new regulations issued by the Board of Education.



NEWTON DON, KELSO.



NEWTON DON HOUSE, KELSO.

Captain Balfour, who, in addition to his other offices, is a Justice of the Peace for Roxburghshire, and a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for Berwickshire, married in 1888 Lady Nina McDonnell, daughter of the 5th Earl of Antrim, a lady who has made herself very popular with her husband's constituents.

Captain Balfour is a Director of the British Linen Bank and also of the Scottish Widows Fund Life Assurance Society.

When his Parliamentary duties permit, Captain Balfour delights in deer stalking with his friends in the Highlands, or in salmon fishing, shooting and hunting on his beautiful estate, Newton Don. Unlike his cousin, the ex-Premier, he is not a golfer.

Newton Don, Kelso, has an interesting history easily traceable from the twelfth century.

The various portions of the estate were purchased from different proprietors and made into one by Sir Alexander Don in the 17th century. The Don family were in possession of the property for two hundred years and by various members the policies were laid out and trees were planted, thus giving it its present picturesque appearance. The existing house was built in 1817-18 by another Sir Alexander Don, but it may have been begun, or at least planned, by his father who owned the estate from 1776-1815. The architect was Sir R. Smirke. Sir William Henry Don, the 7th Baronet, was born May, 1825. Almost immediately after his father's death there was a sale of furniture and effects at Newton Don and during his minority different portions of the estate were sold, till on his attaining his majority in 1846 it was reduced from an acreage of 3,330 to its present extent of 1,225 acres. Sir William left the Army deeply in debt and turned his attention to the stage. In 1861 he went to Australia and died at Hobart Town, Tasmania, in the following year.

In 1847 the remaining portion of the estate of Newton Don was sold to Charles Balfour, Esq., brother of James Maitland Balfour, Esq., of Whittinghame, and on his death in 1872 it passed to his son, Captain Charles Barrington Balfour, the present owner.

Upon Captain Balfour's Fife estate at Balgonie he has done a great deal for the improvement of the property since he came of age. Farm buildings and cottages have been remodelled or rebuilt, and a new water supply has been provided. In 1887 the new pit, which had taken three years to sink, began working, and this has since caused the employment of a larger number of men than the old one, which was

sunk in 1845, and from which had been removed all the coal that could profitably be worked. In the spring of 1906 Lady Nina Balfour opened at Coaltown of Balgonie a public hall which had been built at Captain Balfour's expense for the use of the village where most of his workmen live. Captain Balfour is unable to reside on this estate, for the old Castle of Balgonie is a ruin and another house belonging to him on the property is let on a lease which still has some years to run. But despite this Captain Balfour takes a very keen interest in all that affects the welfare of those connected with the land, which he visits periodically, inspecting it thoroughly with his agent.

Captain Balfour's town residence is 14, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. He is a member of the Carlton, Guards, Bachelors, and Bath Clubs in London, and of the New Club, Edinburgh.





WILLIAM JOHN EVELYN. Esq., D.L., J.P.

William John Evelyn, Esq., M.A.,
D.L., J.P., F.R.G.S.



LOOKING backwards through the centuries which have passed since the Evelyn Family first became identified with English County history, one is particularly impressed by the pictures of peaceful prosperity and cultured wellbeing conveyed to the mind by the various glimpses seen of them from time to time. Always ready to bear their part in the good government of their Shire, they have never in any way forced themselves into any position of prominence, but yet, throughout the decades, their presence in any locality has invariably had its effect in promoting the order and general welfare of the districts with which they have been associated.

A branch of the Norman Family of Evelyn, they made their first English home in Shropshire, whence, in the time of Henry IV., they removed to Harrow-on-the-Hill. There they remained until the time of Henry VIII. when Kingston, Surrey, attracted them. In 1520, John Evelyn married the daughter of David Vincent, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Long Ditton, Surrey. The son of this marriage, George Evelyn, became the founder of three flourishing families. In 1567, Thomas Vincent, the son and heir of the above-mentioned David Vincent, conveyed Long Ditton to his brother-in-law, George Evelyn, who made it his residence until he purchased Wotton, near Dorking. George Evelyn is said to have been the first to introduce the manufacture of gunpowder into England. He is thought to have brought the art from Holland. Favoured with a Royal Monopoly, he

set up mills for its manufacture at Long Ditton and Godstone, in the year 1590. This gentleman was blessed with a numerous progeny, being the parent of sixteen sons and eight daughters. Of these, ten sons and six daughters were borne him by his first wife, Rose, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Williams, brother and heir of Sir John Williams, Kt.; whilst by his second wife, Joan Stint, he has six sons and two daughters. It was to the only surviving son of this second marriage, Richard, that George Evelyn bequeathed the Wotton estate, which was then worth £4,000 a year; whilst the sons of the first marriage, who with the daughters were all well provided for, founded families at Long Ditton, Surrey; Godstone, Kent; and Westdene, Wiltshire.

Richard Evelyn forms a very picturesque figure in the history of his time. In 1634 he served as High Sheriff for the Counties of Surrey and Sussex, being the last to hold this joint office. Records show that he took a very exalted view of this dignity, for "he attended his judges with one hundred and sixteen servants clad in green satin doublets and cloth cloaks guarded with silver galloon as were their hat brims with white feathers in them, new javelins, two trumpeters with banners on which were blazoned his arms. There were also thirty gentlemen of rank to whom he was either uncle or great uncle who, clad in the same colours, had come with others to do him honour." Richard Evelyn died on the 20th December, 1640, aged fifty years, leaving three sons, George of Wotton, John of Says Court, and Richard of Woodcot House. George the eldest married two wives, by the first of whom he had only three daughters. He had sons by the second, but they all died before him, leaving no surviving issue. When he himself died in 1699, at the age of 82, he was succeeded by his brother John of Says Court.

This was the famous Diarist, to whose copious memoirs we owe a large proportion of the safest materials for a fair estimate of the personal characters of Charles II. and James II. John Evelyn was born at Wotton on the 31st October, 1620. He had an eventful life, took a prominent part in connection with many of the interesting political events of his age, and was the author of thirty-five works, the chief being "Sculptura, or the History and Art of Chalcography or Engraving on Copper;" "Sylva, or a Discourse of Forest Trees, and the Propagation of Timber in His Majesty's Dominions"; and the incomparable "Diary." Evelyn went on various occasions abroad and it was whilst in Paris on one of these tours that he married Mary, the daughter of Sir Richard Browne, the English Ambassador. It was through this marriage that the Deptford Estate (on which Says Court

formerly stood and where Evelyn had the beautiful garden that he so carefully tended) came into the Evelyn family. He died at Wotton on the 27th February, 1706, having lived a life which has earned him the reputation of being "almost perfect" and "the model of a meritorious English gentleman."

John Evelyn the younger, who was born in 1655, was the third and eldest surviving son of his famous father. His son, John, who was made a Baronet in 1713, built a library at Wotton, and was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a Commissioner of Customs. Sir Frederick, his grandson, married Mary, daughter of William Turton, Esq., of Staffordshire, and died without issue. The estates were left to his widow who bequeathed them on her death in 1817, to John Evelyn, Esq., of Wotton, a direct descendant of George Evelyn, and grandfather of the present owner, Mr. W. J. Evelyn. Sir John, a first cousin to Sir Frederick, was 4th Baronet, and on the death of his nephew, Hugh, in 1848, the baronetcy became extinct. Mr. George Evelyn, Mr. Evelyn's father, was a Captain in the 2nd Battalion of the Foot Guards. He married in 1821, Mary Jane, daughter of J. H. Massy-Dawson, of Ballynacourte, M.P., and had issue William John Evelyn, the present head of the Family, and five other sons. He was severely wounded at the Battle of Waterloo and died on the 15th February, 1829, aged thirty-seven.

His eldest son, Mr. William John Evelyn, was born 27th July, 1822, at 28, Gloucester Place, Portman Square. His educational career was passed first under the famous Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, and afterwards at Baliol College, Oxford, where he took his M.A. degree.

Fired as a young man with the desire to serve his country as his forefathers had done, Mr. Evelyn devoted a considerable number of his best years to discharging the multitudinous duties devolving upon a conscientious Member of Parliament. West Surrey was the first constituency for which he sat and that he represented from 1849-57, during two Parliaments. In 1858 Mr. Evelyn contested the Guildford seat, his opponent being Mr. Guildford Onslow, who was successful. From 1885-88 he sat for Deptford, but in the latter year severed his connection with parliamentary life in consequence of his disapproval of Lord Salisbury's Irish Coercion Policy.

On October 28th, 1873, Mr. Evelyn married Frances Harriet, daughter of the Rev. George Vaughan Chichester, Rector of Wotton, and brother of the late Rev. Lord O'Neill of Shanes Castle, co. Antrim and by her (who died in 1897) has one son, John Harcourt Chichester,

born 1876 and four daughters. Mr. Evelyn's son, who is both a Deputy-Lieutenant and a Justice of the Peace for the County of Surrey, married on January 7th, 1902, Frances Ives, daughter of General Ives, of Mons Park, Essex. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Evelyn, who reside at Wotton House, Dorking, the ancient seat of the Evelyn Family, have a son, Cecil John Alvin Evelyn, who was born 25th August, 1904.

The Manor of Wotton, of which George Evelyn was Lord in 1579, is mentioned in Domesday where it is called Odeton or Wodeton. Certain writers have considered that the name was given on account of the woody character of the district, whereas it is really derived from the place having been known as Odin's or Woden's town in consequence of being dedicated to the God of War. After having belonged to the family of the De Camoys it was in 1514 owned by David Owen the only son of Owen Tudor who married Katherine de Valois, the widow of Henry V. In 1579 it was sold by his descendant, Henry Owen, to John Evelyn of Long Ditton.

Wotton House, which was built in the time of Queen Elizabeth is a picturesque irregular pile of brick. It is described by Evelyn in his "Diary" as "one of the most pleasant seats in the nation." Amongst the treasures of the mansion is a portrait of John Evelyn by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The Muniment room, which is also used as the Library, is stored with treasures. Its finely stocked shelves, which have been carefully added to by each successive head of the House contain much of the valuable library which John Evelyn loved so well. There is also in the room the prayer book used by King Charles I. on the scaffold, Jan. 30th, 1649, and which was presented by Archbishop Juxon to Sir Richard Browne, the father-in-law of the Diarist.

Northwood House, East Grinstead, where Mr. Evelyn now resides, has also been long in the Family, for it was purchased in 1654 by George Evelyn of Nutfield, Surrey, a great grandson of the George Evelyn who was of Wotton.

It was in 1860 that Mr. Evelyn filled the Shrievalty for Surrey, an office which traditionally gives its holder a niche in County fame and history. When Mr. Evelyn was High Sheriff, he could reflect that he was the direct successor of a functionary whose office among the Anglo-Saxons was the pivot upon which local government revolved. A High Sheriff was the unit of Anglo Saxon administrative powers. He was at the head at once of the executive and the judicature within his jurisdiction. Although shorn of many of his duties, a High

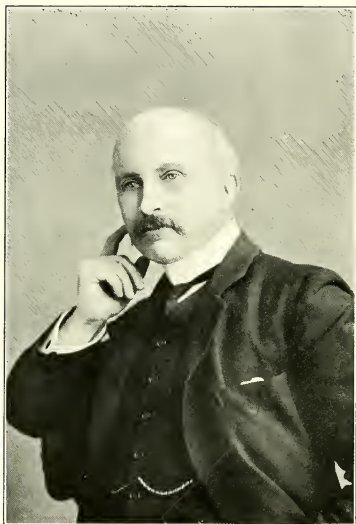


THE FOUNTAIN AND THE TEMPLE, WOTTOX HOUSE GARDEN.

Sheriff remains a very great personage. During Mr. Evelyn's year of office he was, by virtue of his Shrievalty, the first gentleman in the County. Exalted in rank as is the Lord Lieutenant, his powers are confined to the semi-military commission he bears. A High Sheriff on the other hand, in the present time, as under King Alfred, is the Sovereign's deputy in general, and answers generally to the State for the peace of his bailiwick.

Mr. Evelyn is a Deputy Lieutenant and a Justice of the Peace for the County of Surrey. He is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. His clubs are the Carlton, Oxford and Cambridge, United University and Athenæum.





C. G. HAYTER HAYTER-HAMES, ESQ., J.P., M.A.



MRS V. O. HAYTER-HAMES.

Colvile George Hayter Hayter-Hames, Esq.,
J.P., M.A.



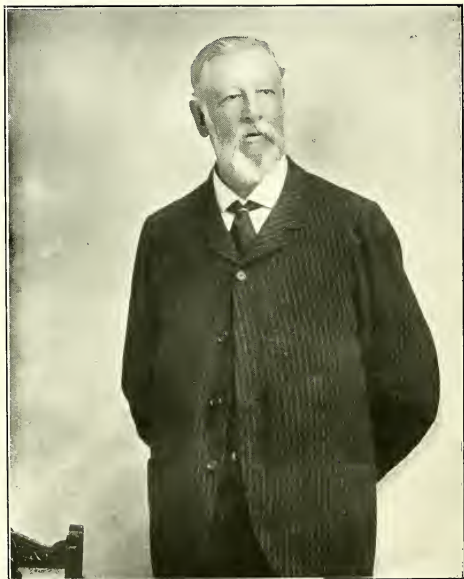
MR. C. G. Hayter Hayter-Hames, of Chagford House, Chagford, Devon, represents a family whose connection with the West of England extends over several centuries, and which is noteworthy for the many able sons it has given to the Church. With the families of Hayter and Hames, Chagford is almost inseparably associated. It was as long ago as 1637 that the Reverend William Hayter, the descendant of an ancient family in Wiltshire, who was Rector of Throwleigh in Devon, purchased the advowson of Chagford from Roger Whiddon. Several of the Hayters subsequently became Rectors of the Parish, the son, grandson, and great-grandson of the reverend gentleman before mentioned each filling the office in turn, while another grandson, after being Prebendary of Westminster and Archdeacon of York, filled the Bishoprics of Norwich and London. The latter dying without issue in 1762, the family estate eventually devolved upon his nephew, the Reverend George Garrard Hayter, Rector of Compton Bassett, Wiltshire, and Patron of Chagford, the only son of the Bishop's brother, a banker of London.

This Reverend George Garrard Hayter died also without issue in 1825. By the marriage of his only sister in 1788 with John Hames, an alliance was formed with an old Leicestershire family, and it is through this line that Mr. Hayter-Hames, of Chagford, traces his descent. The elder son of John Hames was Rector of

Chagford, and on his death in 1820 he was succeeded by his brother, the Reverend William Hames, also Rector of the Parish, who married four years later Jemima Belinda, daughter of the Reverend John David Perkins, D.D., Chaplain to both King George IV. and King William IV. Their son, the Reverend Hayter George Hayter-Hames—the father of the present head of the family—was also in turn Rector of Chagford and Patron of that living, and married in 1852 Constance Harriet, daughter of Sir Charles Colvile, of Duffield Hall and Lullington, County Derby. He assumed the prefix surname of Hayter in 1878, on the death of his cousin, George Hayter, Esq., the last male representative of the family of Hayter of Chagford, being a son of the Reverend John Hayter, Rector of Chagford, a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and an eminent Greek scholar.

Mr. Hayter-Hames, who was born January 6th, 1859, is an only son. He graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, and has done good service with the Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry, attaining the rank of Captain and Hon. Major. He married, February 24th, 1897, Violet Octavia, second daughter of Octavius Bradshaw, J.P., D.L., of Devon. The name and arms of Hayter were assumed by Royal Licence. Mr. Hayter-Hames is a member of the Cavalry Club.





FREDERICK COX, ESQ., J.P., D.L.

Frederick Cox, Esq., J.P., D.L.

AS the senior partner in the well known banking house of Cox & Co., Mr. Frederick Cox, J.P., D.L., of Harefield Place, Uxbridge, has not found much time latterly for public work, although he has in his time done more than a little for the generation in which he has lived. This was chiefly in connection with the Volunteer movement, his long association with which is the cause of his being still familiarly called Colonel Cox.

Born in 1835, Mr. Cox was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1861 he married Mabel, daughter of Mr. Arthur Eden, the Comptroller of the Exchequer, and nephew of William, first Lord Auckland.

The family, who claim descent from Richard Cox, D.D., Bishop of Ely from 1559-81, came to Middlesex from Hampshire in the early part of the last century, when the present Mr. Cox's grandfather purchased and settled at Hillingdon House, Uxbridge, which is still a family possession. Mr. Frederick Cox, however, has lived for some years at Harefield Place, an extremely pleasantly-situated mansion, overlooking a charming vista of the Valley of the Colne, which at this part forms the boundary of the County with Buckinghamshire.

The chief element in Mr. Cox's public life has been, as we suggest above, his long connection with the Volunteers and Yeomanry. He was actively associated with the South Middlesex Volunteers when they were first formed, and at the death in 1864 of his father, who had

commanded a troop in the old Uxbridge Yeomanry, afterwards the Middlesex Yeomanry, Mr. Frederick Cox was asked to join the Regiment, which he did, and eventually commanded it from 1871-78. He was afterwards the honorary Colonel for a long period, being succeeded in that position by the late Duke of Cambridge.

As regards British sports, Mr. Cox used to hunt with the "Old Berkeley" and the Queen's Hounds, and is fond of shooting and has also encouraged local cricket in his vicinity, but he is fondest of yachting, having owned and raced several racing yachts in earlier years, though he now confines himself chiefly to cruising; but as Commodore of the Royal Southampton Yacht Club and Vice-Commodore of the Castle Yacht Club he still takes an active share in the direction of the racing in the Solent, where he spends most of his summer. He joined the Yacht Racing Association when it started in 1875 and was elected to the Council in 1884.

The Cottage Hospital at Uxbridge, besides other philanthropic movements in the district, has ever found a liberal supporter in Mr. Cox, and his fine, soldierly presence, kindly personality, and business-like qualities, have deservedly won for him the esteem and regard of the whole countryside. But the most active life must have its limits, and Mr. Cox evidently feels that he has arrived at an age when his physical powers require to be husbanded, especially as he still retains his position at the head of the great commercial undertaking which was founded by his great, great grandfather, Mr. Richard Cox, in 1758.

It is to Mr. Cox's credit that he was one of the supporters of the new Uxbridge-Harrow Railway, as well as being one of its original Directors. This line puts Uxbridge into direct communication with Baker Street, on the Metropolitan Railway, and opens up a fine expanse of intervening country which will be of great value for building development in the immediate future.

Harefield Place is situated in the parish of Harefield. In the Norman Survey this was termed Herefelle (which in Saxon means literally—Hare Field) and is there said to be held by Richard, son of Gilbert Earl of Briou. In the time of King Edward the Confessor the whole was valued at £14 yearly. From the above-mentioned Richard, the Manor is believed to have descended to Alice de Clare. Roger de Bachworth was possessed of the Lordship, subject to a quit rent to the honour of Clare, and it was then said that his ancestors had owned the property "from time immemorial."



THE GARDENS, HAREFIELD PLACE.

In 1315, Sir Richard de Bachworth granted the Manor to Simon de Swanland, who married his niece. Simon's only daughter, Joanna, conveyed the Manor of Harefield in marriage to John Newdegate. The latter, who was afterwards knighted, served under Edward III. in the wars in France.

With the Family of Newdegate the property remained until 1585, when John Newdegate, Esq., exchanged the Manor for that of Arbury, in Warwickshire, with Sir Edmund Anderson, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. By Sir Edmund Anderson, Harefield was sold in 1601 to Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, his wife Alice, Countess of Derby, and the three Ladies Stanley, her daughters. Lady Anne Stanley, the eldest daughter, married Grey Lord Chandos and afterwards remarried with the Earl of Castlehaven. At her decease, George Lord Chandos, her eldest son, inherited the Manor of Harefield. This Lord Chandos died in 1655 and bequeathed the property to his widow who remarried with Sir William Sedley, Bart., and, secondly, on the decease of Sir William, with George Pitt, Esq. By this latter husband (with whom and his heirs she had vested all her estates) the Manors of Harefield and Moor Hall were sold to Sir Richard Newdegate, Bart., Sergeant-at-Law and grandson of the John Newdegate who had exchanged the estate with Sir Edmund Anderson.

The outline of the history of this Moor Hall is interesting. There was formerly at Harefield a Priory of Knights Hospitallers, which is supposed to have been a cell of the Priory of St. John, Clerkenwell. To this Priory was given certain lands in the Harefield parish by Alice de Clare. The property thus bestowed, afterwards acquired the appellation of the Manor of Moor Hall, or More Hall. On the abolition of the Order, the Manor was granted by Henry VIII. to Robert Tyrwhitt, Esq., by whom it was subsequently conveyed to John Newdegate and John his son and it has since remained annexed to the Manor of Harefield. The one time Manor House has now been converted into cottages, some of which still retain the large fireplaces and ancient panelling. The exterior character of the Early English chapel is entire and the good timber roof is intact.

Harefield Place was the ancient seat of the Newdegate Family. It was honoured by a visit from Queen Elizabeth in 1601. Records of the Royal "Progress" then made show that the cavalcade was first saluted, before it approached the Mansion, at Dew's Farm, while upon

its reaching Harefield Place, congratulatory speeches were made by a number of allegorical persons who couched their addresses in the mellifluous terms of which the Virgin Queen was so fond. The actual approach to the house was made through an avenue of lofty elms which has ever since been known as "the Queen's Walk."

Amongst the entertainments presented for the pleasure of the Queen and her Court, was a lottery which contained as prizes looking-glasses, gloves, knives, girdles, garters, etc., accompanied by metrical mottoes. The lots were delivered by "a mariner with a box under his arm," who made a suitable address to "the faire Ladies" who graced the festive hall. Evidently, Her Majesty was pleased with the reception prepared for her, for she made a second visit to Harefield Place in 1602, when she remained there from July 31st to August 2nd.

When the Countess of Derby became for a second time a widow, by the death of the Lord Keeper, then Viscount Brackley, in 1617, she made Harefield Place her principal residence. In 1632, Milton whilst living near, wrote for the Countess' Family the mask of "Arcades," which was first presented at Harefield Place. It was subsequent to this that he wrote "Comus" for the children of the Earl of Bridgewater, who married one of Lady Derby's daughters.

On the death of the Countess in the year 1637, Harefield Place became the residence of George Lord Chandos, son of Grey Lord Chandos, and Lady Anne Stanley, the eldest daughter of the Countess of Derby. Lord Chandos died in February, 1655, having bequeathed the estate to his widow, Jane Lady Chandos and in the month of October following she married Sir William Sedley, Bart. The mansion was burnt down in 1660, the accident being supposed to have been caused by the accomplished Sir Charles Sedley who is thought to have set fire to the house whilst smoking in bed.

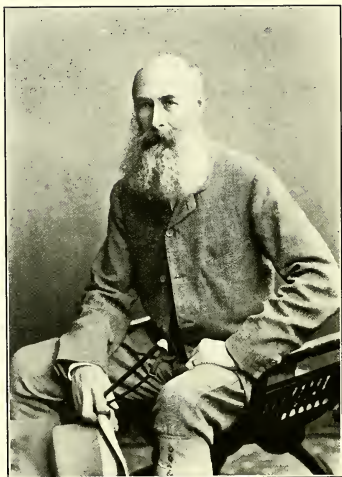
Upon the death of Jane Lady Chandos, her third husband, Mr. Pitt, and his trustees, sold the estate of Harefield to Sir Richard Newdegate, Bart., in 1675. He shortly after rebuilt the Mansion and both he and his widow lived there. Sir Richard's successor, Sir Roger Newdegate, was also resident there for some time and during his occupation represented Middlesex in Parliament. But, preferring residence at Arbury Manor, he sold Harefield Place, disjoined from the Manor of Harefield, and his other estates in the parish, to John Truesdale, Esq., from whose executors it was purchased in 1780 by William Baynes, Esq., whose son Christopher was created a Baronet

by the title of Sir Christopher Baynes of Harefield Place, who resold it to Jane, widow of C. Parker, Esq., who about 1814 pulled it down.

In 1786 Sir Roger Newdigate built Harefield Lodge, one mile from Uxbridge, and, dying without issue in 1806 he left his estates of Arbury and Harefield to Charles Newdigate Parker, Esq., grandson of William Parker and Millicent Newdigate, his first cousin (and son of Mrs. Parker, who had bought Harefield Place, whence it returned to the Newdigate family). He took the name of Newdegate on the death of Sir Roger and died in 1833, leaving his estates to his only son, the late Right Honourable Charles Newdigate Newdegate, M.P., P.C., who in 1877 sold the property to the late Mr. Henry Cox, of Hillingdon House, who, however, continued to reside at Hillingdon till his death in 1892, having made over Harefield Place as a residence to his nephew and heir, Mr. F. Cox, the present owner, who has resided there ever since. When selling his Harefield Estate to Mr. Cox, Mr. Newdigate reserved the Manors and the advowson of the Church, with the land around and north of it, and also Moor Hall, which descended to and are now the property of Francis A. Newdigate Newdegate, Esq., of Arbury Manor.

After the old House of Harefield Place was pulled down about 1814, Mr. Newdigate changed the name of his new house, Harefield Lodge to the old one of Harefield Place, by which it has been known ever since. Hillingdon House is still the property of Mr. F. Cox, and is inhabited by Lady Cox, the widow of Sir Charles Cox, K.C.B, who had resided there with his brother, Mr. Henry Cox, for many years, and continued to do so after the latter's death.





PERCIVAL BOSANQUET, Esq., D.L. J.P.

Percival Bosanquet, Esq., D.L., J.P.



FAMILY possessed of the rich assets of brain power, mental and physical vigour and commercial genius, which was amongst the many founded in England as a consequence of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, is that of Bosanquet, which has now for centuries been held of the highest repute in the banking world.

The House was originally settled in Languedoc, and when Louis XIV. issued his drastic proclamation against the Huguenots, two of its cadets fled to England, there to rebuild fortunes which their swift flight from France temporarily ruined. One of these refugees was David Bosanquet who came to England in 1686 and was subsequently naturalised. So firm was he in his religious convictions that he refused a legacy of 1,800 livres left him by his father on condition that he returned to France and became a Roman Catholic. His descendant, Jacob Bosanquet, of Broxbournebury, Herts, was High Sheriff for that County in 1803, an office which was also held by his eldest son, George, in 1833.

Mr. Percival Bosanquet, who is the second son of Augustus Henry Bosanquet, Esq., of Osidge, Southgate, by Louisa Priscilla, eldest daughter of David Bevan, Esq., of Belmont, East Barnet, and Fosbury Manor, Hungerford, was born at 13, Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, on the 30th December, 1831. He began his education at the Rev. William Browne's school at Cheam, Surrey, afterwards studying under the Rev. R. B. Mayor, at Rugby School; thence going to Dr. Wagner's academy at Korb, near Stuttgart.

For some time after entering the commercial arena, Mr. Bosanquet traded as a West India merchant, but retired in 1883. He is now a Director of the Alliance Assurance Corporation, the Union of London and Smith's Bank and the Provincial Bank of Ireland.

In 1859 Mr. Bosanquet married Charlotte Louisa, daughter of Richard Bevan, Esq., of High Cliff Lodge, Brighton, and has three sons.

A Justice of the Peace for Middlesex, as also for Westminster and Hertfordshire, of which latter County he is also a Deputy Lieutenant, Mr. Bosanquet is diligent in the discharge of the duties of his position. Like the members of his family of whom earlier mention was made, he has also served Hertfordshire as High Sheriff, which appointment he held in 1896.

A vigorous Conservative, and one who thoroughly believes in the urgent necessity for Tariff Reform, Mr. Bosanquet has frequently proved his worth as an able and impressive public speaker, his utterances showing him to be possessed of high ideals and broad views. To the consideration of problems that may be under discussion, he brings a mind singularly free from bias and prejudice and the disciplined faculties of a keen and well-informed observer of public affairs. He was for some years Ruling Councillor of the Barnet and Hertford Habitations of the Primrose League.

In religion Mr. Bosanquet is an Evangelical Churchman. He resides at Ponfield, Little Berkhamstead, Hertford.






The Rev. W. J. STRACEY-CLITHEROW, M.A.

The Rev. William James Stracey-Clitherow, M.A.



IR Christopher Clitherow, Knight, who in the seventeenth century consolidated the fortunes of his Family, was possessed of a fine sturdiness. He was an independent London merchant, and as such had a due regard for the privileges of the City Associations. Their rights he preserved, even to the point of refusing to allow a King to dictate in the slightest degree. When he was Gouvernor of the Eastland Merchants, in 1638, he declined to admit as a member of the Company a certain Henry White, despite the fact that White's candidature was personally backed by Charles I. who, with Stuart persuasiveness, wrote to the effect that he would later do the Company "a good turn." But Sir Christopher evidently understood the value of such a statement, for his reply was that "they all knew what the King's good promises were worth when they came to seek them."

The Family of Clitherow, which is now represented by the Rev. William James Stracey-Clitherow, M.A., is particularly remarkable as being the County family which possesses the longest record for successive residence in Middlesex. Since Boston House was purchased by James Clitherow in 1670, it has been the home of his descendants—a fact which is unique, for even at the close of the eighteenth century, when Lysons wrote, he remarked, "such has been the fluctuating state of property in the County of Middlesex that this family is to be mentioned as one of the very few that have been resident upon the same estate for more than a century."

Even before it came into the Clitherow hands, Boston House possessed an interesting history. From old writers we learn that the Estate was known in ancient court-rolls as the Manor of Bordeston, from "borde" a boundary. Amongst the early owners was the Priory of St. Helens, Bishopsgate. At the Suppression, it was granted by Edward VI. to Edward, Duke of Somerset, reverting at his attainder to the Crown. By Queen Elizabeth it was given, in 1572, to the Earl of Leicester, who sold it in the same year to Sir Thomas Gresham, then the owner of the neighbouring estate, Osterley Park.

At Sir Thomas' death, Boston Manor passed to his wife, who left it to her son by a former husband, Sir William Reade. After Sir William's death in 1621, his widow married Sir Thomas Spencer, Knight, of the Sunderland family, who, possessing it for many years in the right of his wife, made it his residence. Lady Spencer having outlived her second husband, died in 1658, when the property went to her kinsman, John Gouldsmith. The latter having died it was purchased, in July, 1670, from his trustees, by James Clitherow, for the sum of £5,136 17s. 4d. as is recorded in an old Ledger still preserved in the Boston House library.

This James Clitherow was the son of Sir Christopher Clitherow. The family, though never ennobled, is an ancient one with an honourable record. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries they resided at Goldmerstone, in the parish of Ash, near Sandwich. One Richard Cliderow was several times Sheriff of Kent and Knight of the Shire in the reigns of Henry IV. and V., and in the year 1405 was appointed "Admiral of the seas from the Thames eastward." He married the daughter of Sir John Oldecastle, who, in the right of his wife, assumed the title of Lord Cobham and who died, with other Lollard Martyrs, at the gate of St. Giles' Hospital, on Christmas Day, 1417. It is from him that the Clitherows derive their Crest—a Castle. The family was represented at Agincourt in 1415.

The Clitherows were early connected with the City of London, for Malcolm mentions a monument formerly existing in the church of St. Martin Outwich, to William Clitherow and Margaret his wife, dated 1469. In the Sixteenth Century, the father of Sir Christopher Clitherow, Henry Clitherow, was a prosperous London citizen, who was Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1592, 1603, and 1606.

His son, Christopher, was a prominent member of the East India Company, as is evidenced by the fact that between 21st March, 1601 and 26th April, 1602, when bills of adventure for £62,880 were



BOSTON HOUSE.



BOSTON HOUSE.

sealed by the Company to various merchants, Christopher Clitherow was included with a contribution of £240.

Sir Christopher also played his part in the attempt of his day to discover the North-West Passage, for his name appears in a grant of Incorporation given by the East India and Muscovy Companies in 1612 to promote expeditions with this view.

In 1604 Sir Christopher was a member of the Committee of the East India Company, and in 1619 was put in nomination for the offices of Deputy-Gouvernor and Treasurer. He was not then elected, but was made Deputy-Gouvernor in 1625 and Gouvernor in 1638, when the offices of the Company were removed from Crosby Hall to his own house in Leadenhall Street. Like his father, he was Master of the Ironmongers' Company, his years of office being 1618 and 1624.

Sir Christopher was in 1625 chosen one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. On January 2nd, 1625, he was elected an Alderman for the ward of Aldersgate, in the place of Thomas Westrow, one of the Sheriffs for the year, and on the 7th February, 1627, he removed to the Billingsgate ward for which he presided as Alderman until his death. In the Parliament which met March, 1627-8, he was chosen one of the representatives of the City of London.

As reminding us of the dangerous times in which Sir Christopher flourished, another detail of his career is of especial interest, this being that he was appointed a member of a Commission formed to examine the accounts of moneys raised to repress the pirates of Algiers and Tunis.

It was in 1635 that Sir Christopher was Lord Mayor, the pageant on that occasion provided by the Ironmongers' Company being written by Thomas Heywood. It was entitled "Londini Salus Salutis or London's Harbour of Health and Happiness." On the 15th January, in the year of his mayoralty, he was knighted by the King at Hampton Court. From 1636-40 he was President of Christ's Hospital. His portrait is still treasured by the authorities, whilst his name is preserved by two Oxford University Scholarships which he created. Sir Christopher died on the 11th November, 1641, and was buried in the Church of St. Andrew, Undershaft. His right to wear arms was acknowledged and certified, by Henry St. George Richmond Herald in 1634.

Sir Christopher married twice, but the only son who survived him was James Clitherow, who in 1670 purchased the Manor of Boston. Rachel, one of Sir Christopher's daughters, married Dr. William Paule, Bishop of Oxford. Her lineal descendant, Sir Thomas Stapleton, in 1788, succeeded to the ancient Barony of Le Despencer.

Boston House stands on the site of an earlier mansion, which was supposed to have been destroyed by fire, and in which it is believed that Queen Elizabeth once slept, a tradition which at least has a probable foundation in the fact that, during her reign, the Manor belonged to the Crown. Although the mansion was practically rebuilt in 1622 by Lady Reade (whose initials and that date can be seen on a leaden rain water cistern on the main front), James Clitherow, in the first year of his possession, paid for repairs no less a sum than £1,439 12s. 10d. The house, which stands on a slight elevation a little way back from the main road (from which it is screened by handsome iron gates), is of brick, having four storeys, with three gables in front, and a long range of offices, etc., stretching from it on the north side. Its architectural design is characteristic of the seventeenth century, the mellowed red brick being relieved by the stone copings and cornices. Its ornamental grounds, which slope gradually down to the Brent, are shaded with wood, and include some cedars of great beauty.

Prominent amongst its internal features are some fire-places and decorated plaster ceilings in high relief and complex panelling with numerous emblematic figures which are excellent examples of the serio-grotesque decoration of the later English Renaissance.

The principal entrance hall, which is in the centre of the house, extends from front to back, being divided into two parts by a highly decorated wooden screen. It is surrounded by shields bearing the arms of the various owners of the mansion, the first being that of King Edward I. who granted the Manor to St. Helen's Hospital in the City of London; while on the north side are those of the Clitherow family and the various houses with which they have united by marriage.

The pictures are numerous and include some of the finest examples of the most famous masters. In the dining room is a portrait of Rubens, painted by himself, another of Vandyke, also by himself, and one of Titian. This picture, which is believed to have formed part of the collection of Charles I., used to be styled "Titian and Aretino," but later critics are inclined to believe that the second man

is the Chevalier Franckeschio. Titian is seen in his pelisse, turned to the right and close to him is a bearded man dressed in red, bareheaded and wearing the stole of a Venetian Senator.

In the Library is a portrait by Romney of Colonel James Clitherow who was the head of the family in the reigns of George IV. and William IV. Also by Romney is the portrait of James Clitherow who died in 1805 at the age of seventy-four. A fine pastile by Zoffany shows Mr. Child, the famous London banker, with Mrs. and Miss Child, in the Porch of Osterley. Mrs. Child (née Jodrell) was the sister of Mrs. Clitherow and afterwards married (1791) the third Lord Ducie. Miss Child was the heroine of the *Gretna Green* romance. She eloped from Berkeley Square to marry the 10th Earl of Westmorland and was afterwards the mother of the Countess of Jersey.

But while the Library pictures necessarily command a great deal of attention, there are many who regard the chief treasures of the room as being formed by the magnificent collection of books which have been handed down from one member of the family to another. Amongst them is a copy of Blackstone's "Commentary," presented by the Author (who married into the family) to his Brother-in-law. A third centre of interest is the large collection of private MS. ledgers in which many a quaint record may be unearthed, throwing light, after a lapse of more than two centuries, upon the lives of those who once dwelt there. These ledgers date from 1642 and contain numerous entries showing James Clitherow's transactions as an East India Merchant, and also disclosing the fact that, like his father, he dealt in bonds and private loans of considerable importance, to Charles II., etc.

From amongst the entries in the private ledger we can see that the sickness and funeral of Mr. Clitherow's first "deere Wife" cost £307 10s. 1d., which sum included the payment of £20 for her marble monument in St. Andrew, Undershaft. This was in 1662. In 1664, when he had married again, Mr. Clitherow paid to "Master Cutbert, goldsmith, at the Signe of the golden Flower de Luce, in Cheapside, for a necklace of large Orientale pearls, being flortie seaven in number, given to my 'deere Wife.'"

Mr. Clitherow was patriotic in his loans, for in 1664, "on security of the Hearth Money," he lent for the purpose of providing "a fletee of shippes in case of Warre with the Dutch;" while in the same year another entry shows a further loan "to furnish out a Navie because the Dutch do not give satisfaction for wrongs done to the Englishe Nation in sundry portions of the World."

The patient account keeper was also charitable, for we find an entry in the following terms, under date 25th April, 1670 :—" Ffiftie pounds given by mee James Clitherow (in humble thankfulness to Almighty God for spareing mee in the dreadfull fire in London, 1666)" towards the rebuilding of a Cornhill Church which had been burned down in the same "Dreadfull Fire." While on the 30th January of the same year he gave fiftie shillings towards redeeming Christian captives from slavery under the "Turks in Argeere, Sally, Tunis, Tripoly, etc." By an indenture, dated 1681, he gave to Christ's Hospital a revenue charge of five pounds yearly, issuing out of the Boston Manor, "for the buying of books, gowns, and other necessaries" for the two University scholarships provided by his father's benefaction.

Christ's Hospital has also benefited from other members of the Clitherow family, for a later James gave £100 to the General Fund of the Hospital in 1776 and £100 to the building fund in 1802.

The balustrade of the staircase at Boston House, which is a very fine piece of work, is said to be of the same pattern as that at Hatfield House. The design consists of six sturdy square oak newel posts which carry lions, "sejant," each holding an armorial shield between his forepaws. Upon the wall of the staircase are three portraits by Kneller, two by Greenhill, one by Van Somers, and one by Mark Garrad, this latter portrait being that of Sir James Campbell, the father of Sir Christopher Clitherow's second wife, and who was Lord Mayor of London in 1610. The picture was painted in 1611, when the sitter was seventy-four years of age.

The drawing-room, which is on the first floor, has a very fine moulded ceiling with many beautiful medallions. These contain allegorical representations of Peace and War, the Five Senses, the Four Elements, the Three Christian Graces, etc. The mouldings and borders are picked out in red, and the Latin names of the subjects are in gilt letters. A fine chimney piece bears above it an oval painting representing Abraham arrested by the Angel when about to sacrifice Isaac, whilst a panel beneath is inscribed with the family motto—"Loyal yet free." The nine portraits in this room include three by Kneller, two by Lely and one by Greenhill. Over the door leading to the State Bedroom is a portrait by Mark Garrad (from which our reproduction is made) representing Sir Christopher Clitherow. This portrait shows him in the robes and insignia of the Lord Mayor of London, while the jewel with its large pendant pearl is probably the



MR. MRS. AND MISS CHILD,
Osterley Park, 1782.

one which was presented to the Corporation by Sir Martin Bowes, in 1607, but which is not now in existence.

Behind the drawing-room is the state bedroom, also possessed of a fine moulded ceiling and a mantelpiece of gray and white veined marble, bearing above a portrait of a handsome young shepherdess by Lely. In this room is a large bed with tester and curtains embroidered in red, in which legend has it that Queen Elizabeth once slept.

While cherishing such traditions as this in connection with Boston House, and also that which records King Charles I. as having witnessed the Battle of Brentford (between his troops and those of the Parliament), in 1642, from its grounds, the members of the Clitherow Family are specially proud of the friendship which King William IV. and Queen Adelaide extended to Colonel and Mrs. Clitherow and Miss Clitherow.

Colonel James Clitherow, who married Miss Jane Snow of Langton, Dorset, was born in 1766. A portrait of him, painted by Romney in the year 1785 (as already mentioned), hangs in the Boston House Library. Those who knew him appreciated him as a high-minded, accomplished, and conscientious English gentleman, who took an active interest in many good works, both of local and wider importance. He was keenly interested in the establishment of the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, in the Board Room of which his portrait, by Pickersgill, may still be seen. He was Chairman of the Visiting Justices from its opening in 1832 till April, 1839.

Knowing the interest which the Colonel took in the Asylum, Queen Adelaide on one occasion expressed a desire to subscribe to it. He told her it was a County Asylum, not supported by subscriptions; but mentioned to her a cherished plan of his for providing a fund by means of which patients might be assisted on their discharge. The Queen subscribed liberally, and also gave her name as Patron, and the fund, which was named Queen Adelaide's fund, still exists and does good work. Another trace of Colonel Clitherow's influence on the management of the Asylum is still found in the system of employing patients in occupations with which they were previously acquainted. This was established during his Chairmanship with very successful results.

It was about the year 1824 that the Clitherow Family first became acquainted with the Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV., who then resided at Bushey, of which park he was

Ranger. Of this pleasant friendship an exceptionally interesting account is given in the letters of Miss Clitherow (who was the Colonel's senior by two years), which have been collected and published by the Rev. G. Cecil White, M.A., F.S.S., Rector of Nursling, Hants. Written in an easy, unaffected style, Miss Clitherow's epistles throw a very clear light upon the simple life preferred by the King and his Queen and give many a pleasant picture of the Court circle of the period. Writing of the beginning of the friendship, Miss Clitherow says in November, 1830 :—

I can hardly believe that I feel as much at home in the Royal presence as in any other first society, but it is the fact. It is seven years that my brother and Mrs. Clitherow have been noticed, but I am only just *come out* now. For many years my health did not allow of my dining out, and I got so out of the habit that I avoided it, and quite escaped being asked to Bushey till the Duke became King. Before George IV. was buried they were invited; no party but the Royal brothers and sisters and the Fitz-Clarences. They did me the honour to talk of me, the King calling me my brother's Princess Augusta, in allusion to my being the old maid of the family and then added: "I can't see why she does not come out; you must dine here Tuesday, and bring her." So the deed was done. Refuse I could not, I dined at Bushey, then twice at St. James's, then on the Queen's birthday at Bushey, and then went to Windsor Castle on Friday and stayed till after Church on Sunday, and now to dinner at St. James's last Monday. So that actually (in less than five months) the little old maid of Boston House has dined seven times with King William IV., and honestly I have liked it."

Much of the reason for the satisfaction which this friendship gave to both sides is found in the following lines from the same letter, in which Miss Clitherow remarks :—

"There is a kindness and ease in their manner towards us that must be gratifying . . . and when we come home what a feeling of comfort we have in not being obliged to live in that circle, with all the insincerity so often belonging to courtiers! I am very sure my dear Jane's honest manner and the sound judgment which she ventures to express to Her Majesty makes her such a favourite. Much as we are noticed, we do not court them, and never have asked the slightest favour."

This friendship continued uninterruptedly until the King's death in 1837. The crowning point to it came on June 23rd, 1834, when the King and Queen dined at Boston House. In a letter recording the event, Miss Clitherow says :—

"That we are proud of this day we cordially own, for my brother is the first commoner their Majesties have so honoured, but we feel we ought not to have done it. When Jane, with her honesty, told the Queen we were not in a situation to receive such an honour, her answer was :—' Mrs. Clitherow you are making me speeches. If it is wrong I take the blame, but I was determined to dine once again at Boston House with you.'"

In these days of expensive entertainments, Miss Clitherow's references to the cost of this one are interesting. Here are her words :—

“The absurd conjecture of people at the expence of the day to my brother induces me to tell you what it actually was, as we should be ashamed at the sum guessed at I have made the closest calculation I possibly can, which includes fees to borrowed servants, ringers, police, carriage of things from and to London, and I have got to £14 Never was less wine drunk at a dinner, and that I cannot estimate, but £6, I think must cover that. We had two men cooks, and we got all they asked for. Really, I think we were let off very well at £50.”

The representation of the Clitherow Family continued in the male line until the time of Emma Elizabeth Clitherow who in 1819 married John Stracey, of Sprowston, Norfolk, fourth son of Sir Edward Stracey, the 1st Baronet of Rackheath. Her eldest son, Colonel Edward John Stracey-Clitherow, late of Scots Guards, was a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex, Norfolk, Gloucestershire and the East Riding of Yorkshire. He was the first High Sheriff for Middlesex, in 1889. Upon his death in 1900 he was succeeded by his brother, the Rev. William James Stracey-Clitherow, M.A., formerly Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge.

Mr. Stracey-Clitherow, who assumed the additional surname of Clitherow under the testamentary conditions of James Clitherow, was born August 8th, 1821. He married, in 1849, Maria Diana, the elder daughter of Lieut.-General James Claud Bouchier, of Lavant House, Chichester, and by her (who died in 1902), had three sons and four daughters. His eldest son, who resides at Hotham Hall, in 1905 had the honour of there entertaining His Majesty King Edward VII. at luncheon.

From 1855-89 Mr. Stracey-Clitherow was Vicar of Buxton and Rector of Oxnead, being also, from 1855 to 1872, Rector of Skeyton. Amongst the various publications which he has issued are four volumes of “Short Sermons on the Psalms in their Order.” He is a Vice-President of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

In addition to being Lord of the Manor at Brentford, Mr. Stracey-Clitherow is also a considerable landowner in Sussex, the City of London, and Norfolk.

Alfred Fernandez Yarrow, Esq.



AMONG the modern inventors whose mental efforts have resulted in the gain by their fellow men of many a new and advantageous possession stands out prominently Mr. A. F. Yarrow, the head of the famous firm of Yarrow and Co., whose shipbuilding works on the Thames have given to the Isle of Dogs a degree of fame far above that which the district could have otherwise achieved.

A man of strong practical tendencies, Mr. Yarrow has been an inventor since a mere youth ; indeed, he was only seventeen years old when he arranged in conjunction with his friend, Mr. J. Hilditch, the first house to house aerial telegraph known in London, and that merely to provide the conveniences of fraternal conversation with the friend who was the Jonathan of his early manhood. It has truly been said of him that in his younger days he studied nature only for its subjection, difficulties being his toys and inventions effected for his pleasure.

At twenty years of age Mr. Yarrow in conjunction with his friend had invented or developed a number of engines for use on land, among the first to which he turned his attention being the steam plough and steam carriages. In both of these he made great improvements his efforts being attended with a considerable measure of success. Under his control the firm's shipbuilding yards at Poplar have turned out vessels of all descriptions, not only for the British Empire, but for all parts of the world, from light river craft to the formidable torpedo boats. Indeed, the history of Yarrows is in truth the history of the torpedo movement. For Japan, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Germany, Brazil, Argentina, and Russia, Yarrows have built ships.

The first torpedo boat built at Poplar was for the use of the Argentine Republic. In 1878 a torpedo boat was constructed to the

directions of the Admiralty, having a length of 86 feet and being only of 36 tons displacement. This attained a speed of 22 knots, which at the time was three knots ahead of all competitors. Then followed the "Havock" and the "Hornet," which had top speeds of 27 knots, while the names of their successors are legion. The "Sokol" built for Russia, with 30 knots, was the first vessel ever built to attain that speed.

Boats built by Yarrows have penetrated into almost every part of the world. They have been used on the lagoons and treacherous rivers of Africa and Egypt. It was Yarrows who helped Britain's fight against the Dervishes by devising steamers for the Nile built in sections, and it was such a boat that Sir H. M. Stanley used when he explored the great African waterways. It was also one of Yarrows' torpedo destroyers which took prisoner the Russian Admiral Rodjesvensky. His firm also built the Illalla, named after the place where Livingstone's heart was buried, and this was the first steamer that navigated the Zambesi.

A man of modest personality, Mr. A. F. Yarrow, the head of this great concern, is also a man who knows well how to encircle himself with a staff of men far above the average ability. He thoroughly understands the stern economic principles which underlie commercial success and is content to abide by his own judgment. This is the reason that he has always been widely respected and appreciated. He is no hasty actor, but is always careful to thoroughly consider all the details of a question before committing himself to any policy, then, having once made up his mind as the consequence of deliberate thought, he pursues his path without taking heed of others, in pursuance of honest self-reliance.

As a large employer of labour, Mr. Yarrow is always acknowledged to be strictly just in his business intercourse with all, including his workpeople, and has done much not merely to aid the development of those employed in his works, but also to improve the conditions of their labour. The firmness he has always shown in connection with the controversies which have arisen between his firm and his men has inevitably had its origin in his keen desire to act in the best interests of the workers as a whole. He is always the best friend of his employés and no one as much as he desires to see them happy and contented.

Socially, Mr. Yarrow is a *persona grata* for he can tell, as can few men, of interesting personal associations with many of the most famous people of his time.



H. L. DOULTON, Esq.

Henry Lewis Doulton, Esq.



HENRY Lewis Doulton, only son of the late Sir Henry Doulton, "the greatest potter of the nineteenth century," and the inventor of the beautiful ware that bears his name, resides at Woolpit, Ewhurst, Surrey, the fine mansion built by his father in 1885.

Standing on high ground, surrounded by hills and woods, the house itself is of red brick, with dressings of creamy terra-cotta. No pains were spared by the late Sir Henry Doulton in the artistic decorations of his residence. Approaching the entrance, a hearty welcome to the coming guest is symbolised by the interesting panel by Mr. George Tinworth which surmounts the porch, representing Abraham receiving the Angel's visit. The spacious oak-panelled hall contains a handsomely designed fireplace, which imparts to it an air of old world comfort. The walls of the billiard room are lined with faience, the dado, chimney-piece, arcades, and cornice being constructed of salt-glazed slabs (Doulton ware), in harmonious shades of blue-grey, blue and brown. The series of Shakesperian panels, enclosed by the arcades, painted on terra-cotta by Mr. John Eyre, are a notable feature of this splendid room.

The grounds were laid out under the direction of Mr. Edward Kemp, of Birkenhead, in a highly effective style; in fact, the late owner of Woolpit spared neither time, trouble, nor expense in developing and improving the property, and the result of the infinite care taken with the work is to be seen in the charming aspect of the estate at the present time.

The founder of the great firm which has done so much to improve the artistic taste of England was John Doulton, who started a small pottery with three kilns in 1815, and moved to the High-street, Lambeth, in 1828. His earliest productions seem to have been "Toby fill-pot" jugs, and what were known as "Reform" bottles, bearing the heads of the King, Grey, Russell, and Brougham.

His second son, Henry, was born in Vauxhall Walk, Lambeth, in 1820. On leaving the University College School, at the age of fifteen, he entered his father's works, and soon became an expert "thrower." In 1846 he made his first distinct success with the production of glazed earthenware pipes for sanitary purposes. It was a case of "the hour and the man," for at that particular date—the year of the Cholera scare—public attention had been aroused to the defects in London's sanitary arrangements, and the manufacture of the new drainage appliances was largely entrusted to the firm of Doulton.

At the Great Exhibition of 1851, the firm gained medals for their useful glazed earthenware, which also attracted much attention and gained high honours at the first Paris Exhibition of 1867.

In the early seventies, with the great rise of interest in art as applied to science and manufactures, the Doulton firm again came to the fore. Sir Henry himself was mainly instrumental in bringing about the revival in art Pottery, and at that time began to develop his famous "sgraffito" ware—a revival in a modified form of the self-glazed stone ware of the late seventeenth century. The earlier forms of this ceramic production—popularly known as "Doulton ware"—were made of a rather hard grey or brown material, upon which sharply incised designs, usually from nature, were drawn, parts being richly enamelled in blue or dark brown.

A striking display of this new ware was made at the South Kensington Exhibition of 1871. A quantity of the pottery was bought by the late Queen Victoria; it was described as being honest, useful, and in thoroughly good taste, and was greatly admired by connoisseurs. Two years later it was exhibited in Vienna, and after the Paris Exhibition, Mr. Henry Doulton was created a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honour.

In one of the studios at Lambeth, Mr. George Tinworth, known as the "Evangelist in Terra-Cotta," models the wonderful "bas-relief" panels that have made his name. In 1885, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, visited the works for the purpose of bestowing upon Mr. Henry Doulton the "Albert Medal" of the Society of Arts.

In 1887, the new works at Lambeth were erected, and a number of new developments were gradually introduced in the art wares, such as Lambeth Faience, Impasto, Silicon, Chiné, and Marqueterie. About the same time, large works were acquired at Burslem for the production of the finer earthenware and high class china. In the same year, on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee—when Doulton mugs were given to all the children reviewed in Hyde Park by the Queen—Sir Henry received the “crowning honour” of Knighthood. From 1890-94, he was Vice-President of the Society of Arts, and was for many years Almoner of St. Thomas's Hospital.

Sir Henry Doulton was greatly loved and esteemed by his employees, and on more than one occasion, the various members of his factories united in showing their appreciation of his kindness, and recognition of his indomitable energy and enterprise. On the occasion of his 75th birthday he was presented with an illuminated address, together with a handsome bowl, ewers and tea and coffee services in silver.

In the course of this address, which contained the signatures of, and on behalf of, the managers, travellers, clerks, artists, foremen and workpeople employed by the firm, at the various factories in England, Scotland, and France, the following appreciative reference was made to the then head of the firm :—

“It has always been to us a pleasure to render loyal service to you and to those who in time past have been associated with you in the conduct of this great business, and we hope that there may yet be before us many years in which we shall still be able to render like loyal service to yourself and your son, Mr. Henry Lewis Doulton, for whom we desire here to express our sincere respect and esteem.”

After the lamented decease of Sir Henry, in 1897, the business was turned into a Limited Company, of which Mr. Henry Lewis Doulton consented to remain as Chairman and Director for five years.





The Grounds, Ewell Castle.



Ewell Castle, Surrey.



The Park, Ewell Castle.

William Oppenheimer, Esq.



EWELL Castle, the country seat of the late William Oppenheimer, Esq., is without doubt, one of the most picturesque and interesting mansions in Surrey. The historical associations of Ewell date from very early times. The present house is comparatively modern, having been built in 1814, on the site of a former mansion.

The grounds, which extend southwards, are prettily and tastefully laid out; they contain traces of the foundations of the Banqueting Hall of Nonsuch Palace, encircled by a wall with bastions. An adjoining field has been designated "Diana's Dyke," from a tradition that it contained a bath used by Queen Elizabeth, and adorned with statues of Diana and Actæon.

As its name indicates, Ewell is built in the castellated style. It is square in plan, with octagon turrets at the angles, and embattled parapets on all sides. The entrance porch, on the north, leads into a lofty hall with a grand ceiling. The dining-room, drawing-room and library, face the private gardens, which are extensive, and well shut in by walls.

Burke in his "Visitation of Country Seats" (1854) especially mentions the library, which contains a splendid collection of ancient and modern authors. He remarks that in spite of the spread of education it was strange that so few owners of country Seats possessed a really good collection of books.

Ewell is said to have been the birthplace of Dr. Richard Corbett, Bishop successively of Oxford and Norwich, of whom Fuller says—"a high wit and most excellent poet, of a courteous carriage." He was the Author of several volumes of poems, one of which, entitled "A Journey into France," published in 1613, is remarkable for giving many traits of the French character that are visible in the present day.

Another eccentric resident was Sir Richard Bulkeley, who died in 1710. He was entangled with a set of enthusiasts who pretended to have the gift of prophecy, and who stripped him of most of his possessions.

The old Church at Ewell contains many brasses and memorials of the Lewises, Calverleys and Bulkeleys, and other families who have resided at Ewell Castle.



The late
Wm. Oppenheimer, Esq.

The late Mr. William Oppenheimer was Chairman of the Board of Directors of Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. He was born at Manchester fifty-eight years ago. He first started business in London along with his brothers Henry and George as drug-exporters and general merchants, the bulk of their business being done with South America, where their father had considerable landed interests and a good commercial standing. The firm-name then was "Oppenheimer Bros. & Co.," and the headquarters were in Sun Street, Finsbury.

In 1891 the business was, as Oppenheimer Son & Co., Ltd., converted into a limited-liability company, with Mr. William Oppenheimer as sole director. Mr. Henry Oppenheimer died three years ago in Paris, and Mr. George Oppenheimer retired from the business some years ago. One of the principal shareholders at the present day is Lord Ashton. The company started operations in Worship Street, E.C. Mr. William Oppenheimer, although not a trained chemist, knew the practical part of the business well, and in 1891 produced, at the British Medical Association's exhibition, the first specimens of the palatinoid—"one of the sensations of the exhibition."

The palatinoid was an adaption of the French perle for the purpose of administering solid drugs in a dry powdered state. The membrane, instead of being gelatin as in capsules, was gum and sugar. One point which Mr. Oppenheimer made on its introduction was that when swallowed the membrane swells, the palatinoid opens like an oyster, and the contents are discharged. The bipalatinoid has the two halves divided by a septum, so that two drugs (as in Blaud's pill) may be kept separate until ingestion. The introduction of this form of medication initiated a new era in the Oppenheimer business, and it rapidly came to be well known to medical men at home and abroad. The business so developed that a removal was made to Queen Victoria Street some years ago, and a factory was started at Kennington.

Mr. Oppenheimer was a tall and handsome man, vivacious and enterprising. He took no part in public affairs, but was a member of the Council of the Hackney Horse Society, and in his fine stables at Ewell Castle, he generally had some prize winners, as he was an intelligent breeder of these horses.

Mr. Oppenheimer, who died in January, 1907, is survived by a widow and three children. His only son, Mr. Kenneth Oppenheimer, is engaged in business at the City office.





GEORGE DUNBAR WHATMAN, Esq., D.L., J.P.

George Dunbar Whatman, Esq., D.L., J.P.



HE eldest son of William Godfrey Whatman, Esq., of 73, Lombard Street, London, and the grandson of James Whatman, Esq., of Vinters Park, Maidstone, Mr. George Dunbar Whatman was born February 21st., 1846. He was educated at Eton College, that famous Foundation

“Where grateful science still adores
Her Henry's holy shade”—

a poetic allusion by Gray to Henry VI., who established the College in 1440 under the title of “The College of the Blessed Mary of Eton beside Windsor.”

From Eton Mr. Whatman went to Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1867 at Exeter College—a College originally known as Stapledon Hall, in memory of its Founder, Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, sometime Lord High-Treasurer of England, who removed to this place his scholars from Hart Hall, and made a foundation for a rector and twelve fellows.

Adopting his father's profession, that of a banker, Mr. Whatman subsequently became a partner in the private bank of Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt and Co., of 73, Lombard Street, E.C. In 1884 this was amalgamated with Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., of which famous institution Mr. Whatman is a Director. He holds a similar position in the Bank of British North America, the Provincial Bank of Ireland, the Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Co., and the Anglo Foreign Banking Company.

Mr. Whatman married in April, 1872, Frances, the eldest daughter of George Arthur Fuller, Esq., Banker, of The Rookery, Dorking, and 77, Lombard Street, E.C., and has an only son, Arthur Dunbar Whatman, born 1873.

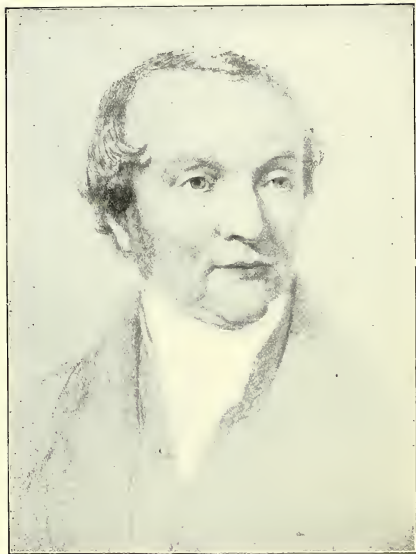
In 1876 Mr. Whatman was appointed one of H.M. Lieutenants for the City of London. In 1885 he was placed on the Commission of the Peace for Middlesex and serves in a similar capacity for the County of London.

A Conservative in politics, Mr. Whatman has no sympathy at all with the avowed principles of Radicalism, and is keenly opposed to change for the mere sake of change. Neither does he believe in State interference in the ordinary affairs of men's lives. Mr. Whatman does not rely upon others for his opinions, but strikes out on his own responsibility and judgment. He is a gentleman with a high sense of honour, and is possessed of broad and generous sympathies.

The family which Mr. Whatman represents is proud of its descent from a race of independent Kentish yeoman of Saxon times. A prominent member of the family in the eighteenth century was James Whatman, Esq., who was born in 1741 and in 1767 was High Sheriff for Kent. The association with the banking world was begun in his time, for he married as his second wife, in 1776, Susannah, the eldest daughter of Jacob Bosanquet, Esq., banker, while in 1798 his second daughter married Samuel Bosanquet, Esq., of Dingestow Court, Co. Monmouth.

Mr. Whatman resides at 2, Cranley Gardens, South Kensington, S.W. His clubs are the Windham, White's, the Wellington and Hurlingham, and he is a member of the Marylebone Cricket Club.





LUKE HOWARD, Esq., F.R.S.

The Howard Family.



SINCE the first Domesday Survey was made, Tottenham has been able to point with pride to a considerable number of great men who have sojourned within its borders. But, probably, few of these have so firmly impressed their beneficent personality upon the district as the members of the Howard family, whose connection with Tottenham lasted for considerably over a century and of whose great-hearted kindness and untiring efforts for the welfare of the neighbourhood those who knew them best are never tired of telling.

The first of the family to settle in Tottenham was Mr. Luke Howard, who was born in 1772, and whose name is known all the world over as one of the founders of the science of meteorology and for having given to the chief cloud formations the names by which they are still known. Luke's father, Robert Howard, who amassed a considerable fortune in London by manufacturing iron and tin goods, was the chief introducer of the Argand lamp. Like many of his descendants, he possessed a facile pen and his pamphlet on "Corn and Quakers" is interesting reading. This was published in 1800 to defend the members of the Society of Friends from the imputation that they were doing all in their power to raise the price of corn.

A Quaker like his father, Luke was educated from his eighth to his fifteenth year at a private school at Burford in Oxfordshire, where, he complained in later life, he "learned too much Latin grammar and

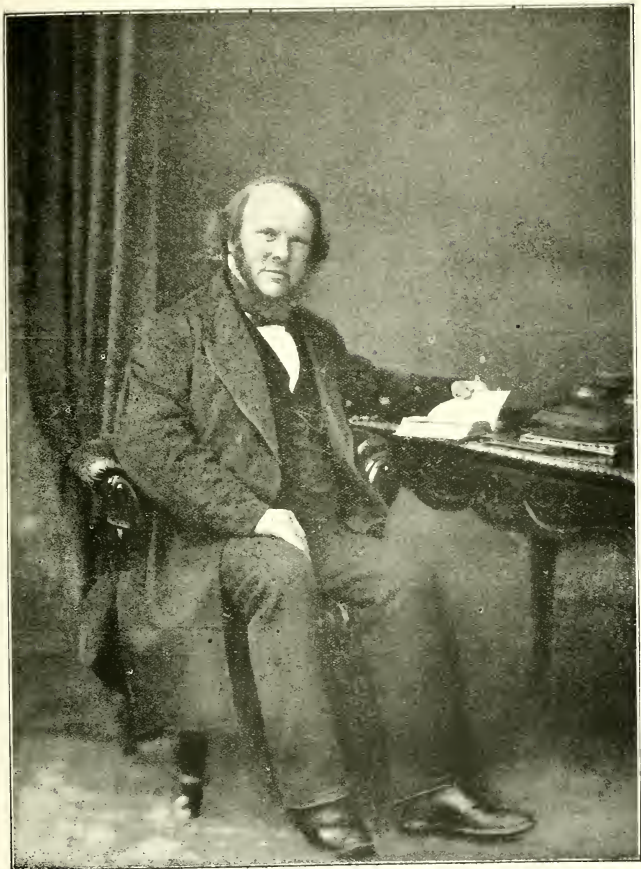
too little of anything else." Whatever be the correct view on this point, his maturer life showed that he had acquired the precious capacity to use and develop his own brain power and that while at school he was started upon the intellectual path which ultimately led to his becoming what Emerson has described as "an accurate and deep man."

Chemistry being the science which in his teens chiefly attracted the lad, he was apprenticed to a Stockport druggist and his determination to make his mark is shown by the fact that after business hours he taught himself French, botany and scientific chemistry.

In 1793 he opened his own business as a chemist in London, near Temple Bar. Three years later, with William Allen—another Friend—he was a partner in the retail business in Plough Court, Lombard Street, now known as Allen and Hanburys, Limited. At that time the larger proportion of medicinal substances were of vegetable and animal origin, the number of chemicals in use being comparatively few. But as the demand for the latter grew, Allen and Howard decided upon opening a factory in which pharmaceutical chemicals could be prepared on a manufacturer's scale. As a result, in 1797, a piece of land was secured at Plaistow and near there Luke Howard went to live, he superintending the manufacturing branch of the business, while Allen remained in the City. Success followed the venture and at the beginning of the nineteenth century, larger premises being needed, a move was made to Stratford where an old distillery, known as the City Mills, was acquired. About this time the partnership with Allen was dissolved, but Luke Howard retained the Stratford works and there founded the firm of manufacturing chemists which has acquired a world-wide reputation as Howards and Sons.

When Luke Howard first went to Stratford, the Marshes near which the Mills were situated were a great waste of undrained land but sparsely dotted with houses, and with the heron and the wild duck ranking as their most numerous denizens. Now, the Marshes are almost non-existent and the land is covered with houses, factories and tenements, forming one of outer London's greatest centres of industrial enterprise.

But active as was Luke Howard's interest in his business, it by no means absorbed his entire mental activities. Possessed of a brain which was keen, virile and exceptionally well trained, he was always in the forefront of the mental progress of his time. He became a Fellow



ROBERT HOWARD, Esq.

of the Royal Society and also a member of the Linnean Society, before which latter association he in 1800 read an interesting "Account of a Microscopic Investigation of Several Species of Pollen with remarks and questions on the Structure and Use of that part of Vegetables," a paper which has proved a fruitful starting point for research by botanists who have succeeded him.

Another scientific society with which Luke Howard was prominently connected was the Askesian, to which almost all the leaders of scientific thought at that time belonged. It was before this select coterie that in 1802 he first read his famous paper on "Modifications of the Clouds." It is by his studies on this subject that he is chiefly remembered to-day, for he proved to be a pioneer whose followers have seen no reason for altering the nomenclature he then assigned to the chief formations.

One very interesting result of Luke Howard's studies in this direction was his correspondence with Goethe. The famous German was attracted by some of Howard's theories concerning clouds, and desired to know something of the writer's personal history. Howard's response was an autobiographical sketch, and Goethe in return sent him a short poem entitled "Howard's Ehrengedachtniss," and a description in verse of the chief cloud forms according to his correspondent's classifications. Another correspondence which occupied a considerable place in Luke Howard's life was that with Dalton, the propounder of the atomic theory, who like Howard was a member of the Society of Friends. It is worthy of note that towards the close of the eighteenth century, many of the prominent thinkers of the day belonged to this Society, the members of which Howard himself described as having formed a "special compact to shun the priest and live peaceably with all men and in unity as brothers, swearing not at all, and taking care of each other in a religious way."

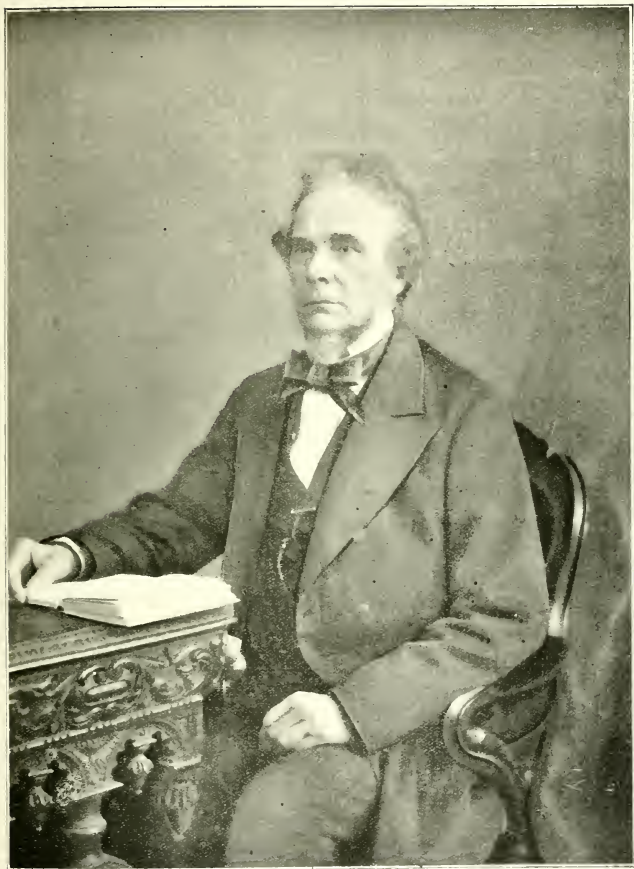
Yet another scientific direction in which Luke Howard became a pioneer was in the study of meteorology. It was in 1806 that he first began to pursue his investigations. He kept a register and in 1833 published his work on "The Climate of London," in which he brought his observations down to the year 1830. Despite the fact that his instruments were far from the perfect ones which an investigator of to-day would be able to employ, Howard's work still remains a standard authority on the subject, and is indeed almost the only record of observations of the character made in the early part of the 19th century.

His scientific interests by no means filled the whole of Luke Howard's life. The greater part of his leisure was devoted to philanthropic and religious work. He was a contributor to the periodical literature of his day, one of his chief efforts being "The Yorkshireman," a well varied miscellany of religious and literary articles which he edited from 1833-37. As a member of the Committee of the Bible Society he took an active part in the controversy concerning the circulation of the Apocrypha, considering that it should be included in Bibles intended for countries where Roman Catholicism flourished. He also published some English translations of the Apocrypha from the Vulgate.

As would be expected, Luke Howard was a zealous supporter of the anti-slavery agitation, hating tyranny in any form. He also actively assisted the movements for the relief of the German peasants in districts ravaged by the Napoleonic wars subsequent to the retreat from Moscow. In this connection he visited Germany for the purpose of superintending the distribution of the funds raised by himself and his friends, and received from the Kings of Prussia and Saxony and the Free City of Magdeburg generous acknowledgments of his exertions.

It was in 1812 that Luke Howard first made his home in Tottenham. His house stood on the North side of Tottenham Green and was one of two built upon the site where had previously stood the mansion of Sir Abraham Reynaldson, a Lord Mayor of London. This house was erected in 1590. Reynaldson, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1649, was an ardent Royalist, and refused to proclaim the Act abolishing the kingly power in England. As a consequence, he was by Parliament discharged from his Mayoralty, was fined £2,000 and committed to prison. He died at his Tottenham residence in 1661 and the public grief displayed at his funeral was eloquent testimony to the firm hold he had upon the affections of those amongst whom his life had been spent. From 1752-1810 his house was occupied by the Foster family who there maintained a boarding school which attained considerable repute.

Luke Howard married in 1796, Mariabella, the daughter of John Eliot of London, and later of Tottenham, who was also a writer, amongst the works she published being "The Young Servant's Own Book." She died in 1852. Their notable sons were Robert Howard, F.C.S., who was born in 1801, and died in 1871, and John Eliot Howard, F.R.S., F.I.S., born in 1809 and who is known as "the greatest of British quinologists." Luke Howard outlived his wife by



JOHN ELIOT HOWARD, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S.



WM. DILLWORTH HOWARD, Esq.



ALFRED G. HOWARD, Esq., F.C.S.



THEODORE HOWARD, Esq.



D. LLOYD HOWARD, Esq., F.C.S.



DAVID HOWARD, Esq., D.L., J.P.

twelve years, dying at Bruce Grove on the 21st March, 1864, in the 92nd year of his age.

Robert Howard entered the chemical works in 1816, his brother John Eliot following him seven years later. Both inherited their father's keen analytical and scientific brain, but devoted their attention almost entirely to chemical matters. Robert was one of the earliest members of the Chemical Society, and both he and John Eliot Howard assisted in the formation of the Pharmaceutical Society which was incorporated in 1843.

It is with the manufacture of quinine that the name of Howard and Sons became most widely celebrated, and great impetus was given to their cultivation of this branch by the investigations of John Eliot Howard. Like his father, he was a member of the Linnean Society and also became a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1852 he published a report on the collection of cinchona bark in the British Museum made by the Spanish botanist, Pavon. As a sequel to his studies he purchased from Madrid in 1858 the manuscript of the "Nueva Quinologia" and the specimens of cinchona bark belonging to Pavon. He employed a botanical artist to illustrate the work, and published in 1862 the elaborate "Illustrations of the 'Nueva Quinologia' of Pavon and Observations on the bark described." His second great book, published in 1869 on "The Quinology of the East India Plantations," was the result of his examination of the bark and of the forms of cinchona introduced into India from the Andes by Markham, Spruce, and Cross. To John Eliot Howard himself was largely due the honour of introducing the cultivation of this bark into India and Ceylon. In his spacious gardens at Lord's Meade, Tottenham, he cultivated a great number of the young plants for experimental purposes and thence many of them were exported to tropical plantations. He was also keenly interested in watching the results of hybridising the cinchonas. For his research on this subject he received the thanks of the Government.

Like his father, John Eliot Howard evinced a deep interest in religious study. He was Vice-president of the Victoria Institution, where he delivered an address on "Science and Revelation." He died at Lord's Meade on the 22nd November, 1883.

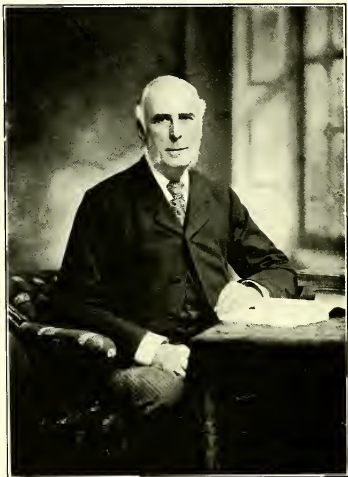
In succession to Robert Howard, the carrying on of the firm of Howards and Sons devolved upon the surviving partners, one of whom was Col. Samuel Lloyd-Howard, C.B., eldest son of Robert Howard. The Colonel retired in 1897 and died in 1901. The

business is now a Limited Company, being under the Chairmanship of Robert Howard's fourth son, Mr. David Howard, D.L., J.P., whose co-directors are his brother, Mr. Theodore Howard, and his sons, Mr. David Lloyd Howard, F.C.S., and Mr. Bernard Farnborough Howard, his nephew, Mr. Geoffrey E. Howard and Mr. Alfred Graveley Howard, F.C.S., the son of Mr. Joseph Howard, Tottenham's former Member of Parliament.

Mr. Joseph Howard's brother, Mr. William Dillworth Howard (the elder son of John Eliot Howard) was for nearly half a century associated with the firm, but retired in 1901. Like all the members of his family, Mr. Dillworth Howard is prominent amongst the philanthropists. An organisation in which he takes special interest is the London City Mission, to which he has given many a helping hand.

Such are a few of the "footprints on the sands of time" left by members of a family which Tottenham honours for its unflinching examples of uprightness and loyalty to duty and because the lives of its members have been fruitful in labours, useful to the community and honourable to the individuals. Whether as scholars, religionists or philanthropists, it has ever been the pride of the Howards to be amongst those who love their fellow men. Many are the persons who have had reason, and still have, to utter the name of Howard with feelings of thankfulness and gratitude. We are told that to do good truly and trustfully is the healthiest of humanity's conditions; and great, far-reaching, but always unostentatious has been the good done by the Howards.





JOSEPH HOWARD, Esq., J.P.

Joseph Howard, Esq., J.P.



ON of the late J. Eliot Howard, F.R.S., and Maria, daughter of the late William Dillworth Crewdson, banker, of Kendal, Mr. Joseph Howard belongs to a family which has been connected with Tottenham for over a century. Mr. Howard's grandfather, Mr. Luke Howard, F.R.S., was an authority on meteorology. In 1803, when quite a young man, he read before the Royal Society and published, a paper giving the results of his researches into cloud formation. In this he assigned to the several types of clouds names which have since been universally adopted, and to this day in any discussion of this branch of study of the heavenly phenomena the name of Howard is of frequent occurrence. Mr. Howard's father was likewise made a Fellow of the Royal Society in recognition of his scientific investigation of the several properties of cinchona barks, made in connection with the well-known firm of Howards & Sons, who were pioneers in the manufacture of quinine.

Mr. Howard was born at Lord's Mead, Tottenham—a house since demolished—in 1834. He was educated at University College, London. He took his B.A. degree at London University in 1853 and was called to the Bar (Lincoln's Inn) in 1856. He has, however, not practised since 1867, and has for many years been engaged in the iron tube trade at 50, Cannon Street, E.C.

Mr. Howard married in 1859 Ellen, daughter of Henry Waterhouse, and a cousin of Alfred Waterhouse, the celebrated architect, and has a family of five sons and two daughters. He is a Justice of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, and a member of the Justices' Parliamentary Committee of the Court of Quarter Sessions. He is also one of H.M.'s Lieutenants for the City of London. When the County Council was created in 1888, Mr. Howard was elected an Alderman, and he has been connected with the County government ever since.

In politics Mr. Howard is a Conservative. He represented Tottenham at St. Stephen's from 1885 to 1905, when he declined to stand again.

Mr. Howard's town house is 18, Kensington Court, and his club is the Carlton.



Cecil Fane De Salis, Esq., B.A., J.P., C.C.



Mr. Cecil Fane De Salis, who was born at Fringford Rectory, Oxfordshire, in 1857, is a son of the Rev. Henry Jerome Augustine Fane De Salis, J.P., of Portnall Park, Surrey. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford, where he secured his B.A. Degree. He was called to the Bar, in 1881, but gave up practice in 1896, when he came to Dawley Court on the death of his uncle, Mr. William Fane De Salis.

Mr. De Salis, as are all male members of his family, is a Count of the Holy Roman Empire and an hereditary Knight of the Golden Spur.

In 1898, Mr. De Salis was elected a member of the County Council for the Stanwell Division, which he has represented ever since and upon that authority he has interested himself more particularly about highway and educational matters.

The post of High Sheriff of the County was occupied by Mr. De Salis for the term 1905-6, and it was whilst holding that office that he had the unique experience of announcing the result of no fewer than three Parliamentary elections in twenty-four hours.

Upon coming to reside at Dawley Court in 1896, Mr. De Salis was made a Justice of the Peace for the County, and his attendance at the Petty Sessions at Uxbridge has since been regular. He is also a member of the Uxbridge Board of Guardians and the Uxbridge Rural

District Council, of the Hillingdon Joint Cemetery Committee and of the Hillingdon Parish Council, and he is President of the Uxbridge branch of the League of Mercy.

Being an ardent politician, Mr. De Salis has done good service for his party, and is President of the Harlington, Harmondsworth and Cranford Conservative Association.

In 1889, Mr. De Salis married Rachel Elizabeth Frances, only child of Edmund Waller, of Farmington Lodge, Gloucestershire, and it is interesting to note that Mrs. De Salis is a direct descendant of the poet Edmund Waller, who flourished in the 17th century and whose tomb in the neighbouring town of Beaconsfield, Bucks., is such an object of interest to tourists. Mrs. De Salis is Lady President of the local branch of the League of Mercy.

Dawley Court has been a residence of the De Salis family for many years, and is one of the oldest of Middlesex County houses. Its hospitable doors are often open under the regime of its present occupants and many an interesting cricket match is played in the grounds during the summer months.

It is worthy of note in this connection that in the fine old parish church of SS. Peter and Paul, at Harlington, not far from Dawley Court there are some fine tombs to the De Salis family in the Chancel including that of Count Jerome Fane De Salis, J.P., who died in 1830, also of Lieut.-General Rudolph Leslie De Salis, C.B. The latter was Colonel of the 8th Hussars, which Regiment he led in the famous charge of light cavalry at Balaclava, 25th of October, 1854, and he also commanded it throughout the Indian Mutiny of 1857-8. General De Salis died 13th March, 1880. The east window is a memorial to John Francis William, late Count De Salis, who died in 1871, and there are two other memorial windows to members of the family, as well as tombs in the Churchyard.

Not far from Dawley Court are the remains of Dawley House, which was once the residence of the Lovells and Bennets. A considerable portion of the house was built by the famous Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, of political memory. Here he lived subsequent to 1727 when he came from abroad, and when he wished to retire and spend the remainder of his days in agricultural amusement. While resident at Dawley, Bolingbroke was occasionally visited by Dryden and Pope. There is in existence a

letter written by the latter to Dean Swift, dated from Dawley, June 28th, 1728. In this he mentions that Viscount Bolingbroke is on the point of paying an artist £200 to decorate "his country hall with trophies, of rakes, spades, prongs, etc., and other ornaments, merely to countenance his calling this place a farm."

Some years after Bolingbroke's death, Dawley was purchased by the Earl of Uxbridge. His successor sold it to a City gentleman who pulled down the greater part of it, leaving only the wing standing, and towards the end of 18th century it was acquired by the De Salis family, who still retain it in their possession. Mr. De Salis is a land owner in the parishes of Hillingdon, Harlington and Hayes.





H. L. BISCHOFFSHEIM, ESQ.

H. L. Bischoffsheim, Esq.



BUSY and occupied as has been the life of Mr. H. L. Bischoffsheim, it has been in no sense a public one. He is a gentleman of wealth and vast commercial acumen. His shrinking from publicity and his hatred of any suspicion of self-advertising are well understood. He has preferred to be regarded simply as a member of the Jewish community who has taken advantage of such personal powers and commercial opportunities as were vouchsafed to him, and, like so many of the wealthiest of his co-religionists in this country, as one who seeks to do what he can in the sacred cause of Charity. Indeed, his benefactions for years past have run into five figures and sometimes more, while in November of 1906, in connection with the celebration of his golden wedding, he distributed no less a sum than £100,000, mainly to the hospitals. One quarter of this amount went purely in Jewish channels and the remainder was devoted to non-sectarian institutions. It was characteristic of Mr. Bischoffsheim that he objected strongly to his name being made known as the donor of that magnificent sum. It was only when it was pointed out to him, not once but several times, that it would be for the benefit of the hospitals that his name should be given, that he consented, for it is a curious thing that one great donation begets others.

Mr. Bischoffsheim was born at Amsterdam in 1829. He came to England in 1848 and has made his home here ever since. He was a member of the late banking firm of Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, whose offices were near the Royal Exchange. The firm was founded by his father and upon that gentleman's death Mr. Bischoffsheim became the leading member. When in 1874 he found himself the only surviving member he gradually wound up the business and retired into private life altogether. Five or six years ago he bought the beautiful house and estate at Stanmore known as The Warren House. Up to the time of his retirement from business, Mr. Bischoffsheim had found in work his occupation and his relaxation, but after he became the owner of The Warren House he began to take a great interest in the gardens which have now become almost his hobby and are not to be excelled for beauty in the County. At his town residence, Bute House, South Audley Street, he has some valuable paintings. His collection of English pictures is acknowledged to be superb, but it is typical of his generous nature that instead of keeping his treasures to himself he has allowed one and another to be placed in loan exhibitions in all parts of the country. His treasures of old furniture and china include many unique specimens. Among the portraits may be mentioned one of Mrs. Bischoffsheim, by Millais, which the gifted artist himself is stated to have described as the best portrait he ever painted.

Mr. Bischoffsheim married in 1856 Miss Biedermann, a Viennese lady. There are two daughters of the marriage. The elder is the Countess Dowager of Desart, and the second daughter is the wife of Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry. Mrs. Bischoffsheim has been connected with the Primrose League since its beginning and has taken a very active part on the Council of that organisation and in political matters generally. Mr. Bischoffsheim is a strong supporter of Mr. Chamberlain's tariff reform views, but he has always been too busy to take any active part in politics. His spare time has been devoted to charity, especially in regard to hospitals. He founded a small sanatorium for consumptives, in Bedfordshire, which is considered the most perfect institution of its kind. Mr. Bischoffsheim presented it to the Jewish community.

Despite his advanced years, Mr. Bischoffsheim retains his active temperament.



COL. BOWLES, J.P.



MRS. BOWLES.

Colonel H. F. Bowles, J.P.



COLONEL Bowles lives on his father's estate at Forty Hall. The Mansion was designed by Inigo Jones. The handsome gateway to the stables is still intact.

The house contains many details fascinating to the connoisseur. In the drawing room there is a beautiful old ceiling of plaster and also in two bedrooms ; and some of the panelling is very good.

On the ground floor, in the Pillar Room, a portrait of Sir Nicholas Raynton, by Dobson (the pupil of Vandyke), is let into the wall over the fireplace. This is an admirable work of art, and is in a very good state of preservation.

Colonel Bowles is the "Father" of the Middlesex County Council, having been elected on the first Council in 1889, and has represented Enfield on it ever since. For many years he has been Vice-Chairman of the Education Committee.

From 1889-1906 Colonel Bowles represented the Enfield Division of the County in Parliament.

At Forty Hall there are aquaria with a collection of Sea Anemones. There are specimens from all parts of the world, reminding us of how the poets also have been charmed by their attractions. Southey wrote :—

“ Here, too, were living flowers,
Which like a bud compacted
Their purple cups contracted ;
And now in open blossom spread,
Stretch'd like green anthers many a seeking head.”

We have also been told that

“ Seas have—
As well as earth—vines, roses, nettles, melons,
Mushrooms, pinks, gilliflowers, and many millions
Of other plants, more rare, more strange than these,
As very fishes, living in the seas.”

And many such glories are in the aquaria at Forty Hall. In addition, there are prawns from the Island of Sark and other wonders of the deep. For instance, there are three-tailed gold fish from Japan and various aquatic freaks. There are, besides, several brilliant specimens of reptiles, lizards from the South of France and from Spain, tree frogs and Indian lizards.

Colonel Bowles married in 1889 the third daughter of John L. Broughton, Esq., of Tunstall and Alnington Halls, Shropshire.





THE PILLAR ROOM, FORTY HALL, ENFIELD.



IN THE WOOD AT FORTY HALL.



FORTY HALL, ENFIELD.



FORTY HALL, ENFIELD.



P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, Esq., J.P.

P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, Esq., J.P.



ALTHOUGH for long associated with the County of Middlesex, Mr. Carlyon-Britton derives from a West country family, who have been seated for the last four centuries at Bitton, in the County of Gloucester, in which Parish is situated Hanham Court, the seat of Mr. Carlyon-Britton, who is a Deputy Lieutenant for that County and Lord of the Manor of Hanham Abbots or West Hanham.

The earliest mention of the family at Bitton is met with in the Subsidy Rolls of the 14th and 15th years of Henry VIII., where the names of Thomas Breton and John Breton occur as paying the subsidy in the tithing or hamlet of Oldland in the Parish above mentioned. From that date the name of Breton, in that form and its derivative of Britton, regularly occurs. Thomas and John Breton were descended through a family of that name in Essex from Nicholas Breton, of Laver Breton, in that County, who was living there in the early part of the fifteenth century.

At an earlier date the name is met with in the Counties of Gloucester, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, the first progenitors being Alured, Ansger and Joscelyne Brito, who came from Brittany as members of the Army of Alan, Duke of Brittany, in the wake of William the Conqueror. As tenants in chief of the King they and their sons soon received grants of various Manors in the Counties of

Gloucester, Somerset, Devon and Cornwall as well as in Essex and other Counties, and reference to such tenures can be found in Domesday Book.

Of the Britton family a prominent member was Simon Gage Britton, M.D., of King's Close, Barnstaple, Devon, who was a surgeon in the Royal Navy and was present on board the "Victory" at the battle of Trafalgar.

Mr. Carlyon-Britton, the present head of the family, was born on the 13th of October, 1863, at Bristol, being the elder son of the late Henry William Britton, of "Caer Brito," Ashley Hill, Bristol, by his wife, Hannah Canter, daughter and sole heir of the late Benjamin Poole, of Summerhill House, St. George's, near Bristol.

He was educated at Manila Hall School, Clifton, and elected to follow the legal profession. Passing his Final Examination with honours, he was admitted a Solicitor of the Supreme Court in the year 1886 and has since practised in London. He is on the Commission of the Peace for the County of Middlesex and is Under Sheriff for the County, 1906-7. He was formerly Captain 1st V.B. Royal Fusiliers, and subsequently Captain, 3rd Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

In other directions Mr. Carlyon-Britton has been no less active, his sympathies being largely directed to Antiquarian matters. He is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London and of The Royal Society of Antiquaries (Ireland), and is also a Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society. Considering that the last mentioned Society did not devote sufficient attention to Numismatic matters of an essentially British nature, he himself, with the co-operation of Mr. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A., and Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.R.C.S., founded in 1903 the British Numismatic Society, of which he was unanimously elected President, a position he has since continued to hold. This latter Society under his energetic care has in point of membership and otherwise long surpassed the older organization.

In politics he is a Conservative and has taken a very active part in the Parliamentary organization in Middlesex.

He married 8th September, 1886, Agnes Cassandra, daughter of the late Charles Alfred Carlyon, B.A., of Quemerford, co. Wilts, and Kirby Muxloe, co. Leicester, a member of an ancient Cornish family. Mrs. Carlyon-Britton is twenty-first in descent from King Edward III., tracing back to her Plantagenet ancestors through the families of Winstanley, Prideaux of Netherton, Grenville, St. Leger,



MRS. CARLYON-BRITTON.

Neville, Stafford, Percy, and Mortimer. She has also many other lines of descent from Edward III. and earlier Kings.

By License under the Royal Sign Manual, dated 29th April, 1897, Mr. Carlyon-Britton was permitted to assume the name of Carlyon in addition to his own name and to quarter the Arms of Carlyon with those of Britton.

Of the above mentioned marriage there has been issue three sons and one daughter, the eldest son being Winstanley Carlyon-Britton, born 26th July, 1887, and educated at Harrow. He is a Lieutenant 1st V.B. The Royal Fusiliers, while the second son, Henry Courtney Carlyon-Britton is a Royal Naval Cadet (Cadet Captain, 1906).

The London residence of Mr. Carlyon-Britton is 14, Oakwood Court, Kensington.







