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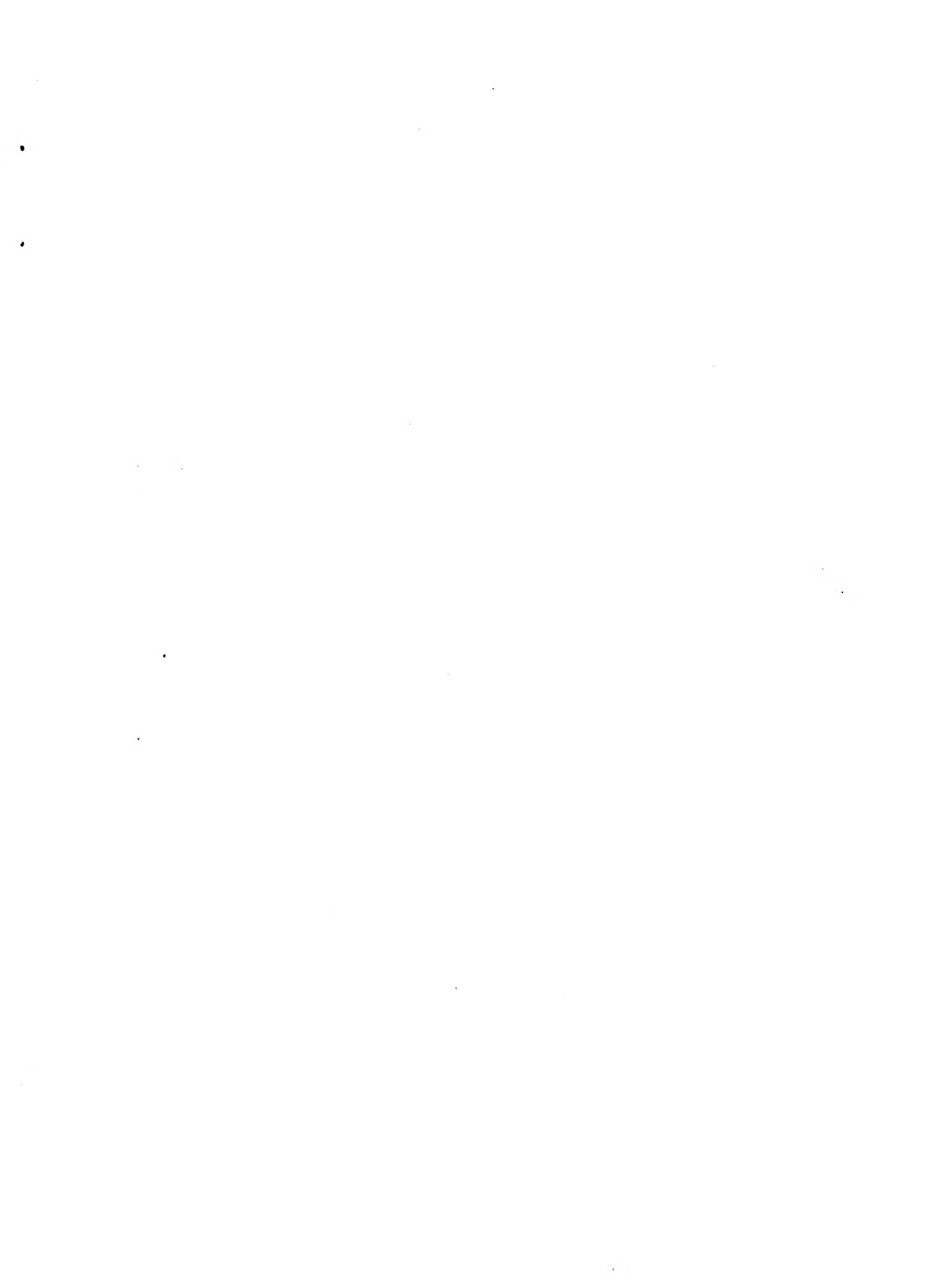
Robert B. Gale

MAR 28 1945

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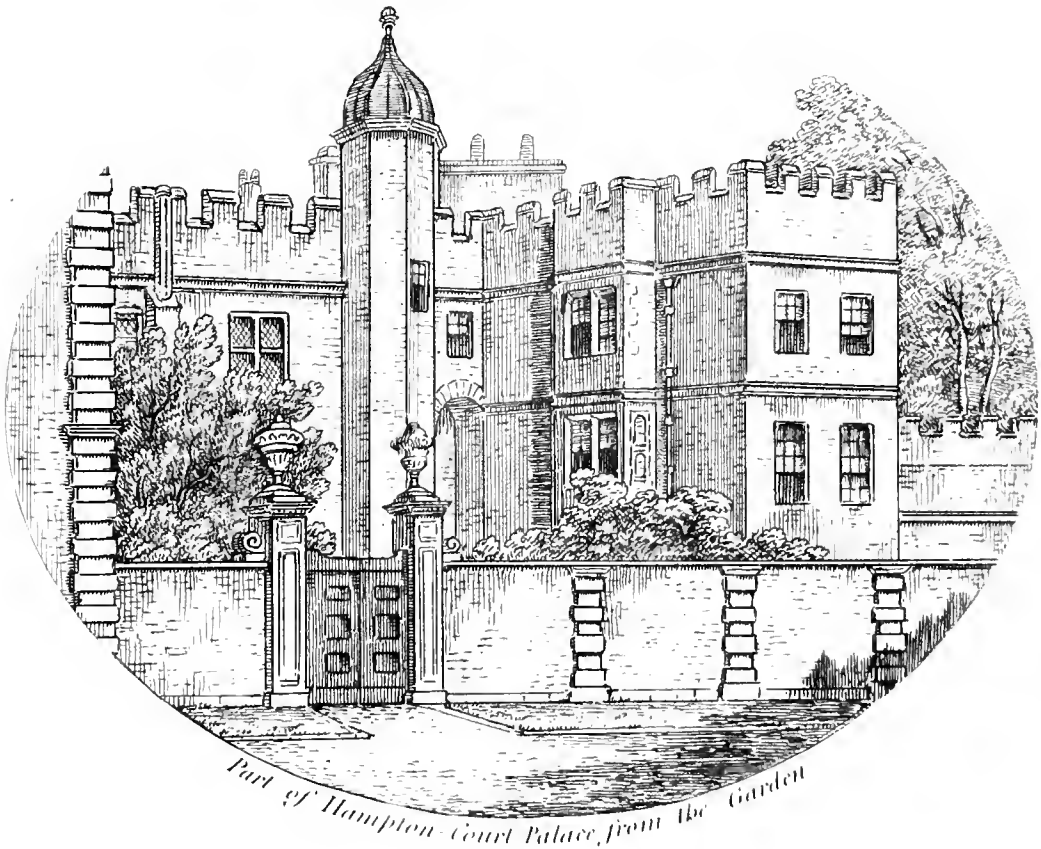
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This is the separately printed volume, & include the
whole of the Middlesex parishes in the "Division of London".

AN
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF
THOSE PARISHES
IN THE
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX,
WHICH ARE NOT DESCRIBED
IN THE
ENTRONS OF LONDON.

By the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS, M.A. F.R.S. & F.S.A.



LONDON :

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MDCCC.

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TO
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
SIR *JOSEPH BANKS*, BART. K. B.
PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY, &c.
AS A SMALL ACKNOWLEDGMENT
OF THE
FRIENDLY ZEAL WITH WHICH HE HAS PROMOTED
UPON VARIOUS OCCASIONS
THE OBJECTS
OF THE AUTHOR'S INQUIRIES,
THIS VOLUME
IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

A

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THE district treated of by the Author in his former Work, having comprised so large a portion of the County of Middlesex, he has been induced, at the suggestion of some of his friends, to offer to the public a similar account of those parishes which he has not already described; and he presumes that another volume on the Topography of Middlesex will not be unacceptable, as there is no History of that County extant, nor is there any but a very imperfect account of the Antiquities of the Honour and Palace of Hampton Court, which form one of the most prominent features of the present volume. Although many general views of the palace have been engraved, yet the various beautiful specimens of gothic architecture which there occur, have never been delineated for publication with tolerable accuracy: of the great hall there is an engraving in some esteem (now become scarce), by Vardy, but the form of the arches is so inaccurate as to destroy in a great degree its resemblance to the original.

The author has experienced the same liberality as on former occasions, from the keepers of the public Records, and (excepting in a very few instances) from gentlemen of landed property, among

whom he cannot help distinguishing Sir Roger Newdigate, (to whom he is indebted for the plate of Lady Newdigate's monument in Harefield church,) as having favoured him, although a stranger, with the use of very valuable documents in a manner more than usually polite and liberal. For access to parochial registers, and for various local information, he has again been indebted to his brethren the clergy. As his acknowledgments to *them* upon former occasions have been so far misconstrued by an anonymous writer, who professes to give genuine memoirs of living authors, as to induce him to assert, that the accounts of the several parishes in the History of the Environs of London were written by the respective clergy, and merely *tacked* together by the avowed author; he thinks it necessary to explain, that their communications have consisted of answers to queries put by him relating to the boundaries of parishes, the number of houses, public charities, and other particulars which their local situation has enabled them to give or procure from intelligent neighbours conversant in each subject; an employment which they have undertaken with much readiness, and furnished with respect to most of the parishes such satisfactory information as none but a resident inhabitant could have supplied. It is with great reluctance that the Author speaks so much of himself; but he cannot help saying when thus unjustly accused of assuming the credit of other men's writings, that as far as a topographical work can have a claim to originality, by being compiled from original documents, he can assert that claim, and that no
part

part of the History of the Environs of London, or of the present volume, has been written by any other than himself.

The same plan has been adopted by the Author in this volume as in his former work, nor has he been induced to alter it by any arguments which he has seen among the Strictures which it has occasioned. He is aware that a narrative more amusing might have been produced by excluding much of what is contained in the present and in his former volumes; but he had another object in view than merely to furnish an entertaining narrative, and intended that his work should answer the same ends of useful reference as County Histories, for which it is hoped it will not be found wholly incompetent. For the purpose of tracing descents and making genealogies, which it is well known have frequently a more important use than the mere gratification of family pride, the dates of births, marriages, and deaths in the vicinity^s of London, (where so many of the nobility and gentry have had a temporary residence, remote from their family seats,) will be found particularly serviceable for supplying chasms in pedigrees, which frequently occasion much fruitless labour and research.

E R R A T A.

- Page 5. line 10. *for* 220 *read* 210
12. — 16; p. 31. *n.* p. 28. line penult, and p. 48. line 10, *for* 1547 *read* 1548
40. — 17. *for* 650 *read* 550
46. — ult. *for* Philips *read* Phelips
59. — 10. *for* thing *read* things
12. *for* chambers *read* chamber
75. — 8. *after* harewarren *read* upon condition of repairing, or rebuilding the lodge
79. — 23. *for* literis *read* litteris
85. — 24. *for* 1950 *read* 1930
87. note 91. *for* Annal. glican. *read* Anglican.
89. line 4. *for* Hester *read* Esther
108. note 13. line 4. *for* Edward *read* Edmund
110. line 23; and p. 118. line 12, *for* George *read* Gregory
118. — 16, 17, and in the margin, *for* Prichett *read* Pritchett
128. — 23. *before* editor *insert* The
153. — 11. *for* Swakeleys *read* Swakeley
173. — ult. *dele* the reference 84
237. — 15. *for* 970 *read* 1265
263. — 17. *for* 677 *read* 940

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A S H F O R D.

THE name of this place is written Exeforde in the survey of Name.
Domesday; in records of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries Echeleford and Echelesford, being so called from the ford over the little river Exe or Echel.

Ashford, as far as relates to its civil jurisdiction, is a separate Situation and bounda-
parish, lying within the hundred of Spelthorne, and bounded by ries.
Bedfont, Feltham, Sunbury, Littleton, Laleham, Staines, and Stanwell. The village is situated about a mile to the south of the great western road, and about 14 miles distant from London.

The parish of Ashford contains about 1370 acres of land; of Quantity of
which about 720 are arable, about 110 meadow and pasture, and land.
about 540 common¹.

The regiments of cavalry are frequently reviewed by his Majesty Ashford
upon Ashford Common. Common.

The soil in this parish is for the most part gravelly, and abounds Soil.
with fine water.

The parish of Ashford is assessed the sum of 94l. 19s. 2d. to the Land-tax.
land-tax, which is at the rate of about 2s. 3d. in the pound.

The manor appears from a very early period, till after the dissolution of religious houses, to have been an appendage to Staines. Manor.
Dart says, that King Edgar gave the manor of Staines, with land at

¹ From the information of James Buck, Esq. steward of the manor.

Ecclesford, to the abbot and convent of Westminster². Upon the surrender of that monastery, this manor (together with Staines) came into the hands of the Crown, and was annexed to the honor of Hampton Court. In 1601, Queen Elizabeth granted the manor of Ashford to Guy Godolphin and John Smythe³. Godolphin in 1603 released his right to Smythe, who immediately sold the manor to Uria Babington, Esq. In 1630, William Babington, son of Uria, alienated it to Henry Field, citizen of London. Mr. Field's widow enjoyed the manor after his death; and having married, to her second husband, Edward Forset, Esq. died his widow in 1689, when, pursuant to a deed executed in her first widowhood, it went to her brother Abraham Nelson, and was enjoyed after his death by his relict Susanna, daughter of Sir Brocket Spencer. Mrs. Nelson died in 1712, when, pursuant to the deed abovementioned, this manor descended to Richard, grandson of Abraham Nelson, who dying intestate, it was inherited by his sisters and coheirs Frances and Mary, who both died unmarried and intestate. On the death of the survivor, which happened in 1741, this estate went to the heir at law, Sir John Austen, Bart. (eldest son of Thomas Austen, Esq. by Arabella, only child of Edward Forset, Esq. by Mrs. Field abovementioned). Sir John Austen immediately sold the reversion, after his own death and that of Mrs. Mary Wright, to Peter Storer, Esq. Sir John died in 1742, and Mrs. Wright in 1753, when Peter Storer, Esq. son of the purchaser, came into possession; and dying in 1760, devised this manor to his sister Martha, wife of William Baker, Esq. Their son Peter William Baker, Esq. is the present proprietor.

Customs of
the manor.

The manor of Ashford has a court-leet and court-baron. The lord's demesne consists of 235 acres. By the custom of the manor, the fine on death or alienation is one year's quit-rent only. The

² Antiquities of Westminster, p. 7, 8.

³ Pat. 44 Eliz. pt 22. Dec. 18. For the

remainder of the descent of this manor I am indebted to James Buck, Esq. the steward.

messuages

meffuages are all fubject to a heriot: the tenant's beft beaft on death, and the fecond beft on alienation; but they are generally compounded. Widows are entitled to dower of the copyholds. The tenants are reſtricted to keep no more than three ſheep to an aere; and they pay four pence a day in lieu of each harveſt day's work annexed to their eſtates.

When the ſurvey of Domeſday was taken, Robert, Earl of Mortain in Normandy and of Cornwall in England, held an eſtate in Aſhford, conſiſting of one hide of land. This eſtate, in the reign of Edward the Confefſor, was the property of Aluric, a ſervant of the Abbot of Chertſey, and was then within the jurifdiction of the manor of Staines; but the Earl of Cornwall made it an appendage to his own manor of Kennington. It was valued at 20s. in the reign of King Edward, and at 14s. only in the reign of William the Conqueror.

The late chapel at Aſhford, dedicated to St. Michael, was an ancient ſtructure of brick and ſtone. The fourth door was of Saxon architecture, with zigzag mouldings. This chapel was taken down, in order to be rebuilt, in the month of June 1796. The new building, a plain brick edifice with a ſteeple and a ſmall ſpire, was completed before the end of the year. The expence was defrayed by the voluntary contributions of the principal inhabitants; the chancel was rebuilt by the lord of the manor. The chapel.

The following notes were taken a few days before the old chapel was pulled down.

On the north wall of the chancel was the monument of William Baker, Eſq.† lord of the manor, who died in 1774. On the fourth wall was the monument of Peter Storer, Eſq. lord of the manor, who died in 1759. On the floor were the tombs of Edward Woode Monuments.

† Arms—Arg. a tower between three keys erect azure, on an eſcutcheon of pre- tence, per feſſe Sab. & Arg. a pale counter- changed, three cranes of the firſt—Storer.

of Ashford, (with figures in brass of himself and his wife Agnes,) 1525; and of Peter Storer, Esq. of the Inner Temple, who died in 1750. He married Anne, only daughter of Christopher Anstey, Esq. In the nave were the tombs of Mr. John Batkin 1675, and Mr. George Chapman 1735. Most of these memorials are preserved in the new chapel. In the chapel-yard are the tombs of Captain William Munden, 1727; Sarah his wife, 1719; William Odell, 1728; Elizabeth his wife, (daughter of Captain Munden,) 1733; Mrs. Frances James, 1771; Mrs. Elizabeth Webb, 1787; Edmund Webb, Esq. 1793; Rev. John Jebb, D. D.⁵ Dean of Cashell, aged 82, 1787; and Anne his relict⁶, aged 80, 1795.

Chapelry.

The chapel of Ashford is an appendage to the vicarage of Staines, and is served by a curate appointed by the vicar. Newcourt says, that this chapel is endowed with a house, 28 acres and a half, and two yards of glebe⁷. The return of the jurors to the parliamentary inquiry into the state of ecclesiastical benefices in 1650, values the parsonage or great tithes of Ashford, then in the tenure of Mrs. Fielder, at 60*l.* per annum. The benefice in this return is called a vicarage, said to be worth, with the glebe and small tithes, 24*l.* per annum, Mr. George Bonyeman being then vicar⁸. The great tithes of Ashford appear to have descended with the manor, and are now the property of Peter William Baker, Esq.

Register of baptisms and burials.

The register of baptisms and burials at this place is very imperfect. That of baptisms includes only the periods from 1696 to 1710, and from 1760 to the present time; that of burials from 1699 to 1707, and from 1760 to the present time.

⁵ Father of the celebrated Dr. John Jebb.

⁷ Repertorium, vol. i. p. 735.

⁶ Daughter of David Gansell, Esq. of Low Layton.

⁸ Parliamentary surveys in the Archbishop's library at Lambeth.

A S H F O R D.

	Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.		Comparative state of po- pulation.
1700-9	—	4	—	imperfect.	
1770-9	—	$4\frac{1}{5}$	—	$4\frac{1}{5}$	
1780-9	—	$5\frac{1}{2}$	—	$2\frac{3}{5}$	
1790-4	—	$7\frac{2}{5}$	—	$3\frac{4}{5}$	
1795-9	—	$9\frac{2}{5}$	—	$5\frac{2}{5}$	

In the year 1548 there were in this parish 77 *houflyng*⁹ people. The present number of houses is 38, exclusive of the poor-house, divided into four tenements, and usually occupied by as many families. The number of inhabitants is about 220.

Mrs. Mary Reeve in 1679 gave a rent-charge of 2l. 12s. issuing out of 7 acres of freehold land in the parishes of Laleham and Feltham, to be distributed in bread among the poor of this parish.

Gerard Tomlyn in 1725 gave the sum of 1l. 3s. per annum to be thus appropriated; 10s. 6d. for a sermon on the anniversary of his death, 2s. 6d. to the clerk, and 10s. to be distributed in bread to the poor. Benefactions
to the poor.

⁹ *Houfel* or *houfel* is the Eucharist—to *houfel* is to receive the Eucharist—*houflyng* municants, or persons qualified by age to communicate: I am inclined to think the people therefore may be either actual com- latter.

B E D F O N T.

- Name. **T**HE name of this place in ancient records is written Bedefunde and Bedefunt. It is called East Bedfont to distinguish it from West Bedfont, a hamlet of Stanwell. By a strange corruption, which is become extremely prevalent, this village is generally known
- Situation. by the name of Belfound: it lies within the hundred of Spelthorne, being situated on the great western road, at the distance of a little more than thirteen miles from London.
- Boundaries. The parish of Bedfont is bounded by Feltham and Isleworth on the east; by Cranford and Heston on the north-east; by Harlington on the north; by Harmondsworth on the north-west; Stanwell on the west; and Ashford on the south. It contains about 1200 acres of land, of which about 740 are arable, about 110 pasture and meadow, and about 350 (being a part of Hounslow Heath) common.
- Quantity of land. The soil is for the most part a light gravel mixed with loam.
- Soil. The parish of Bedfont is assessed the sum of 148l. 6s. 8d. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of about 2s. 2d. in the pound.
- Land-tax. In the reign of Edward the Confessor the manor of East Bedfont was the property of Azor. When the survey of Domesday was taken, Richard held it under Walter Fitzother. It was then taxed at 10 hides. "The land," says the survey "is five carucates, of which one is in demesne and four are held by the freeholders and villans. There are four villans who hold a hide jointly; four others who have each half a virgate; and three borders, who hold thirteen acres. A certain knight has two hides. There is meadow equal to two oxgangs, and pasture for the cattle of the manor. In the whole, valued at 4l.; when it was taken possession of by
" the
- Manor of East Bedfont.

“ the present owner 20s. ; in King Edward (the Confessor’s) time
 “ it was valued at 6l. Azor held eight hides and a half of this
 “ manor, as within the jurisdiction of Stanwell ; the remaining hide
 “ and a half was divided between three focmen, one of whom was
 “ a servant of the king ; another of Lewin and the third of Azor.
 “ This last held a hide to his own share, and might dispose of it as
 “ he pleased. In the reign of King Edward the Confessor it did
 “ not belong to the manor.” In the early part of the fourteenth
 century this manor was given by John de Neville to the priory of
 Hounslow¹, after the dissolution of which it continued in the crown
 till the year 1599, when it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir
 Michael Stanhope, being then in the tenure of Robert Downes², Esq.
 By the intermarriage of George Lord Berkeley with Elizabeth,
 daughter and one of the coheirs of Sir Michael Stanhope, it passed
 to the Berkeley family. In 1656 it was sold by George Berkeley,
 Esq. (son and heir to George Lord Berkeley,) to Algernon, Earl of
 Northumberland³, from whom it has descended to Hugh, Duke of
 Northumberland, the present proprietor.

Another manor in Bedfont is thus described in the survey
 of Domesday. “ Robert, Earl of Mortain⁴ holds two hides in
 “ Bedefunt. The land is one carucate, half of which only is
 “ in culture. A villan holds eight acres in this manor, and
 “ a certain knight half a hide. There is meadow equal to one
 “ oxgang, and pasture for the cattle of the manor. This estate
 “ is valued at 5s. per ann. ; in the reign of the Confessor at
 “ 20s. It was then held by Gouti, a domestic servant of Earl
 “ Harold, who could dispose of it at pleasure. It lies within
 “ the manor of Feltham.” It is probable that this was the same
 estate which William de Odilham gave to the priory of Hounslow

¹ See Pat. 8 Edw. II. pt. 1. m. 7.

² Pat. 41 Eliz. pt. 17. Sept. 13.

³ Cl. R. 1656, pt. 24, No. 8.

⁴ In Normandy—he was also Earl of Cornwall.

Manor of
Pates or
Paites.

in 1338⁵. I suppose this to have been the manor of Pates or Paites, which appears to have been formerly parcel of the possessions of the priory of Hounslow⁶. In or about 1498 it was the property of John Naylor and Clemence his wife (who, it is probable, held it under the priory by a quit-rent). The only daughter and heir of John Naylor married Thomas West, whose only son Edmund left two daughters, co-heirs; Elizabeth married to John Bokenham; and Margaret, by whom a joint sale was made of the manor of Pates, to Rowland Page in 1549. Thomas Page in 1589 sold two parts of this manor to John Draper, whose widow and executrix, afterwards the wife of Edmund Pigeon, aliened them for 530l. in 1614 to Edward Hewlet, Esq. The remaining third part was sold in 1593 by Thomas Page for 260l. to Philip Gerrard, who the next year sold it again for 320l. to Henry Bell. In 1621 it was purchased of Henry Bell, William Bell, and Anne his wife by the abovementioned Edward Hewlet, who in 1623 gave the whole to Christ's Hospital.

Manor of
Hatton.

The manor of Hatton in this parish belonged to the priory of Hounslow before the year 1376⁷, and has ever since that period been annexed to the manor of East Bedfont; being now the property of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland.

The landed property in Hatton is thus described in the survey of Domesday. "Roger, Earl of Arundel, holds a hide and a half in Hatone in the hundred of Spelthorne. The land is one carucate. There are two villans. The meadow is equal to one carucate. This estate is valued at 15s.; in the reign of King Edward (the Confessor) it was valued at 20s. Two socmen then held it; they

⁵ Consisting of about 100 acres of land, with certain quit-rents, &c. See Esch. 12 Edw. III. No. 38.

⁶ Records at Christ's Hospital, obligingly communicated by Richard Corp, Esq. whence

the whole account of this manor is taken.

⁷ In that year a licence was granted for a chantry in the chapel of the manor-house of Hatton Grange, belonging to the priory of Hounslow. See Pat. 50 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 4-

were

“ were servants of Albert de Lotharia, and could dispose of it as they pleased. This estate is now an appendage to the manor of Colham, which it was not in the reign of King Edward.”

“ Walter de Mucedont holds a hide, three virgates, and the third part of a virgate in Hatone, of Walter Fitzother. The land is one carucate, half of which only is in culture. There is one villan who holds a virgate, two others who hold a virgate jointly, and one bordar who holds five acres. The meadow-land is equal to one carucate. There is pasture for the cattle of the manor. This estate is valued at 20 s. ; in the reign of King Edward (the Confessor), at 30s. Two socmen, servants of Azor, then held it, but could not alienate without his licence.”

The parish-church (dedicated to the Virgin Mary) is a small ancient structure, consisting of a chancel and nave, between which is an arch of Saxon architecture with zigzag mouldings. The south door is of a similar architecture : on the north side of the nave and chancel are very small lancet windows ; at the west end is a tower with a low spire. Parish Church.

On the east wall of the chancel is a brass tablet in memory of the Rev. John Goodwin, who died in 1752, and Matthew Goodwin, Gent. 1753 (put up by Margaret, daughter of John Goodwin, and wife of Francis Sherborn). On the north wall is the following coat of arms—Az. a fesse wavy, between three lions passant, Or ; and memorials for Mr. Richard Lee 1759, and Mr. John Lee 1764. On the south wall is an inscribed achievement in memory of Thomas Weldish^s, Gent. who married Priscilla, daughter of Richard Gorham, and died in 1640. On the floor are the tombs of Mrs. Isabel Page, 1629, Matthew Page, Gent. 1631, and Francis Page, 1678. On the north wall of the nave is a neat marble monument in memory Monuments.

^s Arms—V. three hounds current A. on a chief O. a fox current G.

of Mary, the wife of Henry Whitfield, D.D.⁹ (the present vicar), who died in 1795.

In the churchyard are two yews cut in topiary work, among which are figures exhibiting the date of 1704. The tops of the trees are formed into the shape of peacocks.

Tombs in
the church-
yard.

The principal tombs are those of Mary, relict of James Whaley, Gent. (grand-daughter of Francis Page,) 1742; John Fyler, merchant, 1756; Mrs. M. C. H. Bishop, (daughter of the Rev. John Goodwin,) 1777; and William Rowles, Esq. 1789.

Rectory.

The rectory of Bedford was given by John de Neville, with the manor, to the priory of Hounslow, to which it was appropriated, with the King's licence, in 1316¹⁰. It was then valued at 10 marks per annum. When the priory was dissolved it was on lease to Percival Broadbelt.

In 1590 Queen Elizabeth gave the rectory of East Bedford, with the advowson of the vicarage, to the Bishop of London, and his successors in that see¹¹.

Leffees.

Bishop Abbot, in 1626, demised it to Margaret Scott of Camberwell, widow. In 1682 it was demised to John Clarke of Ewelme, in the county of Oxford, for three lives. Similar leases were granted in 1705 to Mary Watton; in 1720 to Henry Watton; in 1730 to the Rev. John Goodwin, (who was then vicar); in 1746 to Matthew Goodwin, his son; in 1754 to John Lee; and in 1764 to Francis Sherborn (son-in-law of John Goodwin). The present lessee is Mr. William Sherborn.

In the old *valors* the rectory of Bedford was rated at 8 marks¹².

⁹ A. a bend between two cottises engrailed S.—on an escutcheon of pretence; A. on a chevron G. between 3 greyhounds' heads erased S. as many bezants—Church.—Mrs. Whitfield was daughter of Dr. Church, the celebrated theological writer.

¹⁰ Inq. ad q. d. 8 Edw. II. No. 122.

¹¹ The account of the rectory from this period is taken from papers obligingly communicated by Dr. Whitfield

¹² See Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

The return to the parliamentary inquiry into the value of ecclesiastical benefices in 1650, states the parsonage (which was then on lease to Mrs. Scott, at the reserved rent of 8l. 13s. 4d.) to be worth 80l. per annum, and mentions another parsonage worth 30l. per annum, the property of Francis Page, and held by him in free socage under the manor of East Greenwich, by fealty only¹³. I cannot learn who is the present owner of this portion of tithes, or indeed that tithes are claimed by any one except the Bishop's lessee.

Newcourt says that a vicarage was ordained and endowed here in 1316, when the rectory was appropriated to the priory of Hounslow; he adds, that 25 acres of glebe belong to the vicarage, as appears by a terrier bearing date 1610¹⁴; the return of the jurors in 1650, states the vicarage glebe to be thirteen acres¹⁵: at present the vicar enjoys only twelve acres, which are arable. In the King's books the vicarage of Bedfont is valued at 6l. 13s. 4d.; the jurors in 1650 valued it at about 29l. per annum: the incumbent was then Mr. Robert Bincks, who is called in the return a constant preaching minister.

The Vicarage.

The patronage of this vicarage, which is in the diocese of London, and in the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, was vested in the prior and convent of Hounslow till the dissolution of that house. It was given with the rectory, in 1590, to the Bishop of London, and his successors.

Advowson.

The present vicar is Henry Whitfield, D.D. collated in 1778, on the death of the Rev. Mr. Gibson.

There is no register of baptisms or marriages of an earlier date than 1695; that of burials commences in 1678.

Parish register.

¹³ Parliamentary surveys in the Archbishop's library at Lambeth.

¹⁴ Repertorium, vol. i. p. 575.

¹⁵ Parliamentary surveys.

BEDFORD.

		Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.	
Comparative state of po- pulation.	1680-9	—	wanting	—	$10\frac{2}{3}$
	1730-9	—	$6\frac{1}{2}$	—	$7\frac{1}{3}$
	1780-9	—	$14\frac{4}{5}$	—	10
	1790-4	—	$14\frac{4}{5}$	—	$11\frac{3}{5}$
	1795-9	—	$20\frac{2}{5}$	—	$12\frac{2}{5}$

In the year 1548 there were 80 *houflyng* people¹⁶ in this parish, as appears by the chantry-roll of that date¹⁷. The present number of houses is about 60, of which 26 are in the hamlet of Hatton. The inhabitants are about 330.

No entry of note occurs in the register, excepting the following instances of longevity :

Instances of
longevity. “ Elizabeth Godfrey, aged 100 years, buried Apl. 21, 1769 ;”
“ Henry Griffin, aged 90, buried Jan. 16, 1783 ;” “ Mary Sim-
“ monds, aged 95, buried June 5, 1785.”

Benefactions. The chantry-roll made in the year 1547, mentions an acre of arable land belonging to this parish ; it was not known by whom it was given, nor for what intent.

There is a parish stock of 83l. 6s. 8d. East India annuities, the interest of which (being 2l. 9s. 10d.) is given to the poor at the discretion of the vicar and churchwardens¹⁸. The sum of 20l. (a part, it is probable, of this stock) was given to the parish in 1631 by Matthew Page.

¹⁶ See note 9. p. 5.

¹⁷ In the Augmentation Office.

¹⁸ From the information of Dr. Whitfield.

C O W L E Y.

IT is not improbable that this place derives its name from the Saxon words *Col leab* or *Col leag*, signifying the Cold Field. The name occurs in many parts of the kingdom.

Cowley lies in the hundred of Elthorne, a mile and a half south-east of Uxbridge, and about fourteen miles and a half distant from London. The parish, which is entirely surrounded by that of Hillingdon, contains about 300 acres of land, of which about two-thirds are arable. The soil is for the most part a fine deep loam, of so rich a nature as to need little manure.

The parish of Cowley is assessed about 60*l.* to the land-tax, which is at the rate of about 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound.

The manor of Cowley, since called Cowley Pecche, or, as it is now spelt, Peachey, was parcel of the ancient possessions of Westminster Abbey. “The Abbot of St. Peter, says the survey of Domesday, holds the manor of Couelie taxed at two hides. The land is one carucate; a hide and a half belongs to the demesne, on which there is one plough. Two villans hold half a hide; and there is one cottar. The meadow-land is equal to half a carucate. There is pasture for the cattle of the manor; pannage for 40 hogs, and a mill of 5*s.* rent. The manor is valued now at 30*s.*; in the reign of King Edward (the Confessor) it was valued at 40*s.* It was, and now is, parcel of the possessions of Westminster Abbey.” Bartholomew Pecche had a grant of free warren in Cowley as early as the year 1253¹. Hubert Pecche died in 1272, seized of a carucate of land in Cowley, valued at 100*s.* per annum, held under the abbot

¹ Cart. 37 Hen. III. m. 7.

and convent of Westminster, by the rent of 30s. leaving a son and heir, Bartholomew, seventeen years of age². In the year 1361, Stephen, son of John Pecche, granted this estate, which had then acquired the name of Cowley Pecche, to John Newman and others, to be held during the life of Mary, relict of Sir John Pecche³. Newman immediately conveyed the manor to Hugh Seagrave, who, by a deed of the same date, granted a yearly rent of 24 marks issuing out of the manor to the said Mary Pecche⁴. Hugh Seagrave continued in possession in 1379, when he enfeoffed John Newman and others in this manor⁵. It soon afterwards became the property of the Charlton family. Sir Thomas Charlton, in 1431, conveyed it to Thomas Warner and others⁶. Robert Warner, Esq. died seised of it, in 1441⁷. His daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married Walter Grene⁸, whose son Sir Robert left an only daughter and heir, Cecilia, married to William Burbage, Esq. whose grandson, Robert Burbage, presented to the rectory of Cowley, in 1562. Anne, daughter and heir of Robert Burbage, married William Goring, Esq. and it is probable that they sold this manor to Gregory Lord Dacre, who presented to the rectory, as lord of the manor, in 1587⁹. In 1629 this manor was the property of John Franklyn¹⁰. About the latter end of the century it came into the Weeden family. Catharine, daughter of John Weeden, Esq. married Henry Sumner Sedley, Esq. who died in 1755. Edward Hilliard, Esq. who is the present

² Esch. 57 Hen. III. No. 4.

³ See Cl. 35 Edw. III. m. 23. d.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Cl. 2 Rich. II. m. 34. d.

⁶ Cl. 9 Hen. VI. m. 6. d.

⁷ Esch. 19 Hen. VI. No. 2.

⁸ The descent here given is taken from a pedigree in No. 1551. Harl. MSS. in the British Museum. By Esch. 20 Edw. IV. No. 57. it appears that *Cecilia*, the relict of *Robert Grene*, died seised of the manor of Cowley Pecche in 1481, leaving a son and heir,

Edward, ten years of age. Robert, the husband of Cecilia, is the same, it is probable, as Sir Robert in the pedigree, the son of Walter. Cecilia might become the heir of Sir Robert, by the death of Edward without issue. Walter Grene lies buried in the south aisle of Hayes church, where there is a monument to his memory, but part of the date is lost.

⁹ Newcourt's repertorium, vol. i. p. 594.

¹⁰ Ibid.

proprietor

proprietor of this manor, purchased one moiety of it in 1786, of Mary Sedley, widow, and her son John Sumner Sedley. In 1789 he purchased the other moiety of John William Ridge, Esq. son of John Ridge, Esq. who married Catherine Sumner Sedley, one of the grand-daughters and devisees of Anne, relict of John Weeden¹¹.

The rent formerly paid out of this manor to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, became vested in the Crown on the dissolution of religious houses. It was granted by Henry VIII. to the Dean and Chapter, but was surrendered by them to the King again in 1547.

The parish-church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a small ancient structure, consisting of a nave and chancel. At the west-end is a wooden turret, with a small spire, built in 1780 at the expence of Mr. Thomas Dagnall. Parish church.

In the chancel are the tombs of Walter Pope, yeoman, (a brass-plate, with a figure of the deceased,) 1502; Jonathan, son of Gilbert Keate, citizen and grocer, 1625; Elizabeth, daughter of William Day, clerk, 1645; Daniel Collins, D.D. Vice-Provost of Eaton College, and rector of Cowley, 1648; Samuel Collins, M.D.¹² (his son), 1685; Mary, relict of Edward Bringhurst, Gent. 1694; Edward, her son, 1719; and the Rev. Benjamin Derby, fifty-two years rector, 1771. In the nave are the tombs of John Booth, 1701; Joseph Booth, 1716; Mr. George Harris, 1706; and Mr. William Stevens, 1765. Against the east-end of the chancel, on the outside, is a tablet, without date, in memory of Charles Jacques, M.A. minister of Uxbridge. Tombs.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Thomas Crutchley, 1656; Edward Hampton, aged 106 years, 1738; Edward Hampton, Gent. 1762; his two grandsons, Thomas Quait, and John Hampton; Tombs in the church-yard.

¹¹ See the purchase-deeds in the register office for Middlesex.

¹² Records in the Augmentation Office.

¹³ Author of the present State of Russia, 8vo. 1671. He resided nine years at the Great Czar's Court.

Lightfoot
the botanist.

Samuel Jacques, furgeon, 1771; William Crofier, Esq. 1772; two of the children of Edward Hilliard, Esq. (by Elizabeth Stafford, only surviving child of William Crofier); Mr. Thomas Dagnall, 1773, and others of the family; Sarah, relict of Luke Pope, 1777; Mr. Caleb Atkinson, 1777; the Rev. John Lightfoot¹⁴, rector of Gotham in Nottinghamshire, and morning lecturer at Uxbridge, æt. 52, 1788; and Hester, relict of Stephen Lightfoot of Newent, in Gloucestershire, 1792.

Rectory.

The rectory of Cowley, which is in the diocese of London, and in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, was rated in the old *valors* at 8 marks¹⁵ per annum; in the King's books it is rated at 11l. In 1650 it was valued at about 70l. per annum, the glebe being 20 acres. Mr. William Beare was then rector¹⁶. The patronage has for several centuries been annexed to the manor of Cowley Peachey: about the year 1330, it is said to have been vested in the heirs of Nicholas de St. German¹⁷.

The present rector is the Rev. Richard Dodd, M. A. instituted in 1771, on the death of Mr. Derby.

Parish register.

The register of baptisms and burials in this parish commences in 1562; that of marriages in 1563.

Comparative state of population.		Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.	
	1580-9	—	$3\frac{3}{10}$	—	$2\frac{7}{10}$
	1630-9	—	$4\frac{9}{10}$	—	$2\frac{7}{10}$
	1730-9	—	$4\frac{1}{2}$	—	$3\frac{9}{10}$
	1780-9	—	$4\frac{3}{5}$	—	$7\frac{4}{5}$
	1790-4	—	$4\frac{1}{5}$	—	$7\frac{2}{5}$
	1795-9	—	$3\frac{4}{5}$	—	$7\frac{1}{5}$

In 1548 there were 36 *houflyng* people¹⁸ in this parish, as appears by the return in the chantry-roll of that date. In 1719 there were

¹⁴ A very ingenious naturalist and author of the *Flora Scotica*.

¹⁵ See Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

¹⁶ Parliamentary Surveys in the Archbishop's library at Lambeth.

¹⁷ Stat. Major. Eccles. de St. Paul.

¹⁸ See note 9. p. 5

109 inhabitants; in 1724, 118; in 1773, 139. The present number of houses is 32, of inhabitants about 180.

In 1603 there were only two burials, in 1625 four; yet the plague was very fatal at Uxbridge both those years. In 1665 there are no entries, the register being imperfect. Plague years.

“ May 17, 1733, — then Barton Booth, of St. Paul’s, Covent Garden, buried.” This eminent tragedian was the son of John Booth, Esq. said to have been descended from an elder branch of the Delamere family. He received his education under Dr. Busby at Westminster school, having been intended for the pulpit; but his inclinations being bent towards the stage, he left his school clandestinely at the age of seventeen, and going over to Ireland in 1698, made his appearance on the Dublin theatre in the character of Oroonoko. Having acquired considerable credit in his profession, he became reconciled to his friends, and returned to England in 1701, when he was engaged at the London theatre under Betterton. Here he continued to increase in reputation till 1712, when his successful performance of the part of Cato in Addison’s tragedy, then first acted, fixed at once his fame and fortune, and established him as the Roscius of his time. He was now, through Lord Bolingbroke’s interest, appointed joint manager of the theatre; a situation which he held till his death. Continued illness prevented him from appearing on the stage after the spring of 1729. Mr. Booth was buried at Cowley, pursuant to directions in his will. Why he chose this place does not appear, unless we suppose Mr. John Booth, who was buried at Cowley in 1701, to have been his father. Barton Booth.

“ Jan. 21, 1773, was buried Mrs. Booth, of Great Russell Street, in London.” This was Mr. Booth’s second wife, Miss Hester Santelow; in her youth, a celebrated actress and dancer. Lord Hervey indeed, in a letter to Cibber, speaks of her as deserving of applause in the latter capacity only; but Cibber himself, in his Apology, ascribes to Mrs. Booth.

her more merit as an actress, particularly in the part of the Fair Quaker of Deal. Her favour with the public was such as to have enabled her to accumulate a considerable fortune previously to her marriage with Mr. Booth; and her salary, whilst his wife, contributed in no small degree towards their joint income, as appears by a passage in his will. After the death of her husband she retired from the stage. A very short time before she died she erected a monument to the memory of Mr. Booth in Westminster Abbey, with the following inscription:

“ In memory of Barton Booth, Esq. descended from the ancient
 “ family of that name, in the county of Lancaster. In his early
 “ youth he was admitted into the collegiate school of Westminster,
 “ under the celebrated Dr. Busby, where he soon discovered and
 “ improved a genius (which favoured by the muse he loved) so hap-
 “ pily combined the expressive powers of action with a peculiar
 “ grace of elocution, as not only procured him the royal patronage,
 “ but the grateful applause of a judicious public. He died in 1733,
 “ in the 54th year of his age, very justly regretted by all who knew
 “ how to estimate abilities in an actor, politeness in a gentleman, or
 “ fidelity in a friend.—This monument is erected A. D. 1772, by
 “ his yet surviving widow, HESTER BOOTH.”—The monument
 is ornamented with a medallion of the deceased.

“ Sarah Dagnall, aged 95, buried Oct. 9, 1795.”

Instance of
longevity.

Benefaction
to the parish-
clerk.

Mr. Barnard Dagnall in 1761, gave to the parish-clerk four acres of land, now worth about 10l. per annum, on condition of his keeping the church clean from dust, and the church-yard clear of weeds and all annoyances.

C R A N F O R D.

THE name of this place is obviously derived from the ford over the small river Crane, where Cranford bridge now is. Etymology.

Cranford lies in the hundred of Elthorne: the church is situated about a mile north of the Bath road, and about thirteen miles from London. The parish is bounded by Hayes and Norwood on the north; by Heston on the east; on the west by Harlington; and on the south by Bedfont. It contains about 500 acres of land, of which about two-thirds are arable. There are about 80 acres of common, being a part of Hounslow-heath. The soil is for the most part a strong loam, intermixed in some places with gravel. Situation.
Boundaries.
Quantity of land.
Soil.

The parish of Cranford is assessed the sum of 106l. 11s. 0½d. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of about 2s. 2d. in the pound. Land-tax.

When the survey of Domesday was taken, there appears to have been only one manor in Cranford, which is thus described: “William, son of Ansculf, holds the manor of Cranford of the King, and it is held under him by Hugh. It is taxed at 5 hides. There are three carucates of arable land, one of which is in demesne, and the villans occupy the others. The priest has one virgate; eight villans hold a virgate each. Two cottars have two acres; and there are three slaves. There is wood sufficient for hedging. The total value of the manor is 60s. per annum. When it came into the present owner’s possession it was only 40s.; but in the reign of King Edward (the Confessor), 100s. Turstan, the King’s Thane, then held it, and could sell it to whom he pleased.” The manor of Cranford was afterwards divided into two, distinguished by the names of Cranford St. John, and Cranford-le-Mote. Manors.

Manor of
Cranford
St. John.

The manor of Cranford St. John was given by John de Cranford to the Knights Templars ¹. Upon the abolition of that order it became vested in the Crown, and so continued in 1310 ². In 1316 Ralph de Monthermer was lord of this manor ³; in 1328, Robert de Swalclyve ⁴. In 1333, Roger, then Bishop of Litchfield, presented to the rectory of Cranford, by reason of the manor being then in his possession ⁵. Before the year 1363 this manor became vested in the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem ⁶.

Manor of
Cranford le
Mote.

The manor of Cranford le Mote was, before the year 1365, the property of the abbot and convent of Thame, who had a charter of free-warren in their lands at Cranford bearing that date ⁷.

Both these manors became vested in the Crown by the dissolution of religious houses, and were granted by King Henry VIII. in 1543, to Henry Lord Windfor ⁸. They continued in the Windfor family till 1594, when Henry, then Lord Windfor, obtained the Queen's licence to alien these manors with the advowson of the church; 12 messuages, 200 acres of arable land, 100 of meadow, 150 of pasture, 50 of wood, 100 of moor, and 200 of heath, in the parishes of Cranford, Heston, Harlington, and East Bedfont, to Thomas Crompton, Esq. Mary his wife, and their heirs ⁹. Before 1603, the manors of Cranford St. John, and Cranford le Mote, became vested in the Crown, and were granted in that year by Queen Elizabeth to Gideon Amondisham or Awnsham, and George Needler, who appear to have been trustees for Robert Knight. The clear yearly value of Cranford St. John was 17l. per annum; Cranford le Mote, 10l. 18s. ¹⁰. In 1604, Sir William Fleetwood joining with Jane his wife, Sir Gideon Awnsham, and others, conveyed the

¹ Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 543.

² Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 594.

³ Nomina Villarum, Harl. MSS. No. 6281.

⁴ Newcourt, p. 595.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Newcourt.

⁷ Cart. 39 and 40 Edw. III. m. 20.

⁸ Fee farm rolls in the Augmentation Office.

⁹ Pat. 36 Eliz. pt. 8. Apl. 2.

¹⁰ Pat. 45 Eliz. pt. 1. Dec. 17.

manor of Cranford, the advowson of the church, &c. to Sir Roger Aston¹¹, who surrendered to the King, and had a new grant, bearing date the same year, to himself, his wife, and their heirs or assigns, of the manor of Cranford St. John, with the advowson of the church, formerly parcel of the possessions of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, to be held under the Crown at the fee-farm rent of 1*l.* 14*s.*; and the manor of Cranford le Mote, heretofore parcel of the possessions of the Abbot and Convent of Thame, to be held by the rent of 20*s.*¹². In 1618, Elizabeth, Lady Berkeley, (relict of Sir Thomas Berkeley, K. B. who died in the lifetime of Henry Lord Berkeley, his father,) purchased these manors for the sum of 7000*l.* of the co-heirs of Sir Roger Aston¹³; and, in 1620, procured a confirmation of them from the Crown¹⁴. They have continued ever since in the Berkeley family, being now the property of Frederick Augustus Earl of Berkeley.

A right of common pasture within the hundred of Isleworth, namely, from Cranford to Twickenham in length, and from Babbe-worth pond (now Babersbridge) to Hounslow in breadth, was granted to the Knights Templars, and their tenants in Cranford, by Edmund Earl of Cornwall, in 1300, and confirmed by King Edward I.¹⁵. A copy of the Earl of Cornwall's charter is inserted in the parish-register. Right of common pasture.

The manor-house of Cranford St. John, situated near the church, is the occasional residence of the Earl of Berkeley. Considerable additions were made to the old mansion by James, Earl of Berkeley, Vice-Admiral of Great Britain. It was the favourite retreat of that distinguished and gallant officer¹⁶. The present house consists only of the buildings which were added by the Vice- Manor-house of Cranford St. John.

¹¹ Pat. 2 Jac. pt. 2. Sept. 1.

¹² Pat. 2 Jac. pt. 19. Dec. 24.

¹³ MS. History of the Berkeley Family in the possession of the present Earl. See also Pat. 14 Jac. pt. 40. Mar. 1.

¹⁴ Pat. 16 Jac. pt. 6. Dec. 3. No. 12.

¹⁵ See Pat. 29 Ed. I. m. 6. The Earl's charter bears date 28 Edw. I.

¹⁶ MS. History of the Berkeley family.

Admiral,

Admiral, the remains of the old mansion having been since pulled down.

Portraits. Among the portraits at Cranford-house are :—James, Earl of Berkeley (the Vice-Admiral); Charles Earl of Berkeley; Sir Maurice Berkeley; John, the first Lord Berkeley of Stratton, (with his wife and one of his sons); Lord Fitzharding; Jocelyn, Earl of Northumberland; Henry, Lord Hunfdon, æt. 66, 1591; Dr. Harvey; Dean Swift; Sir William Temple; his father, Sir John Temple, &c. &c.

Manor-house of Cranford le Mote. The manor-house of Cranford le Mote, which stood within a moted site, about a quarter of a mile to the north-east of the church, was pulled down in the year 1780. This house was, in 1603, the residence of Sir William Fleetwood, receiver of the Court of Wards, as appears by the parish-register. Mr. Noble seems to have been mistaken in placing him at Cranford in Northamptonshire¹⁷.

Parish-church. The parish-church, dedicated to St. Dunstan, is a small building, consisting of a nave and chancel. At the west-end is a plain square tower of flint and stone, the upper part of which has been rebuilt with brick. The nave, which is of brick, was rebuilt in 1716, principally at the expence of Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Berkeley¹⁸.

Monuments. On the north wall of the chancel is the monument of Sir Roger Aston, represented in the annexed plate. Sir Roger Aston was gentleman of the bedchamber to James I. the letters patent for which office were inclosed in his tomb, pursuant to his own directions, as appears by his epitaph. He was master of the great wardrobe. His first wife was Mary Stuart, daughter of Lord Ochiltree, (an antient Scottish Baron, related to the King,) by whom he had four daughters; Margaret, married to Sir Gilbert, son and heir of Sir Richard Houghton of Lancashire; Mary, married to Sir Samuel Peyton, Bart.; Elizabeth, married to Sir Richard Wingfield, Knt.; and Anne, who was unmarried at her father's decease. Mary, Lady Aston, died in 1606. Sir Roger's second wife was Cordelia,

¹⁷ Memoirs of the Cromwells, vol. ii. ¹⁸ Parish register.
p. 352.

daughter

daughter of Sir John Stanhope, by whom he had a son, who died in his infancy. Sir Roger Aston died in 1612. The monument exhibits the arms of Aston with several impalements¹⁹.

On the same wall is the monument of Dr. Fuller, the historian, with the following inscription:—"Hic jacet Thomas Fuller, é collegio Sydneiano in academiâ Cantabrigiense, S.S.T.D. hujus ecclesiæ rector; ingenii acumine, memoriæ felicitate, morum probitate, omnigenâ doctrinâ, (historiâ præsertim,) uti varia ejus summâ æquanimitate composita testantur, celeberrimus. Qui dum viros Angliæ illustres opere posthumo immortalitati consecrare meditatus est, ipse immortalitatem est consecutus, Aug. 15, 1661."—This learned divine and historian was son of the Rev. Thomas Fuller of Aldwinckle, in Northamptonshire, at which place he was born in 1608. At twelve years of age he was sent to Queen's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M. A. in 1628. In 1631, being then of Sidney college, he published his first work, a poem on David's heinous crime and hearty repentance. Upon his entrance into holy orders he became a very popular preacher. His first preferment was a prebend of Salisbury, to which he was appointed in 1631. About 1634 he was presented to the rectory of Broad Winfor, in Dorsetshire. In 1640 he was lecturer at the Savoy. Having distinguished himself in the early part of the civil war, by the loyalty of his discourses, he found it expedient to quit London in 1642, and seek an asylum at Oxford, where the King then was. Soon after this he became chaplain to Lord Hopton, and was in Basinghouse

Dr. Fuller,
the historian
and divine.

¹⁹ I. Per chevron S. & A. in chief two crests O. on a canton of the third, a rose and thistle conjoined, proper.—Aston—impaling the arms of Scotland, within a border compony O. & Az.—Stuart.

II. Aston, impaling, quarterly Erm. & G.—Stanhope.

III. A. three bars S. a label of three points G.—Houghton—impaling Aston.

IV. S. a cross engrailed O. in the first quarter a mullet A. — Peyton—impaling Aston.

V. A. on a bend G. cottised S. three pairs of wings, conjoined, of the field.—Wingfield—impaling Aston.

during

during its first siege by Sir William Waller. In 1647, the rectory of Waltham Abbey was given him by the Earl of Carlisle; and in 1658 that of Cranford, by Lord Berkeley, through whose interest it is supposed, that had he lived longer he would have obtained much higher preferment. His funeral was conducted under the direction, and at the expence, of his noble patron, being attended by at least 200 of the clergy²⁰. Dr. Fuller's principal works are :—The Worthies of England; his Church History; History of the Holy War; Pisgah Sight of Palestine; Abel Redivivus, (or History of Reformers, Bishops, Martyrs, &c.); a History of the University of Cambridge; and a History of Waltham Abbey. His printed sermons are numerous; and he published several ecclesiastical, and some controversial tracts.

Sir Charles
Scarburgh,
the phyfi-
cian.

On the north wall also is the monument of Sir Charles Scarburgh, with the following inscription:—“ Hic jacet Carolus Scarburgh
“ eques auratus, Medicinæ Doct̄or serenissimo Regi Carolo, necnon
“ Jacobo secundo, ac etiam Reginae Mariæ, Daniæ Principibusque
“ Archiatros. Anglorum inter medicos, Hippocrates; inter mathe-
“ maticos, Euclides; suavissimis moribus indutus, omnibus affabilis,
“ cunctis vitæ officiis æquabilis, civis, maritus, pater, amicus opti-
“ mus.—To whose pious memory this marble monument is set up
“ by Lady Scarburgh, reliet to Sir Charles Scarburgh, who, by no
“ violent distemper, but by a gentle and easy decay, departed this
“ life in the 79th year of his age, Feb. 26, 1693.”

Sir Charles Scarburgh was Fellow of Caius college in Cambridge, where, in conjunction with Seth Ward, he read lectures in the mathematics. He afterwards took the degree of M.D. and settled in London, where he read lectures in Anatomy many years at Surgeons-hall. He was knighted in 1669; and, at the same time, ap-

²⁰ Biograph. Brit. (from a life of Dr. Fuller).

pointed physician to the King. Sir Charles Scarborough's works published in his lifetime were, A Treatise on Trigonometry; a compendium of Lily's Grammar; and an Elegy on Abraham Cowley. In 1705, his son published his translation of Euclid in folio.

On the south wall of the chancel are monuments of the Berkeley family.—1. Elizabeth, relict of Sir Thomas Berkeley, K. B. (son of Henry, the eleventh Lord Berkeley); she was daughter and heir of George Lord Hunfdon, and grand-daughter of William Carey, who married one of the coheirs of Thomas Bullen, Earl of Wiltshire. The effigies of the deceased, in a shroud, well executed in alto relievo of white marble, is placed over the tomb upon a black slab²¹. Lady Berkeley died in 1635.—2. George Lord Berkeley, her son,—“ Here lyeth the body of George, Baron of Berkeley, Mowbray, Seagrave, and Bruce, K. B. who departed this life the 10th day of August, A. D. 1658. He married Elizabeth, second daughter and coheir of Sir Michael Stanhope of Sudbury, in the county of Suffolk, Knt. by whom he had issue, Charles, Elizabeth, and George. Charles, drowned in his passage to France, January 27, 1641; Elizabeth, married to Edward Coke, Esq. grand-child and heir of Sir Edward Coke, Knt. sometime Lord Chief Justice of both benches; she died, Nov. 9, A. D. 1661, and lieth buried at Heigham in Norfolk; and George Lord Berkeley, now living. This deceased Lord, besides the nobility of his birth, and the experience he acquired by foreign travels, was very eminent for the great candour and ingenuity of his disposition, his singular bounty and affability to his inferiors,

Monuments
of the Berke-
ley family.

²¹ The arms on this monument are, I. Quarterly—1. G. a chevron between 10 crosses patée (six above and four below) Arg.—Berkeley.—2. G. three lions pass. O.—Mowbray.—3. Checky O. & Az.—Warren—4. G. a lion ramp. Arg.—Fitzalan.

II. Quarterly—1. A. on a bend S. three roses of the field—Carey. 2. Quarterly France and England within a border compony Ar. & Az.—Somerset. 3. G. a fesse between 6 crofs crofslets O.—Beauchamp. 4. Ar. a chevron G. between three bulls' heads erased S.—Bullen.

“ and his readines (had it been in his power) to have obliged all
 “ mankind ”.— 3. George, the first Earl of Berkeley — “ Here
 “ lyeth the body of George Earl of Berkeley, Viscount Dursley,
 “ Baron of Berkeley, Mowbray, Seagrave, and Bruce, who had
 “ the honour to be a Privy-Counsellor to King Charles II. and
 “ to King James ; eminent for his affability, charity, and generosity.
 “ He married Elizabeth, one of the coheireffes of John Maffing-
 “ beard, Esq. of the family of the Maffingbeards in Lincolnshire.
 “ He departed this life the 14th of October 1698, ætat. 71, in hopes
 “ of a blessed resurrection; for the merciful shall obtain mercy ”.—
 This Earl of Berkeley made a present of Sir Robert Coke’s valuable
 library to Sion college.

On the chancel floor are the tombs of Nicholas, son of Thomas
 Bownell, and brother of Mardocheus Bownell, rector of Cranford,
 1581 (there is a figure in brass of the deceased); Thomas, son of
 Richard Fownes, Esq. of Stepleton, in Dorsetshire, by Elizabeth,
 daughter of Gabriel Armstrong, Esq. of Remston, in Nottingham-
 shire, 1673; the Rev. Henry Head, M. A. rector of Cranford, 1750;
 and Mr. William Webley, 1779.

On the north wall of the nave is a monument, ornamented with
 a medallion of the deceased in white marble, to the memory of
 William Smythe, Esq. who married Elizabeth, daughter of George
 Earl of Berkeley, and died in 1720²². There are memorials for Mr.
 William Hird, 1760; Mr. John Gregory²⁵, 1793, and others of his
 family.

²² On this monument are the arms of Berkeley only.

²³ Arms.—Berkeley impaling Az. three cinquefoils O. in chief a boar of the second charged with a cross formée G.—Maffingbeard—the same coat is repeated on an escutcheon of pretence.

²⁴ Arms—S. on a chevron engrailed be-

tween 6 crosses patée fichée O. three fl. de lis az. each charged with a plate, impaling Berkeley.

²⁵ Arms—O. two bars az. in chief a lion passant of the last, impaling, A. on a bend G. between three pellets, as many swans, proper—born by Clarke.

On the south wall is a monument in memory of Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Field, Knt. and wife of Pelfant Reeves, Esq. (son of Arthur Reeves by Anne, daughter of Sir Eusebius Pelfant of Cadeby, in Leicestershire,) 1727; and Elizabeth, second wife of Pelfant Reeves, (daughter of Robert Oglethorpe, by Mary, niece and heir of Thomas Biggs,) 1729²⁶. On the floor are the tombs of Pelfant, son of the Rev. Wingfield Bufwell of Cadeby, 1727; and Alice, wife of George Hubbert, 1752.

The rectory of Cranford, which is in the diocese of London, and in the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, is rated in the old *valors* at 8 marks per annum²⁷, in the King's books at 16l. In the return of the jurors to the parliamentary inquiry in 1650, it is valued at 80l. per annum, the glebe being described as 15 acres. Mr. Ashford was then rector²⁸. The patronage has always been vested in the lord of the manor of Cranford St. John.

The rectory.

Dr. Fuller, of whom mention has already been made, was presented to this rectory by George Lord Berkeley, March 3, 1657-8²⁹. He died in 1661, and was succeeded by the celebrated mathematician and philosopher, John Wilkins, afterwards Bishop of Chester. It was the singular good fortune of this prelate, that his talents attracted the notice, and secured the patronage of persons of the most opposite principles. He had married Cromwell's sister, and had been preferred during his usurpation to the wardenship of Wadham college, vacant by the ejection of a loyalist; yet immediately after the restoration he was presented to this rectory by Lord Berkeley,

Rectors.
Dr. Fuller.
Bishop Wilkins.

²⁶ Arms—I. G. a chevron vairé O. & Az. between three roses A.—Reeves, impaling, S. a chevron engrailed between three garbs A.—Field.

II. Reeves, impaling, A. a chevron between three boars' heads coupéd S.—Ogle-

thorpe.—The same coat is repeated on an escutcheon of pretence.

²⁷ See Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

²⁸ Parliamentary Surveys in the Archbishop's library at Lambeth.

²⁹ Committees' books at Lambeth, vol. xxxiv. p. 203.

who had been strongly attached to the King's party. In 1662 he vacated Cranford, being presented to the vicarage of St. Lawrence Jewry by the Crown; and, in 1668, he was promoted to the Bishopric of Chester. Dr. Wilkins was one of the first council of the Royal Society. His principal works were, Discourses concerning the World in the Moon, and a new Planet; "Mercury, or the Secret Messenger;" "Mathematical Magic;" "An Essay towards a real character and a philosophical language;" and Discourses on the Gift of Preaching, on the Beauty of Providence, on the Gift of Prayer; and the Principles and Duties of Natural Religion. Bishop Wilkins died in 1672³⁰.

The present rector of Cranford is the Rev. John Hoskins, instituted in 1772, on the resignation of the Rev. Augustus Thomas Hupfman.

Parish register.

The earliest date of the register of baptisms and marriages in this parish is 1564, that of burials 1572.

	Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.		
Comparative state of population.	1580-9	—	$3\frac{2}{10}$	—	imperfect.
	1630-9	—	$3\frac{4}{5}$	—	$2\frac{1}{10}$
	1680-9	—	4	—	$4\frac{3}{5}$
	1730-9	—	$5\frac{1}{10}$	—	$7\frac{3}{10}$
	1780-9	—	$6\frac{2}{10}$	—	$7\frac{3}{5}$
	1790-4	—	$6\frac{3}{5}$	—	$7\frac{3}{5}$
	1795-9	—	6	—	5

In 1547 the number of *houflynge* people³¹ was 60³². The present number of houses is 33, of inhabitants about 180.

³⁰ Anth. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. col. 505, 506.

³² Chantry roll in the Augmentation Office.

³¹ See note 9, p. 5.

Extracts from the Register.

“ Jane, daughter of Sir Oliver Lambert, baptized, Jan. 3,
“ 1598-9.”

“ Mary Stewart, the daughter of Andrew Stewart, Baron of
“ Ockeltree, in Scotland, and wife to Sir Roger Afton, lord of the
“ manor of Cranford, was buried the 22d of March 1603-4. Sir
“ Roger Afton, buried May 28, 1612.”

“ Mr. Thomas Fleetwood (son of Sir William Fleetwood) and
“ Ann Gibbs, married Ap. 2, 1604.”

“ Elizabeth, Lady Berkeley, buried Apl. 25, 1635; the Right
“ Hon. the Lord George Berkeley, Aug. 6, 1658.—Charles, son
“ of Sir Charles Berkeley, K. B. born June 17, 1679.”—Sir
Charles succeeded to the Earldom in 1698, when Charles, his eldest
son, became Viscount Dursley. Lord Dursley died under age of
the small-pox, and was buried at Cranford, June 1, 1699.—“ Lady
“ Elizabeth Smythe, buried Apl. 4, 1681,” daughter of George,
the first Earl of Berkeley, and wife of William Smythe, Esq. of the
Temple.—“ The Hon. George Berkeley, buried Oct. 18, 1694.”
—Prebendary of Westminster, and second son of George Earl of
Berkeley.—“ The Right Hon. George Earl of Berkeley, buried
“ Oct. 1698.”—The thirteenth Lord Berkeley, and the first Earl,
having been raised to that dignity in 1679.—“ Elizabeth, daughter
“ of William Pulteney, Esq. and the Lady Arabella, his wife,
“ (daughter of George Earl of Berkeley,) baptized July 26, 1701.”—
“ The Lady Theophila Nelson,” (daughter of George Earl of Berke-
ley, and wife of the pious Robert Nelson, Esq. author of ‘ the
Feasts and Fasts of the Church of England,’) “ buried Jan. 31,
“ 1706-7.”—“ The Right Hon. Elizabeth Countess of Berkeley,
“ buried Dec. 10, 1708,”—daughter of John Maffingbeard, and
relict

Notes relat-
ing to the
Berkeley
family.

relict of George Earl of Berkeley.—“ The Hon. Louisa Carolina
 “ Berkeley, daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Berkeley,
 “ buried March 6, 1720-1,”—daughter of James Earl of Berkeley,
 by Lady Louisa, daughter of Charles Duke of Richmond. “ The
 “ Lady Theophila Ingoldfby, buried Aug. 4, 1721,” wife of Sir
 William Ingoldfby, Bart. and daughter of Lady Theophila Berkeley,
 by her first husband, Sir Kingsmill Lucy, Bart. —“ The Hon.
 “ George Berkeley, (youngest son of Charles, second Earl of Berke-
 “ ley,) and the Right Hon. Henrietta, Countess Dowager of
 “ Suffolk, (relict of Charles, the ninth Earl, and daughter of Sir
 “ Henry Hobart,) married June 26, 1735.” —The Right Hon.
 “ Arethusa, Lady Clifford, daughter of George Earl of Berkeley,
 “ buried Feb. 17, 1742-3.”—She married Charles Boyle, Lord
 Clifford of Laneshorough, son of Richard Earl of Burlington.—“ The
 “ Right Hon. Augustus Earl of Berkeley, and the Hon. Elizabeth
 “ Drax, married May 7, 1744.—James, son of the Right Hon.
 “ Augustus Earl of Berkeley, and Elizabeth, baptized. July 26,
 “ 1747; buried June 21, 1748; Georgiana Augusta, daughter of
 “ the Right Hon. Augustus Earl of Berkeley, and Elizabeth, bap-
 “ tized Oct. 14, 1749.” —His present Majesty, and the Princess
 Augusta, in person, and the Countess of Middlesex, were
 sponsors. Lady Georgiana Berkeley is now Countess Dowager
 of Granard.

“ The Lady Covell was buried the 8th day of November,
 “ 1660.”

Three chil-
 dren at a
 birth.

“ — Finch, wife of — Finch, being delivered of three
 “ children, two of them were baptized; one called Faith, and the
 “ other Hope; and the third was intended to be called Charity, but
 “ died unbaptized. The two were baptized the 22d day of Feb.
 “ 1666, but they died, and were all buried together the next day,
 “ being the 23d day of February, 1666-7.”

The

The chantry-roll ³³ mentions three acres of arable land given for the repairs of the church. Benefac-
tions.

A house, containing four rooms and four bed-places, was built at the expence of the parish for the reception of paupers in 1776. Lord Berkeley gave half an acre of ground for the site.

Mr. John Dowfet, in 1722, gave a rent-charge of 20 s. per annum, to be distributed in bread among the poor of this parish.

An acre and a half of land, which is let at 1 l. 5 s. per annum, was given to the poor by some benefactor, now unknown.

³³ In the Augmentation Office, bearing date 1547.

D R A Y T O N.

Situation. **T**HIS parish, which is sometimes distinguished by the name of West-Drayton, lies in the hundred of Elthorne, about two miles north of the Bath road, and sixteen miles from London. It is

Boundaries. bounded by Hillingdon on the north; by Harlington on the east; by Harmondsworth on the south; and on the west by the river Coln, which separates it from Iver, in Buckinghamshire. I have not been able to ascertain the quantity of land in this parish. About three parts out of four are arable. The soil is for the most part a strong red loam.

The Grand Junction canal passes through a part of this parish.

Land-tax. The parish of Drayton is assessed the sum of 223l. 10s. 9d. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of nearly three shillings in the pound.

Manor of West Drayton. The manor of Drayton, or West-Drayton, was given, or confirmed, to the church of St. Paul's, by King Athelstan in 989. In his charter this estate is called ten manfes at *Drægtun*'. It is thus described in the survey of Domesday:—"The Canons of St. Paul hold the
 " manor of Draitone, which was always taxed at 10 hides. The
 " arable land is 6 carucates. Five hides belong to the demesne, on
 " which there is only one plough. The villans have 5 ploughs.
 " There are 8 villans who hold two hides; 6 bordars who have
 " 30 acres; two cottars who have 4 acres, and one bordar who has
 " 5 acres; there is a small mill² rented at 13s. 5d. The meadow
 " is

¹ Lib. L. in the Chapter-house at St. Paul's, fol. 3.

² It appears by an inquisition taken in 1587, that there were then two corn-mills

and a malt-mill under one roof. Drayton mills continued to be parcel of the demesne of the manor till 1772, when they were sold by the present Earl of Uxbridge, (together

“ is equal to one carucate. There is pasture for the cattle of the
 “ manor—a pool rented at 32d.—The whole value is 6l. per
 “ annum. In King Edward (the Confessor’s) time it was 8l. This
 “ manor was and is part of the demefnes of the church of St.
 “ Paul’s.” A subsequent survey, bearing date 1181, says, “ The
 “ manor of Drayton was taxed in the time of Henry I. and Wil-
 “ liam the Dean, at ten hides, as it still is. It paid then 5 s. to the
 “ sheriff; but since the war, 10s. which is paid by Theodore, the
 “ lessee; besides which, it pays 11 s. for the right of frank-pledge.
 “ It now pays two full rents to the canons with lent silver. Of the
 “ ten hides above mentioned, two were in demefne, one appropriated
 “ for the purchase of vestments for the church³, and seven in assize.
 “ The one appropriated for the purchase of vestments was always
 “ taxed with the other nine, and still is⁴.” Another survey taken
 early in the ensuing century, calls the manor of Drayton 9 hides,
 and defines the virgate as containing, according to the custom of
 this manor, 16 acres. The manor of Drayton is said to have been
 exempt from all suit of hundred or county, and all payments to the
 King or his officers. The mill on the Colne is said to be worth 40 s.
 per annum⁵. In 1314 there was an immunity granted to the Dean
 and Chapter of St. Paul, that no purveyor of the King should
 take corn within certain of their manors, of which Drayton was
 one⁶. This manor continued in the possession of the Dean and
 Chapter till the year 1547, when King Henry VIII. having ob-
 tained it in exchange for other lands, granted it to Sir William
 Paget, (afterwards created Lord Paget of Beaufert,) and Anne his
 wife⁷. On the attainder of Thomas Lord Paget, in 1587, it be-

gether with four freehold cottages,) to Mrs. Elizabeth Mills, paper-maker, of whose son and devisee, Mr. Allen Mills, they were purchased by the present proprietor, Mr. Nicholas Mercer, mealman. (From the information of Fysh De Burgh, Esq.)

³ *Terra in scotlanda*—Terra cujus proventus

vestibus emendis assignati sunt.—Gloss. mediæ Latinitatis.

⁴ Regist. Decani & Cap. lib. B. fol. 27.

⁵ Book of Inquisitions of Manors in the Chapter House.

⁶ Newcourt’s Repertorium, vol. i. p. 597.

⁷ Pat. 37 Hen. VIII. pt. 13. Apl. 15.

came forfeited to the Crown, and was granted the same year to Sir Christopher Hatton for life⁸. Having reverted to the Crown, the Queen, in 1592, demised it, for 21 years, to George Carey⁹, afterwards Lord Hunfdon; and in 1597 (Thomas Lord Paget being then dead) she granted the reversion to his son William¹⁰, who afterwards recovered, by act of parliament, the remainder of his father's estates, and the title. From him this manor descended to Henry the late Earl of Uxbridge, who died without issue and intestate, in 1769, when it devolved, together with the barony of Paget, to Henry Bailey, Esq. his cousin and heir at law, who assumed the name of Paget; and in 1784 was created Earl of Uxbridge. In 1786 he sold this manor to Fysh De Burgh, Esq. ¹¹, lately deceased, whose widow, Mrs. Easter De Burgh, is the present proprietor.

The right of free-warren in this manor, which was granted to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's in 1316¹², was confirmed to Sir William Paget in 1549¹³.

Customs of
the manor.

The fines within this manor are certain; being two years lord's rent for the admittance of copyholders on descent, and four years rent on surrender, as settled by an indenture enrolled in Chancery, bearing date 1651.

By an inquisition, bearing date 1587, it appears that there were then only two freeholders, and 54 copyholders. The quit-rents amounted to 9l. 16s. 7d. including 9s. 4d. (being 2d. from each tenant) paid to the lord for the liberty of fishing three days in the week; namely, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. The copyholders have a piece of land containing 38 acres, called Towney Mead, appropriated according to their respective rights, and a piece of Lammas land, containing about three acres and a half.

⁸ Pat. 29 Eliz. pt. 3. July 3.

⁹ Pat. 35 Eliz. pt. 9. Nov. 20.

¹⁰ Fee-farm rolls in the Augmentation Office.

¹¹ From the information of Mr. De Burgh,

to whom I was indebted for several other particulars relating to this manor and parish.

¹² Cart. 9 Edw. II. m. 31.

¹³ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 597.

The rental of the manor of Drayton in 1713, was 40*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; the quit-rents were then 10*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* ¹⁴.

The old mansion belonging to the Paget family, being the site of the manor, adjoined the church-yard. It was built, as is supposed, by Sir William Paget, and was pulled down by the late Earl of Uxbridge, about the year 1750. The present Earl, in 1773, sold the site of the mansion and gardens, the lofty walls of which are yet remaining, to Mr. Timothy Marshall, who is the present proprietor.

The present manor-house, being the residence of Mrs. De Burgh, was some time since the property of Lord Boston, and lately of William Cholwich, Esq.

Within this parish is a small manor belonging to the Bishop of London, which by the name of "the manor of Drayton, with lands and hereditaments in Drayton and Colham," then lately the property of William Waynesford, servant of Margaret Queen of England, attainted, was granted in 1462 to Thomas Burgh ¹⁵, (esquire of the body to Edward IV.) to be held by fealty. In 1476 Sir Thomas Burgh conveyed this manor to Thomas, Bishop of Lincoln, and Lord Chancellor; Edward, Bishop of Carlisle, and others ¹⁶. This manor was given by Edward VI. to the Bishop of Westminster, who surrendered it again into the hands of that monarch in 1550 ¹⁷. The King granted it the same year to the Bishop of London and

Bishop of London's manor.

¹⁴ Papers in the possession of Lord Boston.

¹⁵ Pat. 2 Edw. IV. pt. 1. m. 4.

¹⁶ Pat. 15 Edw. IV. pt. 1. m. 1.—Between this period and that of Edward VI.'s grant, I find an estate called the *manor* of Drayton, with lands in Drayton, Colham, Hillingdon, and Uxbridge, to have been (*Annos* 1492) the property of Ralph Boteler.—The recital of a deed of that date (among the records belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster) states, that John Atte Brok, and John Atte Mulle, had granted it to Ralph Atte Merke and Agnes his wife, with

reversion after their death, and that of Joan their daughter and heir, (who appears to have married into the Boteler family,) John her son, and William brother of John, to Ralph Boteler son of the said William.—If this be the same manor mentioned above, it became vested in the Crown before 1550.

¹⁷ Records in the Augmentation Office.—The deed describes it as a manor, or capital messuage, in Drayton, with all the lands to the said manor or messuage belonging, lying in Drayton, Stanwell, Colham, and Iver.

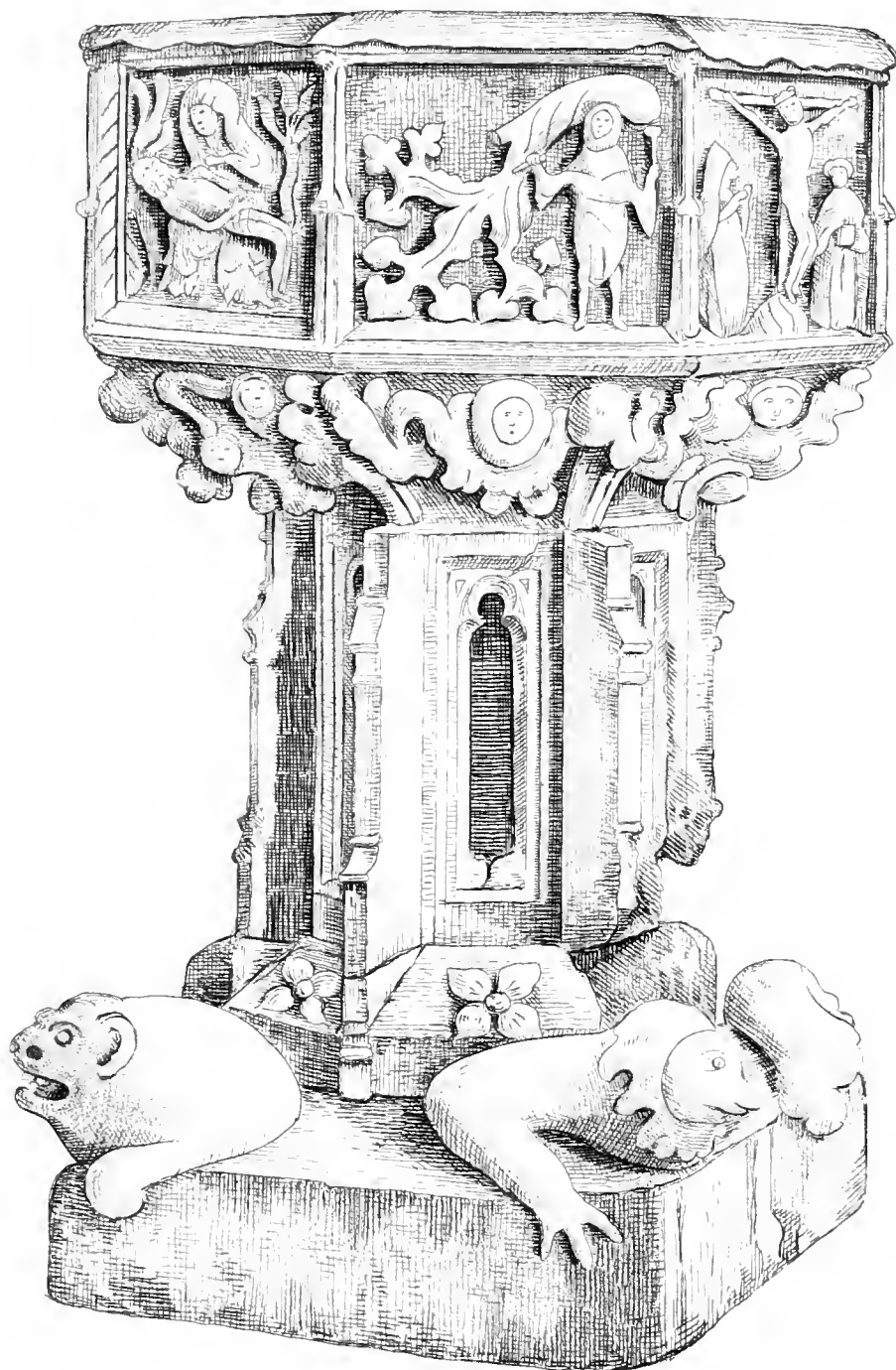
his successors¹⁶, in whom it is still vested. This manor is now united with that of Colham-Garden in Hillingdon.—Courts are held occasionally; but its jurisdiction is very limited. It pays a quit-rent of 20 s. 3 d. per annum to the manor of Drayton. The demefne lands are held under the Bishop on lives. About the latter end of the last century the lease was vested in Aaron Kinton, Esq. whose only child Catherine married James Eckerfall, Esq. On the death of Mr. Eckerfall in 1753 (his wife having died without issue in 1712) the lease of this estate devolved to John Orme of Long Acre, coach-maker, nephew and heir at law of Aaron Kinton. After the death of Mr. Orme his family sold the lease to Robert Chitter, Gent. who disposed of the estate in lots, by auction, in 1785. The late Earl Ferrers purchased the mansion, (sometimes called Boroughs, or Burroughs, from its ancient owner Sir Thomas Burgh, but in the particulars of sale described as the manor-house of Drayton,) with about 8 acres adjoining, for the sum of 503 l. The remainder (with the lands belonging to the manor of Colham-Garden in Hillingdon, being in the whole 127 acres) was purchased by the late William Gill, Esq. Alderman of London, whose widow is the present lessee. Burroughs is now the residence of Lieutenant-General Arabin, who has lately purchased it of the Ferrers family.

Rowtheys.

There was formerly a capital mansion in this parish, with a considerable estate annexed, called Rowtheys, stated in an inquisition of the manor (taken in 1587) to have been formerly the property of John Burnell, Esq. and then of Roger Daye, Esq. The latter sold it to Richard Perkins, Gent. in whose family it continued till 1762, when Mr. James Perkins sold the mansion, with some adjoining lands, to Brabazon Ellis, Esq. and the remainder of the estate (98 acres) to Mr. William Ball, uncle of the present

¹⁶ Pat. 4 Edw. VI. pt. 4. Apl. 12.

proprietor.



Font in Drayton Church.

proprietor. Mr. Ellis fold the house in 1774 to John Dawson, Esq. In 1778 it was burnt down. The site was purchased by Mr. Johnson, who has lately built a small house upon the premises.

The parish-church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a gothic structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles. At the west end is an embattled tower of flint and stone. The font is represented in the annexed plate. On the side there shown are represented the crucifixion; our Lady of pity, and a sculptor at work on some foliage. The compartments on the other side exhibit angels holding plain shields.

Parish Church.

In the east window of the chancel are the following coats of arms:—Arg. two bars G. on a canton of the second a cinquefoil O.—and S. on a cross engrailed A. 5 lions passant of the field.—Paget.

On the north wall of the chancel is a tablet recording a benefaction of Sir George Carey, Lord Hunsdon, who was lessee of the manor, and occasionally resided at Drayton. He died in 1603. On the south wall is an elegant monument of white marble, by Bacon, in memory of Fysh De Burgh, Esq.¹⁹, Lieutenant in the Guards, (only son of the late Fysh De Burgh, Esq. lord of the manor,) who died of a fever, brought on in consequence of his exertions whilst assisting with his men to put the Tower of London into a state of defence in the month of January 1793.

Monument of Fysh De Burgh.

On the same wall is the monument of Rupert Billingsley, Esq.²⁰, Captain of the Royal George, who died in 1720; and his wife, Mary, daughter of Richard Dalton, who died in 1727. On the floor is the tomb (with a figure in brass of the deceased) of John

Various monuments.

¹⁹ Arms—Az. three fl.-de-lis Erm.—The late Mr. De Burgh, whose name was Coppinger, had leave, under the King's sign manual, to assume the name and arms of De Burgh, in consequence of his descent from that family, by the intermarriage of his ancestor Francis Coppinger, Esq. with Frances, daughter of the last Lord Burgh. Mr. De Burgh's only daughter, Catherine,

her husband, James Godfrey Lill, Esq. and their issue, are required by her father's will to take the name and use the arms of De Burgh only.

²⁰ Arms—A. a cross S. voided of the field, 5 étoiles in cross between four lions rampant of the second, impaling, A. three lozenges G. each charged with a saltier of the field.—Dalton.

Goode, some time Fellow of Magdalen college in Oxford, an eminent physician, who died in 1581. He married Joan, daughter of Edward Clinton, Alderman of Oxford.

In the nave, are the tombs of Richard Roos, mercer and citizen of London, 1406; Robert Machel, Gent. servant to Lord Paget, (with a figure in brass of the deceased,) 1557; and Mr. George Cowdry, 1775.

On the east wall of the fourth aisle is the monument of Jane, daughter of Richard Dalton, and second wife of James Eckerfall, Esq.²¹, 1729. On the south wall is a brass tablet in memory of John Burnell, Gent. officer of the cellar—(the remainder of the inscription is concealed by a pew). On the same wall is a monument in memory of James Eckerfall, Esq.²², clerk of the kitchen to Queen Anne and George I. 1753; and Catherine, his first wife, daughter of Aaron Kinton, Esq. (ætat. 19), 1712. On the floor are the tombs of Mrs. Clarges Spriggins, 1784; Catherine, wife of Mr. Edward Robarts, 1791, and Christian Zincke, Esq. 1795.

The old church-yard exchanged for a new burial-ground by act of parliament.

In the year 1550 Sir William Paget procured an act of parliament for exchanging the church-yard of this parish, containing three roods of land, for a piece of ground containing one acre, at the town's end; which, by the said act, was appropriated as a cemetery for ever for the use of this parish²³. The church-yard was in consequence of this act inclosed within Sir William Paget's garden-wall, free ingress and egress to and from the parish-church being reserved to the vicar and inhabitants.

Tombs in the burial-ground.

In the said cemetery, which lies about a furlong to the east of the church, are the tombs of Mary Courthope, 1729; Thomas Skipp, citizen of London, 1754; Mrs. Phillis East, 1770; William Woods, Gent. 1776; Mr. John Hubbard, 1788; and Frances,

²¹ Arms—A. a bend between 6 martlets G. impaling Dalton.

²² Arms—Eckerfall impaling quarterly 1 & 4.—O. two bars G. in chief two mullets of the last.—Kinton—2 & 3.—A. on a

mount, a castle G. on a chief az. a sun in splendor between 2 estoiles O. a base barry wavy of six Az. & Arg.

²³ From papers in the possession of the late Mr. De Burgh.

wife of Jeffreyson Holland, attorney, 1790. There is a vault also made in 1749, by John Jacob of Rolls Buildings, Fetter Lane, for the burial-place of himself and Elizabeth his wife, "and for them "two only."

The impropriate rectory of Drayton has always been held with the manor. In a survey, made about the year 1245, the church of Drayton is said to have had 22 acres of arable land and one of meadow, and to have been entitled to a third of the tithes of the demesnes. The church paid a mark per annum to the church of St. Paul. In the old *valors* it is rated at 6 marks²⁴: in 1587 it was valued at 20l. per annum. The vicarage is rated in the King's books at 13l. 6s. 8d. When the manor and rectory were demised to Sir Christopher Hatton, in 1587, he was to pay 40s. per annum to the vicar for the small tithes of the demesnes, and 40s. more for his better maintenance. An inquisition of the same date states the glebe belonging to the vicar to be eighteen acres, for which he paid a quit-rent of 40s. to the lord of the manor. In 1650 this vicarage was valued at 30l. per annum²⁵. In 1755 it was consolidated with Harmondsworth. Till that period the advowson had been annexed to the manor. Henry, the late Earl of Uxbridge, sold the advowson of the consolidated vicarages in the year last mentioned to the Rev. George Booth, who, in 1756, aliened to Thomas Ives. From him, in 1760, it passed to George Harveft, and from Mr. Harveft, in 1776, to Culling Smith, Esq. In 1785 it was purchased of Mr. Smith by Mr. Buft; who, in 1786, sold it to Mr. John Hubbard. It was lately the property²⁶ of his son, the Rev. John Hubbard, and is now vested in the Rev. Dawson Warren.

Rectory and vicarage.

The advowson.

Before the consolidation of the two vicarages Drayton was in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul, and Har-

²⁴ See Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

²⁵ Parliamentary Surveys in the Archbishop's library at Lambeth.

²⁶ For the descent of the advowson to this period I am indebted to William Bray, Esq. F. S. A.

mondsworth

mondsworth within the diocese of London. The vicarages being consolidated, the jurisdiction is now alternately in the Bishop and in the Dean and Chapter. The present vicar is the Rev. John Theodosius Langhorne, LL.B. instituted in 1796, on the resignation of Mr. Hubbard.

Parish register.

The earliest register of baptisms in this parish is 1568; that of marriages and burials 1570.

Comparative state of population.		Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.
1585-9	—	$9\frac{4}{5}$	—	$4\frac{4}{5}$
1630-9	—	$9\frac{3}{5}$	—	$9\frac{4}{5}$
1680-9	—	$9\frac{7}{10}$	—	$10\frac{1}{10}$
1730-9	—	$12\frac{3}{10}$	—	$8\frac{4}{5}$
1780-9	—	$11\frac{1}{2}$	—	12
1790-4	—	$10\frac{1}{5}$	—	$12\frac{4}{5}$
1795-9	—	$10\frac{1}{5}$	—	$8\frac{4}{5}$

In 1548 the number of *houflyng* people²⁷ was 130. The present number of houses is about 100; of inhabitants, about 650.

The number of burials in 1603 was 10; in 1625, six; and in 1665, only three.

Extracts from the Register.

“ The Lady Allin, buried Jan. 8, 1586-7.”

Notes relating to the Paget family and their alliances.

William Lord Paget, the Secretary.

“ The Lady Anne Paget, buried Jan. 19, 1586-7.”—Anne, relict of William the first Lord Paget, daughter and sole heir of Henry Preston, Esq. of Preston in Yorkshire. Her husband, who was the founder of his family, and a statesman of great eminence, was buried at Drayton in 1563 (before the commencement of any register now extant). This nobleman owed his advancement to Bishop Gardiner, in whose family he was brought up. After hav-

²⁷ See note 9, p. 5.

ing been employed in various negotiations abroad, he was made Secretary of State, which office he enjoyed during a great part of the reign of Henry VIII. to whose will he was executor, and the beginning of that of Edward VI. In 1551, he experienced a great reverse of fortune through the intrigues of the Duke of Northumberland, by whose influence he was imprisoned, divested of the order of the Garter, and heavily fined. He was restored to all his honors by Queen Mary, and made Lord Privy Seal. Upon Queen Elizabeth's accession, he retired from the public service²⁸. His son, Henry, the second Lord Paget, who was buried at Drayton in 1569, directed by his will, that a convenient tomb should be erected over the grave of his father and mother, and over his own grave in this church; but it does not appear that his will in this respect was ever fulfilled. He bequeathed the furniture at Drayton as an heir-loom with the house; and, by a codicil, bearing date 1568, gave all his right and term in certain woods, called Great-hedge, in the parish of Ickenham, and the parsonage of Harmondsworth, (after the decease of his mother,) to such as at the time of her decease should inherit the manor of West Drayton, for the better maintenance of hospitality in the mansion there²⁹.

“ Thomas, son of the Right Hon. William Lord Paget, baptized “ Jan. 12, 1614-5.”—He died unmarried, and was buried at Drayton, Jan. 4, 1649-50, being then Col. Paget.—Dorothy, daughter of Lord Paget, buried Sept. 27, 1626; the Right Hon. William Lord Paget, Aug. 30, 1628; Margaret, daughter of William Lord Paget, was married at Drayton to Sir William Hicks, Bart. Sept. 8, 1625. Michael, a son of this marriage, was baptized at Drayton, Sept. 4, 1634, and buried the next day. Katherine, third

²⁸ Collins's Peerage, edit. 1768, vol. iv. p. 315-324. ²⁹ Ibid. p. 326.

daughter of the said Lord Paget, was married at Drayton, Aug. 19, 1641, to Sir Anthony Irby. Henry, a son of this marriage, was baptized at Drayton, May 14, 1642, and buried Oct. 1643. Philip, son of Sir Simon Harcourt, by Anne daughter of William Lord Paget, was baptized at Drayton, Dec. 15, 1638; Mary, Mar. 21, 1639-40: she was buried the same day. Walter, son of Sir William Waller, (the celebrated parliamentary General,) by Anne, relict of Sir Simon Harcourt, was buried at Drayton, Dec. 3, 1654.

“ Henry, son of William Lord Paget, buried Sept. 15, 1635.—
 “ Letitia, his daughter, baptized Sept. 21, 1636.”—She married Richard Hampden, Esq. of Hampden. “ Effex, daughter of Lord
 “ Paget, buried Oct. 18, 1639; Lady Frances, wife of William
 “ Lord Paget, buried Nov. 12, 1672.”—She was eldest daughter of Henry Rich, Earl of Holland.—“ Mrs. Anne, daughter of Wil-
 “ liam Lord Paget, buried Mar. 7, 1673-4; the Right Hon. Wil-
 “ liam Lord Paget, buried Nov. 7, 1678;” William, son of Henry (afterwards Sir Henry) Ashurst, by Diana, daughter of the said Lord Paget, was baptized at Drayton, Aug. 16, 1673.—“ Frances,
 “ daughter of William Paget, Esq. (afterwards Lord Paget), buried
 “ June 3, 1665; Lady Frances, wife of the Right Hon. Wil-
 “ liam Lord Paget, buried Nov. 7, 1681;” daughter of the Hon. Francis Pierrepont, a younger son of the Earl of Kingston.—“ Wil-
 “ liam, son of William Lord Paget, buried Aug. 9, 1684: the
 “ Right Hon. Lady Isabella Paget, wife of William Lord Paget, and
 “ daughter of Sir Anthony Irby, buried Dec. 18, 1685; William,
 “ son of the Right Hon. William Lord Paget, by Isabella, daughter
 “ of Sir Anthony Irby, buried May 17, 1687; Mrs. Elizabeth,
 “ daughter of William Lord Paget, buried May 10, 1694.”—Eliza-
 beth, daughter of Sir Anthony Irby, was buried at Drayton, Feb. 25, 1683-4; “ Dame Dorothy Irby, widow, buried Oct. 28, 1734.”

“ Henry,

“ Henry, son of the Hon. Henry Paget, Esq.” (afterwards Earl of Uxbridge), “ buried Nov. 14, 1689; the Right Hon. Mary, Countess of Uxbridge, buried Nov. 9, 1734;”—she was daughter and coheir of Thomas Catesby, Esq. and first wife of Henry Earl of Uxbridge.

“ Jane, daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Catesby, Lord Paget, (son and heir of the first Earl of Uxbridge,) buried Feb. 22, 1718-9; the Hon. George Paget, his second son, April 20, 1737; the Lady Paget, daughter of Thomas Catesby, Lord Paget, buried Feb. 26, 1735-6.”

“ The Right Hon. Henry Earl of Uxbridge, buried Nov. 24, 1769.”

“ Alice, daughter of Grey Lord Chandos, buried Jan. 31, 1606-7.”

“ Dec. 19, 1629, the wife of Thomas Tothacre was delivered of three male children, of which one being still born, was buried Dec. 20, the other two having been baptized by the names of William and Edward, were both buried Dec. 21.” Instances of three children at a birth.

“ Frances, Elizabeth, and Agnes, daughters of William Newington, were baptized Jan. 16, 1630-1.” Elizabeth and Agnes were buried on the 26th, and Frances on the 27th of the same month.

“ William, son of Lord Clifford, buried Sept. 28, 1673.”

Instances of Longevity.

“ Elizabeth Smith, widow, aged 102 years, buried Feb. 26, 1697-8; Margaret Eloy, widow, aged 101, buried March 3, 1748-9; Thomas Baldwin, aged 96, buried March 17, 1762.”

Sir George Carey, Lord Hunfdon, bequeathed 100 marks of gold to the poor of this parish as a stock, it being one of the four parishes in which he was used to reside. In 1725 the parish-stock was laid out in South Sea annuities, being then 220l. Benefactions.

Mr. John Anthill gave 20 s. per annum to the poor of this parish, charged on an estate called Palmers.

In 1743 the Earl of Uxbridge gave, by will, 100 l. to the poor, to be distributed immediately after his death.

George Cowdrey in 1745, gave an annuity of 20 s. charged on Mill Close, in this parish, to be laid out in bread for the poor.

Elizabeth Countess of Uxbridge, anno 1747, gave the interest of 100 l. Old South Sea annuities, to be divided among ten poor families annually on New Year's-day.

F E L T H A M.

IT seems probable that the name of this place was originally *Feldbam*; that is, the Field Village, or Village in a Field. Etymology.

Feltham lies in the hundred of Spelthorne, about two miles south of the road to Staines, and about thirteen miles from London. The parish is bounded by Bedfont, Isleworth, Hanworth, Sunbury, and Ashford. It contains about 1060 acres of cultivated land, of which about 900 acres are arable, the remainder pasture. The soil is in general gravel; in some parts of the parish loam. Situation.
Boundaries.
Quantity of land.
Soil.

The parish of Feltham is assessed the sum of 1181. 19s. 9d. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of about 2s. in the pound on land, and 1s. 8d. on houses. Land-tax.

“Earl Morton,” (that is, Robert Earl of Mortain in Normandy, and of Cornwall in England,) says the survey of Domesday, “holds the manor of Feltham taxed at 12 hides. The arable land is 10 carucates. There are 6 hides in demesne, on which is one plough; three more might be employed. The villans have 8 ploughs. There are 14 villans, who hold a virgate each; 5 others who have half a virgate each, and two slaves. There is meadow-land equal to 10 carucates, and pasture for the cattle of the manor. The total value is 6l. per annum; when it came into the Earl’s possession it was only 4l. but in the reign of King Edward (the Confessor) it was 8l. Two thanes were then seized of this manor; one of them, a servant of the King, held 5 hides as a separate manor; the other, a servant of Earl Harold, had 7 hides as a separate manor also, and could alien to whom he pleased.” The manor of Feltham, for we find that both were The manor.
united

united under the Earl of Cornwall, became afterwards the property of Hawise, Countess of Rumaze, by whom it was given to the hospital of St. Giles without the bars ¹. In the year 1537, the warden and brethren of that hospital surrendered it to King Henry VIII. ² Lands, parcel of this manor, were demised to Nicasius Yetfvert in 1564 and 1584; and other lands, part also of the manor, to John Brown in 1564 and 1577 ³. In 1631 the manor itself was granted in fee (subject to a rent of 6l. os. 9d.) to Sir Henry Brown and John Cliffe ⁴; who, in 1639, conveyed it to Lord Cottington ⁵. In the year 1670 Charles Cottington, Esq. son and heir of Sir Francis Cottington of Fonthill Gifford, (which Sir Francis was son of Maurice Cottington, Esq. the elder brother of Lord Cottington,) sold the manor and advowson of Feltham to Sir Thomas Chamber ⁶. Lord Vere Beauclerk having married the co-heir of his son Thomas Chamber, Esq. on a partition of property, became possessed of this estate, which was inherited by his son, Aubrey Lord Vere, now Duke of St. Albans. It must be observed, that the manor of Feltham, which has descended by this title, appears to be only nominal, since it exercises no manorial rights, the neighbouring manor of Kennington extending its jurisdiction over the whole of this parish.

In 1674 Charles Cottington abovementioned sold an estate called Feltham Farm, heretofore called Haubergers, or Lucyes, (which Lord Cottington had purchased of Nicholas Townley, Esq.) to Francis Philips ⁷, Esq. then lord of the manor of Kennington. This

¹ Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 381.

² Records in the Augmentation Office.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Fee-farm rolls.—Ibid.

⁵ Recital in the deed of 22 Car. II. referred to in the next note.—It is probable that Sir Henry Brown and Cliffe were only nominal grantees, as trustees for Lord Cottington, who appears to have been the real proprietor before the conveyance mentioned above: for we are told in a letter from Mr.

Garrard to Lord Strafford (Strafford Papers, vol. i. p. 227.), that a dreadful fire broke out at Feltham in the month of March 1634, which destroyed the manor-house belonging to Lord Cottington, 13 dwelling-houses, and 16 barns, being almost the whole village. The loss was computed at nearly 5000l.

⁶ Cl. 22 Car. II. pt. 2. No. 1.

⁷ Cl. 26 Car. II. pt. 9. No. 9.

farm it is supposed is now part of Mr. Hill's property, purchased of Sir J. C. Musgrave, Bart.

The parish-church, dedicated to St. Dunstan, is a small structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and a north aisle. It is built of flint and stone, chiefly the *lapis compositus*, commonly called the plumb-pudding stone. At the west end is a wooden tower and spire, almost covered with ivy issuing from a single stem, eighteen inches in girth.

On the north wall of the chancel, under an obtuse gothic arch, is an altar tomb to the memory of Stephen Freshney, vicar, who died Sept. 4, 1496. On the same wall is the monument of Francis Wilkinson, Esq. (son of Christopher Wilkinson, Esq.^s, of Barmby in Yorkshire,) who died in 1728. On the south wall are the monuments of Nathaniel Crewe, Esq.^o (son of Sir Thomas Crewe of Steane, in Northamptonshire), aged 81, 1688, and Eluzay, wife of the Rev. John Hewit, vicar, 1785. On the floor are the tombs of Susanna, wife of Charles Rose, vicar, 1713, and the Rev. Walter Griffiths, rector of St. John's in the island of Barbadoes, and vicar of Feltham, 1756.

In the nave is a tablet in memory of Mrs. Mary Cummings, 1766; Mrs. Ann Burgoyne, 1766; William Bamford, Esq. 1780; Sarah his wife, 1786; John Burgoyne, Esq. 1787; and Thomas Burgoyne, Esq. 1791.

In the north aisle (formed by the projection of the roof on that side) is a monument in memory of Nicholas Webb, Esq. 1791; Mary his wife, 1781; and Anna Maria his daughter, the wife of Charles Le Bas, 1785.

In the church-yard are the tombs of the Rev. James Hunter, vicar, 1731; Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Daniel Blake, 1769; Mrs. Isabella Barkley, spinster, 1779; John Burgoyne, Esq. 1787; Jane,

⁸ Arms.—Az. a fesse Erminois, between three unicorns A. horned and crined O.

⁹ Arms.—Az. a lion rampant A.

wife of Mr. John Bell, 1789; and John Evans, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, aged 76, 1794.

The rectory. The rectory of Feltham was granted with the manor to the hospital of St. Giles (which was a cell to that of Burton St. Lazar, in Leicestershire). In 1545, King Henry VIII. being in possession of both, by the surrender of the warden and brethren of the said hospital, granted the rectory (with the advowson of the vicarage) to John Dudley Viscount Lisle¹⁰; who, in 1546, conveyed it to John Welbeck and his heirs¹¹. The same year it appears, that Andrew Bury presented to the vicarage, as patron *pleno jure*¹². In 1547 Sir Thomas Cotton was seised of the rectory¹³. Edward Bush and Thomazine his wife, presented to the vicarage, in 1554 and 1555; Thomas Hart, lessee of the rectory, in 1578 and 1584; the executors of Hart, (Walter Gibbs and Elizabeth his wife,) in 1593; Walter Gibbs in 1597 and 1599; Elizabeth, his relict, in 1616¹⁴. The rectory and advowson became afterwards the property of Lord Cottington, and since his time have passed through the same hands as the manor, being now vested in his Grace the Duke of St. Alban's.

The rectory was rated in the old *valors* at 8l. 13s. 4d. per annum, but was exempted from taxation¹⁵. In 1547 it was valued at 11l. per annum; in 1650 at 100l.

Vicarage. The vicarage, which is in the diocese of London, and in the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, is rated in the King's books at 8l. In 1650 it was valued at 13l. 6s. 8d. Job Iggleton, then vicar, was presented by President Bradshaw¹⁶, who was in possession of Lord Cottington's confiscated estates.

¹⁰ Records in the Augmentation Office.

¹¹ Pat. 37 Hen. VIII. pt. 8. May 10.

¹² Newcourt's repertorium, vol. i. p. 602.

¹³ Chantry roll in the Augmentation Office.

¹⁴ Newcourt, vol. i. p. 603.

¹⁵ See Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

¹⁶ Parliamentary surveys in the Archbishop's library at Lambeth.

The present vicar is Alexander Kilgour, D. D. instituted in 1798, on the death of John Hewit, M.A.

There is no register now extant in this parish of an older date than 1635; the former registers having been consumed in the fire which happened in 1634. A few dates of births and burials before that period are supplied from recollection.

	Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.		Comparative state of po- pulation.
1680-9	—	$7\frac{1}{5}$	—	imperfect	
1730-9	—	8	—	$7\frac{4}{5}$	
1780-9	—	$11\frac{9}{10}$	—	$13\frac{7}{10}$	
1790-4	—	$16\frac{3}{5}$	—	$14\frac{4}{5}$	
1795-9	—	$13\frac{4}{5}$	—	$9\frac{4}{5}$	

In 1548 there were in this parish 85 *houflyng* people¹⁷. The present number of houses is about 80; of inhabitants about 440.

Extracts from the Register.

“ Sept. 3, buried William Wynne Ryland, an engraver, who was executed at Tyburn for a forgery on the East India Company, on Friday, Aug. 29, 1783.” — This ingenious artist was son of a copper-plate printer in the Old Bailey.—He was apprentice to Ravenet, and after the expiration of his apprenticeship went abroad for improvement in his art, under the auspices of his godfather, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne. During his residence at Paris, he gave such proofs of the superiority of his talents, that he obtained a premium from the Society of Arts and Sciences in London. On his return to England, he was appointed engraver to his Majesty, with a salary of 200 l. per annum, and executed with great ability prints of the King, the Queen, and Lord Bute, from

William
Wynne
Ryland.

¹⁷ See note 9, p. 5.

Ramsay's paintings. He afterwards embarked in a concern which proved unfortunate, and involved him in difficulties which led to the commission of the forgery for which he suffered.

“ Ifabella Georgina, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord John
“ Townshend, and Georgina Anne his wife, baptized May 5,
“ 1791.”

There are no charities belonging to this parish, nor any endowed school.

H A M P T O N.

HAMPTON lies in the hundred of Spelthorne, being very Situation.
 pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, about
 13 miles from London. The parish is bounded by Tedding- Boundaries.
 ton, Twickenham, Hanworth, Sunbury, and by the river Thames,
 which separates it from Kingston, Thames Ditton, and Moulsey in
 Surrey. The quantity of land, exclusive of the parks, I was not
 able to ascertain. It is chiefly arable, and the soil a light loam in- Soil.
 termixed with gravel. There is a large common, computed at
 about 1000 acres, adjoining to Hounslow-heath, of which indeed it
 appears to form a part.

The land-tax in this parish is collected in three districts. That Land-tax.
 of Hampton town is assessed the sum of 197l. 8s. 2d. which is at the
 rate of about 1s. 6d. in the pound for land, and a shilling for houses.
 Hampton Court is assessed the sum of 218l. 10s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. being at the
 rate of about 2s. in the pound. Hampton-wick is assessed the sum
 of 101l. 1s. 7d. which is at the rate of about 1s. 3d. in the
 pound.

In the year 1180 there was a preceptory at Hampton, in which Preceptory
of the order
of St. John.
 resided a sister of the order of St. John. She was removed with
 other sisters of the same order from preceptories in various places,
 and they were all settled in a convent at Buckland in Somers-
 setshire¹.

¹ See Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 545. villages, that Buckland in Somers-
 setshire is meant.
 The county is not mentioned; but it is evi-
 dent, from the mention of neighbouring

The manor. The manor of Hampton is thus described in the survey of Domesday:—"Walter Fitzother holds the manor of Hamntone, in the hundred of Spelthorne, which is taxed at 35 hides. The arable land is 25 carucates. There are 18 hides in demesne, on which are three ploughs. The villans have 17 ploughs, and 5 more might be employed. There are 30 villans who hold each a virgate; 11 villans who have two hides and a half jointly; and 4 bordars who have half a virgate each. The meadow is equal to three carucates. There is pasture for the cattle of the manor, and three shillings arising from the fisheries in the river Thames. In the whole, it is valued at 39l. per annum, when it came into the possession of the present owner at 20l., in King Edward (the Confessor's) reign at 40l. It was then the property of Earl Algar." About the beginning of the thirteenth century, this manor was vested in Joan, relict of Sir Robert Gray, who gave it to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. Lady Gray died in 1211². Cardinal Wolsey, who in the early part of King Henry VIII.'s reign, became lessee under the prior of that convent, surrendered the lease to the King in 1526³. When the order of Knights Hospitallers was suppressed, the fee of this manor became vested in the Crown, to which it has ever since continued annexed, except during Cromwell's usurpation, when it was sold, (July 23, 1651,) to John Phelps and others, creditors of the State. The manorial rights were then valued at 21l. 7s. 9d. per annum. The total annual value of the manor and demesne lands was estimated at 1204l. 0s. 4d.; the purchase-money was 10,765l. 19s. 9d.⁴ John Phelps is described in the court-rolls as lord of the manor in 1654, Oliver Cromwell in 1657.

² Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 543.

⁴ Particulars of sale, Augmentation Office.

³ Stow's Annals. Fol. edit. p. 525.

In the year 1538 an act of parliament was passed for making a Royal chase, called Hampton Court chase, extending over the parish of Hampton, and several parishes on the Surrey side of the Thames, all which were inclosed within a wooden paling, and stocked with deer. This was done for the convenience of King Henry VIII. then grown old and corpulent, that he might enjoy his favourite amusement of hunting without the fatigue of going far from home. The inhabitants of the villages within the chase having been much incommoded and aggrieved by its inclosure, after the King's death petitioned the Lord Protector and Council for relief, in consequence of which, the following order of Council^s was made :

“ FORSOMICHE as divers complaints and exclamacons have bene
 “ brought a late unto the Lord Protector and others of the Kinges
 “ mates most honourabill Counsaile, besides divers supplications ex-
 “ hibited unto the Kings most Excellent Mate of many pore men of
 “ the parishes of Walton, Waybridge, Est Molsey, West Molsey,
 “ Cobeham, Efsheer, Byflete, Temsditton, Wisely, Chersham and
 “ Sheperton in the name of the Holl parishes before rehersed, That by
 “ reason of y making of the late chase of Hampton Court, Forso-
 “ much as their Comons medows and Pastures be taken in and that
 “ all the same parishes are over laide with the Deere now encreasing
 “ daly upon them, very many Households of the fame parishes be
 “ lett fall down, y families decayed and the Kings Liege people
 “ miche diminished, the Cuntre thereabout in manner made desolate,
 “ over and besides that, that the King's Mate loseth yearly,
 “ diminished of his yearly Revenues and Rents to a great Summe.
 “ Whereupon the Lord Protector with the rest of his Mates Counsaile
 “ tendering as well the lamentable complaint of his Mates subjects
 “ as the yerely losse and diminishing of his Mates Rents, have
 “ caused furste a true and diligent survey of the sd Chase to be

^s From an original council book of Edward VI. in the possession of George Chalmers, Esq.

“ made

“ made aswell by William Godewin and John Carleton Esq^{rs} to
 “ whom Comission was given to examine xxiiij of the most sub-
 “ stantiall and discrete men who could best make declaracon of the
 “ same according to xvij Articles concerning the said enquiry,
 “ which were devysed by the Chauncellor and y^e rest of the Kings
 “ Ma^{tes} Counsaile of Th’augmentacons to be answered unto of the
 “ faid xxiiij upon their Oathes: As also by an oder and furder En-
 “ quiry made otherwise by view and also Interrogatories ministred
 “ unto them by S^r Anthony Brown kn^t Ma^r of T^horse and chief
 “ keper of the said Chase who had furder and especiall charge for
 “ the conservacon of the said Chase to knowe & ascertain what shuld
 “ be thought in their complaints or supplications not trewe or what
 “ might be espied or knowen wherefore it should be convenient why
 “ the same shuld be maynteyned and kept. Upon the full and de-
 “ terminate answer of the which Comissions and Interrogatories It
 “ was found That over and besides the hurt and damage the Kings
 “ Ma^{tes} Subjects, the destruction and losse of the said parishes and
 “ diminishing of the Kings Ma^{tes} people, The Kings Ma^{te} loseth in
 “ rents decayed thereby to the yerely value of $iiij^{xx} - iiij^i - xiiij^d$ ob.
 “ And over that is charged with Fees and Annuities and cofts for
 “ Haye and other things to the value of $iiij^{xx} - jx^i \cdot xj^s \cdot iij^d$ ob. Be-
 “ sides the losse of the woods and coppes which being ones felled
 “ cannot be but with more coft then in manner the same
 “ is worth — The which things upon mature deliberacon wayed and
 “ confidered, and That the said Chase was but newly and very lately
 “ erected in the latter dayes of the late King of famous memory when
 “ his Highnes waxed heavy with sickenes age and corpulency of
 “ body and might not travayle so readily abroad but was constrained
 “ to seke to have his Game and Pleasure ready and at hand.—The
 “ which his loving subjects were content for the cumfort and ease
 “ of his Ma^{te} to suffer, trusting of a sufficient amends or relief to be
 “ had

“ had after: And that the Kings Ma^{te} that now ys, whom God
 “ long preserve is not like to take great pleasure in fo
 “ a thing w^{ch} indede is but one Course as it ys now, and fo nere to
 “ the Forest of Windesore where a great pleasure and a mooste fayre
 “ Chase ys and of long time hath been, specially with so myche losse
 “ and hinderance of his pore subjects, charge of money out of his
 “ Coffres, decay of his Revenue, and chiefly that indede within x
 “ or xij yeres the very pale itself besydes repara^{con} in y^e mean while
 “ will so decaye, that y^e making of the same a new shall be import-
 “ able cost and as it is thought in manner not possible to recover so
 “ much tymbre as may make y^e pale againe in these partes of the
 “ Realme besides other causes moving thereunto.—The Lord Pro-
 “ tecto^r. and rest of the Kings Ma^{tes} Counsaile the vth of May in the
 “ ij^d yere of the Reigne of Our Soueraigne Lord King Edward the vjth
 “ etc³. in the Counsaile Chambre at Westmynstre, have thought more
 “ for the pleasure of God, the King’s honou^r and the preserva^{con} of his
 “ people, & miche more for his Ma^{tes} proffit to have the same de-
 “ chased with this Proviso That if it shall please his Ma^{te} to use the
 “ same as a Chase againe, this Order [not] to be had taken or reputed
 “ any prejudice to his Ma^{te} and so with one Afsent and consent have
 “ condiscended and agreed and taken that Order That this Summer
 “ so much of the Deere within the said Chase shall be spent or put
 “ into the Forest of Windesore or other the Kings Ma^{tes} Parks as
 “ shall be mooste for his Highness profit. And that the Inhabitants
 “ within the said Chase shall kepe the pale from spoyling untill
 “ michaelmas next folowing. The which thing they are content to
 “ take upon them, and have promised to doo upon their cost and
 “ peryl. And that at michaelmas next the s^d Pale shall be taken
 “ away and transported to the help of other the Kings Ma^{tes} Parks
 “ and Chaces, and the land therein enclosed and enparked restored
 “ to the Old Tenants they to pay again their former Rents
 “ which

“ which they paid to the Kings Ma^{ty} before th’enclosing of the said
“ Chase.”

In pursuance of this order the deer were removed, and the paling taken down ; but the district which had been inclosed has nevertheless ever since been considered as a Royal chase, and the paramount authority over all game⁶ within its limits has been reserved by the Crown, being vested in an officer who is stiled Lieutenant and Keeper of his Majesty’s Chase of Hampton Court.

Honour of
Hampton
Court.

In the year 1540 an act of parliament passed for creating the manor of Hampton Court, an Honour. Madox in his *Baronia Anglica* observes, that it was an Honour of a new species, since it had always been the distinguishing and essential property of an Honour, that it was an escheated Barony ; and he adds, that Hampton Court, Ampthill, and Grafton, were the only Honours which had ever been thus created. An Honour, as Madox observes, is composed of several manors, one of which is the capital seat⁷. A clause in the act for creating this Honour enacts, that “ the
“ manor of Hampton Court shall henceforth be the chief and capital
“ place and part of the said Honour.” The Honour of Hampton Court comprehends within its jurisdiction the manors of Walton upon Thames, Walton Legh, Byflete, Weybridge, West Moulsey, East Moulsey, Sandon, Weston, Imworth, and Esler, Oatlands house and demesnes, (all in the county of Surrey,) together with all other manors, lands, and tenements, which are within the limits of Hampton Court chase ; also the manors of Hampton, Hanworth, Kennington,

⁶ The tenor of the patent which appoints the Lieutenant and keeper of the chase, grants him also the office and keeping of the game of hare, partridge, pheasant, and heron, and all other wild fowl of the river, as well as within his Majesty’s own grounds and woods, as in other men’s grounds and woods, whatsoever they be, in and about the

Honour of Hampton Court and Hounslow-heath, within the county of Middlesex, (that is to say,) from Staines Bridge to Brentford Bridge, with the fee of two shillings by the day, and also twenty-six shillings and eightpence for a livery yearly.

⁷ Madox’s *Baron. Ang.* p. 9, 10.

Feltham, and Teddington, in the county of Middlesex, together with several lands and tenements in the said parishes⁸.

The office of Chief Steward of the Honour and manor of Hampton Court, and Feodary of the Honour, has been always held with that of Lieutenant and Keeper of the chase, and they have always been granted to some of the first nobility, or chief favourites of the Court. Sir Anthony Browne, Sir Michael Stanhope, William Marquis of Northampton, Charles Earl of Nottingham, and George Duke of Buckingham⁹, held these offices in succession previously to 1628, when Christopher Villiers, Earl of Anglesey, was appointed¹⁰. On his death, in 1630, a grant was made to James, Marquis (afterwards Duke) of Hamilton¹¹. Thomas Smithesby Keeper of the Privy Seal to Cromwell, and Nathaniel Waterhouse, Esq. appear to have held these offices under his Protectorate¹². General Monk was appointed in March 1660, and afterwards (when Duke of Albemarle) confirmed by Charles II.¹³ After his death they were bestowed upon the Duchesses of Cleveland, who held them in the name of her trustee, William Young, Esq.¹⁴ The Duchesses dying in 1709, they were granted to Charles Earl of Halifax¹⁵, and under renewed grants¹⁶, were held by George Earl of Halifax, his nephew, who died in 1739, and *his* son George, the last Earl of Halifax, who died in 1771. They were then granted for life to Anne, Lady North, afterwards Countess of Guildford; upon whose death, in Jan.

⁸ The fee of the office of Lieutenant and Keeper of the chase is 10 l. per annum—the fee of Chief Steward of the Honour 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. the fee of Feodary of the Honour 3 l. 6 s. 8 d.

⁹ All mentioned in the recital of the grant to the Earl of Anglesey. William Browne, second son of Sir Anthony, appears to have been joined with his father in these offices, as was Sir Edward Howard with the Earl of Nottingham.

¹⁰ Pat. 4 Car. pt. 1. No. 3.

¹¹ Pat. 6 Car. pt. 13. July 2.

¹² Waterhouse is mentioned as Chief Steward in the Court Rolls, and Smithesby is known to have been principal house-keeper at Hampton Court, an office always held with the stewardship of the Honour.

¹³ Pat. 12 Car. II. pt. 23. No. 1.

¹⁴ Pat. 29 Car. II. pt. 3. No. 7.

¹⁵ Pat. 8 Anne, pt. 1. No. 3.

¹⁶ Pat. 2 Geo. I. and Pat 3 Geo. II.

1797, they were given to his Royal Highness William Duke of Clarence.

Hampton
Court
Palace.

After Cardinal Wolsey became possessed of the lease of the manor of Hampton, “ he bestowed (says Stow) great cost of building upon
“ it, converting the mansion-house into so stately a palace, that it is
“ said to have excited much envy; to avoid which, in the year
“ 1526, he gave it to the King, who, in recompence thereof,
“ licenced him to lie in his manor of Richmond at his pleasure; and
“ so he lay there at certain times¹⁷.” It appears that Cardinal
Wolsey after this occasionally inhabited Hampton Court (as keeper
perhaps of the King’s palace); for in 1527, when some French Am-
bassadors were in England, the King willing that they should be
treated with the greatest respect, sent them to be entertained
by Cardinal Wolsey at Hampton Court. The following account¹⁸ of
the entertainment will give the reader an idea of the magnificence of
that prelate’s establishment: “ Then was there made great prepara-
“ tion of all things for this great assembly at Hampton Court; the
“ Cardinall called before him his principal officers, as steward, trea-
“ surer, controller, and clerk of his kitchen, to whom he declared
“ his mind touching the entertainment of the Frenchmen at Hamp-
“ ton Court, commanding them neither to spare for any cost, ex-
“ pence, or travayle, to make such a triumphant banquet as they
“ might not only wonder at it here, but also make a glorious report
“ of it in their country, to the great honour of the King and
“ his realm; to accomplish his commandment they sent out caterers,
“ purveyors, and divers other persons, my Lord’s friends, to make
“ preparation; also they sent for all the expert cookes and connyng
“ persons in the art of cookerie which were within London or

Cardinal
Wolsey’s en-
tertainment
of the French
Ambassadors
there.

¹⁷ Stow’s Annals. Fol. p. 525.

MSS. No. 428.], much of which is omitted
in the printed copies.

¹⁸ Taken from a MS. copy of Cavendish’s
life of Wolsey in the British Museum [Harl.

“ elsewhere,

“ elsewhere, that might be gotten to beautify this noble feast ; the
 “ purveyors provided, and my Lord’s friends sent in such provision
 “ as one would wonder to have seen. The cookes wrought both day
 “ and night with subtleties and many crafty devices, where lacked
 “ neither gold, silver, nor other costly thing meet for their purpose:
 “ the yeomen and grooms of the wardrobe were busied in hanging
 “ of the chambers, and furnishing the same with beds of silk and
 “ other furniture in every degree: then my Lord Cardinall sent
 “ me (Mr. Cavendish) being his gentleman usher, with two other
 “ of my fellows thither, to foresee all thing touching our rooms to
 “ be nobly garnished: accordingly our pains were not small nor
 “ light, but daily travelling up and down from chamber to cham-
 “ bers—then wrought the carpenters, joiners, masons, and all other
 “ artificers necessary to be had to glorify this noble feast. There
 “ was carriage and recarriage of plate, stuff, and other rich imple-
 “ ments, so that there was nothing lacking that could be imagined
 “ or devised for the purpose. There was also provided two hun-
 “ dred and eighty beds furnished with all manner of furniture to
 “ them belonging, too long particularly to be rehearsed, but all
 “ wise men do sufficiently know what belongeth to the furniture
 “ thereof, and that is sufficient at this time to be said.”

“ The day was come to the Frenchmen assigned, and they ready
 “ assembled before the hour of their appointment, wherefore the of-
 “ ficers caused them to ride to Hanworth, a place and parke of the
 “ Kinges, within three miles, there to hunt and spend the day
 “ untill night, at which time they returned againe to Hampton
 “ Court, and every of them was conveyed to their severall cham-
 “ bers, having in them great fires, and wine to their comfort and
 “ relief, remaining there untill their supper was ready. The cham-
 “ bers where they supped and banquetted were ordered in this sort :
 “ first the great wayting chamber was hanged with rich arras, as all
 “ other were, and furnished with tall yeomen to serve. There were

“ set tables round about the chamber, banquetwise covered ; a cup-
“ boord was there garnished with white plate, having also in the
“ same chamber to give the more light, four great plates of silver
“ set with great lights, and a great fire of wood and coales. The
“ next chamber, being the chamber of presence, was hanged with
“ very rich arras, and a sumptuous cloth of estate furnished with
“ many goodly gentlemen to serve the tables, ordered in manner as
“ the other chamber was, saving that the high table was removed
“ beneath the cloth of estate toward the middest of the chamber
“ covered. Then there was a cupboord, being as long as the cham-
“ ber was in breadth, with six deskes of height, garnished with guilt
“ plate, and the nethermost desk was garnished all with gold plate,
“ having with lights one paire of candlestickes of silver and guilt,
“ being curiously wrought, which cost three hundred markes, and
“ standing upon the same, two lights of waxe burning as bigge as
“ torches to set it forth. This cupboord was barred round about,
“ that no man could come nigh it, for there was none of all this
“ plate touched in this banquet, for there was sufficient besides.
“ The plates that did hang on the walls to give light were of silver
“ and guilt, having in them great pearchers of waxe burning, a
“ great fire burning in the chimney, and all other things necessary
“ for the furniture of so noble a feast. Now was all things in a
“ readines, and supper tyme at hand, the principal officers caused
“ the trumpeters to blow to warne to supper: the officers discreet-
“ ly went and conducted these noblemen from their chambers into
“ the chambers where they should suppe, and caused them there to
“ sit downe, and that done their service came up in such abundance
“ both costly and full of subtleties, and with such a pleasant noyse of
“ instruments of musicke, that the Frenchmen (as it seemed) were
“ rapt into a heavenly paradise. You must understand that my
“ Lord Cardinall was not yet comen thither, but they were merry
“ and pleasant with their fare and devised subtleties. Before the
“ second

“ second courſe my Lord came in, booted and ſpurred, all ſodainely
 “ amongſt them, and bade them *proface*¹⁹; at whoſe coming there
 “ was great joy, with riſing every man from his place, whom my
 “ Lord cauſed to ſit ſtill and keep their roomes, and being in his ap-
 “ parell as he rode, called for a chayre and fat down in the middeſt
 “ of the high paradife, laughing and being as merry as ever I ſaw
 “ hym in all my lyff. Anone came up the ſecond courſe, with
 “ ſo many diſhes, futtleties and deviſes, above a hundred in num-
 “ ber, which were of ſo goodly proportion and ſo coſtly, that I
 “ thinke the Frenchmen never ſaw the like, the wonder was no leſs
 “ than it was worthy indeed. There were caſtles with images, in
 “ the ſame Paul’s church, for the quantity as well counterfeited as
 “ the painter ſhould have painted it on a cloth or wall. There were
 “ beaſts, birds, foules, and perſonages, moſt lykely made and
 “ counterfeited, ſome fighting with ſwords, ſome with guns and
 “ croſs-bows, ſome vaughting and leaping, ſome dauncing with
 “ ladies, ſome on horſes in complete harneſſe, juſting with long
 “ and ſharpe ſpeares, with many more deviſes. Among all, one
 “ I noted was a cheſſe-board, made of ſpiced plate, with men
 “ there of the ſame, and for the good proportion, and becauſe
 “ the Frenchmen be very cunning and expert in that play, my
 “ Lord Cardinall gave the ſame to a gentleman of France, com-
 “ manding there ſhould be made a goodly caſe for the preſervation
 “ thereof in all haſt, that he might convey the ſame ſafe into his
 “ countrey. Then tooke my Lord a bole of golde filled with Ipo-
 “ craſſe, and putting off his cap, ſaid, I drinke to the King, my
 “ Sovereigne Lord, and next unto the King your maſter, and there-
 “ with did dryncke a good draught; and when he had done, he
 “ deſired the *graund maiſtre* to pledge him, cup and all, the which
 “ was well worth 500 markes, and ſo cauſed all the boords to pledge

¹⁹ An obſolete French term of ſalutation, the word *Prou*. The Italians had *Profaccia*
 abridged from *Bon prou vous face*, i. e. much from *Buon pro vi faccia*.
 good may it do you. See Cotgrave under

“ these two Royal Princes : then went the cups so merrily about,
 “ that many of the Frenchmen were faine to be led to their beds.
 “ Then rose up my Lord, and went into his privy chamber to pull
 “ off his bootes, and to shift him, and then went he to supper, and
 “ making a very short supper, or rather a repast, returned into the
 “ chamber of presence to the Frenchmen, using them so lovingly
 “ and familiarly, that they could not commend him too much ; and
 “ whilest they were in communication, and other pastimes, all their
 “ liveries were served to their chambers ; every chamber had
 “ a basin and an ewer of silver, a great liverey pot of silver, and
 “ some gilt ; yea, and some chambers had two liverey pots, with
 “ wine and beere, a boule, a goblet, and a pot of sylver to drink
 “ in, both for their wine and beere ; a silver candlesticke both white
 “ and plaine, having in it two sizes, and a staffe torche of waxe, a
 “ fine manchet, and a cheat loaf. Thus was every chamber fur-
 “ nished through the house ; and yet the cupboords in the two ban-
 “ queting chambers were not touched. Thus when it was more
 “ than time convenient, they were conveyed to their lodgings, where
 “ they rested that night. In the morning, after they had heard
 “ mass, they dined with the Cardinall, and so departed to Windsor.”

Principal
 events con-
 nected with
 Hampton
 Court palace.

Henry the Eighth added considerably to Cardinal Wolfey's build-
 ings, as appears by the preamble to the act for creating the Honour
 of Hampton Court, which states, that “ it had pleased the King of
 “ late to erect, build, and make a goodly, sumptuous, beautiful,
 “ and princely manour, decent and convenient for a King, and to
 “ ornate the same with parks, gardens, and orchards, and other
 “ things of great commoditie and pleasure thereto adjoining, meet
 “ and pertinent to his Royal Majesty.” In the latter part of his
 reign it became one of his principal residences.

Birth of
 Edward VI.
 Death of
 Jane Sey-
 mour.

Edward VI. was born at Hampton Court, on the 12th of October
 1537, and his mother Queen Jane Seymour died there on the 14th
 of

of the same month²⁰. Her corpse was conveyed to Windsor by water, where she was buried the 12th of November. On the 8th of August 1540, Catherine Howard was openly shewed as Queen at Hampton Court²¹. Catherine Parr was married to the King at this palace, and proclaimed Queen on the 12th of July 1543²²: her brother, William Lord Parr, was created Earl of Effex, and her uncle, Sir William Parr, Lord Parr, at Hampton Court on the 24th of December following²³: the King was then about to keep his Christmas at this palace; where, during the holidays, he received Francis Gonzaga, the Viceroy of Sicily²⁴. Edward the Sixth being at Hampton Court in 1551, created the Marquis of Dorset, Duke of Suffolk, and the Earl of Warwick, Duke of Northumberland²⁵. Philip and Mary kept their Christmas at Hampton Court with great solemnity in 1558. “ The great hall
 “ of the palace was illuminated with 1000 lamps curiously disposed;
 “ the Princess Elizabeth supped at the same table with the King and
 “ Queen, next the cloth of state, and after supper was served with
 “ a perfumed napkin and plate of confections by the Lord Paget; but
 “ she retired to her ladies before the revels, maskings and disguisings
 “ began. On St. Stephen’s day she heard matins in the Queen’s
 “ closet, when she was attired in a robe of white satin, strung all
 “ over with large pearls. On the 29th of December, she sat with
 “ their Majesties and the nobility at a grand spectacle of jousting,
 “ when 200 spears were broken. Half of the combatants were ac-
 “ coutred in the Almaine, and half in the Spanish fashion²⁶. Queen Elizabeth after she came to the throne frequently resided at Hampton Court. She kept her Christmas there in 1572²⁷, and again in 1593²⁸.

Marriage of
Catherine
Parr, &c.

²⁰ Stow’s Annals, folio, p. 575.

²¹ Ibid. p. 581.

²² Ibid. 584.

²³ Ibid. 586.

²⁴ Hollinshed’s Chronicle, vol. iii. p. 961.

²⁵ Stow’s Annals, quarto, p. 1022.

²⁶ Queen Elizabeth’s Progresses, anno 1554, p. 21, 22.

²⁷ Ibid. an. 1572. p. 30.

²⁸ Ibid. an. 1593, p. 1.

Hampton
Court con-
ference.

On the 14th of January 1603-4, began the celebrated conference between the Presbyterians and the members of the established Church, held before King James as moderator, in a withdrawing-room within the privy chamber at Hampton Court, on the subject of conformity. The Divines who appeared on the part of the presbyterians, were Dr. Reynolds and Dr. Sparks; Mr. Knewstubs and Mr. Chaderton: on the part of the established Church, Archbishop Whitgift, Bishops Bancroft, Matthew, Bilson, Babington, Rudd, Watson, Robinson, and Dove; Drs. Andrews, Overall, Barlow, Bridges, Field, King, &c. All the Lords of the Council were present, and spoke occasionally on the subject of the conference, which lasted three days. In consequence of this conference a new translation of the Bible was ordered, and some alterations made in the Liturgy²⁹.

King Charles I. retired to Hampton Court on account of the plague in 1625, when a proclamation was published prohibiting all communication between London, Southwark or Lambeth, and this place³⁰. On the 11th of July that year, Paul Rozencrantz, Ambassador from Denmark, had his audience at Hampton Court³¹. The Marquis of Bleinville, Ambassador from France, about the same time, being very desirous of residing during his attendance on the Court in this palace, his petition, supported by the earnest request of the Queen, was at length, with much reluctance, granted; for it was contrary to usage for an Ambassador to be lodged in any of the Royal Palaces. The lodgings assigned him "were all those next the river, in the garden, which were sometimes the Lady Elizabeth's"³². On the 21st of September, an Ambassador from Denmark had his audience in the presence at Hampton Court, although the chapel had been originally assigned for it³³. About the same time, an Ambassador from Bethlem Gabor, Prince of Tran-

²⁹ Fuller's Church History, B. x. p. 21.

³⁰ Rymer's Fœdera, vol. xviii. p. 198.

³¹ Sir John Finet's Philoxenes, p. 181.

³² Sir John Finet's Philoxenes, p. 168.

³³ Ibid. p. 185.

sylvania, had his audience. “ He was received by Lord Compton
 “ at the second gate, and there turning up the great stairs through
 “ the great hall and guard-chamber, the King was already under the
 “ the State in the Privy Chamber expecting him.” On the 11th
 of October the same year, Mons. de Bassampierre, Ambassador from
 France, was carried through the great hall to his audience in the
 presence chamber, where the King and Queen stood under the State
 to receive him³⁵. Charles I. was brought by the army to Hampton
 Court, on the 24th of August 1647. Here he resided in a state of
 splendid imprisonment, being allowed to keep up the state and re-
 tinue of a Court, till the 11th of November, when he made his
 escape, accompanied by Sir John Berkeley, Mr. Ashburnham, and
 Mr. Legge³⁶.

Imprison-
 ment and
 escape of
 Charles I.

It has already been mentioned, that the Honour and Palace of
 Hampton Court were sold in 1651 to John Phelps and others, cre-
 ditors of the state; but previously to 1657, it came into the posses-
 sion of Cromwell, who made the palace one of his principal resi-
 dences. On the 18th of November in that year, his daughter Eliza-
 beth’s marriage with Thomas Lord Falconberg was publicly solemn-
 ized there³⁷. His favourite child, Mrs. Claypoole, died there on
 the 6th of August in the following year, and was conveyed with
 great funeral pomp to Westminster Abbey³⁸.

Residence of
 Cromwell.

This palace was occasionally inhabited by Charles II. and James
 II. : King William, who was very partial to the situation, and re-
 sided much at Hampton Court, pulled down a great part of the old
 palace, which then consisted of five quadrangles³⁹, and employed
 Sir Christopher Wren to build on its site the Fountain Court, which

Residence of
 Charles II.
 William III.
 &c.

³⁴ Sir John Finet’s *Philoxenes*, p. 187.

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ Clarendon’s *Hist. of the Rebellion*. Fol.
 vol. iii. p. 59.

³⁷ Noble’s *Memoirs of the Cromwells*,
 vol. i. p. 143.

³⁸ *Ibid.* vol. i. p. 139.

³⁹ Norden, speaking of the old palace,
 says, “ It is admirable to consider the
 “ mighty and huge buildings, and the multi-
 “ tudes of brick there disposed.”—Norden’s
 MSS. in the British Museum.

contains the state apartments. Queen Anne (being the Princess of Denmark) was brought to bed of the Duke of Gloucester at Hampton Court, July 24, 1689. She resided there occasionally after her accession to the Throne, as did her two successors George I. and George II. but the palace has never been inhabited by his present Majesty. His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange having quitted his own dominions, in the month of January 1795, in consequence of the revolution which then took place in Holland, found an asylum in this palace, where he still resides with his family.

Description
of the Palace.

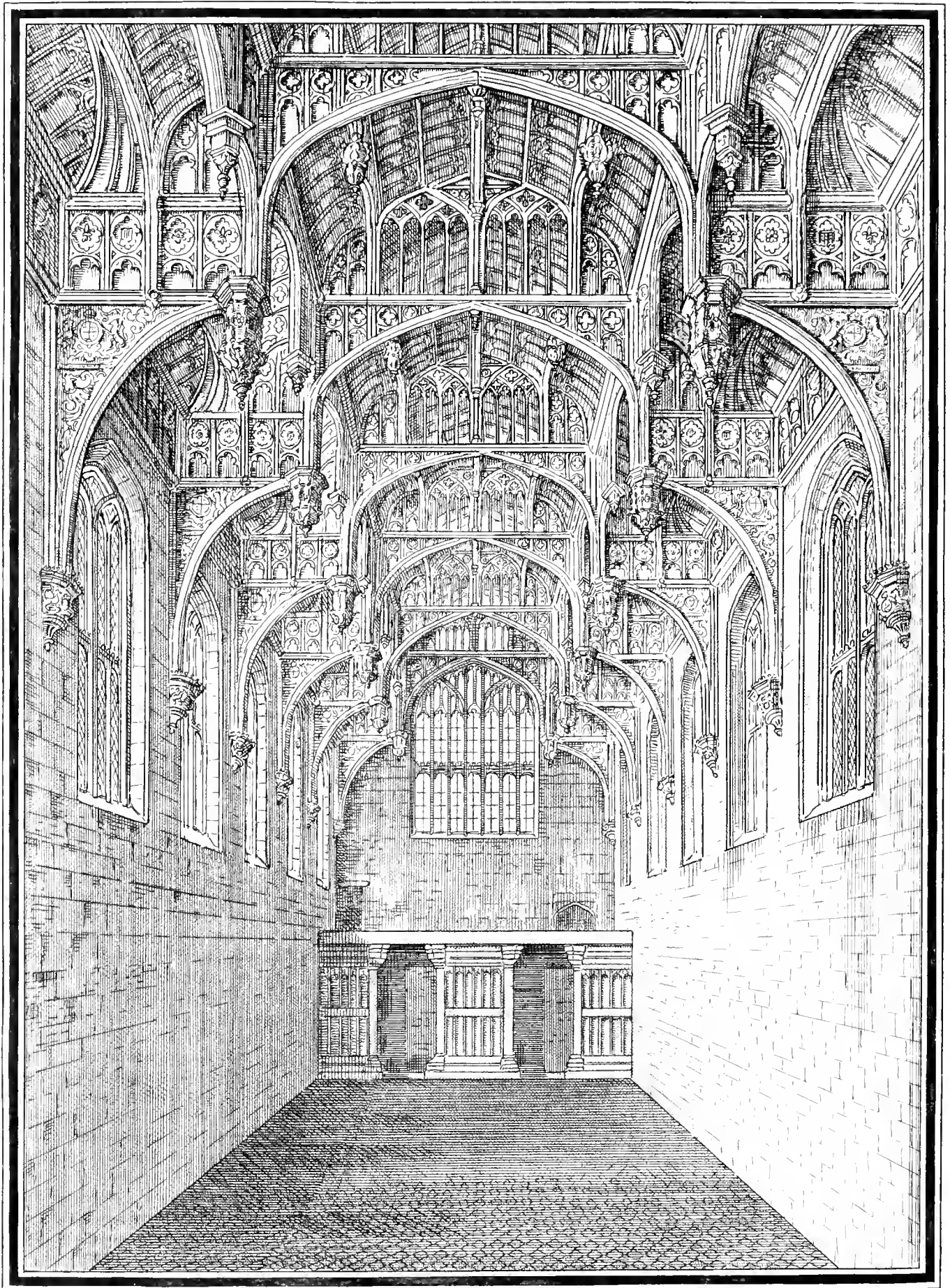
Hampton Court Palace, in its present state, consists of three principal quadrangles. The annexed ground-plan will give some idea of its extent, in which, as well as in magnificence, it exceeds any of the Royal Palaces. The western quadrangle, or entrance court, is 167 feet 2 inches from north to south, and 141 feet 7 inches from east to west. It is divided into several suites of apartments, which are occupied by private families, having grants for life from the Crown.

The middle quadrangle measures 133 feet 6 inches from north to south, and 91 feet 10 inches from east to west: it is called the Clock Court, from a curious astronomical clock which is placed over the gateway on the east side. On the south side is a colonnade supported by pillars of the Ionic order, designed by Sir Christopher Wren. This, and the west side of the quadrangle, are occupied by private families; the east side by the Prince of Orange and his suite.

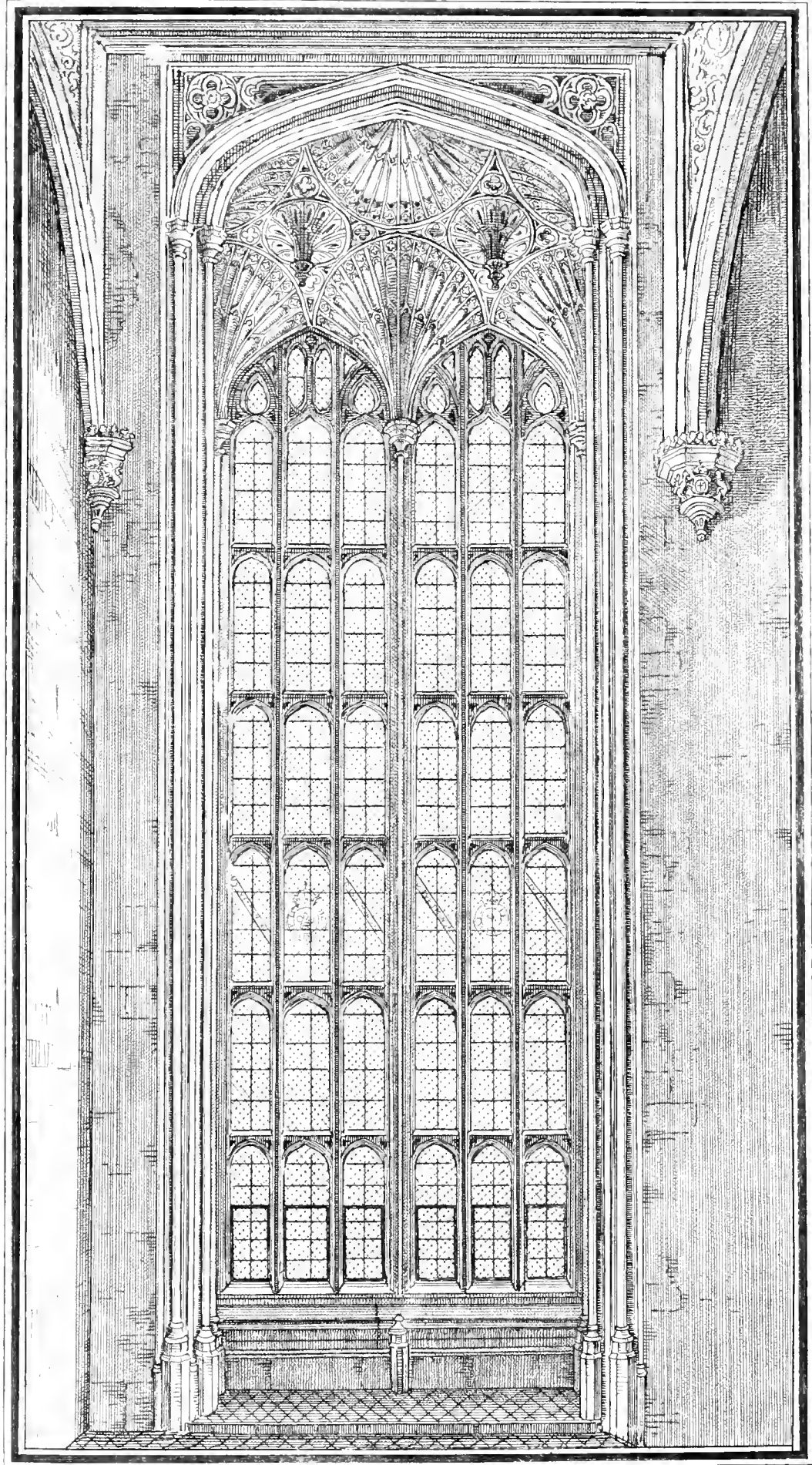
The Hall.

On the north side is the great hall. As this room does not appear to be described in Cavendish's account of Cardinal Wolsey's reception of the French Ambassadors, it is most probable that it was part of King Henry's building. It certainly was not finished till 1536 or 1537, as appears from the initials of the King and Jane Seymour, joined by a truelover's knot, amongst the decorations. This room is 106 feet in length, and 40 in breadth. The rich gothic roof, which is seen in the annexed plate, is ornamented with the arms and cognizances of Henry the Eighth.

This



The Hall of Hampton Court Palace.



Window in the Hall of Hampton Court Palace.

This hall was fitted up as a theatre by George the First in 1718. It was intended that plays should have been acted there twice a-week during the summer season, by the King's company of comedians, who were commanded to attend for that purpose, but the theatre was not ready till nearly the end of September, and only seven plays were performed in it that season. It was opened on the 23d of September, with the tragedy of Hamlet. On the first of October, "Henry VIII. or the fall of Wolfey," was represented on the very spot which had been the scene of the Cardinal's greatest splendor. The other plays were, Sir Courtly Nice, on the 6th of October; the Constant Couple, on the 9th; Love for Money, on the 13th; Volpone, or the Fox, on the 16th; Rule a Wife and Have a Wife, on the 23d. The King paid the charges of the house, and the travelling expences of the actors, amounting in the whole to 50 l. a-night; besides which, he made a present of 200 l. to the managers for their trouble⁴⁰. The theatre was never used afterwards, except for one play, performed on the 16th of October 1731, for the entertainment of the Duke of Lorraine, afterwards Emperor of Germany. It continued nevertheless to block up and deform this fine room till the year 1798, when James Wyatt, Esq. Surveyor General of the Board of Works, obtained his Majesty's permission to remove it, with an intention of restoring the hall to its original form and beauty; for which purpose the workmen are now (Feb. 1800) employed in renewing such of the ornaments as have been decayed.

Theatre fitted up for George I.

Adjoining to the hall, at the east end, is a large room now called the Board of Green Cloth room: its dimensions are 61 feet 10 inches by 29 feet 5 inches; the height 29 feet. From the circumstance of the Royal arms being impaled with Seymour in the centre of the ceiling, and the occurrence of the initials H. J. with the truelover's knot, it appears that this room was finished about the same time as the hall.

Board of Green-cloth room.

⁴⁰ Cibber's Apology, p. 447. 456.

The ceiling is decorated with pendent ornaments, between which are the cognizances of the rose and portcullis, which occur also in stained glass in the window. The walls are hung with ancient tapestry, representing the Trojan war, the story of Hercules, and other historical and allegorical subjects. Over the chimney-piece are the arms of Cardinal Wolfey, and of the See of York⁴⁴, in tapestry, but they furnish us with no evidence that this room was part of his building, since they appear to have been removed from some other place; the historical tapestry has been cut away to receive them, and the chimney-piece is not of so early an age.

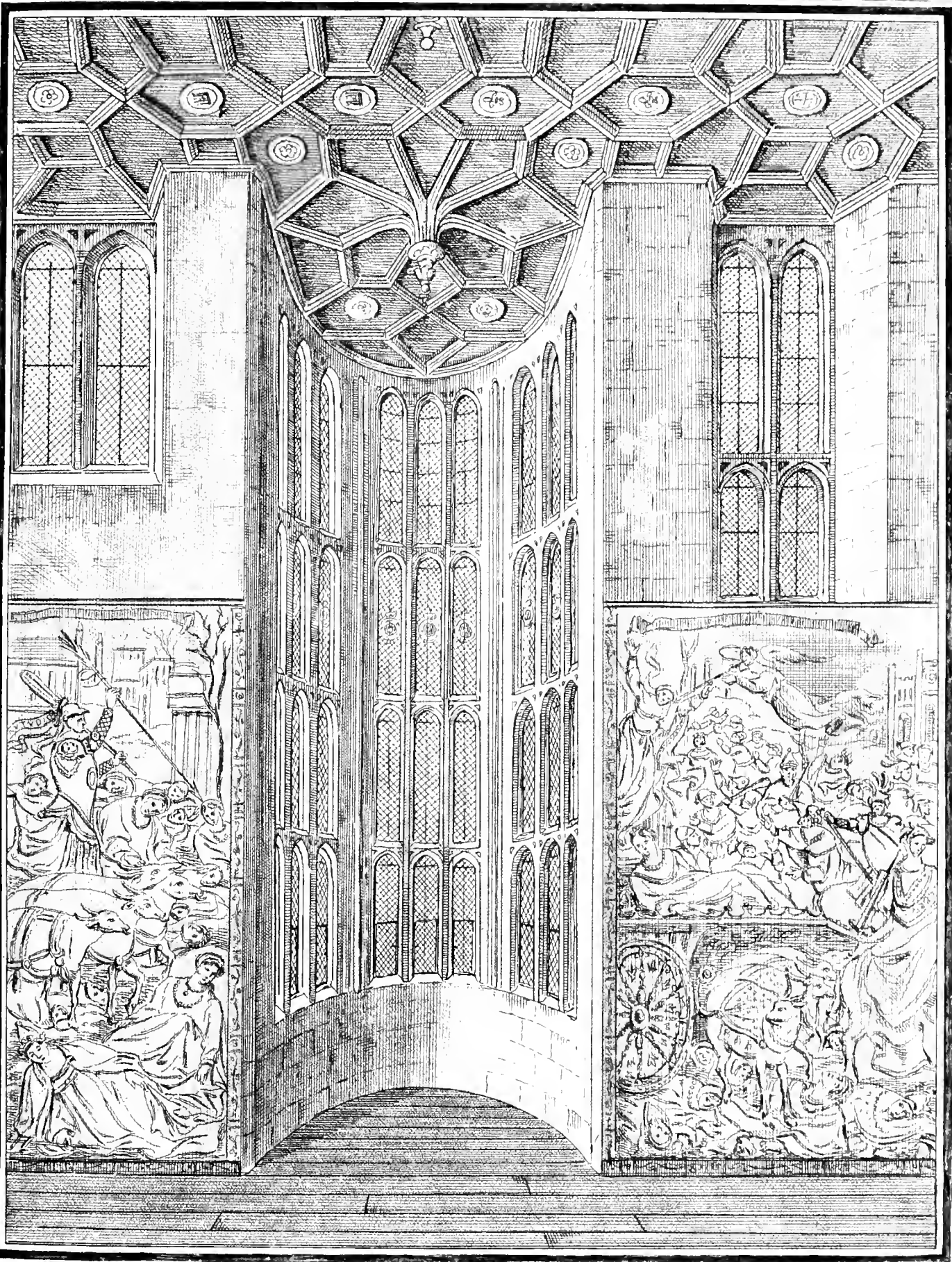
Description
of the State
apartments.

The eastern quadrangle, or Fountain Court, was built by Sir Christopher Wren for King William, in 1690. Its dimensions are 110 feet 7 inches by 117 feet 3 inches. On the south side of this quadrangle is the King's stair-case, painted by Verrio, leading up to the state apartments. The guard-chamber is 60 feet by 37 feet 3 inches, and 30 feet in height. This side of the quadrangle contains a double suite of apartments. Towards the south are the King's first and second presence chambers; the audience room; the King's drawing-room; the state bed-chamber, and some small closets; towards the north, is the King's gallery, (117 feet by 23 feet 6 inches) which was originally fitted up for the reception of Raphael's Cartoons, now removed to Windsor.

The eastern side of this quadrangle has also a double suite of apartments:—towards the east are the Queen's gallery (81 feet 8 inches by 23 feet 6 inches); the state bed-chamber; the drawing-room (41 feet 3 inches by 34 feet 6 inches, and 30 feet in height);

⁴⁴ I. The ancient arms of the See of York, (varying from the arms of the See of Canterbury, only in the pall being Or, instead of Arg.) impaling—Sab. on a cross engrailed Arg. a lion pass. guard. G. between 4 leopards' faces Az. on a chief of the second, a rose of the third between two

cornish choughs, proper—Wolfey.—II. The ancient and modern arms of the See of York impaled.—III. The arms of Wolfey affixed to an archiepiscopal cross surmounted with a cardinal's hat, with the usual cordons and nodules.



Part of the Ancient Presence Chamber of Hampton Court Palace.

the audience room ; and the room in which George I. and his late Majesty frequently dined in public. In this room is a model of the palace, intended to have been built in Richmond gardens on the site of the old Lodge. Towards the west, are the King's private dining-room, his bed-room, and several other apartments, occupied at present by the Prince of Orange's family. On the north side of this quadrangle is a staircase leading through two large rooms, now unfurnished, called the Queen's guard-chamber and presence chamber, to the Queen's apartments on the east side of the quadrangle. The chimney-piece of the guard-chamber is supported by colossal figures of two yeomen of the guard. To the north-west of the Fountain Court, stands the chapel, which forms the south side of a small quadrangle: it appears to have been part of King Henry VIII.'s building, and to have been finished by that monarch in 1536 or 1537. His arms, impaled with Seymour⁴², and the initials H. I. (joined together by a truelover's knot), several times repeated, occur on each side of the door. Before the civil war this chapel was ornamented with stained glass and pictures, which were demolished in 1645, as appears by the following paragraph taken from a weekly paper of that date: " Sir Robert Harlow gave order " (according to the ordinance of parliament) for the pulling down " and demolishing of the popish and superstitious pictures in " Hampton Court, where this day the altar was taken down, and " the table brought into the body of the church, the rails pulled " down, and the steps levelled, and the popish pictures and super- " stitious images that were in the glass windows were also demo- " lished, and order given for the new glazing them with plain glass ; " and among the rest, there was pulled down the picture of Christ

The chapel.

⁴² Quarterly of fix. 1. O. on a pile between 6 fl.-de-lis az. three lions of England (being an augmentation granted to Jane Seymour on her marriage) 2. G. two wings conjoined in lure, the tips downwards O.—Seymour. 3. Vaire—Beauchamp of

Hache. 4. A. three demi-lions rampant G.—Sturmy. 4. Per bend A & G. three roses counterchanged—Mackwilliams — 6. Checky Az. & Arg. on a bend G. three leopards' faces of the second—Coker.

" nailed

“ nailed to the cross, which was placed right over the altar, and the
 “ pictures of Mary Magdalen, and others weeping by the foot of
 “ the Cross, and some other such idolatrous pictures, were pulled
 “ down and demolished ⁴³.” The chapel was fitted up in its present
 state by Queen Anne; it is paved with black and white marble, and
 pewed with Norway oak. The carving is by Gibbons. The ori-
 ginal roof remains, a plain gothic pattern, with pendent ornaments.
 Hentzner, who visited England in Queen Elizabeth’s reign, speaks of
 the chapel as most splendid; and says, that the Queen’s closet was
 transparent with windows of crystal ⁴⁴.

Portraits.

The principal portraits in Hampton Court palace are, Sir John
 Jennings, Sir John Leake, Sir John Wishart, Sir Stafford Fairbone,
 Lord Torrington, Sir Thomas Dilkes, the Earl of Orford, Sir Charles
 Wager, Sir Thomas Hopson, Sir George Rooke, George Prince of
 Denmark, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Sir John Munden, John Benbow,
 Esq. George Churchill, Esq. John Graydon, Esq. Sir William
 Whetstone, and Basil Beaumont, Esq. (all Admirals of Great Bri-
 tain); in the guard chamber; James Marquis of Hamilton, in the
 King’s first presence chamber; Christian IV. of Denmark, by Van-
 fommer, in the second presence chamber; Elizabeth, Queen of
 Bohemia, by Honthurst; and their present Majesties, by West, in
 the audience Chamber; a whole length of Charles I. by Vandyke, in
 the drawing-room; Anne Duchess of York (by Lely), in the state bed-
 chamber; Erasmus (by Holbein); Charles I. on horseback (a small
 picture, by Vandyke), in the dressing-room; Lord Darnley and his
 brother, Charles Stuart (by Lucas de Heere); Mrs. Lemon (by
 Vandyke); and George I. in Queen Mary’s closet; James I. and
 his Queen; and Henry Prince of Wales, in the Queen’s state bed-
 chamber; the Countess of Lenox (mother of Lord Darnley); Mar-
 garet Queen of Scots, and the Duke and Duchess of Brunswick in
 the Queen’s audience room; Charles Earl of Nottingham, the Lord

⁴³ Perfect Occurrences, Sept. 26—Oct. 3, 1645.⁴⁴ Itin. p. 80.

Admiral (by Zuccherò), in the King's private dining-room; Sir John Lawfon the first Earl of Sandwich; and William Duke of Gloucester (son of Queen Anne), in the King's bed-room; Charles I. on horseback (by Vandyke), in the King's gallery; Queen Mary, the Duchefs of St. Albans, Ifabella Duchefs of Grafton, Carey Countefs of Peterborough, the Countefs of Ranelagh, Mary Countefs of Effex, Mary Countefs of Dorfet, Lady Middleton, and Mrs. Scrope, in a room called the Beauty room (under the King's guard chamber), where King William used to dine in private. Thofe which are not here particularized are principally portraits of foreigners. There are feveral good pictures by the old mafters.

The office of houfe-keeper⁴⁵ of Hampton Court Palace, which is ftiled the capital mansion of the Honour of Hampton Court, has always been held together with that of chief fteward of the Honour, and is now vefted in his Royal Highnefs the Duke of Clarence; the deputy houfekeeper is Mrs. Keate. Tobias Rufat, yeoman of the robes to Charles II. a munificent benefactor to the Univerfities, and other public intitutions, (having, like Colfton of Bristol, given away in charities, in his life-time, above 100,000 l.), was deputy houfekeeper of Hampton Court.

Hampton Court palace is fupplied with water by a conduit from Combe, near Kingfton, and by a canal brought from the Illeworth river near Longford. Both thefe works are faid to have been undertaken and finished by Cardinal Wolfey. The conduit from Combe conveys water⁴⁶, which is much eftemed for its purity, to a ciftern in the palace. It paffes under the Hogsmill river, near Kingfton, and under the Thames a little to the eaft of the palace. The canal, which is fometimes called

⁴⁵ The fee of the office of houfekeeper, or custody, of the capital meffuage or mansion-house of the Honour of Hampton Court is 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. per annum.

⁴⁶ There are three refervoirs at Combe, from which the water is collected by as many conduits, which are joined in one at a fhort diftance from the refervoirs.

the Cardinal's, sometimes the King's river, is 11 miles 1 furlong and 10 chains in length, the fall is 49 feet 2 inches⁴⁷.

Gardens.

The pleasure-gardens, which contain about 44 acres, were laid out in King William's reign by London and Wife, in the fashion then prevalent, which they still retain. At the entrance of the great walk in the front of the palace, are two marble vases ornamented with bas-reliefs. There is an engraved print of one of them by Vardy.

The great vine.

The kitchen gardens contain 12 acres. In a grape-house, on the south side of the palace (70 feet by 14), is a vine of the black Hamburgh kind, which occupies the whole house, and is much celebrated for its size and produce. It was planted in the year 1769. The stem is about thirteen inches in girth, the principal branch having been trained back at the extremity of the house, is 114 feet in length. This vine has been known to produce in one year 2200 bunches of grapes⁴⁸, weighing on an average one pound each.

Parks.

Norden mentions only two parks at Hampton Court; the deer park near the Thames, and the hare park, both of which he describes as environed with walls of brick⁴⁹. The survey of 1653⁵⁰ mentions Bushy old park, which was 183 acres; the new park 167 acres 3 roods 16 perches; the middle, or north park, 370 acres 1 perch; the hare warren 380 acres; and Hampton Court course 144 acres. If that which is now called Hampton Court park then existed, as it is most probable it did, I suppose it to have been that which is there described by the name of Hampton Court course. This park, which extends from Hampton Court to Hampton-wick, is bounded on the south by the river, and on the north by the road to Kingston. I find no mention of it in the patents which grant the custody of the other parks, nor have I been able to find who have

⁴⁷ From a survey in the office of the Board of Works.

⁴⁸ From the information of Thomas Ha-

verfield, Esq. principal gardener at Hampton Court.

⁴⁹ Spec. Brit. p. 26.

⁵⁰ In the Augmentation Office.

been the former Rangers. The present Ranger is his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, who has his summer residence in the pavillions by the water side, which were built by Sir Christopher Wren about the same time as the Fountain Court of the Palace.

All the other Parks mentioned in the survey are within one inclosure, and go by the general name of Bushy Park, containing in the whole about 1100 acres. That which is most properly called Bushy Park must, from its description, (being always stiled otherwise the fourth park,) adjoin either Hampton-green, or the river between Hampton Court and Hampton-town. The middle or north park⁵¹ must of course be that which extends towards the heath, or Hampton common; the hare-warren is known to be that part of the park which extends (on the north side of the road) from Hampton Court to Hampton-wick. It was through this hare-warren, I believe, more properly speaking, than through Bushy Park, that Timothy Bennet of Hampton-wick (of whom there is an engraved portrait in mezzotinto) tried the right of free passage, which had been many years withheld. It appears that an attempt to obstruct the road through this park had been made once before in Oliver Cromwell's time. In 1662 the jury presented that the highway for horse and foot, leading from the wick to Hampton Court through the hare-warren, was stopped up by pales lately erected by Oliver Cromwell, and continued then stopped up. They presented also, that by turning the course of the new river water into the ponds lately *digged* by Oliver Cromwell in the hare-warren, and by the overflowing of the same water, the common highway leading from

Bushy Park.

⁵¹ In the year 1565, 200 acres of demesne land, formerly parcel of the north park, which had been leased to George Gates and others, in 1546, were demised at the yearly rent of 10l. to Richard Todd, keeper of the great wardrobe, on condition that he should restore and keep up the game of hares, which had been almost destroyed. (Records in the Augmentation Office.)

the wick to the heath-gate was made very dangerous and unsafe to pass for man, horse, and carriage⁵².

On the outside of this park-wall, a little to the south of the gate leading to Teddington, in a lane, is a *tumulus* of considerable size.

The office of Ranger of all the above-mentioned parks (Hampton Court park excepted) has generally been held by the same persons, who have been Chief Stewards of the Honour, &c. and with the custody of the parks has been held two other offices, called paler of the parks, and mower of the brakes⁵³ (i. e. the fern). In the year 1627 Sir Richard Graham and Richard Kerry had a grant of the custody of the hare-warren only. In 1628 Sir John Hippeley had a grant of the custody of Busby Park; and in the same year Sir Richard Graham was made keeper of the middle park. In 1641 the offices of keeper, &c. of the middle park, and of the hare-warren, were granted to Thomas Jermyn and Henry Seymour, for the life of Rebecca Jermyn; in 1660 Silias Titus was made keeper of Busby Park⁵⁴; and in 1667 Edward Progers, Esq. keeper of the middle park and the hare-warren⁵⁵. Except in these instances the custody of all the parks appears to have been held by the same persons, who have been keepers of the chase and chief stewards of the manor. It is probable that most, if not of all of those distinguished characters, have made the Lodge in Busby Park at least their occasional residence. It is certain that there was a lodge there so early as 1628, when Sir John Hippeley is known to have resided there⁵⁶. The

⁵² Court Rolls of the Honour of Hampton Court.

⁵³ The fee of keeper of Busby Park is 4 d. per diem—paler of the park 1 l. 13 s. per annum; mower of the brakes 4 d. per diem.—Keeper of the middle park 4 d. per diem; paler of the park 4 d. per diem; mower of the brakes 1 l. 10 s. per annum; keeper of the hare-warren, and all kinds of game

therein 2 s. per diem. The patent mentions also the office of Ranger, chief Master and Governor, to which no fee is annexed.

⁵⁴ All these grants are recited in the patents quoted in p. 57.

⁵⁵ Pat. 19 Car. II. pt. 2. No. 16.

⁵⁶ See Middlesex pedigrees, Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 1551.

present lodge appears to have been built by the first Earl of Halifax, pursuant to the terms of his patent; which, after stating that the old lodge had gone to decay, and had not then (1708) been inhabited for twenty years, grants him the reversion of the Rangership, and other offices, after the deaths of the Dukes of Cleveland and the Duke of Northumberland, whose life-interest he had before purchased, and after that of Edward Progers, who had the custody of the middle park and hare-warren⁵⁷. The late Earl of Guildford resided at Bushy Lodge in the summer season, during the greater part of the time that he was Prime Minister. I have already mentioned that the offices before enumerated were all granted to his Lady, who having survived him a few years, died at Bushy Park in January 1797. Bushy Lodge is now the residence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, Ranger of the parks, Chief Steward of the Honour, Lieutenant and Keeper of the chase, &c. &c.

In the survey⁵⁸ of 1653 mention is made of a piece of pasture-ground near the river, called the *Toying Place*, the site, probably, of a well known inn near the bridge, now called the *Toy*.

In the year 1750 an act of parliament passed, enabling James Clarke, Esq. then lessee of the ferry under the Crown, to build a bridge across the Thames at Hampton Court, and to take tolls of horses, carriages, and foot passengers. It was opened on the 13th of December 1753. It is a light wooden structure, consisting of eleven arches. The property is now vested in Lord Brownlow.

Hampton
Courtbridge.

In the year 1708 a lease of a house on Hampton Court green, for 50 years, at the annual rent of 10l. was granted to Sir Christopher Wren. The lease was renewed to Christopher Wren, Esq. in 1737, for 28 years and a half from 1758; in 1760

⁵⁷ See Pat. 8 Anne, pt. 1.

⁵⁸ In the Augmentation Office.

to George Eckerfall, Esq. ; and in 1781 to the present lessee Thomas Nobbes, Esq. ⁵⁹

Mr. Garrick's villa.

In the month of January 1754 the celebrated David Garrick became tenant of a house at Hampton, which, in the month of July following, he purchased of his landlord ⁶⁰, Lacey Primatt, Esq. (now of Hillingdon, in Middlesex). Among many other alterations and improvements, he built a new front to the house after a design by Adam, and having made several small purchases to extend his premises, the gardens were laid out with much taste, under his own direction. Near the Thames he erected a temple in honour of Shakespear, in which he placed his statue, by Roubiliac. Hogarth's Four Periods of Election, of which Mr. Garrick was the original purchaser, are still at this villa, which is now the property and residence of his widow.

Parish-church.

The parish-church, which stands near the water side, in the town, is dedicated to the Virgin Mary : it is a brick structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles. At the west end is a plain square tower.

Monuments.

On the east wall of the chancel are monuments in memory of Richard Bynns, Esq. ⁶¹, son of John Bynns, prebendary of Cloyne, who served as a volunteer in the Royal army during the civil war ; and at the restoration had the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel in the horse-guards : he married first, Margaret, daughter and heir of Richard Leek, M.D. afterwards, Effex, daughter of Arthur Ingram, Esq. of Knottingley, in the county of York ; ob. A.D. 1702 ; John Bynns, Esq. Lieutenant-Colonel in the foot-guards, 1722 ; Anne his wife, daughter of William Trumbull, Esq. 1729 ; Anne their only

⁵⁹ Records in the Land-Revenue Office.

⁶⁰ From the information of Mr. Primatt.

⁶¹ Arms—I. Quarterly S. & A. in the first quarter a lion rampant of the second—impaling—1. A. on a faltier engrailed S. 9 annulets O.—Leek. 2. A. on a fesse G. three

escallops O.—Ingram. The arms of Leek are also on an escutcheon of pretence.

II. Bynns & Leek quarterly, impaling A. three bulls' heads erased Az.—Trumbull.

child,

child, relict of Sir John Shadwell, Knt. M.D. (who died in 1747) 1777; Humphrey Primatt, Esq. 1728; and Nathaniel Primatt, Esq.⁶² 1751.

On the north side of the chancel is a monument with the effigies of the deceased, under a canopy, supported by pillars and pilasters of the Corinthian order, in memory of Sibel, daughter of John Hampden, Esq. and wife of — Penn, Esq.⁶³ of Penn House, who was nurse to Edward VI. She died the 6th of November 1562. On the monument is the following inscription :

“ Penn here is brought to home, the place of long abode,
 “ Whose vertue guided hath her shippe into the quyete rode,
 “ A myrror of her time for virtues of the minde,
 “ A matrone such as in her dayes the like was herd to finde.
 “ No plant of servile stock, a Hampden by descent,
 “ Unto whose race 300 years hath friendly fortune lent.
 “ To cowrte she called was to foster up a King,
 “ Whose helping hande long lingering futes to speedie end did bring.
 “ Two quenes that sceptre bore gave credit to y^e dame,
 “ Full many yeres in cowrte she dwelt without disgrace or blame,
 “ No howse ne worldly wealth on earth she did regarde,
 “ Before eche joye yea and her life, her Prince’s health prefer’d,
 “ Whose long and loyal love with skilful care to serve,
 “ Was such as did through heavenlie helpe her Prince’s thankes deserve.
 “ Woolde God the grounde were grafte with trees of such delighte,
 “ That idell braines of fruitfull plantes might find juste cause to write,
 “ As I have plyd my pen to praise this Pen withall
 “ Who lies entombd in this grave untill the trompe her call,
 “ This resting place behold no subjeçt place to bale,
 “ To which perforce ye lookers on your fleeting bodies shall.”

Epitaph of
 Mrs. Penn.

⁶² Arms—Per chevron G. & Az. three cocks’ heads erased O. impaling 1. S. a bend between 6 martlets A.—Smith of Shropshire—and 2. Az. a griffin segreant O.—Benyon.

⁶³ Arms—On a fesse 5 roundles impaling Hampden with its quarterings, not blazoned.

A plate of this monument has been engraved, and is now in the possession of John Penn, Esq.

On the same wall are the monuments of Edmund Pigeon, Esq. yeoman of the Jewel-house to Henry VIII. Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth; by the latter of whom he was made clerk of the robes and wardrobes (no date); Nicholas Pigeon, Esq. his son⁶⁴, who succeeded him in those offices, and died in 1619; Somerfet English, Esq. (who married Judith, daughter of Hugh Reason, Esq.), 1741; Mrs. Judith English, their only child, 1766; Charles Selwyn⁶⁵, Esq. 1749; Anna Maria his wife, 1768; Theophilus Dillingham, Esq.⁶⁶ (son of Dr. Theophilus Dillingham, Archdeacon of Bedford, and Master of Clare Hall, Cambridge), aged 93, 1769. The last-mentioned monument has a medallion of the deceased in white marble.

On the south wall of the chancel are the monuments of Robert Terwhit, Esq.⁶⁷ (second son of Robert Terwhit of Camringham, in Lincolnshire, by Anne Basset), 1651; his only daughter married William Sadlington, Gent.; John Peele, Esq. 1770; and Mrs. Elizabeth Mostyn, (daughter of Sir Roger Mostyn, by Lady Essex Finch), 1785.

On the floor are the tombs of Gilbert Marshall, Esq. 1721; Edward Marshall, Esq. 1723; the Rev. Stephen Penton, vicar of St. Bartholomew the Less, 17..; Mary, wife of Charles Selwyn, Esq.

⁶⁴ Arms—Quarterly of eight—1. O. a bend engrailed G. cottised O. 2. O. a lion rampant with two heads Az.—Mason. 3. Quarterly A. & G. a lion rampant counter-changed. 4. A. a chevron G. between three snakes nowed proper—5. A. two cottises S. in chief a martlet.—6. Erm. a fesse G.—7. Erm. a bend G.—8. A. a chevron S. between three pellets—on a chief G. a lion passant O.—This monument was put up by Sackville Mason, who married Alice, daughter of Nicholas Pigeon, Esq.

⁶⁵ Arms—A. on a bend cottised S. three annulets O.—impaling Az. a chevron between three lozenges O.

⁶⁶ Arms—G. a fesse between three martlets A.

⁶⁷ Arms—Quarterly 1 & 4 G. three lapwings O.—Terwhit.—2 & 3 G. a chief indented O.—Grovall—impaling, A. two bars G. on a bend O. a torteaux between two leopards' faces Az.

relict of William Houblon, Esq. 1741; Theophilus Dillingham, M.A. (son of Theophilus Dillingham, Esq.) 1743; Thomas Ripley, Esq. Controller of the Board of Works, 1758; and Thomas Salter of Hampton Court, 1761.

On the south pillar of the nave are the monuments of Richard Pluckinton, 1712; and Mrs. Ann Cole, 1765. On the west wall, that of Henry Cooper, Gent. clerk of the works at Hampton Court, 1687. On the floor, are the tombs of James Darell, Esq. chief clerk of the Spicery, (third son of John Darell of Caile Hill, Kent), 1638; he married Catherine, daughter of Robert Waide, Gent.; Thomas Smitheby, Esq. of the Inner Temple, Fellow of All Souls' College, in Oxford, and Privy Seal to the Protector, 1655; the Rev. Robert Jones, rector of Catcot, in the parish of Morlich, Somersetshire, 1709; Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Colonel Edward Montagu, by Arabella, daughter of John Morley Trevor, Esq. 1726; and the Rev. Daniel Chandler, lecturer, 1791.

On the east wall of the north aisle is the monument of George Tilson, Esq. with the following inscription:—“ Haud procul ab
 “ hoc marmore juxta charissimæ conjugis reliquias, suas jacere voluit
 “ Georgius Tilson, Arm. vir summæ eruditionis, summæ morum
 “ integritatis, et (quod seculo hoc infideli taceri non debet) verè
 “ Christianus. Erat ille literis Hebraicis, Græcis, et Latinis, penitùs
 “ imbutus. In Italicâ interim, Gallicâ et Germanicâ linguis idem
 “ versatissimus. Hisce adjumentis instructus, altero e summis regni
 “ secretariis a secretis substitutus est, quod munus cum laude simul
 “ ac dignitate per 31 continuos administravit annos. Indefessæ erat
 “ industriæ, et provinciam quam nactus est ornavit habili negotiis
 “ expendendis ingenio, nec minus apud suos erat amabilis quam
 “ reipublicæ utilis: erga liberos et maximâ prudentiâ et summâ fe
 “ gefsit lenitate, quos semper sibi obsequentes habuit non metu sed
 “ paterno amore. Quam misericors in egenos esset, largis muneri-
 “ bus, dum viveret, testatus est, multorum etiam necessitatibus ita
 “ subvenit

Epitaph of
George Til-
son.

“ subvenit ut paupertati simul et pudori confulerat, et dum plurimis
 “ benefaceret ei cura erat ut Deo magis quam hominibus placeret.
 “ Ob. 17 Nov. anno salutis 1738, æt. 66.”—On the same wall are
 the monuments of Richard Tickell, Esq.⁶⁸, 1793; and Richard
 Cumberland, Esq.⁶⁹ (son of the celebrated dramatic writer), who
 married Albinia, daughter of George Earl of Buckinghamshire,
 1794.

On the north wall is the monument of Anne, wife of George
 Tilson, Esq.⁷⁰, 1730; and a tablet in memory of John Beard, the
 celebrated vocal performer, with the following inscription :

Epitaph of
 John Beard.

“ How vain the monumental praise,
 “ Our partial friends devise !
 “ While trophies o’er our dust they raise,
 “ Poetic fictions rise.

“ Say what avails, if good or bad
 “ I now am represented,
 “ If happily the faults I had
 “ Sincerely were repented.

“ A friend or wife, or both in one,
 “ By love, by time endear’d,
 “ Shall banish falsehood from the stone
 “ That covers her John Beard.”

“ He died the 4th of February 1791, aged 74 years.” Underneath
 is the music of “ When thou tookest upon thee,” from the
 “ Te Deum.”

⁶⁸ Arms—Quarterly, 1 & 4.—A Maunch
 —2 & 3.—Erm. on a chevron between three
 escallops—as many escallops—on an escut-
 cheon of pretence, a chevron between three
 horses’ heads couped and bridled.

⁶⁹ Arms—A chevron S. in chief three
 wolves’ heads erased, impaling Hobart.

⁷⁰ Arms—O. on a bend cottised between
 two garbs Az. a mitre of the field, impaling
 O. a griffin fegreant S. within a border G.

On the same wall is the monument of Cyrus Maigre, Esq. 1792, and that of David Garrick, Esq.⁷¹ (nephew of the incomparable actor of that name), with the following inscription from the pen of Mrs. Hannah More: — “ Near this place are deposited the remains of Epitaph of David Garrick, jun.
 “ David Garrick, Esq. who died Oct. 1, 1795, aged 41 years.
 “ In all the endearing characters of domestic life, friend, relation,
 “ and husband, he was most amiable; pleasing in his manners, and
 “ faithful in his attachments: he was no less loved during his life,
 “ than regretted at his death. In a long and painful illness his
 “ patience did not forsake him; and as he suffered, so he died, in
 “ humble resignation to the will of God.”

On the east wall of the fourth aisle are the monuments of James Marriott, Esq.⁷², wardrobe-keeper, who married Anne, daughter and co-heir of Henry Haughton, of Kent, 1711; Richard Marriott, Esq. his son and successor, 1721; Mrs. Catherine Proger (daughter and heir of the Hon. Edward Proger⁷³, page of honour to Charles I.), 1713; and one by Sir Henry Cheere, to the memory of Mrs. Sufanna Thomas⁷⁴, only daughter and heir of Sir Dalby Thomas, Knt. Governor of the African Company's settlements, by Dorothy, daughter of John Chettle of Blandford, 1731.

On the south wall are the monuments of Sarah, wife of John Witt, 1719; Edward Ball, 1702; Mrs. Frances Ball⁷⁵ (daughter of Edward Watts of Hertfordshire), 1704; and Sir Robert Carr, Bart.⁷⁶, 1791. Sir Robert married to his first wife Grace, daughter

⁷¹ Arms—Per pale O. & Az. on the dexter side a tower G. on the sinister a feather of the second: on a chief of the first two mullets of the second, impaling—Per chevron G. & Az. three harts tripping Ar. two and one.—Hart.—Mrs. Garrick was daughter of Percival Hart, Esq.

⁷² Arms—Barry of six, O. & S. impaling S. three bars A.—Haughton.

⁷³ So spelt on the tomb; in the grant p. 74. in the parish register, and in his own papers, it is *Progers*.—Arms—Per pale Az. & Gul. three lions rampant A.

⁷⁴ Arms—Quarterly, 1 & 4. Three chevrons—2 & 3.—Barry wavy of six, impaling O. three spiders Az.—Chettle.

⁷⁵ Arms—A lion rampant S. on an escutcheon of pretence, A. two bars Az. in chief three pellets.—Watts.

⁷⁶ Arms—G. on a chevron A. three mullets of the field—impaling—1. Erm. on a fesse engrailed between three martlets S. as many annulets of the field.—Bigge.

2. S. a pillar dueally crowned O. between two wings expanded and joined to the base, of the last.—Little.

of Thomas Bigge, by whom he had one daughter, married to Sir Richard Glyn, Bart. Alderman of London and M. P. His second wife was Mary Little, by whom he had one daughter, Mary, married to William Parker Hamond, Esq.

On the north pillar of this aisle is the monument of Sarah, wife of John Cooper, 1702; on the floor are the tombs of Matthew Bankes, Esquire of the body, 1706; Henry Wise, Esq. 1778; and Joshua Glover, Esq. 1783.

Against the east wall of a school-room, which is attached to the north side of the chancel, are (on the outside) the monuments of Mrs. Mary Staunton, 1732; Mrs. Frances Witherley, 1732; and Mrs. Rebecca Love, aged 92, 1741.

Against the south wall of the church, on the outside, is a memorial for Huntington Shaw of Nottingham, who is called "an artist in his own way." He died in 1710, aged 51.

Tombs in
the church-
yard.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Richard Caswell, Esq. 1646; Mary, his relict, daughter of Richard Slaney, 1664; William Marriott, apothecary, 1721; Susanna, relict of Richard Webster, Esq. 1726; Rowland Davies, apothecary, 1739; Elizabeth, wife of George Lowe, 1744; Catherine, wife of Sir John Delange, Knt. 1750; John Turner, Esq. standing wardrobe-keeper of the privy lodgings, 1753; Caroline, wife of Thomas Ryder, Gent. 1754; Mr. George Palmer, 1758; Mary, wife of Capt. Francis Gildart, 1768; James Compton, Esq. (fourth son of General Compton), thirty years a captain and Commissioner of the Navy, 1775; Stephen Wright, Esq. 1780; Mrs. Hannah Brown, (mother of Mrs. Wright,) aged 103 years, 1785; Anne, daughter of Captain Henry Walfh, 1781; Thomas Rosoman, Esq. (many years proprietor of Sadler's Wells), 1782; John Secker, Esq. 1785; Richard Dickson Lillington, LL.D. reader and preacher at the Royal Chapel, prebendary of Sarum, and vicar of Leigh, in Kent, 1786; Mary, daughter of Thomas Bailey, Esq. of Derbyshire, and wife of Richard Bowater, Esq. of Warwickshire,

wickshire, 1790; John Raincock, Esq. 1790; Alexander Stiell, Esq. 1792; Clark Winchester, Esq. aged 92, 1793; Mary, relict of William Banks, Esq. of Badminton, in Gloucestershire, 1794; Mr. Charles Banks, her son, 1795; John Greg, Esq. 1795; and the Right Hon. Mary Countess of Catherlough, 1795.

The church of Hampton was appropriated to the Abbey of St. ^{The rectory.} Waleric, in Picardy, the Abbot of which house, about the latter end of the fourteenth century, obtained the King's licence to alien it to the warden and scholars of Winchester college⁷⁷. In the year 1544, King Henry VIII. procured this rectory, with the advowson of the vicarage, by an exchange⁷⁸. In 1546 the rectory was leased to Richard Bennet; and in 1562 to Edmund Pigeon, and Joan his wife, at the rent of 5*l.* per annum⁷⁹. King James in 1607 granted it in fee (with the advowson of the vicarage) to Michael Cole and John Rowden⁸⁰, by whom it was conveyed to Edmund Pigeon, the lessee (grandson of Edmund above-mentioned). Elizabeth and Frances, sisters and co-heirs of Edmund Pigeon the younger, having married Nightingale Kyme, Esq. and Samuel Dorman merchant, held this rectory in moieties. The whole became eventually vested in the Dormans, and was again divided between the two co-heirs of Samuel and Frances Dorman, one of whom, Frances the wife of Francis Clarke, sold her moiety in 1675 to John Jones, Esq. who in 1684 purchased the other moiety of Mrs. Mary Dorman, spinster. Mr. Jones, by his will, bearing date 1692, bequeathed the glebe and rectorial tithes to charitable uses for the benefit of this parish⁸¹, as will be more particularly stated in the account of benefactions. The advowson of the vicarage which was reserved, came

⁷⁷ See the King's licence, Cart. Ant. Augmentation Office.—E. 64.—Deed of alienation, E. 63.

⁷⁸ Records in the Augmentation Office.

⁷⁹ Leases, *ibid.*

⁸⁰ Pat. 5 Jac. I. pt. 26. Apl. 4.

⁸¹ Title deeds in the parish chest.

into the hands of the Crown, by purchase as it is supposed, between the years 1700 and 1714⁸².

In the ancient taxations this rectory was rated at 20 marks⁸³. In 1650 it was valued at 45*l.* per annum. It is now about 150*l.*

Vicarage.

The vicarage, which is in the diocese of London, and in the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, in the King's books is rated at 10*l.* In 1650 it was valued at 65*l.* per annum, including the pensions then payable, and 18 acres of glebe⁸⁴.

There was anciently a stipend of 36*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* arising from certain rent-charges on houses in London, payable to the vicar of Hampton⁸⁵. King Henry VIII. granted a pension of 2*l.* 15*s.* to the vicar, in lieu of certain tithes due from the manor of Hampton Court⁸⁶. King James in 1620 granted to William Maynston, vicar of Hampton, and his successors, a pension of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (40 marks), in lieu of the tithes of some lands then inclosed in the park, and for 14 acres and one rood of glebe-land, with some cottages then also inclosed⁸⁷. Newcourt mentions another a pension of 10*l.* per annum due to the vicar out of Kennington (now Kempton park), for the tithes of inclosed lands, but the vicar receives now only 2*l.* 2*s.* per annum. The present vicarage-house was built at the expence of Mrs. Sufanna Thomas, who died in 1731⁸⁸.

Samuel
Croxall
vicar.

Samuel Croxall instituted to this vicarage in 1714, became afterwards Chancellor and canon residentiary of Hereford, and Archdeacon of Salop. He distinguished himself during the reign of Queen Anne as a writer in the Whig interest; he was author also of a well known edition of Æsop's Fables, and a dramatic piece called the Fair Circassian⁸⁹.

⁸² It was in private patronage in 1700, when Newcourt published his Repertorium; in 1714 the Crown presented *suo jure*.

⁸³ See Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

⁸⁴ Parliamentary Surveys in the Archbishop's library at Lambeth.

⁸⁵ Cart. Antiq. in the Augmentation Office, B. b. 53.

⁸⁶ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 622.

⁸⁷ Pat. 18 Jac. pt. 5. Sept. 26. No. 14.

⁸⁸ Parish register.

⁸⁹ Biograph. Dramat.

The present vicar is the Hon. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, instituted in 1798, on the death of Abraham Blackborne, who died in the month of December preceding, having been vicar thirty-four years.

Divine service is regularly performed in the chapel at Hampton Court Palace. The ancient stipend of the chaplain is 6l. 13s. 4d. The present chaplain is the Hon. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, vicar of Hampton. Chapel in Hampton Court Palace.

The earliest date of the register of baptisms, marriages, and burials in this parish is 1554. Parish register.

		Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.	
1580-9	—	$10\frac{1}{2}$	—	$10\frac{1}{5}$	Comparative state of population.
1630-9	—	$22\frac{7}{10}$	—	18	
1680-9	—	$27\frac{3}{5}$	—	imperfect	
1730-9	—	$32\frac{1}{10}$	—	$48\frac{1}{2}$	
1780-4	—	$43\frac{1}{5}$	—	$56\frac{1}{5}$	
1784-9	—	$36\frac{2}{5}$	—	49	
1790-4	—	42	—	$52\frac{2}{5}$	
1795-9	—	49	—	$53\frac{4}{5}$	

In 1548 there were 230 *houfing* people in this parish⁹⁰, the present number of houfes is about 350, of which about 190 are in Hampton town, about 120 at the Wick, and about 40, exclusive of the palace, at Hampton Court. The number of inhabitants may be calculated at about 1950, exclusive of thofe who are resident in the palace.

In 1603 there were 121 perfons buried in this parish, 99 of whom are faid to have died of the plague. In 1625 the parish was fo free from this fatal diftemper, that the King removed hither as to a place of fecurity, and a proclamation was iffued to prevent any intercourfe between London and Hampton Court. It appears never- Plague years.

⁹⁰ Chantry roll in the Augmentation Office.—See note 9, p. 5.

theless by the register, that the parish did not entirely escape the infection, since it records the burials of five persons who died of the plague. In 1665 only 18 burials are entered during the whole year.

Extracts from the Register.

“ Joannes sacerdos Spanicus, sepult. May 6, 1555.”

“ Sir John Townesend, Knight of the Shyre, buried August 4, 1603.”

“ Grace, daughter of Sir John Farewell, Knt. and Elizabeth, baptized Oct. 29, 1625; Anne, buried Aug. 17, 1630.”

“ Charles, son of Sir Robert and Lady Barbara Killigrew, baptized July 10, 1662.”

“ The Right Hon. Lord Thomas Dakers Earl of Sefex (i. e. Suffex), and the Lady Anne Marito, married August 11, 1671.” The Lady whose name is thus strangely spelt, was Anne Fitzroy, natural daughter of Charles II. by the Duchefs of Cleveland, who, it is probable, was then resident at Bushy Park, of which she was ranger.

Birth of the
Duke of
Gloucester.

“ William Duke of Gloucester, son of Prince George and Princess Anne of Denmark, was born at Hampton Court July 24, at four o'clock in the morning, and baptized July 27, 1689.” This young Prince died when he had just completed his eleventh year. By the testimony of Bishop Burnet, his preceptor, he had given at that early age a promise of more than ordinary abilities. Memoirs of his early years (from his birth to 1697) were published in 1789 by Dr. Hayes, the late Professor of Music in the University of Oxford, from a MS. of Jenkin Lewis, one of his Highness's attendants. It is little more than a detail of the amusements and pursuits of his childhood, which were principally of the military cast.

“ Sir

“ Sir Algernon May, Knt. buried July 28, 1704.”

“ Augustus, son of the Right Hon. Charles and Dorothy Viscount and Viscountess Townshend, baptized Oct. 24, 1716.” He became a captain in the service of the East India Company, and died in 1746.

“ Edward Progers, Esq. buried January 4, 1714.” Mr. Progers had been page of Honour to Charles I. and was very active in the service of that monarch, and of the Prince, his son, during the civil war. It was intended to have rewarded him by creating him one of the Knights of the Royal Oak, if that institution had taken place. In 1667 he was made ranger of the middle park and the hare warren; and in 1669 one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber. Le Neve says, that he died “ at the age of 96 of the anguish of cutting teeth, he having cut four new teeth, and had several ready to cut, which so inflamed his gums that he died.” The following epitaph was intended for his tomb⁹¹; but I could not find it at Hampton:—“ Here lyes in hopes of a happy resurrection the body of Edward Progers, Esq. descended from the Progers of Gwernvale in Monmouthshire. He was page of Honour to King Charles the First; and though very young when the civil wars broke out, behaved himself with so much courage, and acquitted himself of many secret and important employments with so much judgment and fidelity, that *that* Prince, during his imprisonment at Hampton Court, found means to send an order to have him sworn one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to his son, afterwards King Charles II. in which post he continued during the life of that Prince, having served his country seventeen years as a member of the House of Commons for the county of Brecon. Upon the death of King Charles II. he retired from all public business, spending the remainder of his days in zealous prayer for the good and prosperity of his church and country. He was sincere

Edward
Progers.

⁹¹ Monument. Annal. glican.

⁹² European Mag. May 1798.

“ to his friends, affectionately kind to his children, affable and
 “ courteous to his servants and inferiors, and good to all people.
 “ He was born June 16, 1621; and died Dec. 31, 1713.” Mr.
 Progers’s daughter Philippa married Dr. Croxall vicar of Hampton.

“ Dame Dorothy Thomas, buried April 10, 1722.”

Family of
 North Earl
 of Guildford.

“ The Hon. Francis North, Esq. son of the Lord Guildford and the
 “ Right Hon. the Lady Lucy Montagu, daughter of the Earl of Halifax,
 “ married June 17, 1728.” The Hon. Dudley North, buried June 24,
 “ 1779; Francis, son of the Hon. Augustus Frederic and Maria
 “ North, born July 10, 1786, buried July 17; Frederic, son of
 “ George Augustus, Lord North (now Earl of Guildford), born
 “ Aug. 20, buried Sept. 22, 1790.”

“ The Lady Downing, buried August 2, 1734.”

Family of
 Frederick.

“ Sir John Frederick, buried Oct. 11, 1755.—Sir Thomas Frederick,
 “ and Elizabeth Bathurst, married at the house of Lady Selina
 “ Bathurst, August 2, 1757.—Sir Thomas Frederick, Bart. buried
 “ Dec. 20, 1770; Mrs. Mary Frederick, Sept. 3, 1771. Miss Mar-
 “ garet Bathurst, Aug. 25, 1777; Lady Selina Bathurst died Dec.
 “ 14, 1777, and was carried to Clarendon Park.”

Thomas
 Ripley.

“ Thomas Ripley buried Feb. 17, 1758.”—Mr. Ripley was an
 architect of considerable note in the reigns of George I. and George
 II. Among his principal works are the Admiralty, and Lord Wal-
 pole’s seat at Woolterton, in Norfolk. He improved Houghton also,
 of which Campbell had given the design. Ripley has twice fallen
 under the lash of Pope; but Lord Orford, in his *Anecdotes of Paint-
 ing*, attributes the poet’s sarcasms in a great measure to politics and
 partiality⁹³.

“ Louisa Mary, daughter of John and Caroline Dawson, Lord
 “ and Lady Carlow, baptized Oct. 6, 1783.” About this time the
 baptisms of several of Sir John Morhead’s children occur.

⁹³ *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv. p. 106.

“ John Beard, Esq. buried in the vault Feb. 12, 1791.” This John Beard. celebrated actor was bred up at the King’s chapel, and was afterwards one of the singers at the Duke of Chandos’s chapel at Canons, where he took a part in Handel’s Oratorio of Hester. His first appearance on the stage was Aug. 30, 1737, in the character of Sir John Loverule, at Drury Lane. In 1739 he married Lady Henrietta Herbert, daughter of James Earl of Waldegrave, and widow of Lord Edward Herbert. Upon this event he quitted the stage. After a few years he returned to it again, and continued to be a great favourite with the public both as an actor and a vocal performer till 1768, when he finally retired from the theatre. Lady Henrietta Beard died in 1753; and in 1759 Mr. Beard married a daughter of John Rich, Esq. the patentee of Covent Garden. On this occasion he removed a second time to that theatre, where he had acted from 1744 to 1748; and on the death of his father-in-law in 1761, was appointed manager. Mr. Beard, who was as much esteemed in private life as he was admired on the stage, was for many years an inhabitant of Hampton ⁹⁴.

“ Lady Margaret Schaub, buried Aug. 30, 1793.”—Relict of Sir Luke Schaub, who died in 1758.

“ Richard Tickell, Esq. buried Nov. 11, 1793.” This gentleman, Richard Tickell. who was grandson to Tickell the poet, was at the time of his death one of the Commissioners of the Stamp Office. He distinguished himself by publishing a political pamphlet called “ Anticipation,” in which the debate on the King’s Speech at opening the parliament was so successfully anticipated, that some of the members who had not seen the pamphlet are said to have made use of almost the very words there put into their mouths. Mr. Tickell was

⁹⁴ Most of the above particulars are taken which appeared in the European Magazine from an accurate account of Mr. Beard, at the time of his death.

author also of two other pamphlets, called "the English Green Box," and "Common-place Arguments;" some poems, and a comic opera called the Carnival of Venice. His first wife was Miss Linley, sister of the late celebrated Mrs. Sheridan.

School.

Robert Hamond, who died in 1557, gave an acre of land and some houses (now the site of the Bell Inn) for the support of a free-school. This bequest proving very inadequate to the intended purpose, Mr. John Jones, by a codicil to his will, bearing date 1692, gave the reversion of the parsonage, and all his lands in Hampton, excepting a certain meadow, to trustees, directing that the produce (after deducting 36*l.* to be paid to six poor men) should be given to an honest and able schoolmaster for teaching poor children of the parish to read and write, and instructing them in the church catechism. The property thus bequeathed was surrendered to the trustees by Mr. Jones's executors in 1696. The next year his executors very liberally conveyed to the trustees a fourth part of Nando's coffee-house, in Fleet-Street, for the maintenance of an able school-master to teach the Latin tongue; and, by their deed of that date, they direct that he shall be "resident
" and living in a convenient school, or house in the town of Hamp-
" ton; that he shall freely, without any other reward, personally, and
" not by deputy or substitute, or other in his stead or place, (unless
" in case of sickness, or other unavoidable disability or necessity,)
" teach and instruct all poor children living in Hampton, Latin,
" English, and their catechism; and that if he shall neglect so to
" do, he shall be suspended from the profits of the said endow-
" ment." The revenues of this school are valued at more than 150*l.* per annum. The present school-master is the Rev. Richard Kilsha, appointed in 1791, on the death of the Rev. Daniel Chandler.

John

John Jones, Esq. above mentioned, charged the rectory of Hampton with the payment of 36 l. per annum, to be divided between six poor men chosen by the minister and churchwardens. Various benefactions.

John Turner, Esq. who died in 1753, gave, by will, the interest of 500 l. to poor housekeepers of this parish.

Mary, relict of Mr. Robert Gavell, gave the interest of 120 l. to be distributed in bread among the poor of Hampton (excluding the district of Hampton-wick).

In 1547 there was a church-house belonging to this parish, and two acres and a half of land for the benefit of church and poor⁹⁵.

⁹⁵ Chantry Roll in the Augmentation Office.

H A N W O R T H.

- Etymology. **H**ANWORTH, or as it is called in the survey of Domesday, Hanworde, is derived from the Saxon words *baen* and *worth*, signifying a small village.
- Situation. Hanworth lies in the hundred of Spelthorne, about three miles from Hounslow, on the borders of the heath, and nearly thirteen
- Boundaries. from London. The parish is bounded by Hampton and Sunbury on the south; by Teddington and Isleworth on the east and south-east; and by Feltham on the north and west. I have not been
- Soil. able to ascertain the quantity of land which it contains. The soil is for the most part a light loam intermixed with gravel.
- Land-tax. This parish pays the sum of 122l. 10s. 11d. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of about 2s. in the pound.
- The manor. The manor of Hanworth is thus described in the survey of Domesday: "Robert holds the manor, which is taxed at five hides under Earl
 " Roger (Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel). The land is three
 " carucates. Four ploughs are kept in employ on the demesnes, and
 " the villans' lands. One villan holds a hide, five others have each
 " a virgate, and there are two cottars. The meadow-land is equal
 " to one carucate, and there is pasture for the cattle of the manor.
 " The total annual value is 40s.; in the reign of King Edward the
 " Confessor, it was 60s. It was then the property of Ulf, a
 " domestic servant of the King." In the year 1294 this manor
 was granted by Christina, daughter of Alexander de Hamden, to
 Henry Dayrell and Alice his wife; which Henry died seised of it
 in

in 1304. The total value was then 72s. 4d.: the manor-house was valued at 4s.; 80 acres of arable belonging to the demesne at 4d. an acre; 10 acres of meadow at 1s.: there were six freeholders, who paid quit-rents, amounting to 16s., and 8 villans, whose rents amounted to 24s.; there was a water-mill valued at 10s. Two-thirds of the manor were then held under the honour of Wallingford, the remaining third under the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, by a rent of 30s¹. It appears by the charter of Edward the Confessor, that four hides in Hanworth were confirmed to Westminster Abbey by that monarch², but no mention is made of their property in this parish in the survey of Domesday. The manor of Hanworth continued in the Dayrell family till the year 1377, when Robert Dayrell conveyed it to Alan Ayyette and John Chamberleyne³. Ayyette conveyed to Chamberleyne in 1378⁴, and Chamberleyne the same year to Thomas Godlak⁵, under whom Sir Nicholas Brembre was tenant at will. Godlak continued in possession in 1389⁶. After this no certain information is to be obtained respecting this manor for nearly a century; but as Thomas Rothwell presented to the church in 1451 and 1461; Sir John Crosby in 1471, and John Crosby, Gent. in 1498, as of their own right⁷; it is to be presumed (the manor and advowson having always, as far as we know by record, passed through the same hands) that the families of Rothwell and Crosby were proprietors of both during a considerable part of the fifteenth century. How, or at what time the manor of Hanworth came to the Crown does not appear, but it is certain that King Henry VIII. presented to the rectory as early as 1519⁸. Camden calls Hanworth a small Royal seat, which Henry VIII.

Hanworth becomes a Royal Palace.

¹ Esch. 31 Edw. I. No. 26.

² Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 61.

³ Cl. 51 Edw. III. m. 5. d.

⁴ Cl. 1 Ric. II. m. 24. d.

⁵ Recital in Esch. 12 Ric. II.

⁶ Esch. 12 Ric. II. No. 78.—Inquisition taken after the death of Sir Nicholas Brembre.

⁷ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 629.

⁸ Ibid.

took

Queen Katherine Parr and the Lord Admiral at Hanworth

took great delight in, and made the scene of his pleasures'. Towards the end of his reign it was settled in dower upon Queen Katherine Parr, who frequently resided there after the King's death with her second husband, Sir Thomas Seymour, (the Lord Admiral,) and the Princess Elizabeth, whose education was entrusted to her care. The Princess was then in her fifteenth year; and it was said by the Lord Admiral's enemies, and was made one of the articles of accusation against him in his impeachment, that he endeavoured, during their residence at Hanworth and Chelsea, to gain the Princess's affections, intending, if he could get the Queen Dowager out of the way, to marry her, and seat himself upon the Throne. The examinations of Katherine Ashlye and others, relating to these transactions, are printed in the Burleigh papers. It appears by Mrs. Ashlye's testimony, that whatever were the Lord Admiral's intentions the Queen Dowager was entirely free from any suspicion of the kind; for her Majesty appears to have been a principal party in the familiarities which she describes. "At Hanworth," says she, "he would likewise

" come in the morning unto her grace; but as she remembereth at all

" tymes she was up before, saving two mornyngs, the which two

" mornyngs the Quene came with hym, and this examine lay

" with her Grace, and ther thei tyttled my Lady Elizabeth in the

" bed, the Quene and my Lord Admyrall." Again, "another

" tyme at Hanworth in the garden, he wrated with her, and cut

" her gown in an hundred pieces, beyng black cloth; and when she

" came up, this examine chid with hir, and hir Grace answered

" she could not do withall, for the Quene held her while the Lord

" Admyrall cut it¹⁰." William Earl of Pembroke was Keeper of the Wardrobe, and of the park at Hanworth, in the first year of Queen Mary". In 1558 the manor of Hanworth was granted for

The Lord Admiral's familiarities with the Princess Elizabeth.

⁹ Gough's edition of the Britannia, vol. ii. p. 2.

¹⁰ Heyne's Burleigh Papers, p. 99.

¹¹ MS. List of Offices at Dulwich College. life

life to Anne Duchefs of Somerfet¹². In 1594 it was leased to William Killigrew for 80 years¹³. In the month of September 1600 Queen Elizabeth paid a visit to the scene of her juvenile pastimes. She dined at Hanworth, and partook of the amusement of hunting in the park¹⁴.

James Viscount Doncaster, afterwards Earl of Carlisle, resided at Hanworth from 1620¹⁵ till 1625¹⁶; but whether as tenant or proprietor does not appear.

In 1627 the manor of Hanworth was granted in fee to Sir Roger Palmer and Alexander Stafford¹⁷. It is probable that they were trustees for Sir Francis Cottington, whose property it became about that time. In 1628 he was created Lord Cottington of Hanworth. In a letter to Lord Strafford in 1629 he speaks thus of his improvements: "There begins to grow a brick wall about all the gardens at Hanworth, which, though it be a large extent, yet will it be too little for the multitude of pheasants, partridges, and wild-fowl that are to be bred in it. There is a certain large room made under the new building with a fountain in it, and other rare devices, and the open gallery is all painted by the hand of a second Titian. Dainty walks are made abroad, insomuch that the old porter with the long beard is like to have a good revenue by admitting strangers that will come to see these rarities. It will be good entertainment to see the amazement of the barbarous northern folk, who have scarce arrived to see a well cut hedge, when the fame of these rarities shall draw them thither: certainly they will wholly neglect the fight of Hocus's dog, and Hocus himself will confess that calves with five legs, and the puppets themselves, will be nothing in comparison of this fight. My wife is the principal

Lord Cottington's improvements at Hanworth.

¹² Pat. 4 & 5 P. & M. pt. 13. Mar. 19.

¹³ Pat. 36 Eliz. pt. 19. Oct. 17.

¹⁴ Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, anno 1600, p. 4.

¹⁵ Sidney Remains, p. 122.

¹⁶ Parish register.

¹⁷ Pat. 3 Car. pt. 3. Dec. 11. No. 1.

" contriver

“ contriver of all this machine, who, with her clothes tucked up, and
 “ a staff in her hand, marches from place to place like an
 “ Amazon commanding an army¹⁸.” In the month of August
 1635 Lord Cottington entertained the Queen and her whole
 Court at Hanworth¹⁹. In 1637 he had a grant of free warren
 and licence to inclose 100 acres within his park²⁰. When this
 nobleman became involved in his master’s sufferings, the parliament
 confiscated his estates, and Hanworth was given to President Brad-
 shaw²¹. Lord Cottington died before the restoration without issue ; soon
 after which event his cousin and heir-at-law recovered his estates ; and
 in the year 1670 sold the manor of Hanworth to Sir Thomas Cham-
 ber²². Lord Vere Beauclerk (third son of Charles, the first Duke of St.
 Albans,) having married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Thomas
 Chamber, Esq. (son of Sir Thomas above mentioned,) this manor,
 upon partition of Mr. Chamber’s property, fell to the share of Lord
 Vere, who, in 1750, was created Baron Vere of Hanworth. His
 Grace Aubrey Duke of St. Albans, who succeeded his father as Lord
 Vere, in 1781, and inherited the Dukedom of St. Albans, on the
 death of his cousin, the late Duke, in 1786, is the present proprietor
 of this manor.

Hanworth
 house burnt
 down in
 1797.

Hanworth house was burnt down, by accident, on the 26th of
 March 1797. It retained little of its ancient form, having under-
 gone several repairs and alterations. In one of the dressing-rooms
 was a ceiling painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, which was destroyed
 by the flames ; fortunately no other work of art of any value was
 lost, there having been no pictures (except a few portraits, which
 were copies) in the house at the time of the fire.

¹⁸ Strafford Papers, vol. i. p. 51.

1660, p. 3.

¹⁹ Ibid. i. p. 463.

²² From the information of Townley
 Ward, Esq. by permission of his Grace the
 Duke of St. Albans.

²⁰ Pat. 13 Car. I. pt. 24. Feb. 13. No. 2.

²¹ Mysteries of the Good Old Cause 12°.

The parish church dedicated to St. George is a small Gothic structure of flint and stone, consisting of a chancel and nave. At the west end is a low wooden turret. Parish Church.

In the east window of the chancel are the royal arms, with the initials I. R.

On the south wall of the chancel is the monument of Sir Thomas Chamber²³, Knight, who died in 1692. On the north wall is a tablet in memory of "two cousins of the same name (Elizabeth Isaak) who "served two ladies of the same name (Mary Chamber, mother and "daughter) from their ladies' childhood to their own death." Elizabeth Isaak the younger died in 1731. The tablet was put up by Mary Chamber the daughter (afterwards Lady Vere Beauclerk). On the floor is the tomb of the Rev. William Hunter, rector, 1778. Monuments.

In the south window of the nave is the following coat of arms:— G. a chevron between three owls, Argent, impaling . . . a chevron between three escallops O. on a chief . . . a lion passant guardant . . . In a window on the north side, near the pulpit, are the arms and quarterings of Killebrew²⁴, with the date, 1606.

The rectory of Hanworth, which is in the diocese of London, and in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, is rated in the ancient *valors* at 8 marks²⁵; in the king's books at 11 l. 13 s. 4 d. In 1650 it was valued at 60 l. per annum. The survey of that date describes 30 acres of glebe belonging to the rectory²⁶. Newcourt from a terrier of 1610 states the glebe to be 33 acres²⁷. The advowson has always been annexed to the manor. Rectory and Advowson.

²³ Arms—a chevron between three trefoils.

²⁴ 1. A. an eagle displayed with two necks S. within a border of the second bezanty—Killebrew.—2. S. a chevron between three eagles displayed O.—Kentebury. 3. A. three mascles G.—Arnewick. 4. A. on a chevron S. between three torteauxes as many bezants—Boleigh. 5. Az. on a bend O. three fusils with the threads hanging

from them of the field.—Barrell—6. A. a lion rampant G.—Petit. 7. G. a bend between six lozenges O.—Fitz-Ives.—8. Az. a bend O. a label of three points G.—Carmine.

²⁵ See Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

²⁶ Parliamentary surveys in the Archbishop's Library at Lambeth.

²⁷ Repertorium, vol. i. p. 628.

Rectors.

Adam de Brome, founder of Oriel College in Oxford, was rector of this church in 1315. In 1326 he was one of the King's justices itinerant²⁸. The present rector is Robert Burd Gabriel, D.D. instituted in 1778, on the death of Mr. Hunter.

Parish Register.

The register of baptisms and marriages in this parish commences in 1582, that of burials in 1583.

		Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.	
Comparative state of population.	1630-9	—	$5\frac{4}{3}$	—	$3\frac{7}{10}$
	1680-9	—	$6\frac{7}{10}$	—	imperfect.
	1730-9	—	$7\frac{1}{10}$	—	$8\frac{1}{10}$
	1780-9	—	$11\frac{9}{10}$	—	$8\frac{1}{10}$
	1790-4	—	$12\frac{3}{5}$	—	$12\frac{3}{5}$
	1795-9	—	$15\frac{1}{3}$	—	$8\frac{1}{3}$

In 1548 there were 50 *houflynge* people in this parish²⁹. In 1790 there were 53 houfes in the parish, the present number is 56; the number of inhabitants about 300.

Plague years.

In 1603 there were three burials at Hanworth—in 1625, nineteen: two servants of the Earl of Carlisle's were buried that year. The register is imperfect in 1665.

Extracts from the Register.

Family of Germaine.

“ Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Knightly, buried Feb. 24, 1583-4; another Anne baptized August 2, 1584.”
 “ Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Worshopful Sir Thomas Germaine, Knight, baptized Nov. 3, 1600; Charles baptized March 30, 1603; buried April 18; Thomas baptized March 25, 1603-4; Elizabeth buried Feb. 26, 1604-5.”

²⁸ Repertorium, vol. i. p. 628.

²⁹ Chantry Roll in the Augmentation Office. See note 9. p. 5.

“ William,

“ William, fon of Sir Robert Killebrew, baptized May 28, 1606.”
 Sir William, the eldest fon of Sir Robert Killebrew, was educated at St. John’s College in Oxford. He became afterwards an attendant on king Charles I. as gentleman usher of the privy chamber, was knighted, and during the whole of the civil war, had the command of the troops which guarded the king’s person. After the restoration he became vice chamberlain to queen Catherine, which office he held for the space of two-and-twenty years. He afterwards retired from court, and died at an advanced age in the year 1693. Sir William Killebrew was author of some dramatic pieces, well spoken of by his contemporaries, and a collection of detached thoughts on the instability of human happiness, written not long before his death ³⁰.

Family of
Killebrew.
Sir William
Killebrew.

“ Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Killebrew, baptized Sept. 7, 1607; Charles his son, April 24, 1609; Robert Feb. 14, 1610-1.”

Thomas, son of Sir Robert Killebrew, is said to have been born at Hanworth in 1611, but his baptism does not occur in the register. This Thomas Killebrew was page to Charles I. and an attendant upon Charles II. during his exile. Being endowed with a brilliant wit, and a great portion of social and convivial talents, he soon became a favourite with the young monarch, and continued after the restoration to enjoy so great a share of his confidence that he was frequently permitted to have access to him when he was denied to the first peers of the realm, and he could venture without offence to speak in his jesting way bold truths to his majesty, on his neglect of state affairs, which no other of his courtiers would dare to hint at. In 1651, when Charles II. was at Paris, Killebrew was sent to Venice as the king’s resident at that state; but as Clarendon informs us, having staid there some time neither to his own honour or his master’s advantage, he was compelled to leave the

Thomas
Killebrew.

³⁰ Biographia Dramatica.

H A N W O R T H.

republic on account of the profligacy of his character. Whilst at Venice he wrote several plays, to which Sir John Denham alludes in the following lines:

“ Our resident Tom
 “ From Venice is come
 “ And has left all the Statesman behind him,
 “ Talks at the same pitch
 “ Is as wife, is as rich,
 “ And just where you left him you find him.

 “ But who says he’s not
 “ A man of much plot,
 “ May repent of his false accusation
 “ Having plotted and penn’d
 “ Six plays to attend
 “ On the farce of his Negotiation.”

Killegrew’s plays, eleven in number, were printed in one volume in folio in 1664. He died at Whitehall on the 19th of March 1684.

Dr. Henry
 Killegrew.

“ Henry, son of Sir Robert Killegrew, baptized Feb. 16, “ 1612-3.” Henry, the fifth son of Sir Robert Killegrew, was of Christ Church College in Oxford: he entered into holy orders, proceeded to the degree of D. D. and became prebendary of Westminster. Dr. Killegrew, in common with others who had attached themselves to the royal party, suffered many hardships during the interregnum. Upon the restoration he recovered his stall, was made almoner to the Duke of York, rector of Wheathamsted, and master of the Savoy. Dr. Killegrew died in 1693. When 17 years of age he wrote a play which was published in 1638, under the title of the Conspiracy, and republished in 1653 with the altered title of Pallantus and Eudora³¹. In 1685 he published a volume of

³¹ Biographia Dramatica.

Sermons in quarto, and two single discourses in 1666 and 1689. Dr. Killegrew was father of Mrs. Anne Killegrew the poetess.

“ Edward, son of Sir Robert Killegrew, baptized July 27, 1614.”

“ Henry, son of Sir Maurice Berkeley, Knight, baptized Dec. 8, 1600; Maurice, April 24, 1603; John, Feb. 1, 1606-7; William, July 16, 1608.” Sir Maurice Berkeley married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William, and sister of Sir Robert Killegrew of Hanworth, by whom he had five sons all knighted, four of whom appear to have been natives of this parish. Sir John was a celebrated officer on the King's side during the civil war, and distinguished himself by some important victories in the west of England, particularly at Stratton in Cornwall, in memory of which the King, in 1658, being then at Brussels, created him Lord Berkeley of Stratton. Sir William, who became governor of Virginia, and published a history of that province, was buried at Twickenham in 1677, as was Lord Berkeley in 1678.

Family of Berkeley.

John Lord Berkeley of Stratton, and Sir William Berkeley natives of Hanworth.

“ Sir Peter Wiche Knight, and Mrs. Jane Meridith a virgin, and daughter of Sir William Meridith, married April 16, 1627.

“ Charles son of Sir Francis Cottington, Knight and Baronet, and of the Lady Anne, baptized July 21, 1628; the witnesses being our Sovereign Lord the King, the High and Mighty Prince George Duke of Buckingham, and the Lady Marchioness Hamilton.”—
“ Charles, son of Lord Cottington, buried July 27, 1636.”—
“ Frances buried March 7, 1629-30; Anne baptized July 4, 1632, buried Nov. 25.”

Family of Cottington.

“ Sir Charles Wolfley Bart. and Mrs. Anne Fiennes, daughter of the Right Honourable William Lord Say and Sele, married May 12, 1648.”

“ Lady Mary Chamber and her daughter buried in one coffin Jan. 12, 1713-4; Thomas Chamber Esq. Jan. 19, 1735-6; Dame Anna, wife of Sir Thomas Chamber, Feb. 8, 1725-6.”

Family of Chamber.

The

Family of
Beauclerk.

“ The Honourable Sackville Beauclerk, infant, buried April 25,
“ 1739; Honourable Vere Beauclerk, aged 2 years, Dec. 28, 1739;
“ Honourable Elizabeth Beauclerk, aged 4 years, April 26, 1746;
“ ———Her Grace Catherine Duchefs of St. Albans, who died Sept.
“ 4, buried Sept. 14, 1789.—The Right Honourable Lady Geor-
“ giana Beauclerk, youngest daughter of the Duke of St. Albans,
“ aged 15, buried Oct. 27, 1790.”

Benefac-
tions.

Thomas Combe, gentleman, in 1732 gave the sum of 10 l. to the poor. This having been suffered to accumulate till it was increased to 25 l. produces now 1 l. per annum.

Lord Vere Beauclerk in 1745 gave a rentcharge of 6 l. per annum to the poor, in lieu of some inclosed waste.

Some small pieces of land given to the poor by persons now unknown produce 18 s. per annum. The Chantry Roll for Middlesex, (in the Augmentation Office,) which bears date 1547, mentions a church-house belonging to the parish, “ used for the assembling of
“ persons to dryncke and thereat to gether money for the reparacion
“ of the church.”

H A R E F I E L D.

IN the survey of Domesday the name of this parish is written Herefelle; in other ancient records Herfeld, Herefelde, and Herfield. Harefeld in the Saxon is literally the hare field. Etymology.

The parish of Harefield lies in the hundred of Elthorne, and forms the north-west angle of the county of Middlesex, being bounded on the north by Rickmansworth in Hertfordshire; on the west by the river Colne, which separates it from Denham in Buckinghamshire; on the south by Hillingdon, and on the east by Ickenham and Rissip. The village is pleasantly situated on rising ground, three miles from Uxbridge, and eighteen from London. Situation.
Boundaries.

The parish of Harefield contains about 4700 acres of land, of which about 2000 are arable, about 2000 meadow and pasture, about 200 wood, and above 500 common and waste¹. By a survey taken in 1592 Harefield moor and Cowmoor were found to contain 355 acres, a part of which having been allotted by agreement to Sir Edmund Anderson, then lord of the manor, was inclosed. The Grand Junction Canal passes through these moors from north to south. Harefield
moor and
Cowmoor.

The soil towards the south and east parts of this parish is a strong clay, peculiarly favourable to the growth of elm; towards the north Soil.

	A.	R.	P.		A.	R.	P.			
¹ Harefield Heath	-	100	0	0	Bunger's Hill	-	30	0	0	
Harefield Moor	-	263	2	8	Other waste	-	33	0	0	
Cowmoor	-	91	2	38			<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	518	1	6

it

it is dry and stony, with veins of chalk. The parish abounds with fine springs, particularly one called Gulch well, issuing from a vein of chalk. It is said that several attempts were formerly made to bring this water to London and Westminster².

Scarce
plants.

In the year 1737 Mr. Blackstone published an account of indigenous plants growing in and near this parish, under the title of *Fasciculus plantarum circà Harefield nascentium*. Among the more 'rare are *Dentaria bulbifera*, which is still found in abundance, where Mr. Blackstone describes it in Old-park wood; *Lathræa squamaria*, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, *Cardamine amara*, *Lathyrus Nissolia*, *Sambucus ebulus*, *Inula helenicum*, *Bupleurum rotundifolium*, *Fritillaria meleagris*, *Orchis militaris*, *Ophrys muscifera*, *Ophrys apifera*, *Saxifraga granulata*, *Parnassia palustris*, *Mentha pulegium*, *Drosera rotundifolia*, *Acorus Calamus*, *Campanula hybrida* and *Utricularia Minor*. Extraneous fossils are found in a chalk pit near the mills.

Fossils.
Copper
mills.

These mills³, which are situated to the north-west of Mr. Cooke's park, were purchased of Sir Roger Newdigate, by the late George Cooke, Esq. and are now the property of his son; they were formerly used for the manufacture of paper, but are at present occupied as copper-mills by the incorporated company of the mines royal.

Land-tax.

This parish is assessed the sum of 478l. 15s. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of about 3s. in the pound.

Manor.

The manor of Harefield is thus described in the survey of Domesday:—"Richard, son of Gilbert the Earl (of Briou), holds Herefelle, which is taxed at five hides. The land is five carucates. Two hides are in demesne, on which there are two ploughs. The villans have three ploughs. The priest has one virgate; there are

² Blackstone's *Fasciculus Plantarum circà Harefield nascentium*.

³ Two mills are mentioned in the survey of Domesday: it is probable they were on the same site. A deed of 1370 makes men-

tion of a fulling-mill belonging to Sir Simon de Swanland. Another deed of 1518 speaks of Crips's fulling-mill. (Register of Deeds in the possession of Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart.)

“ five villans, who hold a virgate each ; seven bordars, who have five
 “ acres each, and one bordar, who has three acres : there are three
 “ cottars, and three slaves, two mills yielding 15 s. rent, four
 “ fisheries yielding 1000 eels, meadow equal to one carucate, pasture
 “ for the cattle of the manor, and pannage for 1200 hogs. The
 “ total annual value is 12l. ; it was only 8l. when entered upon by
 “ the present owner ; in King Edward (the Confessor’s) time, (be-
 “ ing then the property of the Countess Goda,) it was 14l.”—Richard,
 son of Gilbert Earl of Briou, was sometimes called Richard Fitz-Gil-
 bert, sometimes Richard de Tonbridge, and sometimes Richard de
 Clare ; from him it seems to have descended to Alice, daughter of
 Geoffrey, and grand-daughter of Baldwin de Clare †.

By a *quo warranto*, bearing date 1284, it appears, that Roger de
 Bacheworth was then lord of the manor of Harefield, and that he and
 his ancestors, had enjoyed it, with all its rights and privileges,
 from time immemorial, paying a small quit-rent to the Ho-
 nour of Clare ‡. Sir Richard de Bacheworth in the year 1315,

† From a cartulary, or ancient register of evidences, relating to the estates of the Newdigate family, compiled by John Newdigate, Esq. Serjeant at Law in the reign of Henry VIII. and now in the possession of Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. to whom I have been indebted for the most liberal communication of many particulars relating to this parish. The deeds of Alice de Clare are of uncertain date, but they appear as ancient as the 12th century; and we must suppose them to have been executed not later than the middle of that century, to render Alice de Clare’s possession of the manor of Harefield consistent with the long possession of the Bacheworths and their ancestors, as stated in the *quo warranto* mentioned in the text. Alice de Clare, as appears by the deeds above mentioned, was twice married. Her first husband was Hugh de Claghull, her second, Remfridus : it does not appear that she had any issue.

‡ Roger Mortimer Earl of March, who inherited the Honour of Clare by his grand-

mother, (who was heir of William De Burgh, son and heir of John De Burgh, by one of the co-heirs of Gilbert De Clare, last Earl of Gloucester,) in a deed (Sir Roger Newdigate’s Cartulary, f. 21.) by which he obtained exemption from toll, pontage, &c. all over the kingdom for the tenants of the manor of Harefield, styles himself lord of the manor; but the full possession of the manor, with all its right and privileges, was then vested in the Swanlands, they paying to him as lord paramount, by reason of his possessing the Honour of Clare, a quit-rent of 18s. 8d. and an additional payment of 3s. 4d. for being released from suit at the court of the Honour. This quit-rent was paid to the Crown (in which the Honour of Clare, as parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, has been long vested,) till 1790, when, by virtue of an act of parliament passed in the 26th of his present Majesty, Sir Roger Newdigate obtained a release and disfranchisement under the great seal of the duchy.

granted this manor to Simon de Swanland⁷, who married the elder daughter and co-heir of his brother Roger. This Sir Richard afterwards took upon him the habit of the Knights Hospitallers, and his wife Margaret, who had dower assigned her in Harefield, took the veil⁸. William, son of Sir Simon de Swanland, had three sons, two of whom died in their infancy, and the third left no issue. Joanna, the only daughter, married John Newdegate⁹, who was afterwards knighted, and served in the wars in France under Edward III. In the year 1585 John Newdegate, Esq. the eighth in lineal descent from Sir John, who married Joanna Swanland¹⁰, exchanged the manor of Harefield with Sir Edmund Anderfon, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, for the manor of Arbury in Warwickshire¹¹, which has ever since been the principal seat of the family. Sir Edmund Anderfon in 1601, sold Harefield to Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; his wife, Alice Countess Dowager of Derby, and Lady Anne, Lady Frances, and Lady Elizabeth Stanley, her daughters. The Lord Keeper died in 1617, being then Viscount Brackley; the Countess of Derby, in 1637. Lady Anne Stanley, the eldest daughter, married Grey Lord Chandos; and after his death, Mervin Earl of Castlehaven. She survived her mother only ten years; and, on her death, George Lord Chandos (her eldest son by her first husband) inherited the manor of Hare-

⁷ Sir Roger Newdigate's Cartulary, p. 1. —In 1317 Sir Simon de Swanland had a charter of free-warren, Cart. 10 Edw. II. No. 36. Confirmations of free-warren in this manor were granted by Cart. 1 Edw. III. No. 74. and Pat. 17 Ric. II. pt. 2. m. 42.

⁸ Sir Roger Newdigate's Cartulary, p. 4.

⁹ The old way of spelling the name is Newdegate. It is so spelt in most records, as well as on all the more ancient tombs of the family at Harefield. John, the eldest son of Sir John Newdegate, first wrote Newdegate; he was followed by his nephew Sir

Richard and this mode has been ever since used by the family.

¹⁰ William Swanland, the elder, died in 1395. Dionysia, relict of William Swanland, the younger, (whose sister Joanna was married to Sir John Newdegate,) was living and in possession of the manor of Harefield A°. 23 Hen. VI (Extracts from the Records of the Honour of Clare.) After her death it devolved to the Newdegate family.

¹¹ The alienations of the manor from this period are taken from an abstract of the title, obligingly communicated by Sir Roger Newdigate.

field, pursuant to the deed of 1601. Lord Chandos died in February 1655, having bequeathed it by will to his wife Jane. In the month of October following, Lady Chandos married Sir William Sedley, Bart. Sir William died in 1656; and in 1657 his widow took a third husband, George Pitt, Esq. of Stratfieldsay in the county of Southampton. Having vested all her estates, by a deed bearing date 1673, in Mr. Pitt and his heirs, he, in conjunction with his trustees, in the month of February 1675, (his Lady being still living,) conveyed by bargain and sale the manors of Harefield and Morehall to Sir Richard Newdigate, Bart. Serjeant at Law, younger son of Sir John Newdegate, and grandson of John Newdegate, Esq. who had exchanged them with Sir Edmund Anderfon. Having been thus restored to the Newdigate family, they have continued in it ever since, and are now the property of Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. who is the thirteenth in descent from Sir John Newdegate first mentioned. It is remarkable that this manor (with the exception of a temporary alienation,) has descended by intermarriages, and a regular succession, (in the families of Bacheworth, Swanland, and Newdegate,) from the year 1284, when, by the verdict of a jury¹², it appeared that Roger de Bacheworth and his ancestors had then held it from time immemorial. It is the only instance in which I have traced such remote possession in the county of Middlesex.

Harefield place, situated near the church, was the ancient mansion-house of the lords of the manor, and for many years a seat of the Newdegate family. After the alienation before mentioned, it became the successive residence of Lord Chief Justice Anderfon, and the Lord Keeper Egerton. The Countess Dowager of Derby, wife of the Lord Keeper, (and with him joint purchaser of the manor,)

Harefield-
place, and
its eminent
inhabitants.

¹² The words of the verdict are: "Jurati " eisdem libertatibus dimidiam marcat. vice
" ad hoc electi dicunt super sacramentum " comiti et eisdem libertatibus plenè usi
" suum quod predict. Rogerus & omnes " sunt, a tempore cujus non extat memoria
" antecessores sui habuer. predict. libertates " sine interpos." &c. Anno 12 E. filii Regis
" in manerio de Herfeld reddèn. per an. pro " Henrici.

continued to reside here during her second widowhood. Here she was honoured with a visit from Queen Elizabeth¹³, whom she received with all the pomp and pageantry of those days. Sir Roger Newdigate was once possessed of an account in MS. of this visit, with a collection of the complimentary speeches with which, as was customary upon those occasions, she was addressed. The MS. is unfortunately lost; but Sir Roger Newdigate recollects, that she was first welcomed at a farm-house, now called Dew's farm, by several allegorical persons, who attended her to a long avenue of elms leading to the house, which obtained from this circumstance the name of the Queen's walk. Four trees of this avenue still remain, and the greater part were standing not many years ago. It was at Harefield-place also that Milton's Arcades was performed by the Countess of Derby's grandchildren¹⁴. That great poet, during the time that he lived at Horton with his father, (viz. from 1632 to 1637,) was, it is probable, a frequent visitor at Harefield. After the death of the Countess of Derby, Harefield-place was inhabited by George Lord Chandos, her grandson. This Nobleman during the civil war attached himself to the Royal cause, and behaved with great gallantry at the battle of Newbury, having three horses shot under him. When the Republican party had established themselves in power, he was obliged to pay a heavy composition for his estates. He then retired to Harefield, where he spent the remainder of his days in great privacy. Dr. John Conant, a celebrated preacher and divine, resided with him as his domestic chaplain; and during his residence there, preached a voluntary lecture on a week-day to a numerous congregation at Uxbridge¹⁵. Harefield-place was burnt down about the year 1660. Tradition says, that the fire was occasioned by the

¹³ An intended visit of her Majesty's is mentioned in Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, but the Editor of that work has fallen into a mistake, in supposing that Sir Edward Anderson lived at Belhamond's, (now Col.

Cooke's,) which was at that time only a farm-house. (From the information of Sir Roger Newdigate.)

¹⁴ Warton's Milton, 96.

¹⁵ Biograph. Brit. new edit. vol. iv.

carelessness of the witty Sir Charles Sedley, who was amusing himself by reading in bed.—It is probable that he was on a visit to his sister-in-law Lady Chandos. The foundations of the old mansion may be traced at a little distance above the site of the present house, which was formed by uniting the two lodges with an intermediate building. This was done by Sir Richard Newdigate, the second Baronet, whose widow resided in it several years, it being her jointure-house. It was for some years also the residence of Sir Roger Newdigate, the present Baronet, who in 1743 was unanimously chosen Knight of the Shire for Middlesex. In 1760, having fixed his residence in Warwickshire, he sold Harefield-place (retaining the manor and his other estates in this parish) to John Truesdale, Esq. In 1780 it was purchased of Mr. Truesdale's executors by the late William Baynes, Esq.¹⁶ whose son, Christopher Baynes, Esq. is the present proprietor and occupier.

Evelyn, in his *Sylva*, mentions a silver fir, which, having been planted at Harefield-place in 1603, (at two years' growth,) had, in 1679, attained the height of eighty-one feet, and measured thirteen feet girth.

The manor of Moor Hall, or More Hall, was given by a deed without date to the Priory of Knights Hospitallers at Harefield, by Alice, daughter of Baldwin de Clare¹⁷. We have no evidence by whom or at what time¹⁸ this Priory was founded: it was no doubt a cell to the Priory of St. John Clerkenwell¹⁹.—Its site is now a farm

Manor of
Moor-hall.

¹⁶ From the information of Mr. Baynes.

¹⁷ See p. 105. The words of the deed, which is in Sir Roger Newdigate's Cartulary, leave no doubt of the existence of this Priory, notwithstanding it is not mentioned by Dugdale or any other author. "Confirmavi Deo, "Beate Mariæ, & Sancto Johanni Baptistæ, " & sanctæ Domui Hospitali Jerusalem, et fra- "tribus ejusdem sanctæ domus in territorio "de Herefeld," &c.—The name of Moor-hall does not occur in the deed which gives certain lands described in the boundaries, and these lands in the Cartulary from

which I quote, are said to form the manor of Moor-hall.

¹⁸ The grant of the advowson of the Church of Harefield by Beatrix de Bol- lers, to the brethren of the order of St. John of Jerusalem does not mention the house at Harefield. It is probable, there- fore, that the foundation took place after this grant.

¹⁹ This is the more evident from the proceedings in a law-suit (recorded in Sir Roger Newdigate's Cartulary) relating to this manor, in the 4th year of Edward the

farm house. The chapel, which still remains, is of stone and flint, and exhibits that kind of architecture which was in use in the 12th century. The order of Knights Hospitallers having been abolished, this manor was granted by Henry VIII. in the 34th year of his reign, to Robert Tyrwhit, Esq. ²² who the same Year conveyed it to John Newdegate, Esq. and John his son ²³. It has since passed with the manor of Harefield.

Samfords.
Brakyn-
burg, or
Braken-
buryes.

In the year 1349 Sir Thomas de Samford, or as he is called in some deeds, Saunford, held a messuage and lands in Harefield under the Swanlands. This estate became soon afterwards the property of the Swanlands, by the intermarriage of Sir Simon de Swanland with Joan, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas de Samford. In 1356 William de Swanland granted a lease of this estate to Thomas de Brakenburgh, from whose occupancy of it, it acquired the name of Brakynburgh or Brakenburyes, and in some records is called erroneously the manor of Brakynburgh. It passed with the manor of Harefield from the Swanlands to the family of Newdegate, and has ever since been in their uninterrupted possession, not having been included in the deed of exchange between Sir Edmund Anderfon and John Newdegate. It is now a farm house. The south aisle of Harefield church, which is the ancient burial place of the Newdegate family, is called the Brakenburye Chapel. A MS. account of the monuments in Harefield church ²⁴, taken by George King, Lancafter Herald, mentions the arms of Brakenburgh (three chevrons interlaced) as being at the west end of this chapel near the roof.—If they are now to be seen, they escaped my observation ²⁵.

III. in which the parties are Sir Simon de Swanland, Lord of Harefield, and the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in England. There is also in the same Cartulary a deed of Sir Roger Bacheworth, which gives ten acres of Harefield Moor to the brethren of St. John of Jerusalem at the instance of Nicholas Dacombe, who is called *Preceptor domus Hospitalis de Herfeld*.

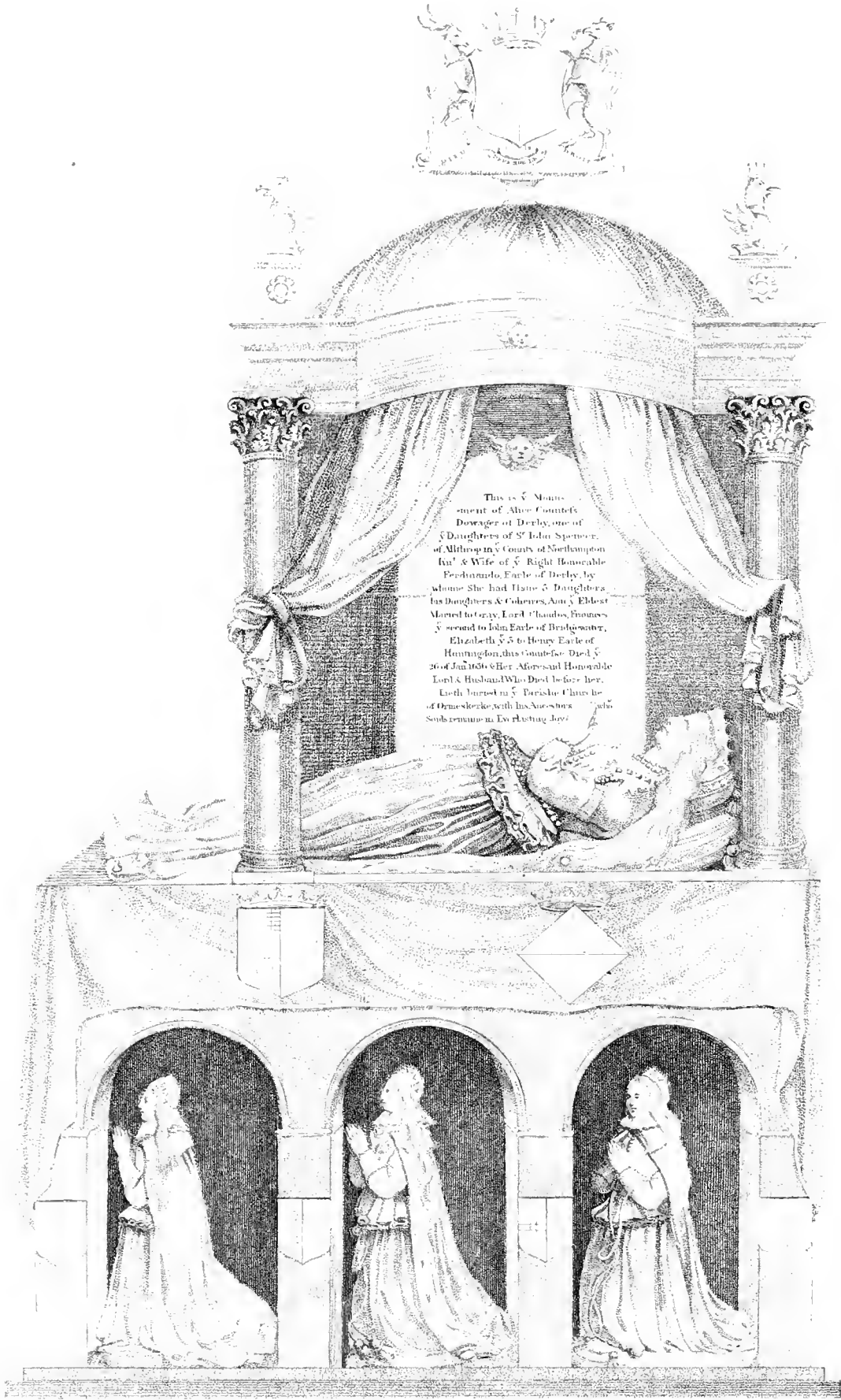
²² Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. pt. 6 August 18.

²³ From the information of Sir Roger Newdigate.

²⁴ In the possession of Sir Roger Newdigate Bart.

²⁵ The whole of the account of this estate is taken from deeds in Sir Roger Newdigate's Cartulary.

Breakspears,



This is the Monument of Alice Countess Dowager of Derby, one of the Daughters of Sir John Spencer, of Althorp in the County of Northampton, and Wife of Sir Right Honourable Ferdinando, Earle of Derby, by whom she had three Daughters, her eldest Married to Gray, Lord Claudes, Princess Elizabeth, & to Henry Earle of Huntingdon, this Countess Died the 26 of Jan 1608 & her Aforesaid Honourable Lord & Husband Who Died before her, both Buried in the Parish Church of Ousestoke with his Aforesaid Sons remain in Everlasting Love

MONUMENT OF ALICE COUNTESS OF DERBY.

Breakspears, an ancient mansion in this parish, is said by Camden Breakspears. to have taken its name from a family from whom Pope Adrian was descended²⁶. I find that in the year 1371 William Swanland granted a lease of 60 years to William Brekspere, of a house and lands in Harefield, which had been held by John Grove *in bondagio*. Before the end of the following century it appears to have been into the possession of the family of Ashby, who were settled at Harefield as early as the year 1474. It is now the property and residence of Mrs. Partridge, relict of John Partridge, Esq. daughter and sole heir of Robert Ashby, Esq. whose family is now become extinct in the male line.

The names of Hamond and Hacket occur in many ancient Belhamonds or Belhacketts. deeds, as holding small estates under the manor of Harefield. The present house, called Belhamonds, or Belhacketts, was either built or enlarged by Sir George Cooke, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, the first of the name who settled at Harefield, and some time Knight of the Shire for Middlesex. It is now the property of his grandson, George Cooke, Esq. Captain in the first Regiment of Foot-guards, and in the occupation of the Lady — Finch's, sisters of the Earl of Winchelsea.

Harefield Lodge in this parish, about a mile from Uxbridge, was Harefield Lodge. built by Sir Roger Newdigate in 1786.—It commands a beautiful and extensive prospect, of which Windsor Castle and Forest are prominent features.—It is in the occupation of Mrs. Parker, relict of Charles Parker, Esq.

The parish church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a gothic Parish-church. structure of flint and stone, consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles; at the west end is a low square tower embattled.

At the south-east corner of the chancel is a very handsome monument, (represented in the annexed engraving,) to the memory of Monument of Alice Countess of Derby. Alice, Countess Dowager of Derby, who died in 1637. The mo-

²⁶ Some traces of a family of this name Breakspear was married at Harefield.—
are to be found so late as 1591, when Anne *Parish Register.*

nument,

numents exhibit the arms of Stanley, with its quarterings²⁷, impaling the arms and quarterings of Spencer of Althorpe²⁸. There are the arms also of the Countess's three daughters, with impalements, as described below²⁹. An inscription not seen in the engraving states, that Sir Thomas Egerton (who was the Countess of Derby's second husband) had by his first wife an only daughter, who was mother of Julian, Lady Newdegate.

Monuments
of the New-
degate fa-
mily.

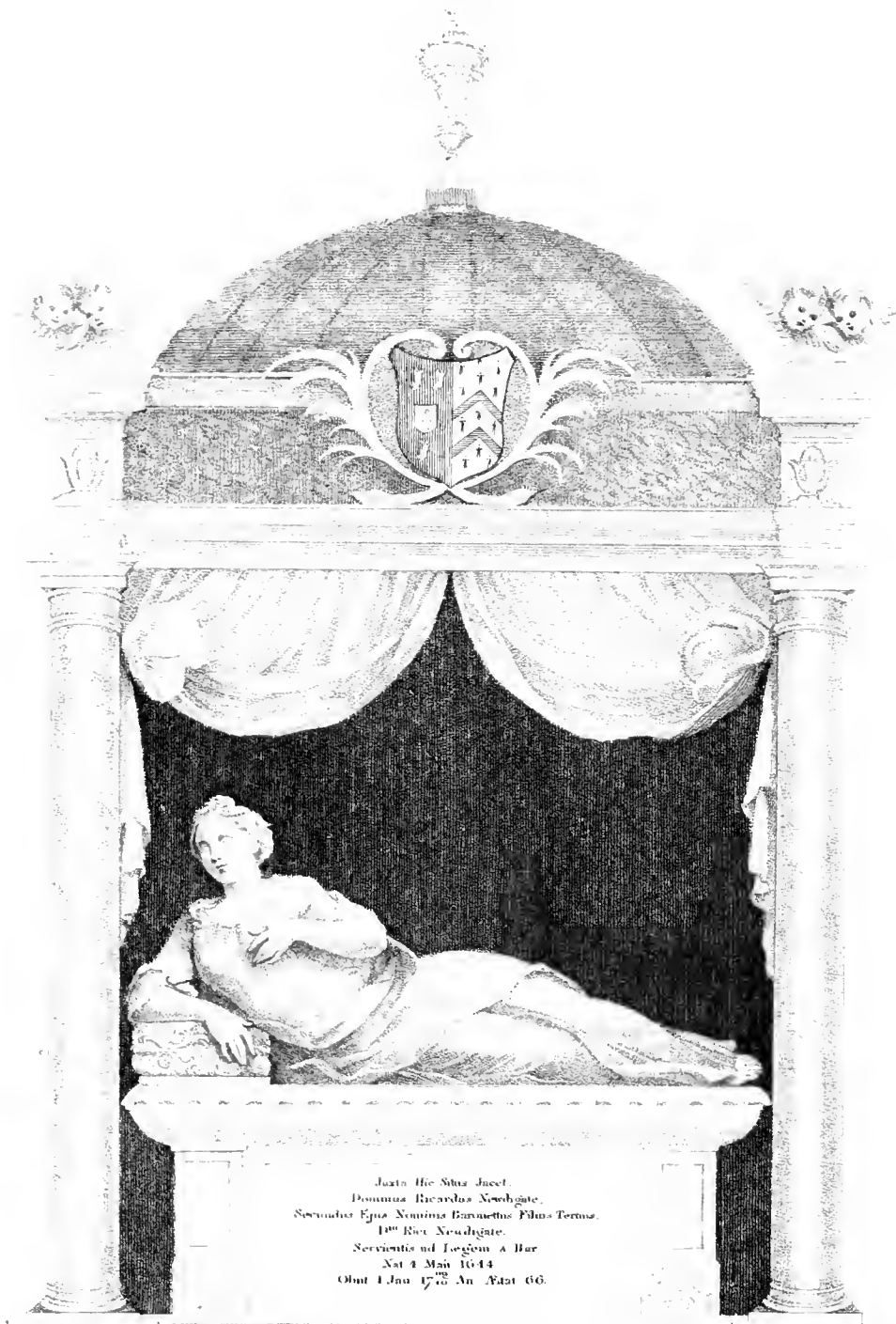
On the south wall is an altar tomb (placed under an obtuse groined arch) to the memory of John Newdegate, Esq. who died in 1545, and his wife Anne. Beneath the arch (fixed upright in the wall) are figures in brass of the deceased, with their eight sons and five daughters. On the same wall are the monuments of John Newdigate, Esq. (fifth son of Sir Richard Newdigate, Bart.) 1705; Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Roger Twifden, Bart. and relict of Sir Richard Newdigate, Bart. 1765; Sophia, daughter of Edward Conyers, Esq. (by the Hon. Matilda Fermor, daughter of William Lord Lempster,) and wife of Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. 1774.

²⁷ Quarterly of twelve, 1 & 12—A. on a bend Az. three stags heads caboshed, O.—Stanley. 2. O. on a chief indented Az. three bezants.—Lathom. 2. G. three men's legs proper, conjoined in fesse at the upper part of the thigh, flexed in triangle, garnished and spurred, O.—Isle of Man. 4. Chequy O. & Az.—Warren. 5. G. two lions pass. Arg.—Strange of Knockin. 6. A. a fesse and canton G.—Widville. 7. O. a cross engrailed S.—Moyne. 8. Az. a lion rampant A.—Monhault. 9. Barry of 10 A. & G. a lion ramp. O. ducally crowned of the second.—Brandon. 10. Az. a cross flory O.—Bruyn. 11. Lozengy G. & Erm.—Rokeley.

²⁸ Quarterly of eight—1 & 8.—Quarterly A. & G. in the second and third quarter a fret O. over all a bend S. charged with three escallop shells of the first.—Spencer of Althorpe. 2. Az. a fesse ermineois between

six eagles' heads erased A.—Spencer. 3. G. three stirrups in pale O.—Deverell. 4. O. on a cross G. 5 estoiles, A.—Lincoln. 5. O. a chevron between 3 cinquefoils pierced G.—Warted. 6. Erm. on a chevron G. 5 bezants.—Graunt. 7. O. on a bend between two lions ramp. S. a wivern with the wings overt, of the first.—Rudinge.—Lady Derby was daughter of Sir John Spencer of Athorpe.

²⁹ I. A. a maunch S.—Hastings, impaling Stanley. II. A. a lion ramp. G. between three pheons S. a border engrailed of the last.—Egerton, impaling Stanley. III. A. on a cross S. a leopard's face O.—Brydges.—Lady Anne Stanley married Grey Lord Chandos (and afterwards the Earl of Castlehaven); Lady Frances, married John Earl of Bridgwater; and Lady Elizabeth, Henry Earl of Huntingdon.



Juxta He Sitae Jacet.
 Domina Richardus Newdigate.
 Secundus Epus Novimus Barometus Filius Tertius.
 1^{us} Rex Newdigate.
 Servientis ad Legem a Bar.
 Nat 4 Maii 1644
 Obiit 1 Jani 17^{mo} An. Aetat 66.

To the Memory of the Fair and Virtuous Lady Mary Lady Newdigate Wife of
 St Richard Newdigate of Arbury in Count Warwick Bar' and Daughter of St Edward
 Bagot of Blithfield in Count Staff' Bar' A Lady who besides the great Antiquity of her Family
 and nobleness of her Extraction as being descended from the same Paternal Stock with the
 Barons of Stafford famous Duke of Buckingham was most Eminent for the Excellent
 Endowments of her Mind & all Conjugal Virtue she was the Mother of many Children wherof

MONUMENT OF MARY LADY NEWDIGATE.

On the east wall is a very handsome monument, (represented in the annexed plate,) designed and executed by Gibbons, the celebrated carver, in memory of Sir Richard Newdigate, Bart.³⁰ (eldest son of Sir Richard Newdigate, Bart. Serjeant at Law), who died in 1710; and Mary, his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Bagot, who died in 1692.

On the north wall are the monuments of Sarah, wife of Richard Newdigate, Esq. (eldest son of Sir Richard Newdigate, Bart.) and daughter of Sir Cecil Bishop, Bart. 1695; Sir Richard Newdigate her husband³¹, (who had succeeded to the title of Baronet, and had married to his second wife, Elizabeth Twifden,) 1727; Sir Edward Newdigate, Bart. aged 18, 1734; Richard and Charles, his brothers, and Jane his sister, who all died young. The monument of Sir Richard is ornamented with a bust; and that of Sir Edward with a medallion of the deceased, in white marble.

In the south-west corner of the south aisle, or Brakenbury chapel, is an ancient table tomb, which has neither inscription nor arms. In the north-east corner is a table tomb, with figures in brass, to the memory of John Newdegate, Esq. Serjeant at Law, who died in 1528, and Amphilicia his wife, daughter of John Nevill, Esq. who died in 1544; they had ten sons and four daughters. Against the south wall is a tablet, with figures in brass, to the memory of Edetha, relict of William Newdegate, who died in 1444. On the same wall are the monuments of Sir John Newdegate³², Knt. (who married

Brakenbury chapel.

³⁰ Arms—G. three lions jamps erased A. impaling Erm. two chevrons Az.—Bagot.

³¹ Arms—Newdigate, impaling, 1 Quarterly, 1 & 4. A. on a bend cottised G. three bezants.—Bishop. 2 & 3. O. on a chief indented S. three annulets A.—Hereford. II. Gyronny of four A & G. a saltier and four crosses crosslets all counterchanged, with a crescent for difference.—Twifden of Bradbourne.

³² Arms—Quarterly of nine—1. Newdi-

gate. 2. Az. three sinister hands coupé two and one, A.—Malmaynes. 3. G. three swans, A.—Swanland. 4. A. a chevron G. a border engrailed Az.—Bacheworth. 5. Az. a fret A.—Eckingham. 6. G. on a chevron A. three roses of the field.—Knolles. 7. G. a saltier Erm.—Nevil. 8. A. a lion ramp. G. crowned O.—Hilton. 9. Az. fretty A.—Cave—impaling, quarterly of thirteen. — 1. A. a canton G. over all a bend Az. charged with three garbs O.—Fitton of Cheshire.

Epitaph of
Sir Richard
Newdegate.

married Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Fitton,) 1610; and John Newdegate, Esq. his son and heir³³, (who married Susan, daughter of Arnold Luls,) 1642. On the east wall is a monument, with the following inscription:—“ M. S. Ricardi Newdegate, servientis ad
“ legem et Baronetti, filii natu minimi Joannis Newdegate in agro
“ Warwicensi militis. Natus est 17mo die Septembris, A. D. 1602,
“ et post tyrocinium in Academiâ Oxoniensi feliciter inchoatum juris
“ municipalis studio in Graiorum hospitio reliquum temporis im-
“ pendit: vitam degit animi fortitudine et mirâ æquitate specta-
“ bilem: summo candore et morum suavitate ornatus erat, nec
“ minore probitate et prudentiâ. Deplorandis illis inter Carolum
“ primum Regem & ordines Regni controversiis non omninó admiscuit,
“ nec adduci potuit ut prædiorum Regis vel illorum qui ob ejus parte
“ steterunt emptione rem suam contaminaret; sed nobiliore quam-
“ vis minús expedito ad divitias contendebat itinere; indefesso
“ nempe studio et labore, summâque in arduis fori negotiis peritiâ
“ et fide; quibus itâ claruit, ut reempto hujus loci manerio, antiquæ
“ suæ familiæ pené collapsæ, atque ex veteri Newdegatorum in Surriâ

Cheshire.—2. A. two chevrons and a canton G.—Orreby. 3. Barry of six Az. & A. (it should be Az. two bars A.) on a bend G. three buckles O.—Legh of Birchin. 4. O. three lozenges Az.—Baguley. 5. Az. three shovels O.—Bichton. 6. Arg. a chevron S. between two crosses crosslets fitchée in chief, and three in base, S.—Sydington. 7. Az. three icicles in bend O.—Harbottle. 8. A. three flesh-pots G.—Montbocher. 9. A. three escallop shells G.—Clevedon or Charon. 10. S. three waterbougets, A.—Ilderton. 11. A. a cross S. a border engrailed of the second.—Holcroft. 12. A. an eagle displayed S. seising a child G. swaddled O. the face proper.—Culcheth. 13. A. a squirrel sejant G.

³³ Arms—Quarterly of twenty.—1. Newdigate. 2. Malmaynes. 3. Eckingham. 4. Swanland. 5. Bachefworth. 6. O. three

bars wavy Az.—Samford. 7. O. a cross G. in the dexter canton a martlet S.—Rokesley. 8. Knolles. 9. Nevil. 10. Fretty, O. & G. on a canton Erm. a ship S.—ancient coat of Nevil. 11. G. a lion ramp. O. billetty S.—Bulmer. 12. Bendy of 8 G. & O. a chevron Erm.—Inglebert. 13. Hilton. 14. Arg. three palmers' flaves in pale G.—Burden. 15. O. three lions ramp. G.—Cresacre. 16. A. three boars' heads, two and one, coupéd, S.—Cradock. 17. Cave. 18. S. on a bend flory counterflory O. three escallop shells G.—Bromfete. 19. Erm. on a bend Az. three Congers' heads A.—Genell. 20. A. a chevron between three popinjays Vert.—Cliffe.—There is the coat of Newdigate also, without quarterings, impaling, Per fesse S. & O. a lion ramp. counterchanged.—Luls—and Newdigate impaling Leigh.

“ profapiâ

“ profapiâ oriundæ, fedi plurima adjecit latifundia, quæ nullæ vi-
 “ duarum lachrymæ nec diri orphanorum gemitus infausto omine
 “ polluerunt. Uxorem duxit lectiffimam fœminam Julianam Fran-
 “ cifci Leigh de Newnham Regis in agro Warwicensi militis Balnei
 “ filiam, eandemque illuſtriffimi Comitæ Ciceſtrenſis ſororem, ex
 “ quâ ſobolem ſuſcepit amplam, ſex filios, et filias quinque; quo-
 “ rum Ricardus, Robertus, Thomas, Anna, et Maria, jam ſuper-
 “ ſunt. Tandem re familiari optimé diſpoſitâ, liberifque omnibus
 “ ampliffimé dotatis, nepotes ſuos uſque ad quartam generationem
 “ complexus, ſine ullis delirantis animi paroxyſinis, omni ſolicitu-
 “ dine et fordidâ curâ immunis, cœlum tantum et Deum ſpirans,
 “ annis plenus, bonifque operibus coopertus obiit 14^o Oct. A. D.
 “ 1678 ³⁴.” Juliana, relict of Sir Richard Newdegate, died in
 1685.

Sir Richard, the ſubject of this Epitaph, was ſecond ſon of Sir
 John Newdegate, and was in great practice as a Serjeant at Law at
 the beginning of the rebellion, when his elder brother died, and he
 became heir to his eſtates at Arbury and Harefield, then much en-
 cumbered. When Cromwell having borne down all oppoſition, and
 diſmiſſed his parliament, was declared Protector, he determined, with
 conſummate policy, to govern by the laws of the land; and for this
 purpoſe ſummoned ſome of the lawyers who were then moſt eminent
 at the bar: among others, the great Sir Matthew Hale, and Serjeant
 Newdegate, who had the honour of living in the habits of friendſhip
 with him. They attended; and he told them his intention to make them
 Judges; but they all declined, declaring they could not act under his
 commiſſion. He turned from them in wrath, ſaying, if you of the red
robe will not execute the law, my red *coats* ſhall: upon which they
 all cried out, “ Make us judges, we will be judges.” On the 25th of

³⁴ Arms—Newdigate, impaling, G. a croſs engrailed, and in the dexter canton a
 lozenge A.—Leigh.

January 1653-4, Matthew Hale was, by writ, made a Serjeant, and one of the Justices of the Common Bench. On the 2d of June 1654, three new Judges were made, Serjeant Pepys, Serjeant Newdegate, and Serjeant Windham³⁵. Upon the question of the sale of crown lands, the new Judge, Newdegate, declared no title could be made to them; and being sent the northern circuit, when many Cavaliers who had been taken in arms in Scotland were indicted at York for high treason, he declared from the Bench that he knew no law which made it high treason to levy war against a Lord Protector. This drew upon him the indignation of Cromwell; and, in May 1655, he and Baron Thorpe were put out of their places for not observing the Protector's pleasure in all his commands³⁶. Being thus honourably displaced, he returned to the bar. On the 17th of January 1659-60, he was made Chief Justice of the Upper Bench, and continued till the restoration, when his health being much impaired, he retired from public life, deservedly honoured and respected by all who knew him. Some years after the restoration, at the instance of Lord Grandison, the Duke of Ormond, and of Col. Halsey, whose life he had saved at York, he had an audience of the King, who received him very graciously, and thanked him for his kindness to his friends in the worst of times. At the same time a warrant was issued for a patent of Baronetage; "which dignity, says the patent, we confer upon him in consideration of several good services performed to us, and our faithful subjects, in the late usurpation." The usual fees were on this occasion remitted.

On the west wall of the Brakenbury chapel are the monuments of Robert Newdigate, Esq. 1695. He married, 1. Frances, daughter of Thomas Harrison, Esq. 2. Juliana, daughter of Robert Beale, Esq. who survived him, and died in 1732.—Robert Newdigate, Esq. (son of Robert and Juliana), 1723; and Diana, daughter of Bene-

³⁵ Whitlock's Memorials.

³⁶ Ibid.

di& Ball, Esq. of Padmore in the Isle of Wight, by his wife Mary Stephens, (grand-daughter of Sir Richard Newdigate, who married Mary Bagot,) who died in 1765, aged 18. The last-mentioned monument is ornamented with an urn of white marble, on which is an elegant design of a drooping lily with its stem broken.

On the floor of this chapel is the tomb of John Crugge of Exeter, Gent. who died in 1533. He married Barbara, daughter of John and Amphilicia Newdegate.

On the north wall of the nave is a monument (ornamented with a bust of the deceased in white marble,) in memory of William Ashby, Esq. of Breakspears, 1760. His second wife was Anne, daughter of Whitlock Bulstrode, Esq. by whom he had three daughters, one of whom married the Rev. William Williams, son of Sir Gilbert Williams, Bart. On the floor are the tombs of Abraham, second son of John Stanyon, Esq. ætat. 26, 1696, and John his third son, ætat. 28, 1701.

Monuments
of the Ash-
bys.

In the east window of the north aisle are the arms of Ashby³⁷. On the north wall is a monument (with the effigies of a man in armour kneeling at a fald-stool, under a canopy supported by columns of black marble of the Corinthian order,) in memory of Sir Robert Ashby, Knt.³⁸, who died in 1617; and Sir Francis Ashby, Bart. (his son,) who died in 1623. On the same wall are the monuments of Anne, wife of William Ashby, Esq.³⁹, daughter and sole heir of John Aleyne, Esq. of Gray's Inn, 1723; and Anne, wife of William Ashby, Esq. daughter of Whitlock Bulstrode, Esq. by Elizabeth Dineley, aged 93, 1785. On the east wall is the monument of John

³⁷ Az. a chevron between three eagles displayed, Or.

³⁸ Arms—Ashby quartering, A. on a bend S. three lions' heads erased of the first, ducally crowned O. —Wroth, and impaling quarterly A. & G. a cross engrailed coun-

terchanged— a coat of Heydon.

³⁹ Arms—Ashby quartering, Erm. on a cross S. five fer de moulins of the field.—Turner of Ickenham.—On an escutcheon of pretence S. a cross potent O.—Aleyne.

Partridge, Esq. 1792. On the south wall is a monument in memory of Robert Ashby, jun. Esq. 1767; Robert Ashby, sen. Esq.⁴⁰ 1769, and Mary, his wife, 1767. On the floor are the tombs of George Ashby, Esq. Clerk of the Signet to Henry VII. and Clerk of the Signet and "Counsellor" to Henry VIII. (with figures in brass of himself and his wife Rose,) 1514; Jane Ashby, (with figures in brass of herself and William Ashby, Esq. her husband,) 1537; John Ashby, Esq. (son of Francis,) 1713; Mrs. Judith Ashby, his sister, 1723; Anne, wife of William Ashby, Esq. only child of John Aleyne, 1723; Francis Ashby, Esq. 1743; Judith his wife, 1753; John Baldwine, M.A. 1673; and John Sheron, surgeon, 1755.

In a MS. account⁴¹ of the tombs in Harefield church, by George King, Lancafter Herald, is the copy of an inscription in memory of George Ashbye, Esq. who died in 1474, and Margaret his wife.

Monument
of Bishop
Prichett.

On the west wall of the passage, between the nave and the Ashby aisle, is the monument of John Prichett⁴², Bishop of Gloucester, who died in 1680. He was son of Walter Prichett, Gent. lord of the manor of Cowley-Hall, in the parish of Hillingdon; and after having served the cure of this parish nearly thirty years, was promoted to the See of Gloucester in 1672. On the opposite wall is the monument of John Aleyne, Esq.⁴³, 1719. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Fielding, Esq. of Bristol (by a daughter of Edward Onflow).—In the west window of the nave are the arms of Cooke impaling Jennings⁴⁴.

Monument
of Mofsen-
dew, a game-
keeper.

Against the north wall of the church, on the outside, is a monument, (with a representation in bas relief of a gamekeeper and his

⁴⁰ Arms—Ashby impaling a garb between four birds.

⁴¹ In the possession of Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart.

⁴² Arms—The See of Gloucester, impaling, Paly of 6 A. & Az. a mitre of the second.

⁴³ Arms—Aleyne, impaling, A. on a fesse Az. three lozenges O.—Fielding.

⁴⁴ Quarterly, 1 & 4. Paly of six G. & S. three eagles displayed A. 2 & 3. Checky G. & Az. on a canton of the first a lion ramp. A.—impaling, A. a fesse G. between three plummets S.—Jennings.

dog,)

dog,) put up by Mr. Ashby, in memory of his faithful servant Robert Mossendew, who died in 1744. Underneath are the following lines:

“ In frost and snow, thro’ hail and rain,
 “ He scour’d the woods, and trudg’d the plain;
 “ The steady pointer leads the way,
 “ Stands at the scent, then springs his prey;
 “ The timorous birds from stubble rise,
 “ With pinions stretch’d divide the skies:
 “ The scatter’d lead pursues the fight,
 “ And death in thunder stops their flight:
 “ His spaniel, of true English kind,
 “ With gratitude inflames his mind;
 “ This servant in an honest way,
 “ In all his actions copied Tray.”

In the church-yard are the tombs of Elizabeth, relict of Sir Walter Long of Whaddon, in Wiltshire, (daughter of John Cotes, Esq. of Woodcote, in Shropshire,) 1688; Richard Abbott, citizen and painter-stainer, 1745; Richard, his son, citizen and painter-stainer, 1757; Mrs. Margaret Felton, 1759; Mr. John Nicholas, 1762; John Truesdale, Esq. 1780; Mary his wife, 1783; and James Hunt, Esq. 1790.

Tombs in
the church-
yard.

The church of Harefield was given to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem by Beatrice de Bollers, relict of Baldwin Fitz-Geoffrey⁴⁵. The tithes were appropriated to the hospitallers, and the benefice became a donative or curacy in their patronage. After the dissolution of religious houses, the rectory and advowson were granted in the 34th year of Henry VIII. to Robert Tirwhyte⁴⁶; who, the same year, conveyed them to John Newdegate, Esq. and John his son. The advowson has since passed with the manor, together with a part of the tithes: the remainder of which not having been included in Serjeant Newdegate’s re-purchase, has passed

Rectory.

⁴⁵ Dugdale’s Mon. Ang. vol. ii. p. 507.

⁴⁶ Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. pt. 6. Aug. 18.

through

Curacy or
donative.

through various hands in a divided state ⁴⁷. In the old *valors* the rectory of Harefield was rated at 8l. 13s. 4d. but was exempted from taxation. In 1548 it was valued at 20l. per annum ⁴⁸; in 1650 at 140l. ⁴⁹. The ancient stipend of the curate was 6l. 13s. 4d. In 1636 Alice, Countess Dowager of Derby, gave 5l. per annum, a house, and a small piece of ground to the curate, on condition of his reading prayers to the poor widows in her alms-house twice a week. When Lord Chandos compounded for his estate during the civil war, he was obliged by the committee to allow Mr. Hoare the curate 100l. per annum out of the great tithes ⁵⁰.

Exempt ju-
risdiction.

In the year 1682 there was a suit in Chancery to determine whether this parish was within the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London, or exempt from it. After the defendants had given in their answer, Bishop Compton having inspected the documents referred to, relinquished the suit ⁵¹. Some person for want of better information, has inserted a MS. note in the parish register, which gives a very inaccurate account of this matter, and is wholly founded on an erroneous tradition. It appears by the parish register that the chancellors appointed by the lord of the manor, occasionally hold visitations at Harefield. In 1633 two persons did penance by the sentence of Dr. Duck, then chancellor. Dr. Newton was chancellor in 1681. The present chancellor is Sir William Scott, who succeeded Sir Thomas Salusbury. The curate is put in or displaced at the pleasure of the lord of the manor of Moor-hall, who fixes his salary, and has the power also of appointing the senior churchwarden ⁵². The present curate is the Rev. Walter Williams, appointed in 1758.

⁴⁷ From the information of Sir Roger Newdigate—Some of these tithes were purchased by the parish with a charitable donation. See p. 124.

⁴⁸ Chantry Roll for Middlesex at the Augmentation Office.

⁴⁹ Parliamentary surveys in the Archbishop of Canterbury's library of MSS. at

Lambeth.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ From papers in the possession of Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart.

⁵² See the proceedings in Chancery, a copy of which is inserted at the beginning of Sir Roger Newdigate's ancient Cartulary.

The earliest date of the register of baptisms and burials is 1538; that of marriages 1546. Parish register.

	Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.		
1580-9	—	$15\frac{3}{10}$	—	$7\frac{1}{10}$	Comparative state of po- pulation.
1630-9	—	$19\frac{4}{5}$	—	$13\frac{1}{2}$	
1680-9	—	$13\frac{9}{10}$	—	$7\frac{1}{5}$	
1730-9	—	20	—	$15\frac{1}{2}$	
1780-9	—	$23\frac{3}{5}$	—	$21\frac{7}{10}$	
1790-4	—	$27\frac{2}{5}$	—	$17\frac{1}{5}$	
1795-9	—	$29\frac{1}{5}$	—	$15\frac{2}{5}$	

In 1548 there were in this parish 200 *houflynng* people⁵⁴. The present number of houses is about 150, of inhabitants about 830.

The year 1603 is wanting in the register; in 1625 there were 17 burials; in 1665, nine. Plague years.

Extracts from the Register.

“ William, son of Sir Robert Ashby, born Dec. 29, 1600.—Sir Robert Ashby, Knt. buried March 20, 1617-8.—Alice, daughter of Sir Francis Ashby, Knt. baptized Nov. 8, 1620; Sir Francis Ashby, buried Feb. 22, 1623-4; Lady Ashby, March 17, 1634-5.” Family of Ashby.
 Sir Francis Ashby was created a baronet in 1622. The title has been long extinct, but the family has continued at Harefield in the male line, in its collateral branches, till the death of Robert Ashby, Esq. in 1769. There are many other entries relating to this family in the register.

“ Sir John Newdegate, buried April 12, 1610; Lady Newdegate, widow of Sir John, buried July 12, 1618.—Lady Newdigate, Family of Newdigate.

⁵⁴ See page 5, note 9.

“ (Mary Bagot), buried Sept. 19, 1692 ; John Newdigate, Esq. (son of Sir Richard), July 26, 1705 ; Sir Richard Newdigate, Bart. Jan. 20, 1709-10.”

“ Juliana, daughter of Sir Richard and Elizabeth Newdigate, baptized Sept. 11, 1711.”—(She married John Ludford, Esq.) —“ Thomas, son of Sir Richard Newdigate, buried Jan. 14, 1713-4 ; Richard, born July 16, 1716 ; Sir Richard Newdigate, Bart. buried April 2, 1724 ; Mrs. Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Newdigate, April 8, 1724 ; Sir Richard Newdigate, Bart. Aug. 18, 1727 ; Sir Edward Newdigate, Bart. April 17, 1734 ; Elizabeth, Lady Newdigate, Sept. 20, 1765.” Several other entries relating to the Newdigate family occur in the early part of the register ; few baptisms of a later date are recorded, Arbury, in Warwickshire, having been their principal residence. Harefield church has been hitherto the family burial-place.

Marriage of
Lord Castle-
haven.

“ The Earl of Castlehaven, and Anne, Lady Chandos, married July 22, 1624.” After the death of her first husband, Grey Lord Chandos, Lady Anne Stanley, (whose mother, the Countess Dowager of Derby, then resided at Harefield Place,) married Mervin, Earl of Castlehaven, who lost his head upon Tower-hill, in 1631. The Countess of Castlehaven was buried at Harefield, Oct. 11, 1647.

“ Mr. Hugh Caufley,” (the name here meant is Calverley ; he was afterwards Sir Hugh,) “ and the Lady Elizabeth Hastings, married April 10, 1634.” Lady Elizabeth was one of the Countess of Derby’s grand-daughters, being daughter of Henry Earl of Huntingdon, by Lady Elizabeth Stanley.

Alice, Countess Dowager of Derby.

“ Alice, Countess Dowager of Derby, departed this life the 26th of January, and was buried the 28th of January, 1636-7.” This Lady was daughter of Sir John Spencer of Althorpe (ancestor of the Duke of Marlborough and Earl Spencer). Her first husband was Ferdinando,

dinando, Earl of Derby, who was poisoned in 1594.—By him she had three daughters, whose matches have been already mentioned. In the year 1600 she married to her second husband, Sir Thomas Egerton, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, afterwards Lord Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley. “ Upon Tuesday morning,” (says Rowland Whyte, writing to Sir Robert Sidney, Oct. 24, 1600,) “ my Lord Keeper “ married the Countess Dowager of Darby, which is made known “ to the Queen, but how she takes it I do not heare. Yt is given “ out that his sonne, Mr. John Egerton, shall marry her second “ daughter, and that the young Lord Hastings shall marry her third “ daughter ⁵⁵.” Both these matches took place. It was on the occasion of Lady Derby’s marriage with the Lord Keeper, that Harrington wrote the following lines :

“ This noble Countess lived many yeares,
 “ With Derby, one of England’s greatest peers,
 “ Fruitful and faire, and of so cleare a name,
 “ That all this region marvell’d at her fame.
 “ But this brave peere extinct by hasten’d fate,
 “ She lived, Ah! too, too long in widow’s state;
 “ And in that state took such sweet state upon her,
 “ All eares, eyes, tongues, heard, saw, and spoke her honour.”

There is a very rare engraved portrait of this Countess ⁵⁶. It has no engraver’s name.

“ Frances, daughter of the Right Hon. George Lord Chandos, Family of
Brydges,
Lord Chan-
dos.
 “ baptized Jan. 14, 1649-50; Elizabeth ⁵⁷, March 25, 1651; the
 “ Right Hon. the Lady Chandos ⁵⁸, buried April 20, 1652; William
 “ Bridges, Esq. ⁵⁹, buried Jan. 24, 1670-1; the wife ⁶⁰ of the Right

⁵⁵ Sidney papers, vol. ii. p. 219.

⁵⁶ I believe only two copies of it are known to exist.—One is in the collection of the Marquis of Bute.—The other has fallen into the possession of the author of this work.

⁵⁷ She married, 1. Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury.—2. William Earl of Inchi-

quin.—3. Charles Lord Howard of Eferie.

⁵⁸ Lady Susan, daughter of Henry Earl of Manchester.

⁵⁹ Only son of William Lord Chandos.

⁶⁰ Susan, daughter and co-heir of Garret Keare.

“ Hon. William Lord Chandos, buried Oct. 15, 1672 ; William “ Lord Chandos, buried Aug. 22, 1676.” This nobleman, who had been Ambassador at Constantinople, left no surviving issue. His title went to James Brydges, whose son was created Duke of Chandos.

“ The Right Hon. the Countess of Egremont, buried June 20, “ 1794.”—Daughter of George Lord Carpenter, relict of Charles Earl of Egremont ; and, at the time of her death, wife of his Excellency Count Bruhl, the Envoy from Saxony, who has a villa at Harefield, where he has erected an observatory for carrying on his astronomical pursuits.

Instance of
longevity.
Alms-
houses.

“ John Ball, aged 103, buried June 20, 1798.”

Alice, Countess of Derby, built a set of alms-houses for six poor widows, and endowed them with 5*l.* per annum each, and 1*l.* for the repairs of the building.

Various be-
nefactions.

Mrs. Ashby, in 1622, gave 40*l.* to the poor's stock. Mrs. Mary Ashby in 1664, gave to the poor of this parish the sum of 100*l.* which was laid out in the purchase of tithes at Harefield, producing at present 7*l.* 10*s.* per annum. Mr. Solomon Burbery, in 1697, gave some land to the poor, which is now let at 18*l.* per annum. Mrs. Baldwin, in 1706, gave the interest of 20*l.* to be divided between six poor widows not receiving alms.

H A R L I N G T O N .

THIS place in all ancient records is called Herdington, Herd- Etymology.
 yngton, or Hardyngton, a name which it is probable it ac-
 quired from its owner at a very remote period. It was not till
 within the last century that it was altered to the modern name of
 Harlington, which is now in general use, and adopted in public
 records.

Harlington lies in the hundred of Elthorne, three quarters of a Situation.
 mile north of the Bath road, and nearly fourteen miles from London.
 The parish is bounded on the north by Hayes and Hillingdon; on Boundaries.
 the east by Cranford; on the south by Bedfont; and on the west
 by Drayton and Harmondsworth.

It contains 1378 acres of land, of which 712 are arable, 429 Quantity of
 meadow and pasture, and 237 (being a part of Hounslow-heath,) land.
 common. The soil is for the most part a strong loam. Soil.

This parish pays the sum of 202l. 10s. 1½d. to the land-tax, which Land-tax.
 is at the rate of about 2s. in the pound.

Harlington gave the title of Baron and Earl to Sir Henry Bennet, Barons and
 (second son of Sir John Bennet), who, in 1664, was created Baron Earls of Ar-
 Arlington, (the aspirate being dropped in the title, though constantly lington.
 written in the name of the parish,) of *Arlington*, in Middlesex. In
 1672 he was made Earl of Arlington. These titles, which were ex-
 tended to female heirs, are merged in that of Grafton, in conse-
 quence of the intermarriage of the first Duke of Grafton with Lady
 Isabella, only daughter and heir of the Earl of Arlington.

The

Manors.

The manor of Herdington is thus described in the survey of Domesday:—"It is taxed at ten hides, and held by Alured and Olaf, under Earl Roger (Roger Earl of Arundel). The land is six carucates. There are two ploughs on the demesnes. There are seven villans, who have three ploughs, and might employ a fourth. There is a priest who has half a hide; 12 villans, who have each a virgate, and four villans who have half a virgate each; two bordars who have eleven acres; eight cottars, and one slave. The meadow is equal to two carucates. The total value is 100 s. per annum. In the reign of King Edward (the Confessor), it was 81. It was then held by Wigot, and a focman held two hides of this manor, which he could alienate without leave of the lord." It is probable that the manor here described, was at a very early period divided into two, which afterwards acquired the names of "Hardington, otherwise Harlington, otherwise Lovells;" and "Harlington *cum* Shepifston," both now the property of the Earl of Berkeley.

Manor of
Hardington,
otherwise
Harlington,
otherwise
Lovells.

The first mentioned manor, to which the advowson of the church, till of late years belonged, was in 1302 the property of William de Harpeden, who in that year had a charter of free warren¹. In 1335 Roger de Harpeden was lord of the manor². Matilda de Mirymanth, who presented to the church in 1363 and 1365³, was, it is probable, a heiress of the Harpeden family. Before the year 1474 this manor became vested in the Lovells⁴, (from whom it derived one of its names,) and continued in that family till 1558. The Ropers were lords of this manor from 1559 till 1583⁵, Christopher Bird from 1584 to 1587⁶; Arthur Langworth in 1589, and

¹ Cart. 30 Edw. I. No. 20.

² Statut. Major. Eccles. St. Paul. (In the Chapter House).

³ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 631.

⁴ Ibid. vol. i. p. 631, 632.

⁵ William Roper presented to the rectory

in 1559 (Newcourt). He was lord of the manor in 1565 (Court Rolls). Anthony Roper was lord of the manor in 1580 and 1583. (Ibid.)

⁶ Court Rolls.

Ambrose Coppinger in 1590⁷. The latter being then Sir Ambrose Coppinger, Knt. died seised of the manor in 1605⁸. In 1607 his grandson, Francis Coppinger, sold the reversion after the death of his grandmother, (then wife of Sir John Maurice,) to Sir John Bennet⁹. It continued in the Bennet family so late as the year 1724, about which time it was purchased of Charles Earl of Tankerville by Henry Viscount Bolingbroke. After Lord Bolingbroke's death it was sold to Edward Stephenson, Esq. who was in possession in 1748. Before 1757 it became the property of the late Earl of Uxbridge. In 1772 it was purchased of the present Earl by Frederick Augustus Earl of Berkeley.

The manor of Harlington *cum* Shepiston, was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1599, to Sir Michael Stanhope¹⁰. It came into the Berkeley family by the intermarriage of George Lord Berkeley (who died in 1658) with Elizabeth, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir Michael Stanhope.

Manor of
Harlington
cum Shepi-
ston.

There is another manor in this parish, of small extent, but of very ancient date, called Dalley or Dawley. In the survey of Domesday it is thus described, under the name of Dallega:—" Al-
" nodus holds the manor of Dallega of Earl Roger, (Earl of Arun-
" del,) as three hides. The land is two carucates. There is one
" plough on the demesne lands, and the villans employ one. There
" are four villans who hold a virgate each, and four bordars who
" have five acres. There is meadow-land equal to six bovates;
" pasture for the cattle of the manor, and pannage for 15 hogs.
" The total value is 30 s. per annum. In the reign of King Edward
" (the Confessor) it was 60 s. This manor lies within the manor
" of Colham, which it did not in the reign of King Edward. It
" was then the property of Godwin Alfit, a servant of Wigot, who

Manor of
Dawley.

⁷ Newcourt.

⁹ Cl. 5 Jac. pt. 19.

⁸ Cole's Escheats in the British Museum,
Harl. MSS. No. 757.

¹⁰ Pat. 41 Eliz. pt. 17. Sept. 13.

“ might

“ might dispose of it at pleasure.” In 1316 this manor was the property of Gilbert de Barentone¹¹. It afterwards came into the possession of the Lovells, and was by them conveyed to Robert Awbrey, Esq. in 1450¹². The Awbreys continued at Dawley in 1560¹³. Sir Ambrose Coppinger died seised of this manor in 1605, from which time the manors of Dawley and Harlington, *alias* Lovells, passed through the same hands till 1772, when Dawley was sold by the Earl of Uxbridge to Peter De Salis, Esq. who is the present proprietor.

Dawley-
house.

Dawley-house having been long a seat of the Bennet family, was purchased of Charles Earl of Tankerville by the celebrated Lord Bolingbroke, who, during his seclusion from public affairs, amused himself here with rural employments, and the society of his literary friends. Pope, writing to Swift from Dawley, (June 28, 1728,) says, “ I now hold my pen for Lord Bolingbroke, who is reading your letter between two haycocks, but his attention is somewhat diverted by casting his eyes on the clouds, not in admiration of what you say, but for fear of a shower. Now his Lordship is run after his cart, I have a moment left to myself to tell you, that I overheard him yesterday agree with a painter for 200 l. to paint his country hall with trophies of rakes, spades, prongs, &c. and other ornaments, merely to countenance his calling this place a farm¹⁴.” editor of the Biographia Britannica observes, from his own knowledge, that it *was* so painted in black crayons, and that over the door was this inscription :

“ Satis beatus ruris honoribus.”

The site of Dawley-house was purchased in 1772 of the Earl of Uxbridge, by Thomas Flight, Esq. who sold it to Mr.

¹¹ Nomina Villarum, Harl. MSS. Brit. 37 Hen. VI. m. 38. d. Mus. No. 6281.

¹³ Parish register at Ickenham.

¹² See Cl. 28 Hen. VI. m. 14. d. and Cl.

¹⁴ Pope's works, 8vo. 1751, vol. ix. p. 82, 83.

John Thistlewood. Mr. De Salis purchased it of the latter in 1797.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is an ancient structure, consisting of a chancel and nave. At the west end is a square embattled tower of flint and stone. The south door has an arch of Saxon architecture, with zig-zag mouldings, and a moulding composed of cats' heads with long tongues, curled at the end. The font, which stands on a circular pedestal, surrounded by four small pillars, is square. The sides are ornamented with rows of circular arches.

Parish
Church.

On the north wall of the chancel is a gothic monument, with an obtuse arch, ornamented with quatrefoils and foliage, (under which is the effigy of the deceased on a brass plate,) to the memory of Gregory Lovell, Esq. "lord of the manor, and patron of the church, who died in 1545. He married Anne, daughter of David Bellingham, Esq. On the same wall is a tablet in memory of Robert Cooper, rector, 1732-3; and the monument of Dr. Trapp¹⁶, with the following inscription:—"Near this place are deposited the remains of Joseph Trapp, D.D. late rector of this parish, who departed this life Nov. 22, A. D. 1747, æt. suæ 67.

Monument
of Dr.
Trapp.

" Death, judgment, heaven, and hell, think, Christian, think,
" You stand on vast eternity's dread brink;
" Faith and repentance, piety and prayer,
" Despise this world, the next be all your care.
" Thus while my tomb the solemn silence breaks,
" And to the eye this cold dumb marble speaks,

¹⁵ Arms—Quarterly, 1 & 4.—Barry nebuly of six O. & G. a canton Erm.—Lovell on a canton of the second a lion ramp. of the first.—Burnside.
¹⁶ Arms—A. three caltraps S.

H A R L I N G T O N.

“ Tho’ dead I preach ; if e’er with ill success
 “ Living I strove th’ important truth to press,
 “ Your precious, your immortal souls to save ;
 “ Hear me, at least, oh ! hear me from my grave.”

Monument
of Lord
Ossulston.

On the south wall is a tablet commemorating a benefaction of Lætitia, Lady Poyntz, by birth a Coppinger ; and on the same wall is the monument of Sir John Bennet, K. B. Lord Ossulston¹⁷. This monument is ornamented with busts, in white marble, of Lord Ossulston ; his first wife, Elizabeth Countess of Mulgrave (daughter of Lionel Cranfield Earl of Middlesex) ; and of his second wife Bridget, daughter of John Howe, Esq. of Langor, in Nottinghamshire. On the floor is a brass plate (with an effigies of the deceased), in memory of John Monemuthe, rector, (no date) ; and the tomb of Charles Earl of Tankerville, who died in 1767.

On the south wall of the nave is an ancient bracket for a lamp, and near it the monument of John Williams, M. A. (forty-one years rector,) who died in 1788¹⁸. On the floor is the tomb of Mrs. Eleanor Higgins, 1776.

Remarkable
yew tree.

In the church-yard is a yew-tree, cut in topiary work, the girth of which is 15 feet 7 inches, at about six feet from the ground, at which height it branches out into two trunks of nearly an equal size. A print of this yew-tree was published in 1729, accompanied with some verses by John Saxy, then parish clerk.

In the church-yard are the tombs of R. Prockter, citizen and grocer of London, 1729 ; Mr. John Perridge, surgeon, 1789, &c.

¹⁷ Arms—G. a bezant between three demi-lions ramp. A.—By the epitaph it appears as if Lord Ossulston died in 1686, aged 70. Collins dates his death in 1685, Edmondson in 1689. The fact is, that his will bears date Nov. 28, 1694, and was

proved Feb. 18, 1694-5, and it appears by the parish register, that he was buried Feb. 15, 1694-5.

¹⁸ The date of 1789 on the monument is erroneous.

The rectory of Harlington, which is in the diocese of London, Rectory. and in the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, is taxed in the ancient *valors* at nine marks per annum¹⁹; in the King's books it is rated at 24l. The inquisition taken by order of parliament, in 1650²⁰, states the parsonage of Harlington to be worth 140l. per annum, exclusive of the glebe, (36 acres,) valued at 28l. It was then in the hands of Sir John Bennet, under a lease granted (before the restraining act,) by John Allen, who was instituted to the rectory in 1570. Sir John Bennet, as lessee, allowed the minister 42l. per annum, besides the small tithes and his dwelling, which made his benefice 52l. per annum. The advowson of the rectory descended with the manor of Harlington *alias* Lovells, till 1748, when Edward Stephenson, Esq. sold it to Richard Edwards, Esq. who conveyed it in 1749 to the Rev. John Williams. Mr. Williams in 1761 sold it to Miss Millicent Neate; who, in 1763, devised it to her nephew, Charles Neate, Gent. Mr. Neate, in 1772, alienated it to the Rev. Dr. Trinder; by him it was conveyed to the Rev. Dr. Gabriel, and by Dr. Gabriel, in 1797, to William Chivers, Esq. Advowson.

John de Teuksbury, who was presented to this rectory in 1363, Rectors. John de Teuksbury. is supposed to have been the learned philosophical writer of that name, of whom Pitts gives an account in his *Treatise of Illustrious Men*²¹.

John Kyte, who resigned the rectory of Harlington in 1510²², it is probable was the same person who was made Bishop of Carlisle, in 1520: he died in 1537, and lies buried at Stepney. John Kyte.

Joseph Trapp, who succeeded Robert Cooper in this rectory in 1733, was born at Cherrington, in Gloucestershire, in 1679. He received his education at Wadham college, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1702. In 1704 he published a tragedy called "Abra" Joseph Trapp.

¹⁹ See Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

²¹ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 631.

²⁰ In the Archbishop's Library at Lambeth.

²² Ibid.

“ Mule ; or, Love and Empire.” In 1707 he was elected Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, being the first chosen on Dr. Birkhead’s foundation. His Lectures, which were published under the title of *Prelectiones Poeticæ*, gained him the character of an elegant scholar, and a good critic ; his translations of Virgil and Milton were fatal to his reputation as a poet. Mr. Trapp was created D. D. by diploma in 1727. He was esteemed a pathetic and instructive preacher. His sermons, which are in print, consist of a volume preached at Lady Moyer’s Lectures in 1729, 1730, and 1731 ; three Discourses, in octavo, explaining certain illustrious prophecies ; two volumes of Miscellaneous Sermons, on moral and practical subjects, published some years after his death, and several single discourses.

The present rector is Robert Burd Gabriel, D.D. who was instituted in January 1789, on the death of John Williams, Dr. Trapp’s immediate successor.

There is a small meeting-house in this parish belonging to the Methodists.

Parish register.

The register of baptisms, burials, and marriages in this parish commences in 1540.

		Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.	
Compara- tive state of population.	1580-9	—	$8\frac{1}{5}$	—	$5\frac{7}{10}$
	1630-9	—	$7\frac{4}{5}$	—	$7\frac{9}{10}$
	1680-9	—	$6\frac{2}{5}$	—	$8\frac{3}{10}$
	1730-9	—	$9\frac{4}{5}$	—	$9\frac{3}{5}$
	1780-9	—	11	—	$12\frac{7}{10}$
	1790-4	—	13	—	$11\frac{2}{5}$
	1795-9	—	$14\frac{3}{5}$	—	$9\frac{3}{5}$

In

In 1548 the number of *houfing* people in this parish was 91²⁸. The present number of houfes is 82; of inhabitants, about 450.

The number of burials in 1603 was nine; in 1625 ten; and in 1665 one only is registered.

Extracts from the Register.

“ Sir John Maurice, married to Lady Coppinger,” (relict of Sir Ambrose,) “ Feb. 27, 1605-6.”

“ Charles, fon to my Lord Shandois, baptized May 19, 1608, “ and buried the fame day.”

“ My Lady Bennet, buried May 14, 1614.”—Elizabeth daughter of Sir Thomas Lowe, Knt. Alderman of London, second wife of Sir John Bennet, Judge of the Prerogative Court. Neither this Lady nor Sir John’s third wife, is mentioned by Collins.—“ Mr. Gregorie and Mrs. Elizabeth Bennet, married March 7, 1615-6.”—“ Anne, daughter of Sir John Bennet, the younger, Knt. buried Aug. 28, 1623; Arthur, his fon, baptized Jan. 13, 1629-30, “ buried April 5, 1631; Anne, baptized March 7, 1630-1; Edward, “ baptized June 30, 1631; buried Nov. 14, 1668; Elizabeth, “ baptized Oct. 12, 1633;” (she married Sir Robert Carr, Bart. of Sleaford, in Lincolnshire;) “ Richard, baptized May 15, 1637; “ buried June 26, 1643; Sir John Bennet, buried Nov. 16, “ 1658; Dorothy his wife,” (daughter of Sir John Croftes of Saxham, in Suffolk,) “ Nov. 2, 1659.”

“ Mary, daughter of Thomas Bennet, LL.D.” (afterwards Sir Thomas,) “ baptized Aug. 26, 1636.” “ Mrs. Charlotte, wife of “ Dr. Bennet, buried Oct. 4, 1636.—Mrs. Charlotte Bennet,” (probably her daughter,) “ April 2, 1639; Henry Bennet, Gent. May “ 4, 1686.”

“ Mrs. Dorothy, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Offulston, “ buried March 7, 1693-4; the Right Hon. John Lord Offul-

²⁸ Chantry Roll in the Augmentation Office. See note 9. p. 5.

“ fton,

“ fton, Feb. 15, 1694-5 ; the Right Hon. Bridget Lady Dowager
“ Offulfton, July 21, 1703.”

“ The Hon. John Lord Burleigh, and the Hon. Arabella Bennet,
“ married at her brother Lord Offulfton’s, Feb. 9, 1696-7.”

“ Bridget, daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Lord Offulfton,
“ and Mary, baptized Sept. 3, 1696;” (ſhe married the firſt Earl
of Portſmouth ;) “ Charles, baptized Dec. 21, 1697;” (he ſuc-
ceeded to the Earldom of Tankerville, to which his father was
advanced in 1714;) “ Annabella, baptized Dec. 6, 1698” ; (ſhe
married William Paulet, Eſq. ſon of Lord William Paulet;) “
“ Mary, baptized Auguſt 2, 1701;” (ſhe married William Wilmer;) “
“ Henry, baptized Auguſt 31, 1702 ; Grey, May 18, 1704
“ (buried Nov. 21, 1724) ; John Bennet, ſecond ſon of Lord
“ Offulfton, buried June 7, 1703 ; Mary, Lady Offulfton, June 3,
“ 1710 ; the Right Hon. Charles Earl of Tankerville, May 26,
“ 1722 ; the Right Hon. Charles Bennet Earl of Tankerville,
“ March 30, 1753 ; the Right Hon. Charles Bennet Earl of Tan-
“ kerville, Nov. 6, 1767 ; Alicia, Counteſs Dowager of Tankerville,”
(daughter of Sir John Aſtley, Bart.) “ March 7, 1791.”

“ Sir William Wyndham of Orchard Wyndham, in the county
“ of Somerſet ; and the Right Hon. Maria Catherine, Marchioneſs
“ of Blandford, married June 1, 1734.”

“ The Hon. Mary Fane, daughter of the firſt Viſcount Fane, and
“ wife of Jerome De Salis, Count of the Holy Roman Empire,
“ buried April 7, 1785 ; Jerome De Salis, S. I. R. C. buried Auguſt
“ 18, 1794.”

Singular fu-
neral of Wil-
liam Woode-
ſon.

“ William Woodeſon, Gent. buried Oct. 16, 1786.” The fu-
neral of this gentleman was conducted according to the following
ſingular directions in his will:—“ Item, I commit my body to the
“ earth, to be buried in a plain coffin, to be drawn, if not incon-
“ venient, on my own one-horſe chair to the church, and then to
“ be carried on the ſhoulders of fix poor men, without any pall or
“ any

“ any manner of funeral pomp whatsoever ; and I order that the
 “ said poor men be paid two shillings and six pence each for their
 “ trouble.”

“ Item, I order my corpse to be dressed in my last new shirt and
 “ muslin neckcloth, and nightcap, and my plain nightgown, and
 “ my old rusty sword, which always lay by my bedside in my right
 “ hand, and my Latin Testament in my left hand, and my little
 “ pillow in the pillow-case under my head.” The will bears date
 1781.

Lætitia, Lady Poyntz, about the year 1610, gave the interest of 100l. to be distributed among poor widows or widowers. Lord Offulston in 1691, gave the interest of 200l. to apprentice poor children, or for other charity. These benefactions are now consolidated. Eighty pounds of Lady Poyntz's money was laid out (in 1693) in the purchase of six acres of land, and 120l. of Lord Offulston's, purchased the same quantity in 1727. This land in 1795 was let at 12l. per annum. One acre two roods and nine perches was then sold to the Grand Junction Canal Company, for the sum of 84l. 18s. producing an interest of 4l. 10s. per annum, the remainder of the land now lets for 11l. 2s. per annum. The money remaining in stock produces an interest of 5l. per annum, being in the whole 21l. 12s. To this is added 4l. per annum received by the parish for the rent of an orchard adjoining the poor-house, which makes it 25l. 12s. Five pounds of this income are distributed between widows and widowers, pursuant to Lady Poyntz's intentions ; the remainder is chiefly appropriated to the support of a boys' and girls' school, and some casual relief is given to the poor.

Benefac-
 tions.

Robert Cooper, rector of this parish, who died in 1733, gave an acre of freehold land to the parish-clerk to take care of his tomb, keep it clean, and paint the rails when wanted.

There is an acre of church-land belonging to this parish, given by a benefactor now unknown, before the reformation.

H A R M O N D S W O R T H.

- Name. **T**HE name of this place in the survey of Domesday, and other ancient records, is written Hermodsworth. *Worth* in the Saxon, is a manor or farm, and sometimes a village.—*Hermod*, it is probable, was a proper name.
- Situation. Harmondsworth lies in the hundred of Elthorne, about half a mile from the Bath road, and about fifteen miles and a half from
- Boundaries. London. The parish is bounded by Drayton, Harlington, Stanwell, and by the western stream of the Colne, which separates it from Iver, in Buckinghamshire.
- Quantity of land. By a survey made in 1770, it appears, that the parish of Harmondsworth contains (exclusive of gardens and sites of buildings) 2875 acres of land, of which 1404 were then arable, 295 meadow and pasture, and 1176 (being part of Hounslow-heath, and a greater proportion than belongs to any other parish,) common'. This
- Scarce plants on Hounslow-heath. heath furnishes the botanist with several scarce plants, which, though not all the growth of this parish, may be here enumerated:—*Centunculus minimus*; *Littorella lacustris*; *Scirpus setaceus*; *scirpus pauciflorus*, *scirpus acicularis* (in this parish, near the Bath road); *Pillularia globifera*; *Conferva reticularis*; *Acorus Calamus* (near Baberbridge); *Iberis nudicaulis*; among the camp-holes in the parish of Isleworth; *Drosera Anglica*, not far from the former; *Carduus pra-*

* From the information of Mr. East of Heathrow.

tenfis; and *Lycopodium inundatum*, near Hanworth-bridge; *Alisma damasonium*; *Limosella aquatica*; *Utricularia major*; *Utricularia minor*; *Lythrum hyssopifolia*; *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*, towards Hampton, not far from the wall of Bushy Park². The following, though less rare, are not of very general growth; *Drosera rotundifolia*; *Anagallis tenella*; *Hypericum elodes*; *Spergula nodosa*; *Sagina erecta*; and *Mentha pulegium*. The *Cicuta virosa*, a scarce plant, said to have been the species of hemlock with which Socrates was poisoned, grows in the parish of Harmondsworth, not far from Longford, by the side of the river. The *Myofurus minimus* is found in abundance in the fields between Sipson and Harlington.

The general nature of the soil in this parish is a rich loam; towards Heath-row it is rather gravelly.

The western branch of the river Colne separates the parishes of Harmondsworth and Iver; Cardinal Wolfey's river, the old river or powder-mill river, and another branch of the Colne, run through this parish between Longford and Colnbrook.

A little to the east of Heath-row, on Hounslow-heath, within this parish, are very perfect remains of an ancient camp, single trenched, about 300 feet square. There is a plate of this camp in the *Itinerarium Curiosum* of Dr. Stukeley, who asserts, but without any other authority than conjecture to support the assertion, that it was one of Cæsar's stations after he passed the Thames on his route to attack Casselvan at Watford³. Ancient camp.

Not far from this camp is one of the ends of the base, (marked out by an inverted cannon fixed in the ground,) which was measured by the late General Roy in his trigonometrical operations for the purpose of ascertaining the distance between the meridians of the Royal observatories of Greenwich and Paris. General Roy's base.

This parish pays the sum of 397l. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of about 2 s. 6d. in the pound. Land-tax.

² I believe it is in the parish of Hampton, Hampton common.
on what is perhaps more properly called ³ *Itinerar. Curios. Cent. ii. p. 2.*

Priory.

Bishop Tanner mentions a priory at Harmondsworth of the Benedictine order, which was a cell to the Abbey of the Holy Trinity at Rouen. That Abbey possessed the manor; but I have not found any traces of a priory here in ancient records, nor does the Bishop give references to any in which the mention of it occurs.

Manors.

The manor of Harmondsworth is thus described in the record of Domesday:—“ The Abbot of the Holy Trinity at
 “ Rouen, holds Hermodesworthe of the King for 30 hides; the
 “ land is 20 carucates. Eight hides belong to the demefne, on
 “ which are three ploughs. The freeholders and villans have be-
 “ tween them ten ploughs, and seven more might be employed.
 “ A certain knight has two hides, and two villans have each a hide;
 “ 14 villans have a virgate each; six villans half a virgate each; six
 “ bordars five acres each; there are seven cottars, and six slaves.
 “ There are three mills, which produce 60s. rent, and 500 eels.
 “ The fisheries produce 1000 eels. The meadow-land is equal to
 “ 20 carucates; there is pasture for the cattle of the manor, pannage
 “ for 500 hogs, and one acre of vineyard. The whole value is
 “ 20l. per annum; when the Abbot first came in possession 12l.
 “ In the time of King Edward (the Confessor) 25l. Earl Harold
 “ was then proprietor of this manor, within which a certain socman
 “ held two hides, (parcel of the said thirty,) but could not sell it
 “ out of Hermodesworth.” In the year 1340 King Edward the Third,
 being then at war with Philip de Valois, seized this manor into his
 own hands. It was valued at 26l. 13s. 2d. per annum, the quit-rents
 amounting to 3l. 5s. 7d.; the rents of assize to 16l. 17s. 9d.; the
 arable land belonging to the demefne was valued at 4d. an acre,
 the meadow at 8d. the pasture at 2d. There were two water-
 mills, one for corn, let at 18s. per annum; the other for malt, let
 at 8s. * In 1391 the manor being still in the hands of the Crown,

* Esch. 14 Edw. III. No. 63.

the Abbot and Convent procured the King's licence to convey it to William de Wickham, Bishop of Winchester⁵, who settled it upon his newly founded college. In 1544 the warden and scholars of Winchester college surrendered this manor to King Henry VIII. in exchange for other possessions⁶. The same year the King granted a lease of it to Edmund Harman for the term of forty years, to commence after the expiration of a term of ten years, granted in 1541 by the warden and scholars of Winchester college, to William Noke and Joan his wife⁷. King Edward VI. in 1547, granted this manor, in fee, to Sir William Paget, Secretary of State⁸, from whom it descended to the Right Hon. Henry Earl of Uxbridge⁹, whose property it now is.

The fines within this manor are at the will of the lord, and produce about 100 l. per annum; the tenants have a right of fishery in all the rivers and common waters within the manor on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

Customs of
the manor.

The rental of the manor of Harmondsworth in 1713 was 63 l. 18 s. 1 d. The quit-rents were then 22 l. 18 s. 1 d.¹⁰

The site of the manor being a farm-house, with some lands belonging to it, were sold by Lord Uxbridge in 1774 to John Powell, Esq. and are now the property of Arthur Annesley Powell, Esq. In the farm-yard is a barn remarkable for its large dimensions, being 191 feet in length, and 38 feet in breadth.

Large barn.

A smaller manor in Harmondsworth is thus described in the record of Domesday:—" Roger, the Earl (of Arundel) holds a manor
" in Hermodsworth, containing one hide. The land is one caru-
" cate, which is but half cultivated. It is in the tenure of two
" villans, and its value has been always 10 s. per annum. In the
" reign of King Edward (the Confessor,) it was the property of

⁵ Pat. 14 Rich. II. pt. 2. m. 32.

⁶ Record in the Augmentation Office.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Pat. 1 Edw. VI. pt. 2.

⁹ See p. 33, 34.

¹⁰ Papers in the possession of Lord Boston.

“ Alwin, a servant of Wigot, who could dispose of it at pleasure.
 “ It is now within the manor of Colham, which it was not in the
 “ reign of King Edward.” What became of this estate afterwards,
 or by what name it is now distinguished, it is scarcely possible to
 ascertain.

Manor of
 Southcote.

In the year 1363 John de Padbury granted the manor of Southcote, near Colnbrook, to Odo Purchase, together with all the lands in Sibbeston, (Sipson,) and Langeforth, (Longford,) in the parish of Harmondsworth, which he inherited from Thomas de Collee, or which he and the said Thomas held jointly by enfeoffment from Edward Blakewaye and Isabel his wife, who was widow of William Pycott, or of Dionisia, relict of John Durant¹¹. I find no farther mention of this manor by the name of Southcote; but it appears that in the year 1402, Thomas Auger released to John Hore, otherwise Okebourne, and his heirs, certain lands in *Hermodesworth*, called *Padbury* lands¹². The manor of Padbury is afterwards spoken of as parcel of the demesnes of the manor of Harmondsworth, and as such was conveyed to the Crown in 1541¹³. In 1587 it was demised to Sir Christopher Hatton, at the rent of 5l. per annum, for twenty-one years¹⁴; and in 1592, to John Moyle for forty years, to commence from 1608¹⁵. The fee of this manor-farm was granted to Thomas Lord Paget, in 1603¹⁶. In 1772 it was purchased of his descendant, (the present Earl of Uxbridge,) by Sir Thomas Heathcote, Bart.¹⁷ and in 1789, sold to the late George Byng, Esq. whose son is the present proprietor.

Manor-farm
 of Padbury.

In the year 1430 Rose, wife of Robert Tentirden, released to Sir John Inn, his right in certain lands in Harmondsworth and Stanwell, formerly the property of Godfrey Atte Pirye, or of Mirabel,

¹¹ Cl. 37 Edw. III. m. 2. d.

¹² Cl. 3 Hen. IV. pt. 2. m. 17.

¹³ See note 8, p. 139.

¹⁴ Leafes in the Augmentation Office.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Fee-farm rolls, *Ibid.*

¹⁷ Records in the Register Office for Middlesex.

the wife of Richard Edward, relict of the said Godfrey¹⁸. The manor of Perry Place, (now called Perry Oaks,) described as parcel of the demesnes of the manor of Harmondsworth, was demised in 1587 to Sir Christopher Hatton for twenty-one years, at the rent of 8*l.* per annum¹⁹; and in 1592 to Joan, wife of Richard Tottill, and her sons William and John, for their respective lives in reversion²⁰. This estate was granted to Thomas Lord Paget in 1603²¹, and is now the property of Thomas Wood, Esq. of Littleton.

Manor-farm of Perry Place, or Perry Oaks.

In the year 1402 Thomas Aunger released to John Hore, formerly called Okebourne, all right in certain lands, late Peter Luddington's, which after the death of Matilda, mother of the said Peter, would revert to him²². The manor of Luddington being described as parcel of the demesnes of the manor of Harmondsworth, was demised in 1572 (at the rent of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) to Anne Lady Paget, and Thomas Lord Paget, for twenty-one years, to commence from 1582, if the said Lady Paget and Lord Paget should live so long²³. In 1591 it was demised to Elizabeth Hayes, widow, and Henry Yowle, her son, for twenty-one years²⁴. The fee of this manor-farm was included in the grant to Thomas Lord Paget²⁵, and descended from him to the present Earl of Uxbridge, whose property it was in 1771; but whether it has since been sold, I have not been able to ascertain.

Manor-farm of Luddington.

There was included also in the grant to Thomas Lord Paget, a manor-farm called Barnard's, which I have not seen mentioned in any record of a more ancient date. This farm was in Lord Uxbridge's possession in 1771, but I have not been able to ascertain

Manor-farm of Barnard's.

¹⁸ Cl. 8 Hen. IV. m. 17.

¹⁹ Leafes in the Augmentation Office.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ See note 16.

²² Cart. Antiq. (in the Augmentation Of-

fic.) K. 20.

²³ Leafes in the Augmentation Office.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ See note 16.

whether

whether it has since been sold, or whether it still continues to be his property.

Parish-
church.

The parish-church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient gothic structure, built chiefly of flint. At the west end is a square brick tower, with turrets at the corners. The south door, which is of Saxon architecture, has a circular arch ornamented with eagles' bills. The chancel has a north aisle; the nave has a north and a south aisle, from which it is separated by circular pillars and pointed arches. The font, which is octagonal, stands on a circular pedestal, furrounded by small pillars.

Monuments. On the east wall of the chancel is a monument in memory of Thomas Willing, Esq. 1773, and Sir Walter Stirling of Faskine, in Scotland, 1786. In the south wall are three stone stalls, and a *piscina* of gothic architecture; in the same wall are the monuments of Mr. Richard Bankes²⁶, 1750; Anna, his wife, daughter of John Middleton, Esq. of Durham, 1735; the Rev. John Bush²⁷. vicar, 1713; John Bush, Gent. 1726; Charles Bush, Esq. Secretary to the Ordnance, 1756 (sons of the Rev. John Bush); and Dorothy Pottle, his daughter, 1740.

On the floor are the tombs of Agnes Urmeſtone, 1614; Leonard Davies, Subdean of Hereford, 1623; Roger Barnes, 1633; Frances Nash, his sister, 1637; Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Bankys, 1639; Daniel Bankys, aged 90, 1665, (by two wives he had nine sons and ten daughters); Jane, daughter of Daniel Bankys, and widow of Matthew Crutchfield, 1683; Ann, wife of Joseph Stent, 1686; Anne, relict of Daniel Gillingworth, 1687; John Tombes, Gent. 1688; Daniel Tombes, citizen and painter-stainer, 1708; Matthew

²⁶ Arms—S. on a cross O. between 4 fl.-de-lis A, a torteaux, impaling, Quarterly G. & O. in the first a cross flory A.—Middleton.

²⁷ Arms—Az. a wolf salient, chained, O. between two crosses patée fitchée A. on a chief of the second a boar's head coupé of the field.

Tombes,

Tombes, citizen and merchant-taylor, 1709; and John Snowden, Gent. 1776.

In the north aisle of the chancel is a monument (without dates) in memory of the Rev. John Lidgould, thirty-three years vicar; Honoria, his wife; and Thomas Sedgwick, Esq. his son-in-law. Mr. Lidgould died in 1760. The monument was put up in 1787. On the floor are the tombs of Thomas, son of Richard Jordan, by Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Bankes, 1694, and Frances, wife of Mr. John Woolsey, 1712.

In the nave are the tombs of Mr. Thomas Weekly, 1762, and his son, of the same name, 1783; in the south aisle, that of Richard Combes, Gent. 1672; and his father, grandfather, and great grandfather, all of the same name (no dates).

The rectory of Harmondsworth was appropriated to the Abbot and Convent of the Holy Trinity at Rouen, and passed with the manor till 1544, when King Henry VIII. demised it to Edmund Harman for forty years, commencing at the expiration of a term of ten years, granted to William Noke, Esq. and Joan, his wife, in 1541²⁸. In 1592 it was demised by Queen Elizabeth to Thomas and William Duck, for twenty years, at the yearly rent of 40l.²⁹ In 1603 it was granted in fee to Thomas Lord Paget³⁰. The present Earl of Uxbridge, in 1772, sold it to Sir Thomas Heathcote, Bart.³¹ In 1789 it was purchased by the late George Byng, Esq. Knight of the Shire for Middlesex, and is now the property of his son.

In 1340 the rectory of Harmondsworth was valued at 13 l. 6s. 8d. per annum³²; in some of the ancient *valors* at 30 marks³³; in 1650 at 220l.³⁴

²⁸ Leaves in the Augmentation Office.

³² Esch. 14 Edw. III.

²⁹ Ibid.

³³ See Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 6c.

³⁰ Fee-farm rolls.—Ibid.

³⁴ Parliamentary surveys in the Arch-

³¹ Deeds in the Register Office for Middlesex, bishop's Library at Lambeth.

- Vicarage. The vicarage is rated in the King's books at 12l.; in 1650 it was valued at 40l. including twenty acres of glebe ³⁵.
- Advowson. The advowson was annexed to the rectory till 1755, when this vicarage was consolidated with Drayton, and the advowson of both fold by the late Lord Uxbridge to the Rev. George Booth. It is ³⁶ now the property of the Rev. Dawson Warren, M.A.
- Jurisdiction. Harmondsworth being situated in the diocese of London, and Drayton within the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, the jurisdiction of the vicarage has since its consolidation been alternate. The present vicar is the Rev. John Theodosius Langhorne, LL.B. instituted in 1796, on the resignation of John Hubbard.
- Parish Register. The earliest date of the register of baptisms, burials, and marriages in this parish, is 1670.

		Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.	
Comparative state of population.	1680-9	—	$16\frac{1}{5}$	—	$20\frac{4}{5}$
	1730-9	—	$19\frac{2}{5}$	—	$16\frac{3}{5}$
	1780-9	—	$21\frac{1}{10}$	—	$18\frac{3}{10}$
	1790-4	—	$24\frac{2}{5}$	—	$20\frac{3}{5}$
	1795-9	—	$20\frac{1}{5}$	—	20

In year 1548 there were 245 *houflyng* people in this parish ³⁷. The present number of houses is about 110; of inhabitants about 610. The principal hamlets in this parish are Sipson, (anciently Sibbeston) and Longford, or a rather part of Longford, for the houses on the south side of the road are in the parish of Stanwell.

³⁵ Parliamentary Surveys in the Archbishop's library at Lambeth.

this advowson, p. 39.

³⁶ See a farther account of the descent of

³⁷ Chantry roll in the Augmentation Office.—See note 9, p. 5.

Extracts from the Register.

“ Howe Hickes, Esq. of Widcombe in the county of Gloucester,
 “ and Mary Emes, widow, of the parish of Acton, Middlesex, mar-
 “ ried April 30, 1717.”

“ Sir Walter Stirling of Faskine, in Scotland, buried Dec. 2, 1786,
 “ from St. George the Martyr, London.”

There are six acres of land now let at 8l. 8s. per annum, which ^{Benefac-} were purchased in 1677 for the sum of 90l. and then conveyed ^{tions.} to trustees for the use of the poor. As the name of the benefactor is not known, it is probable that this sum of 90l. was a parish stock, the gift of various persons. Mr. W. Oliver gave 10s. per annum for poor widows. Mr. John Dowset, in 1722, gave, by will, a rent-charge of 20s. per annum, (issuing out of lands in Cranford,) to be distributed in bread among the poor of this parish. The Countess Dowager of Uxbridge in 1747, gave the interest of 100l. 3 per cent. to be applied to the relief of poor families, in sums of five shillings each. Mr. John Tillier, in 1771, gave 20s. per annum, to be distributed among the poor in bread.

H I L L I N G D O N.

Etymology. **I**N the survey of Domesday, and other ancient records, this place is called Hillendone, meaning, it is probable, the hilly or high down. The extensive prospect from Hillingdon-heath towards the southern part of Middlesex, and the Surrey hills, sufficiently indicates the elevation of the ground.

Situation. Hillingdon lies in the hundred of Elthorne, on the Oxford road, at the distance of fourteen miles from London. It includes the

Boundaries. hamlet of Uxbridge, and is bounded on the north by Harefield and Ickenham; on the west by the river Colne, which separates it from Denham and Iver in Buckinghamshire; on the south by Drayton; on the south-east by Harlington; and on the east by Hayes. The parish of Cowley lies insulated within that of Hillingdon.

Quantity of land. The parish of Hillingdon contains about 3600 acres. About one third of the cultivated land is arable. In a survey of the manor,

Commons. bearing date 1636, the commons are said to contain about 350 acres, namely, Northolt common, 150; Hillingdon-heath, and Gould's-green, about 100; Peel's-heath, and Colham-green, about 30; Colham-moor, about 20; Cowley-moor, and Hogs'-moor, about 60 acres. The extent of the commons in this survey appears to have been much under-rated, since they are now calculated to contain about 600 acres; namely, Hillingdon-heath, about 200; Peel's-heath, or Colham-green, 15; Wewfley-moor, about 60; Gould's-green, 20; Uxbridge, or Hogs'-moor, about 100; and Northolt,

or

or Uxbridge common, about 200 acres. The rabbit warren on the last mentioned common was an ancient appurtenance to the manor of Colham; but upon the sale of that manor by Thomas Vyner¹, a lease of the warren was granted to the said Vyner, his heirs and assigns, for a thousand years, paying the yearly sum of 2s. to the lord of the manor of Colham². This lease was vested in the late Benjamin Lethieullier, Esq. Warren.

The soil in the southern parts of this parish is a strong loam, towards the north a stiff clay, and between the two, there is a vein of gravel. Soil.

The parish of Hillingdon (exclusive of the hamlet of Uxbridge,) pays the sum of 773l. 17s. 11d. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of 2s. in the pound on land, and 1s. 6d. on houses. Land-tax

The landed property of this parish is thus described in the record of Domesday:—"The manor of Hillendone is taxed at 4 hides, held by Roger, the Earl (of Arundel). The land is two carucates. There are two hides in demesne, on which one plough might be employed. The villans have one plough. There are two villans who hold half a hide; two bordars who have ten acres, and one cottar. Two freemen hold a hide and a half, and have three tenants under them. There is meadow equal to four oxgangs; pannage for 1000 hogs, and 5s. rent from a wear. The total value is 3l.; in the reign of King Edward (the Confessor), at 4l. Ulf, a Thane of the King's, was then proprietor of this manor, and could dispose of it at pleasure. Manors.

"The manor of Coleham is taxed at eight hides, and is held by Roger, the Earl (of Arundel). The land is seven carucates. There are six hides in demesne, on which are three ploughs; and the villans have three ploughs. There are six villans who hold a virgate each, and four

¹ See p. 150.

De Burgh Esq. lord of the manor of

² From the information of the late Fyfe Colham.

“ others who hold two virgates jointly. The priest has one hide. There
 “ are ten bordars, each of whom has five acres; there are four
 “ cottars, and eight slaves. There are two mills of 41 s. rent; the
 “ moiety of a third mill, which produces 5 s; meadow equal to
 “ three carucates; pasture for the cattle of the manor, pannage for
 “ 400 hogs, and one acre of vineyard. The whole value is 8 l. per
 “ annum. When it came into the Earl’s possession it was 6 l.; in
 “ the reign of King Edward (the Confessor) 10 l. It was then held
 “ of the King at that rent by Wigot.” It appears by this survey,
 that in the time of William the Conqueror the whole of the property
 of this parish was vested in Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel,
 or at least held under him, he being possessed of two distinct
 manors, called Hillington and Colham. The latter was *then* of
 the greater extent, and that of Hillington seems at length to
 have merged into it; its name as a manor being now unknown,
 though it may be traced in records for some centuries as will be here-
 after seen.

Manor of
Colham.

The manor of Colham, which, in the reign of Edward the Confessor had been the property of Wigot de Wallingford, appears to have descended to Milo Crispin, who married Maud, daughter and heir of Robert Doiley, by the daughter and heir of the said Wigot. This Milo gave lands parcel of the demesnes of the manor of Colham, to the Abbot of Evesham³. It is probable that under some pretext William the Conqueror took away this manor, and gave it to his kinsman Roger de Montgomery Earl of Arundel, who was in possession when the survey of Domesday was taken. On the rebellion of his son Robert de Belesme, Earl of Arundel, Henry the First seized all his lands in 1102. It is probable that this manor was restored to Milo Crispin, who died in 1106; it is certain at least, that it was the property of Brien Fitzcount, who married his widow⁴. Upon

³ Newcourt’s Repertorium, vol. i. p. 647.

⁴ Dugdale’s Baronage, vol. i. p. 30.

the event of Brien Fitzcount's betaking himself to a religious life, the King seized upon the Honour of Wallingford, of which this manor was part. When the manor of Colham was granted away again by the Crown does not appear, but in 1246 it was the property of William de Lngespée Earl of Salisbury⁵. Henry de Lacy Earl of Lincoln, having married Margaret Countess of Salisbury, eldest daughter and co-heir of William Langespée, the last Earl of that name, became possessed of this manor⁶. Alice, his only daughter and heir, married Thomas Earl of Lancaster, (who was beheaded in 1322,) and after his death Eubulo L'Esrange. The last marriage having taken place without the King's consent, all the lands which she held *in capite* became forfeited to the Crown. She surrendered this manor to the King in 1324, but soon afterwards procured a new grant of it⁷; and in 1331, it was confirmed by Edward the Third to herself and her husband, Eubulo Le Strange, and their heirs⁸. Eubulo dying in 1335⁹, Sir Roger Le Strange, his nephew and heir, granted the reversion of this manor, after the death of the Countess of Lancaster, to Sir Nicholas de Cantilupe, with remainder to himself and his heirs. The Countess died in 1349¹⁰, and Sir Nicholas in 1356¹¹, when this manor reverted to Roger Le Strange, (son of the above-mentioned Sir Roger); from him it descended¹² to John Lord Strange of Knockin, whose only daughter and heir Jane, married George Lord Stanley, eldest surviving son of Thomas Earl of Derby. Lord Stanley died in his father's lifetime, having from the time of his marriage been summoned to Parliament as Lord Strange. His eldest son Thomas,

⁵ Cl. 30 Hen. III. m. 10.

⁶ He died seized of it in 1311. See Esch. 4 Edw. II. No. 51.

⁷ See Cl. 16 Edw. II. m. 34. d. and Cl. 17 Edw. II. m. 9.

⁸ Cart. 5 Edw. III. No. 83. and Cart. 10 Edw. III. No. 9.

⁹ Esch. 9 Edw. III. No. 42.

¹⁰ Esch. 22 Edw. III. No. 34.

¹¹ Esch. 29 Edw. III. No. 6.

¹² Roger Le Strange died seized of this

manor in 1383 (Esch. 6 Rich. II. No. 64. and Esch. 9 Rich. II. No. 47); John Le Strange, in 1398, (Esch. 21 Rich. II. No. 52.); Matilda, his widow, in 1404 (Esch. 5 Hen. IV. No. 27.); Sir Richard Le Strange in 1449 (Esch. 27 Hen. VI. No. 29.); Elizabeth, his widow, afterwards the wife of Richard Kynaston, in 1454, Esch. 32 Hen. VI. No. 18.—John Lord Strange, died in 1478 (Weever's Funeral Monuments).

who

who succeeded his grandfather as Earl of Derby, died at the manor-house of Colham in 1521¹³. This manor continued in the Derby family¹⁴ till the death of Alice Countess Dowager of Derby, in 1637, when it passed by her bequest to George Lord Chandos, her grandson (being the son of Grey Lord Chandos, by her eldest daughter and co-heir Lady Anne Stanley). Lord Chandos died in 1654, having bequeathed this manor to his second wife Jane, and other trustees for the purpose of sale¹⁵. Jane, Lady Chandos, having married to her second husband George Pitt, Esq. of Stratfieldsay, they, in conjunction with William Lord Chandos, (brother and heir-at-law of George,) alienated the manor of Colham in 1669, to Sir Robert Vyner, Bart. In 1700 Thomas Vyner, Esq. devisee of Sir Robert, conveyed it by sale, to Richard Webb, Esq. and Samuel Dodd, Esq. (afterwards Sir Samuel Dodd, and Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer,) in equal moieties. The Chief Baron's family afterwards became possessed, by purchase, of Mr. Webb's moiety; and in 1782 the whole was sold by John Dodd, Esq. of Swallowfield, in Berkshire, to Fysh De Burgh, Esq. of West Drayton, who died in the month of January 1800, having bequeathed this manor to his daughter Catherine, wife of James Godfrey Lill, Esq. who is the present proprietor, and is to take the name of De Burgh.

Valuations
of the ma-
nor.

In an extent of the manor of Colham, bearing date 1311¹⁶, the rents of assize are said to amount to 31l. 6s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per annum; the rents called "cope selver" to 36s. the warren was valued at 3s. 4d. per annum; the arable land, of which there were 300 acres in demesne, was valued at 4d. 3d. and at 1d. an acre; the meadow

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

¹⁴ Ferdinand Earl of Derby, died seized of it in 1594. See Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 760.

¹⁵ The descent of the manor from this

period was obligingly communicated the late by Mr. De Burgh, to whom I was indebted likewise for many other particulars relating to this parish.

¹⁶ Esch. 4 Edw. II. No. 51.

at 1s. 6d. the pasture at 8d. In an extent of the manor taken in 1328¹⁷, the whole value (including the demefnes,) is stated to be 60l. 13s. 8d. per annum.

The manor of Colham extends over almost the whole of the parishes of Hillingdon, Cowley, and Ickenham. It was formerly of much greater extent, having also within its jurisdiction the manors of Hatton and Dawley, and a manor in Harmondsworth, as appears by the record of Domesday.

The old mansion-house belonging to this manor was for many years the occasional residence of the Derby family. “ Colham, the Erle of Darby’s house, says Leland, stoneth on the hither side of Colne stream, about a mile above the bridge¹⁸” (that is the bridge between Longford and Colnbrook). Colham-house was pulled down before the memory of any one now living. It was situated in Patcott-field, through which the Grand Junction canal passes.

By a survey of the manor of Colham made in 1636, it appears that lands descend by common inheritance, excepting that in case of co-heirs, the jury may divide the messuages, lands, and tenements of the deceased, and the eldest daughter has the first choice. The fines within this manor are certain, being two years quit-rent on death or alienation. The freeholders and copyholders of inheritance have a right of fishing in all the common waters and rivers within the manor on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The little river running by Colham mill belongs to the lord of the manor, subject to the tenants right of fishery. The tenants are said to have customarily laved and fished the ponds on the commons against *Jambula*, or such meetings of neighbours; the lord of the manor having a right of laving them at all times. The tenants are said also to have had the liberty of taking turf from the commons for necessary uses, and for making *butts* time out of mind.

¹⁷ Esch. 2 Edw. III. No. 61.

¹⁸ Itinerary, vol. ii. p. 2.

The manor of Colham has a court-leet and court-baron, with right of free warren. The courts are held annually at an ancient public house in Hillingdon, called the Red Lion, which in the year 1646 was in the occupation of John Tisdale, as appears by the court-rolls, which confirm the following anecdote, printed in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*¹⁹, from Dr. Michael Hudson's examination before the committee of parliament, (in the year above mentioned,) relating

Charles I. at
the Red Lion
at Hilling-
don.

to King Charles's escape from Oxford to the Scots at Southwell. "After we had passed Uxbridge, at one Mr. Tisdale's house, a tavern in Hillingdon, we alighted and staid to refresh ourselves between ten and eleven of the clock, and there staid two or three hours, where the King was much perplexed what course to resolve upon, London, or northward; about two of the clock we took a guide towards Barnet."

Colham
mills.

The ancient mills mentioned in the survey of Domesday, now called Colham mills, being situated at Wewley in this parish, were separated from the manor before Mr. De Burgh's purchase, having been sold by Mr. Dodd in 1771 to John Hubbard, mealman: they are now the property of his son, the Rev. John Hubbard, rector of Sheperton.

Manor of
Great and
Little Hill-
ingdon.

The Charlton family, as early as the year 1337, were possessed of an estate called the *manor of Hillyngdon*, which before that time had been the property of Sir Roger de Brok²⁰. It is probable that this was the same manor which is mentioned in the survey of Domesday. Among the estates forfeited by the attainder of Sir Richard Charlton in 1486, were the manors of Great Hillingdon and Little Hillingdon, which were granted by Henry VII. in the same year, to Sir Thomas Bouchier, to be held by him jointly with Elizabeth, the widow of Sir Richard above mentioned, and after her death to him solely, and to his heirs male²¹. After this date nothing appears

¹⁹ Vol. ii. book 9, fol. 21. (p. 360 of edit. 1779.)

²⁰ Cl. 11 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 33. d.

²¹ Pat. 1 Hen. VII. pt. 2. March 7.

upon record of the manor of Hillington, except that Thomas Earl of Derby died seised of it in 1521, and Ferdinand Earl of Derby in 1594. As the manor of Hillington is not mentioned in the inquisitions taken after the death of the Stranges, it is probable that it was purchased by Thomas Earl of Derby of Sir Thomas Bouchier's heirs, and that it has since merged in that of Colham. The manor of Little Hillington²², which it is probable lay near the hamlet of that name, seems to have been always annexed to another estate held in like manner by the Charltons and Bouchiers, called the manor of Hercies. This manor appears to have passed through the same hands as that of Swakeleys in Ickenham, till after the death of Sir Edmund Wright, about the middle of the last century, when his estates being divided between his daughters and co-heirs, this manor fell to the share of Elizabeth, who married Sir John Trott, Bart. of Laverstock, in Hampshire. Catherine, daughter and heir of Sir John Trott, married Sir Hugh Stukeley, Bart. (of Hinton in Hampshire,) whose daughter and heir married Sir Charles Shuckburgh, Bart. of Shuckburgh, in Warwickshire. Sir John Shuckburgh (son of Sir Charles) sold the manor of Hercies, in 1709, to Edward Gibbon, merchant; from him it passed, in 1713, to Sir Thomas Hardy, Knt. who died in 1732. Sir Thomas's only son dying without issue, and intestate, his daughter Constance, wife of George Chamberlayne, Esq. (who afterwards took the name of Denton,) became his heir. In 1778 the manor of Hercies was purchased of Mrs. Denton's representatives by the trustees acting under the will of Thomas Bridges, Esq. On the death of Mrs. Darby, wife of the late Admiral, it devolved to the Rev. Thomas Clarke of Swakeley, as devisee in remainder under Mr. Bridges's will, and is now the property of his son, Thomas Clarke, Esq.

Manor of
Hercies.

²² The manor of Little Hillington is in Cl. 8 Edw. IV. m. 28. as the property of mentioned in Cl. 2 Edw. IV. m. 28. d. and the Charltons.

Manor of
Tykenham.

The manor of Tykeham, or Tykenham, which is mentioned as part of the possessions of the Charltons in 1348²³, was determined in a trial between the rector of Ickenham and the vicar of Hillingdon, in 1453, to be in this parish. The lands, which consisted of nearly three hundred acres, are described in Newcourt's Repertorium²⁴. They are on the north side of the parish adjoining to Ickenham, but the estate has long lost its ancient name, nor can I find who is the present proprietor.

Manor of
Colham
Garden.

The manor of Colham Garden in this parish was the property of William Weynsford *alias* Wandesford, who was attainted in 1461. It is described in an inquisition, bearing date 1465, as consisting of 65 acres of arable land, 18 of pasture, and 6 of meadow, valued altogether at 4 marks per annum²⁵. In the last mentioned year it was granted to Sir Thomas Burgh and his heirs male²⁶; since which time it has passed through the same hands as the Bishop of London's manor in Drayton²⁷, being both vested in that fee. The manor has been retained by the Bishops of London in their own hands; the lands are leased out for lives, and have had the same lessees as the Bishop's demesne lands in Drayton, being now in the occupation of Mrs. Gill, relict of William Gill, Esq. late Alderman of London.

Manor of
Cowley
Hall.

The manor of Cowley Hall, which is held under the manor of Colham by a quit-rent of 5l. per annum, is called in old records Couele Hall, or Coveleshall. The first mention of it by that name is in the year 1462, when it was the property of Sir Thomas Charlton²⁸; but I suppose it to have been the same manor which (by the name of Couelie only) was conveyed in 1337 by John de Charlton to John Atte Pole, for this was long before the Charltons became possessed of the manor of Cowley Pecche. The manor thus conveyed by Charlton to Atte Pole (which it is probable was only a

²³ Cl. 22 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 9 and 13.

²⁴ Vol. i. p. 647, 648.

²⁵ Esch. 4 Edw. IV. No. 51.

²⁶ Pat. 4 Edw. IV. pt. 2. m. 15

²⁷ See p. 35, 36.

²⁸ Cl. 2 Edw. IV. m. 28. d.

family conveyance,) is stated to have been formerly the property of Sir Roger de Brok ²⁹. Sir Thomas Charlton died seized of the manor of Cowley Hall in 1466 ³⁰. After the attainder of his son, Sir Richard, it was granted to Sir Thomas Bouchier in the same manner as Great Hillingdon ³¹. In 1585 it was the property of Drugo, or Drew Saunders ³². In 1613 it was conveyed by Henry Chapman, and Sarah his wife, (daughter and heir of the said Drew,) to Walter Pritchett ³³; and, in 1639, by Walter Pritchett to Peter Goffright, Gent. and John Woodward ³⁴. In the year 1669 Lancelot Johnson was proprietor of this manor; Mary Johnson in 1741; and in 1742, Mr. Tower ³⁵, father of Christopher Tower, Esq. the present proprietor.

There is a considerable farm at Wewley in this parish, belonging to St. Thomas's Hospital.

At Little Hillingdon, a hamlet of this parish, is a seat of the Marchioness of Rockingham. In 1688 it belonged to Sir Philip Carteret; and it appears to have been for some time the residence ³⁶ of that family. In 1698 it was purchased of Lady Carteret by Meinhardt, the last Duke of Schomberg, who resided there many years, and in 1717 built the present mansion ³⁷. The Duke died in 1719. In 1738 this house appears to have been the property and residence of John Viscount Chetwynd ³⁸, whose daughter married John Talbot, Esq. and resided at this house, which became her property, and was sold after her death (in 1785) by her son, John Chetwynd, then Earl Talbot, to the Marchioness of Rockingham. At Little

Seat of the
Marchioness
of Rocking-
ham.

²⁹ Cl. 11 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 33 d.

³⁰ Esch. 5 Edw. IV. No. 31.

³¹ See p. 152. and note 21.

³² Pat. 27 Eliz. pt. 8. June 26.

³³ Pat. 11 Jac. pt. 36. April 1.

³⁴ Pat. 15 Car. pt. 21. No. 83.

³⁵ From the information of the late Fyfe De Burgh, Esq. How it passed from the

Johnsons to the Towers I do not know, as I could not obtain any information from the present proprietor.

³⁶ Parish books.

³⁷ From the information of Fyfe De Burgh, Esq. lord of the manor.

³⁸ Parish books.

Hillingdon also, is a mansion belonging to the Hon. Mrs. Chetwynd.

Blue-house,
or Belmont,
and other
principal
houses.

Richard Boyle, the brave Lord Shannon, who distinguished himself at the taking of Vigo in 1702, had a seat on Northolt common, called Blue-house, or Belmont, where he appears to have resided occasionally, from 1705 to 1712³⁹. It afterwards belonged successively to Col. Francis Alexander, his widow, (Lady Aubrey Beauclerk,) and the Lethieulliers. It is now the property and residence of Mrs. Newton. Near this common also is the seat of Elisha Biscoe, Esq. who possesses considerable landed property in this parish.

The Cedar-
house.

Remarkable
cedar tree.

Near the church at Hillingdon, is an ancient mansion, commonly called the Cedar-house, from the celebrated cedar tree which grew in the garden. This tree was planted by Samuel Reynardson, Esq. who appears to have resided at this house from 1678 till his death, in 1721⁴⁰. The first introduction of the cedar into England was in 1683⁴¹; and, it is probable, as Mr. Reynardson was a naturalist, and had a curious garden of exotics, that this was one of the earliest planted. In September 1789, one of the largest branches was broken off by a high wind, in consequence of which the tree was cut down. Mr. Lightfoot, who measured this cedar in 1779, found its dimensions as follows: The perpendicular height 53 feet; the diameter of the horizontal extent of its branches from east to west, 96 feet; from north to south 89; the girth of the trunk close to the ground, 15 feet and a half; at three feet and a half above the ground 13 feet 6 inches; at seven feet, 12 feet 6 inches; at twelve feet, 14 feet 8 inches; at fourteen feet and a half, just under the division of the principal branches, 15 feet 8 inches. The girth of the larger branch, at a foot and a half from its division, was 12 feet; it then divided into two secondary branches,

³⁹ Parish books.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Miller's Gardener's Dictionary.

one of which was 8 feet 6 inches in girth, the other 7 feet 10 inches. The other principal branch at its division, measured 10 feet in girth, and soon dividing formed into two secondary branches, each 5 feet 6 inches in girth. Benjamin Way, Esq. of Denham measured the butt as it lay on Hillingdon common, and found the girth the same as described by Mr. Lightfoot, 18 inches from the butt, it was 14 feet 6 inches. Above 80 years growth were discernible beyond the centre piece. The tree produced 450 feet of timber; six loads and three quarters of stack-wood, and one hundred and a quarter of faggots. Mr. Lovett, a carpenter of Denham, who purchased the tree of the proprietor for 10l. retailed it for 22l. 17s.; a part of the timber was bought by the late Lady Ducie, (then Mrs. Child,) and a part by Mr. Way⁴².

The Cedar-house was the feat of General Rich Ruffell, who died in 1735. It is now the property of Thomas Heming, Esq. and in the occupation of Lacey Primatt, Esq.

On the north side of Hillingdon heath, is a house built by the late Admiral Drake, now the property of Peter De Salis, jun. Esq. who married his daughter Sophia; and farther on, is a house which was formerly parcel of the demesnes of the manor. It was inhabited for several years by the Duke of Buccleugh, and afterwards by General Columbine, who died in 1746. Mr. Dodd sold it to John Blencowe, Esq. It is now the property of the Rev. William Blencowe, and was lately in the occupation of Mrs. Hallifax, relict of the late Bishop of St. Asaph. On the south side of the heath is a large mansion, lately built by Peter De Salis, Count of the Holy Roman Empire. It stands on an estate called Coomes *alias* Little London, formerly the inheritance of the Walker family, and lately belonging to the Greenwoods⁴³.

Houses on
Hillingdon
heath.

⁴² From the information of Benjamin Way, Esq.

⁴³ From the information of Fyfe De Burgh, Esq. lord of the manor.

Cowley
Grove.

Cowley Grove, on that side of the parish which adjoins to Cowley, is said to have been the residence of Booth the tragedian. It was inhabited for many years by John Rich, Esq. patentee of Covent Garden theatre. This house was for several generations the property of the Lane family, from whom it devolved to the Rev. Richard Harrington, the present proprietor, nephew of the late Thomas Lane, Esq. It is now in the occupation of Mrs. Evans, relict of Henry Michael Evans, Esq.

Parish-
church.

The parish-church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, stands by the road side. It is a gothic structure of flint and stone, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, separated by octagonal pillars and pointed arches. At the west end is a square tower, embattled; on the west side of which is a coat of arms much worn, (supposed to be Stanley,) impaling Spencer, and the arms of Harbie, with the initials T. H.

Monument
of the Earl
of Uxbridge.

On the north side of the chancel is a handsome monument of white and figured marble, in memory of Henry Paget Earl of Uxbridge, whose effigies is represented in a recumbent attitude habited in the Roman *toga*. This Earl married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Catesby, Esq. of Whiston, in Northamptonshire. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Walter Bagot^{**}. The Earl of Uxbridge died at Drayton, Aug. 30, 1743, aged 83; Elizabeth, his Countess Dowager, died in 1749, aged 75. On the same wall is the monument of Thomas Harbie, Esq.^{**} of Adstou in Northamptonshire, 1592. He married, 1. Alice, daughter of John Foxe of Burford. 2. Margaret, daughter of — Malin, citizen of London. 3. Catherine, daughter of Clement Throckmorton, of Hafely, in Warwickshire, by Katherine Nevil, sister of Lord Aber-

Various mo-
numents.

^{**} Arms—S. on a cross engrailed between 4 eagles displayed A. 5 lions pass. of the field, Paget, impaling, I. A. 2 lions pass. guard. S. crowned O.—Catesby.—II. Erm. two chevrons A.—Bagot.

^{**} Arms—S. a fesse indented Erm. between 10 billets (4 above and 6 below) A.—Harbie impaling, G. on a chevron A. 3 bars gemelles S.—Throckmorton.

gavenny. By his last wife he had six sons and five daughters. On the same wall also is the monument of Samuel Nicoll, Esq.⁴⁶ of Uxbridge common, 1758. He married Sarah, daughter of Godman Jenkyn, Esq. of Harpenden, in Hertfordshire, and relict of George Newdigate, Esq.

On the fourth wall is a monument of various kinds of marble, supported by columns of the Ionic and Corinthian order, in memory of Sir Edward Carr⁴⁷, nephew and heir of Sir Edward Carr, gentleman pensioner to King James and King Charles, who died in 1635. The effigies of the deceased, of his lady, and two daughters, are represented in kneeling attitudes. Sir Edward is represented in armour, with piked beard and whiskers, and a laced band; his Lady is habited in a gown with puckered sleeves, and a kerchief richly ornamented with lace. Sir Edward Carr married Jane, daughter of Sir Edward Onflow, Knt. by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Shurley of Wiffon, in Suffex. This monument was repaired in 1775 by the Hon. George Onflow. On the same wall are the monuments of Sarah, wife of Thomas Harbie⁴⁸, (daughter of Ferdinando Poyntz,) 1606; Samuel Nicoll, (buried at Elstree, in Hertfordshire,) 1723; John, his son, 1723; and Juliana, his daughter, 1724.

On the floor is the effigies, in brass, of a man in armour, with the arms and quarterings of Stanley⁴⁹, and on an escutcheon of pretence, a lion rampant.

⁴⁶ Arms—Az. three lions heads erased O.—Nicoll—on an escutcheon of pretence, Quarterly 1 & 4.—O. a lion ramp. regard. S.—Jenkyn—2 & 3. G. a pair of wings conjoined in fesse A. over all a bend Az.

⁴⁷ Arms—G. on a chevron A. three estoiles S. a canton Ern.—The same coat not blazoned, impaling, Quarterly of six, 1 & 6—a fesse between 6 Cornish Choughs.—Onflow. 2. A lion ramp—Kinaflon. 3.

Three mullets on a chevron.—Frankton. 4. Three escallop-shells on a chevron.—Harding. 5. Three bars and a canton.—Houghton.

⁴⁸ Arms—Harbie impaling Barry of eight O. & G.—Poyntz.

⁴⁹ I. Stanley, Latham, and Warren, quarterly. II. & III. Isle of Man. IV. Strange, Woodville, and Moyne, quarterly.

Tomb of
John Lord
Strange.

There are also two other figures in brass of a larger size, under a Gothic canopy, representing a man in armour, and a female with a gown and hood. I suppose this to have been the tomb of John Lord Strange of Knockin, and Jane his wife, daughter of Richard Woodville Earl Rivers, and sister of Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV. It is certain that such a tomb was placed for them in Hillingdon church, (in 1509,) by their daughter Jane, who married George Lord Stanley⁵⁰, heir apparent of Thomas Earl of Derby. The following inscription (since removed) was to be seen on the tomb in Weever's time⁵¹:—"Sub hâc tumbâ jacet nobilis Joannes Dominus " Le Strange, Dominus de Knocking, Mohun, Waffet, Warnell et " Lacy, et Dominus de Colham; unâ cum piçturâ Jagnettæ quon- " dam uxoris suæ, quæ quidem Jagnetta fuit foror Elizabethæ Re- " ginæ Angliæ quondam uxoris Edwardi Quarti, qui quidem " Joannes obiit 15 die Octobris, anno Regni Edwardi Quarti 17; " quam quidem tumbam Johanna Domina Le Strange, unâ cum " piçturâ Jagnettæ ex sumptibus suis propriis fieri fecit, 1509."

Various
tombs and
monuments.

On the chancel floor also is a tomb (with the effigies in brass, of the deceased and his wife,) in memory of Drew Saunders, Gent. one of the merchants of the staple, 1579. There are the tombs also of Anne, daughter of Miles Willson, of Bristol, 1569; William Gomerfall, citizen and ironmonger, 1597; John Basket, (son of Peter,) 1622; Ann, daughter of John Peers, Gent. (grandson of John Peers of Arnold's Hall, Essex,) and wife of Roger Lukyn,

⁵⁰ In a collection of Epitaphs, published by James Jones in 1727, the following is printed as being then in Hillingdon church:

" He married his first son George to no ferme nor grange,
" But honourably to the heir of the Lord Strange,
" Who liv'd in such love as no man else had,
" For at the death of him divers went almost mad.
" At an ungodly banquet, alas, he was poysoned,
" And at London, in St. James's, Garlickhith, lies buried."

⁵¹ Funeral monuments, page 530.

son of Robert Lukyn, Esq. of Helham in Cambridgeshire,) 1643; and Margaret, relict of Samuel Nicoll, Esq. 1741.

In the north-east corner of the nave (over the manor pew,) is a circular brass plate (fixed in the wall,) with the arms and quarterings of Stanley⁵², surrounded by the order of the garter—and on an escutcheon of pretence, a lion rampant.

On the east wall is the monument of Lady Anne Scott⁵³, daughter of the Duke of Buccleugh, 1737. On the south wall a memorial for Sarah Frances, daughter of Hugh Josiah Hanford, and wife of Edward Ford, surgeon, 1783; and an elegant monument (with a medallion of the deceased in white marble,) in memory of Thomas Lane, Esq. of the family of Lane of Cowley Grove (no date). The monument was put up in 1795, by the Rev. Richard Harrington, in pursuance of the will of Arthur Benjamin Lane, Esq. (nephew of Thomas,) who died in 1785, and bequeathed the sum of 200l. for that purpose, after the death of his widow.

On the floor are the tombs of Richard Pope, yeoman, 1651; Susanna, his widow, wife of John Atlee, 1703; Francis Hall, 1681; and Mr. Francis Godby, 1770. On the east wall of the south aisle, is a monument in memory of John Walker, Gent.⁵⁴ 1682; and Mary his daughter, 1685. On the south wall are monuments in memory of John Walker, Esq.⁵⁵ 1715; Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir William Clerke of Shabbington, in Buckinghamshire, 1734; John Walker, Esq. their only son, 1715; Caroline, their daughter, 1723; Robert Beale, Esq.⁵⁶ barrister at law, 1717,

⁵² I. & IV. Stanley, Latham, and Warren, quarterly. II. & III. Isle of Man.

⁵³ Arms—O. on a bend Az. an estoile of six points between two crescents of the field, G.

⁵⁴ Arms—A. a fesse counter-embattled between three crescents S.

⁵⁵ Arms—Walker, impaling A. on a bend G. between three pellets, as many swans

proper, rewarded with a canton sinister Az. thereon a demi-ram mounting A. armed O. between two fl.-de-lis of the last; over all a dexter baton G.—Clerke.

⁵⁶ Arms—Az. a chevron between three ducal crowns O. in chief a sun in splendor, impaling, per fesse Az. & Erm. a pale counterchanged, three pheons A.—Nutt.

(he married Margaret, daughter of George Nutt, by whom he had a daughter, Juliana, the wife of Robert Newdigate); George Newdigate, Esq. (descended from Sir Richard Newdigate, Bart. serjeant at law,) 1735 (he married Sarah, only daughter of Godman Jenkyn⁵⁷, Esq.); and William Tatton, Esq.⁵⁸ Lieutenant General, Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury, 1736. On the west wall are the monuments of Jenkyn Newdigate, of Trinity college, Oxford, who died of the small-pox in 1740; and Catherine, daughter of Robert Newdigate, wife of Henry Barradall, Esq.⁵⁹ 1757. On the north wall is the monument of Sarah, daughter of Godman Jenkyn, Esq. who married, 1. George Newdigate, Esq. 2. Samuel Nicoll, Esq. (both grandsons of Robert Beale.) Mrs. Nicoll died in 1766. The monument was put up by her cousin John Osborn, Esq.

In a porch at the west end of the south aisle, commonly called Munsey's porch, is a memorial for William Munfaugh, *alias* Munsey, Gent. who died in 1655.

On the north wall of the north aisle are the monuments of Colonel Francis Alexander⁶⁰, (who married Catherine, daughter of Sir Henry Newton,) 1713; and Mr. John Mist, 1737. On the west wall that of Christopher, son of Sir John Ingleby, Bart. 1712. On the floor is the tomb of Humphrey Marriott, Esq. 1786.

In the church-yard is the tomb of John Rich, Esq. (patentee of Covent Garden theatre,) with the following inscription: " Sacred
" to the memory of John Rich, Esq. who died Nov. 26, 1761,
" aged 69 years. In him were united the various virtues that could
" endear him to his family, friends, and acquaintance. Distress
" never failed to find relief in his bounty, unfortunate merit a refuge
" in his generosity." — Amy, Mr. Rich's second wife, died in

Epitaph of
Rich, the
comedian.

⁵⁷ Arms—Newdigate impaling Jenkyn.

⁵⁸ Arms—Quarterly A. & G. four crests counterchanged, impaling, O a chevron between three leopards' faces G.

⁵⁹ Arms—S. on a bend A. 3 fl.-de-lis of

the field, in chief a plate.

⁶⁰ Arms—Az. a chevron between 3 lions' heads erased, Ar.—impaling, A. a cross flory S. the ends O,—Newton.

1737; Priscilla, his third wife, sister of Edward Wilford, Esq. in 1783.

In the church-yard are the tombs also of Michael Webb, 1639; Martha, his widow, 1660; Martha their daughter, wife of Thomas Pitt, 1677; Mr. William Webb, 1677; Richard Webb of London, merchant, 1679; Samuel Webb, citizen of London, 1733; Bartholomew Pearce, 1673; Michael Pearce, apothecary to the Princess Anne, Prince George of Denmark, and the Duke of Gloucester, 1699; Dame Sarah Winford, (only daughter and heir of Michael Pearce, by Sarah his wife, daughter of Richard Holford, Esq.) relict of Sir Thomas Winford, Bart. 1735; Thomas Impey of Furnival's Inn, 1685; William Crofier, yeoman of the guard to Charles II. 1689; Richard Dove, citizen and apothecary, 1699; Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Roger Atlee, (daughter of Richard Maudit, late of London, merchant,) 1700; Grace, daughter of Thomas Barker, Gent. wife of Samuel Cox of Ealing, V. D. M. 1704; Samuel Cox, 1719; Bastianus OttoBaier, (son of their daughter Grace,) 1713; Joseph Pitt, Esq. (son of Edwin and Anne,) apothecary to Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark, 1704; William Thorn, Gent. 1707; Anne, wife of Peter Gelfthorp, M. D. 1716; Robert Briginshaw, Gent. 1717; Mr. Benjamin Charlwood, (who married Mary, relict of William Webb, who died in 1683,) 1720; Benjamin Charlwood, Esq. apothecary to George II. (who was sheriff of London, and died in his shrievalty,) 1766; Mary, sister of Anne Gelfthorp, wife of Gideon Harvey, M. D. 1725; Charles Jenner, citizen and apothecary, 1726; John Fogg, Esq. 1731; Major General Rich Ruffell, son of Sir John Ruffell of Chippenham, Cambridgeshire, (and grandson of Oliver Cromwell,) 1735; Mabel, his wife, daughter of Gerard Ruffel, Esq. of Fordham Abbey, in the county of Cambridge, 1731; John Stone, 1736; Martha, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Impey, grand-daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Pitt, and relict of Richard Awfiter, Esq. 1737; Mrs. Mitchell, aged 90, 1738; Luke Dor-

Various
tombs in
the church-
yard.

rington, Esq. 1743; Luke Pope, Gent. 1744; William Pope, Esq. 1789; Catherine, his wife, co-heir of Henry Barradall, Esq. 1762; John Wilfon, Esq. (son of Alexander and Elizabeth Wilfon of Haslewood,) 1746; Mr. Thomas Lane, 1746; the Hon. Lieut. General Francis Columbine, some time Governor of Gibraltar, (who married Anne, daughter of Streynsham Master, Esq. Commissary and Judge-Advocate there,) ob. 1746; Thomas Wood, citizen and printer, 1747; Mr. John Clater, 1752; Hayford Wainwright of London, Gent. 1752; Washington Gascoigne Nightingale, Esq. (son of Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale, Esq. by Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Washington Earl Ferrers,) 1754; Catherine, daughter of Sir Henry Newton, Knt. (Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Florence, and to the Republic of Genoa, and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty,) inarried first to Colonel Francis Alexander, (who died in 1713,) 2. to Lord Aubrey Beauclerk, who was slain at Carthagena, in 1740. (This Lady, who died in 1755, directed by her will that her first husband, Colonel Alexander, Mrs. Perkins, and Captain Cullum, all buried in the north aisle, should be removed into the church-yard, but their bodies could not be found, having been buried more than thirty years); Henry Sumner Sedley, Esq. 1755; Catherine his wife, daughter of John Weeden, Esq. 1747; Mary, wife of John Lane, Esq. of Broomers, in this parish, daughter of William French, Esq. of Groton, in Suffolk, 1760; Mr. James Morris, who married Mary, daughter of Mr. John Rich, 1767; George Voelcker, page to his Majesty, 1770; Sarah, his wife, daughter of John Rich, Esq. 1769; Thomas Wittington, a farmer, who died Sept. 19, 1769, in the 104th year of his age; Mary, wife of George Ernest Eller, Esq. 1771; Nicholas Browne, Esq. 1772; Nicholas Browne, Esq. 1779; Benjamin Wellington, Esq. 1773; Robert Gregg, Esq. 1774; Thomas Gregg, Esq. 1786; Robert Gregg, Esq. 1792; Mr. Thomas Watkins, aged 93, 1775; Jane, daughter of the Rev. Richard Yaldwin, rector of Ludgerhall, relict

relict of Edmund Brickenden, of the county of Wilts, 1775; Mr. Edward Cole, (son of Stephen Cole, Esq. of Twickenham,) who married Anne, daughter of Edmund and Jane Brickenden, 1776; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Lewis, Esq. 1778; Mr. William Lewis, 1782; Thomas Lewis, Esq. 1791; Mrs. Mary Bourne, 1779; Rev. Richard Mills, fifty-three years vicar of this parish, 1779; Mary, his first wife, daughter of ——— Matthews of Cambridge, 1729; Mary, his second wife, daughter of the Hon. Major General Rich Russell, and Mabel his wife, 1743; Charles Hake, Esq. 1781; Abel Aldridge, Esq. 1782; Mary Butler, aged 95, 1784; Mr. John Hughes, (son of the Rev. John Hughes of Llanengan, in Carnarvonshire, by Margaret, daughter of Robert Williams, Esq. of Bromdannw, in Merionethshire,) 1786 (he married Anne, widow of Edward Cole); Francis Leslie, Esq. of North Britain, Deputy Governor of Southsea Castle, 1787; Anne, wife of John Warburton, Esq. (daughter of Abel Aldridge,) 1787; Maria, daughter of the Rev. William Holcombe, and grand-daughter of Abel Aldridge, 1788; Mrs. Anne Hughes, 1788; Mr. Richard Mills, 1788; Mrs. Catherine Lee, daughter of the Rev. Richard Mills, (by his first wife,) 1790; Mrs. Grace Mortimer, aged 90, 1790; James, son of David Anderfon, Esq. 1793; Henry Michael Evans, Esq. of Cowley Grove, 1795; Charlotte, his first wife, daughter of Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. Lord of the Admiralty, 1764; and Mary, daughter of John Geers Cotterell, Esq. by Frances, daughter of Henry Michael Evans, 1794.

At the west end of the north aisle of the church, on the outside, is the monument of Richard Muckleston, Gent. 1773. On the north side of the tower, is a tablet in memory of Mary Smith, widow, who died May 29, and Arabella Taylor, who died May 31, 1758. "They lived together forty years in harmony and friendship, and were buried in the same vault, on the same day."

The

ReStory.

The church of Hillingdon was given by Brien Fitz Count to the Abbot and Convent of Evesham, in the early part of the 12th century, together with a third of the tithes of his demesne, a hide of land, with a mansion and orchard at Uxbridge⁶¹. In the year 1281 (in consequence it is probable of some exchange,) the church of Hillingdon was appropriated to the Bishop of Worcester and his successors⁶². A vicarage was at the same time endowed⁶³. The reason assigned in the endowment for the appropriation was, that the Bishop of Worcester being often sent for by the Archbishop, and by the King to London, had not in his way any inn in this neighbourhood, where upon unavoidable and pressing occasions he might sleep and lodge as he ought. During a vacancy of the see of Worcester, the custody of the rectory was reserved by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's⁶⁴. In the year 1453 John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester, had a law-suit with the rector of Ickenham concerning the tithes of an estate called Tykenham, which the rectors of Ickenham had for some time received as belonging to them. The cause was adjudged in favour of the Bishop, the lands in question being determined to be in the parish of Hillingdon. It appears by the account in Newcourt's Repertorium, that they consisted of about 300 acres. This rectory was held under the bishop of Worcester about the beginning of the last century, by the family of Carr, and before that, it is probable, by the Harbies. Thomas Harbie, whose monument is in the chancel, died in 1598. The rectory-house appears to have been built by the Carrs in 1604, their arms⁶⁵ occurring in the hall-window with that date. Philadelphia, eldest daughter and

Lessee of
the rectory.

⁶¹ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 647.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ In the muniment room at St. Paul's are the appropriation and endowment of Hillingdon. — Cart. Antiq. No. 986 and 1141; and Godfrey Bishop of Worcester's confirmation, No. 429. and 987.

⁶⁴ Cart. Antiq. (in the muniment room.) No. 985.

⁶⁵ See note 47. There is also the following coat: A. a fesse indented between three spread eagles G.—In the parlour window are the arms of Paget.

co-heir

co-heir of Sir Edward Carr, jun. married John Clerke, Esq. who was created a Baronet in 1660. Sir John Clerke became possessed of the lease of this rectory, which descending to Francis Clerke, Esq. who died in 1715, was sold by his executors in 1721 to Henry Lord Paget⁶⁶, afterwards Earl of Uxbridge. The Earl died in 1743, having bequeathed his interest in this estate to Sir William Irby, (afterwards Lord Boston,) whose son, Frederick Lord Boston, is the present lessee. The rectorial estate at the beginning of this century, and for some years afterwards, was in the occupation of the Harrington family, who were succeeded by the Popes. The present occupier William Pope, Esq. resides at the rectory.

Adjoining to the church-yard is a field belonging to the parsonage, which was formerly a rabbit-warren, and is said in the survey of Colham manor, bearing date 1636, to have been originally granted in 1427 for life only, by Richard Lord Strange to Thomas Bolton Bishop of Worcester.

In some of the old *valors* the rectory of Hillingdon is rated at 30 marks⁶⁷; in 1548 it was valued at 33l. 6s. 8d. which is the reserved rent now paid to the Bishop, yet in the King's books it is rated only at 14l. In 1650 the rectory was valued at 300l. per annum⁶⁸. In old records it is styled the rectory and manor of Hillingdon, or the capital messuage, manor, rectory, &c.⁶⁹

There is a portion of tithes in this parish issuing out of the demesnes of the manor of Colham, which was formerly parcel of the possessions of the Abbot and Convent of Thame, and are now held on lease by Lord Boston, under the Dean and chapter of Christ's Church, (in Oxford,) to whom they were granted on the dissolution of Monasteries⁷⁰.

⁶⁶ From papers obligingly communicated by Lord Boston. bishop's library at Lambeth.

⁶⁷ See Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

⁶⁹ Papers in possession of Lord Boston.

⁷⁰ From the information of Lord Boston.

⁶⁸ Parliamentary surveys in the Arch-

Vicarage. The vicarage, which is in the diocese of London, and in the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, was taxed in the old *valors* at 8 marks⁷¹. In the King's books it is rated at 16l. The return of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices in 1650 states, that the vicarage with two acres of glebe, two *joggs* of hay, and 13s. 4d. rent out of the rectory, with the small tithes, was worth 35l. per annum⁷².

Advowson. The advowson has been vested in the Bishops of London ever since the vicarage was endowed in 1281⁷³.

Vicar's library. Samuel Reynardson, Esq. who died in 1721, by his will bearing date 1715, gave the mortgage of an acre of land (which mortgage has been paid off, and the money produces an interest of 19s. per annum,) for a preparation sermon on Good Friday. Mr. Reynardson gave also by his will, all his printed books both at Hillingdon and in London, for the use of the Vicar of this parish, and his successors. He directed likewise that all his plants, whether in pots, tubs, or cases, should be sold, and the money arising from the sale laid out in building a room over the vestry, or over Munsey's porch, and furnishing it with shelves, a table, a Turkey carpet, or a green cloth, and chairs; and that the remainder should be appropriated to the purchase of books to add to the library, which he directed should be kept according to the rules contained in an act of parliament, passed in 1708, for the preservation of parochial libraries. The room was built over the vestry, where Mr. Reynardson's library is still preserved: it consists chiefly of books in divinity, natural history, medicine, voyages and travels, poetry, and history; among which are several valuable and scarce works, particularly *Historia de Ethiopia*, 1557; Peter Martyr's History of the East and West Indies, (by Eden and Lok,) 1612; Acofta's History of the East and West

⁷¹ See Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

⁷³ Newcourt.

⁷² Parliamentary Surveys.

Indies, 1604; Coryate's Crudities and Coryate's Crambe, 1611; Whitborne's Discoveries in Newfoundland, 1612; *Hortus Malabaricus*, 1686; *Zanoni Historia Botanica*, 1675; *Breyonii exoticarum Centuria prima*, 1678; *Rivinus de Plantis flore irregulari monopetalo*, 1690; *Rivinus de Plantis flore irregulari tetrapetalo*, 1691; *Morison de plantis umbelliferis*, 1672; *Florilegium Emanuel Swerti*, 1612; *Dodonæi Historia Stirpium*, 1583; *Matthioli compendium*, 1571; *Piso de Indiæ re naturali*, 1658; *Fuchsi Historia stirpium*, 1542; Turner's Herbal, 1568; Gerard's Herbal, 1597; Monardes on West Indian Drugs and Plants (by Frampton); Coryate's Odcombian Banquet, 1611; Stubbs's Display of Corruptions; Churchyard's Choice, 1579; Yates's Castle of Courtesy, 1582; and many other poems, &c. &c. in the black letter.

Richard Turner, who assisted in making the Concordance of the Bible, and afterwards to avoid the persecuting spirit of Queen Mary, fled to Germany, where he died in 1558; is supposed to have been vicar of Hillingdon⁷⁴.

Vicars.
Richard
Turner, &c.

Philip Taverner was appointed to this vicarage by the Lords Commissioners in 1650⁷⁵.

The present vicar is the Rev. Thomas Mills, collated in 1777, on the resignation of his father, the Rev. Richard Mills, who succeeded John Wolfe in 1724.

In the year 1372 John Newman, John Bernes, and John Tulle, gave a messuage, 16 acres of land, and 57s. 4d. rent in Colham, to a chantry in Hillingdon church⁷⁶.

Chantries.

Newcourt says, that there was a chantry in this church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, founded about the reign of Henry V. for the soul of Walter Rabb. It was called Rabb's chantry, and continued for above a hundred years in the patronage of that family⁷⁷. The Chantry roll, (in the Augmentation Office,) bearing date 1548, values

Rabb's
chantry.

⁷⁴ Newcourt.

⁷⁶ Esch. 46 Edw. III. No. 18. second

⁷⁵ Parliamentary Surveys in the Archbishop's library at Lambeth.

numbering.

⁷⁷ Repertorium, vol. i. p. 648.

HILLINGDON.

Rabb's chantry at 5 l. 3 s. 6 d. per annum. It is said to have been then in the occupation and disposal of Sir Nicholas Wever the incumbent, who enjoyed it as his living. The same roll states, that Sir William Knyghtcote⁷⁸ gave lands (then valued at 23 s. per annum,) for an obit in Hillingdon church. In the survey of the manor of Colham, bearing date 1636, mention is made of *Robb's* mill, and *Robb's* farm, containing 66 acres, held by William Pennyfather by the render of a red rose. It is probable that this estate was the endowment of Rabb's chantry. *Robb's* mill is now in the tenure of Mr. Austen.

Parish register.

The earliest date of the register of baptisms, burials, and marriages at Hillingdon is 1559.

Comparative state of population.		Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.	
	1580-9	—	$21\frac{1}{10}$	—	$19\frac{2}{10}$
	1630-9	—	$30\frac{1}{2}$	—	$31\frac{2}{10}$
	1680-9	—	$25\frac{1}{2}$	—	$41\frac{1}{10}$
	1730-9	—	$32\frac{3}{5}$	—	$51\frac{3}{5}$
	1780-9	—	$38\frac{2}{10}$	—	$52\frac{2}{10}$
	1790-4	—	$46\frac{3}{5}$	—	$50\frac{2}{5}$
	1795-9	—	$55\frac{1}{5}$	—	$48\frac{3}{5}$

A separate register is kept for the hamlet of Uxbridge—adding the baptisms and burials from thence, the averages of the above periods will be as follows :

		Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.	
	1580-9	—	$56\frac{3}{10}$	—	48
	1630-9	—	$74\frac{3}{10}$	—	$66\frac{3}{10}$
	1680-9	—	$61\frac{1}{10}$	—	$83\frac{4}{5}$
	1730-9	—	$85\frac{4}{5}$	—	100
	1780-9	—	$108\frac{1}{2}$	—	$98\frac{1}{2}$
	1790-4	—	$115\frac{1}{5}$	—	$97\frac{2}{5}$
	1795-9	—	$124\frac{1}{5}$	—	$88\frac{2}{5}$

⁷⁸ Sir William Knyghtcote was collated to the vicarage of Hillingdon in 1452.

In the year 1548 there were 320 *houflyng* people in this parish⁷⁹. In 1782 the houses and inhabitants were numbered by Mr. Mills, the present vicar, and were found to be as follows :

	Houfes.	Inhabitants.
In Hillingdon and its hamlets, exclusive of		
Uxbridge - - -	317	— 1627
In Uxbridge - - -	366	— 1712
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> 683	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> 3339

The present number of houses in Hillingdon is 333, in Uxbridge 385—making in the whole 718⁸⁰. The number of inhabitants may be calculated at about 3950.

In 1603 there were 91 burials at Hillingdon; in 1625, 32; in 1665, 48. Several persons died of the plague in 1603, but it was less fatal than at Uxbridge. Very few died of it at Hillingdon in 1625 and 1665. Plague years.

Extracts from the Register.

“ Edward, son of Sir Edward Carr, Knt. and the Lady Jane his wife, baptized March 11; buried April 5, 1625; Jane their daughter, buried Nov. 13, 1627; Jane, baptized Sept. 16, 1636; Sir Edward Carr, jun. buried Feb. 18, 1636-7; Lady Philadelphia Carr,” (daughter of — Connock, of Cornwall,) “ May 3, 1639; Sir Edward Carr, Knt. March 24, 1639-40.” Family of Carr.

“ July 7, 1663—This day the hearse of the late Archbishop of Canterburie, fometime Lord High Treasurer of England, going to Oxford, where he was to be interred, had buriall here offered Funeral of Archbishop Juxon.

⁷⁹ Chantry Roll in the Augmentation Office.—See note 9, p. 5. whom I am indebted for several other particulars relating to this parish.

⁸⁰ From the information of Mr. Mills, to

“ by me, meeting it at the church-gate with the service-book, in
 “ surplice and hood, attended by the clerk, and the great bell
 “ solemnly tolling all the while, according to the ancient and laudable
 “ custom in like cases.”

Ancient
 mode of
 baptism re-
 vived.

“ Baptisms—Elizabeth, the daughter of William Pratt, Feb. 25,
 “ 1671-2.—The first that in eleven years was baptized with water
 “ in the font, the custom being in this place to baptize out of a
 “ basin, after the presbyterian manner, only set in the font, which
 “ I could never get reformed till I had gotten a new clerk, John
 “ Brown, who presently did what I appointed to be done.”

Cruel murder.

“ George* Allen, and † Anne Ivorie, married June 10, 1672.”

* “ A man more bloody in his disposition than in his condition—a butcher.”

† “ Who in the year 1674-5, was most cruelly murdered by her husband after some
 “ foregoing attempts to poison her, who no way deserved that usage, being a modest and
 “ good wife, for which he was hanged in chains behind Islington, March 5, 1674-5.”

Monstrous
 infant.

“ William, the son of John Poker, and Jane his wife, *natus, re-*
 “ *natus, denatus die eodem, summâ scilicet Dei miseratione tam in*
 “ *puerum, quam in parentes, cum monstrosus fuit Infans non ex defectu*
 “ *sed excessu partium, unâ cum conformatione aliarum hæud bonâ—*
 “ March 12, 1672-3.”

Seventh son.

“ Joseph, the son of Mr. Henry Cane, and Elizabeth his wife,
 “ born twelve years after the last, and the seventh sonne, *ni fallor,*
 “ without any daughter, Nov. 18, 1674.”

“ 1682.—This year on Easter-day and Low Sunday, 300 persons
 “ received the communion, alarmed to their duty by an order from
 “ Henry, Lord Bishop of London.”

“ Robert Earl of Holderneffe, and Lady Frederick, daughter of
 “ my Lord Duke Schomberg, married May 26, 1715; Christopher
 “ Martin Count Degenfeldt, and the Lady Mary, daughter of
 “ Duke Schomberg, married Feb. 5, 1716-7.”—Meinhardt Duke
 Schomberg, left no male issue. His daughters, Frederica and Mary,
 whose marriages are here recorded, were his co-heirs. Frederica

survived

survived her husband, and was afterwards married to Benjamin Mildmay Earl Fitzwalter.

“ The Hon. Robert Coke, Esq. and the Right Hon. Lady Jane Holt, married June 13, 1733.” Lady Jane was daughter of Thomas Marquis of Wharton, and relict of John Holt, Esq.

“ Mr. John Clarke an eminent writing-master, of St. Bride’s, London, buried Feb. 4, 1735-6.” Clarke the writing master.

“ Anne, wife of Mr. John Rich of Covent Garden theatre, buried Dec. 1, 1737. John Rich, Esq. comedian of Covent Garden theatre, buried Dec. 4, 1761.” John Rich, the well-known patentee, was son of Christopher Rich, who makes a conspicuous figure in Cibber’s Apology, and in the Tatler. On the death of his father in 1715, Mr. John Rich opened the theatre in Lincoln’s Inn Fields⁸³, then just finished, and spoke a prologue on the occasion. He afterwards attempted the character of the Earl of Effex, and some others without success. In the early part of his management his theatre was unsuccessful, but having a peculiar talent for pantomimes, and a spirit which spared no expence in rendering them captivating by their splendor, he withstood the force of the most excellent actors that ever appeared on the English stage, and amassed a considerable fortune for his family. Rich may be considered as the inventor of the English Harlequin, which is very different from the Harlequin of the Italian theatre. His own inimitable performance of the character, under the fictitious name of Lun, is thus spoken of with due eulogium by Mr. Garrick in one of his Prologues.

“ When Lun appeared with matchless art and whim,
 “ He gave the power of speech to every limb ;
 “ Tho’ mask’d and mute convey’d his quick intent,
 “ And told in frolic gestures all he meant ⁸⁴.”

⁸³ The patent was afterwards removed to Covent Garden.

Mr. Rich was author of a farce, called “ The Spirit of Contradiction.” He died in the seventieth year of his age⁸⁵, having been forty years manager of a theatre without a partner⁸⁶. He had many oddities in his disposition and manners, but was much respected for the benevolence of his character.

“ The Right Hon. Elizabeth *Countess* of Ashbrook, buried Feb. “ 13, 1759.” Daughter of Lieut. Gen. Tatton, who was buried at Hillington in 1736, and widow of Henry the first *Viscount* Ashbrook.

“ Charles Henry Somerfet, (commonly called Lord Charles Henry “ Somerfet,) and the Hon. Elizabeth Courtenay, married by special “ licence, June 8, 1788.”

Instances of longevity.

“ William Pope, aged 90 and upwards, buried Aug. 16, 1662 ;
 “ Martha Warren, aged 94, August 25, 1714; Jane Mold, widow,
 “ aged 95, April 27, 1718 ; Mrs. Margery Stiles, spinster, aged
 “ 99, March 15, 1760.”

There is no endowed alms-house or school at Hillington. A Sunday school, still kept up, was set on foot in 1786.

Benefac-
 tions.

Mr. Thomas Tisdale gave a leasehold close, called Honey Hill, now let at 12l. per annum, to the poor of this parish.

Nathaniel Snell, anno 1692, gave by will a rent-charge of 5l. per annum, to apprentice a poor boy or girl of the name of Snell, or Atlee, as long as there should be any one of those families in the parish who should stand in need of the charity, and in default of such to apprentice the child of any other poor person not receiving alms.

⁸⁵ See his epitaph, p. 162.

⁸⁶ Victor's History of the Theatres, vol.iii. p. 29, 30.

Robert Brigginshaw of Hayes, Gent. who died in 1717, bequeathed 11. 10s. per annum to the poor of this parish, to be distributed among poor decayed housekeepers not receiving alms, in bread or money, at the discretion of the overseers⁸⁷.

Lady Winford, who died in 1735, gave the sum of 50l. to purchase land, the produce of which she directed to be applied to the purpose of keeping her tomb in repair, the overplus to be distributed among poor housekeepers not receiving alms. The land purchased with this money, since the late inclosure of Cowley field, produces 7l. 15s. per annum.

Arthur Benjamin Lane, Esq. who died in 1785, left the sum of 100l. to be distributed among the poor of this parish after the death of his widow, by the trustees acting under his will.

UXBRIDGE, which is the most considerable market-town in the county of Middlesex, is a hamlet to Hillingdon. UXBRIDGE.

In the most ancient record wherein the name of this place occurs, Etymology. (about the year 1100,) it is written Oxeburge⁸⁸, in subsequent records Woxebruge or Woxebrugge, and in those of later date Uxbridge. The same variation occurs in one of the manors in Harrow-on-the-Hill, which is written Oxendon, Uxendon, and Woxendon. The termination *brugge*, or bridge, denotes that a bridge existed at this place at a very early period.

The commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices in 1650, reported that the precincts of the hamlet Proposal for dividing Ux-bridge from Hillingdon.

⁸⁷ Mr. Brigginshaw resided at Hayes, but by his last will directed that his body should be conveyed to the Crown inn at Uxbridge, and buried from thence in Hillingdon church-yard, where a tomb should be erected to his memory, the inscription for which he dictates in his will. He directs his executors to provide a handsome dinner

at the Crown inn on the day of his funeral, but strictly charges them not to invite any parishioner of Hayes, or any person dwelling in that parish, except those whom he had named among his pall-bearers.

⁸⁸ See Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 647.

of Uxbridge were known, and had been long distinct for the election of parochial officers among themselves, that they made distinct assessments, and had several rights, benefits, and privileges proper to themselves; they therefore thought it very fit that it should be made a separate parish⁸⁸. It does not appear that this separation (which indeed would not have been valid after the restoration) ever took place. A note in the register of baptisms, &c. for the hamlet of Uxbridge, bearing date 1654, states that it had been from very ancient times a *borough* town, encompassed by a *borough* ditch, which separates it from the rest of the parish; that the inhabitants within the said ditch chose their own officers of the poor, and maintained their own poor separately till 1624, when, on account of the sickness, 300 acres of land were allowed to be assessed towards the maintenance of the poor of the said borough; they chose their surveyors of the highways also separately, but they always paid great and small tithes to the mother-church of Hillingdon, and contributed to the repair of the church and church-yard.

Land-tax. The hamlet of Uxbridge being assessed separately to the land-tax, pays the sum of 270 l. 3 s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. which is at the rate of about 1 s. 6 d. in the pound.

Leland's description of Uxbridge.

Leland, speaking of Uxbridge says, “ In it is but one long street,
 “ but that, for timber, well builded. There is a celebrate market
 “ once a week, and a great fayre on the feast-day of St. Michael.
 “ There be two wooden bridges at the west end of the towne, and
 “ under the more weste goeth the great arme of Colne river. The
 “ lesser arme goeth under the other bridge, and each of them serve
 “ there a greate mille. The *divare* of Colne stream is scant a mile
 “ above Uxbridge, and these two armes meet not at all againe. For
 “ the bigger goeth through the goodly meadowes straight to Cole-
 “ brook three miles lower, and soe to Tamise. The other goeth
 “ to two milles at _____, and they be a mile and a half

⁸⁸ Parliamentary Surveys in the Archbishop's Library at Lambeth.

“ east

“ east from Colebrook, in the way to London, thence that arme
 “ goeth to the Tamife ⁸⁹.”

The Grand Junction canal, for the making of which an act of parliament was obtained in 1793, passes by this town. It was begun by cutting on Uxbridge moor the first of May that year, and has for some time been navigable from the Thames to Uxbridge. The principal articles of commerce on this part of the canal are flour, grain, and coals ⁹⁰. Beyond Uxbridge the canal is navigable as far as Tring summit in Hertfordshire, and will soon be open as far as Fenny Stratford: the whole, being a distance of 112 miles, is expected to be completed in 1801.

In the year 1294 Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, procured a grant of a weekly market at Uxbridge on Mondays, and an annual fair to last two days; namely, the vigil and festival of St. Michael ⁹¹. The market is now held on Thursdays, and is one of the greatest corn-markets in the kingdom. A fair is still held on Michaelmas-day, and another on the festival of St. Margaret, to whom the chapel is dedicated. The profits of the market were estimated at 30s. per annum in 1328; those of the burgeses, or portmen’s court, at 26s. 8d. ⁹² The present amount of the tolls, &c. is above 400l. per annum. The property of the market has always been annexed to the manor. The present market-house was built in 1789 pur-

⁸⁹ Itinerary, vol. iv. p. 102.

⁹⁰ The following is an accurate statement of the quantities of the different articles conveyed from the Thames at Brentford to Uxbridge, and from Uxbridge to the Thames, in the year 1799, (obligingly communicated by Benjamin Way, Esq.)

		Tons.		Tons.
			Brought over	17,550
Flour	-	4,612½	Stone	108
Grain	-	4,968½	Tiles and brick	131½
Coals	-	6,650¾	Lime	14¾
Ashes	-	1,318¼	Manure	164
			Coke	68¼
			Loam	49½
			Timber	18
			Sundries	1,821½
Carry over		17,550	Total	19,925½

⁹¹ Cart. 22 Edw. I. No. 23.

⁹² Esch. 2 Edw. III. No. 61.

fuant to an act of parliament (passed in 1785), under which the town has been otherwise much improved by paving, lighting, &c.

Government
of the town.

The town of Uxbridge is governed by two bailiffs, two constables, and four tithingmen, or headboroughs.

Corn mills
and meal-
men.

There are no manufactures at Uxbridge; the town abounds with mealmen and corn-chandlers, some of whom carry on a very extensive trade. There are five corn-mills in the parish of Hillingdon.

Title of Earl
of Uxbridge.

Uxbridge gave the title of Earl to Henry Lord Paget, who was elevated to that rank in 1744. The title became extinct by the death of his grandson in 1769, and was revived in the person of his cousin (the present Earl of Uxbridge) in 1784.

Monastery.

Speed speaks of a monastery at Uxbridge, founded by Hugh Rowse, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary⁹³. It is mentioned by no other writer, nor have I been able to find any records relating to it.

Treaty of
Uxbridge.

At this town in the month of January 1645 was held the fruitless treaty between the King's commissioners and those of the parliament⁹⁴. We are told that during the commissioners' stay at Uxbridge, Christopher Love, a celebrated divine among the puritans, preached at the chapel there on Thursday, it being market-day, and in his sermon told the people that the King's commissioners were come with hearts of blood, and that there was as great a distance be-

⁹³ Speed's History of England, p. 814.

⁹⁴ The commissioners on the King's side were, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Hertford, the Earls of Southampton, Kingston, and Chichester, Lord Seymour, Lord Hatton, Lord Capel, Lord Culpepper, Sir Orlando Bridgman, Sir Edward Nicholas, Sir Edward Hyde, Sir Richard Lane, Sir Thomas Gardiner, Mr. John Athburnham, Mr. Jeffrey Palmer, with Dr. Stewart, Dr. Laney, Dr. Sheldon, and their attendants, in all 108.—The parliamentary com-

missioners were, the Earls of Northumberland, Pembroke, Salisbury, and Denbigh, Lord Wenman, Messrs. Holles, Pierrepont, and Whitlock, Sir Henry Vane, jun. Mr. Solicitor, Mr. Crow, Mr. Prideaux, together with the Marquis of Argyle, Lord Lothian, Lord Maitland, Sir Charles Eskine, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Berkeley, and Mr. Henderson, as Commissioners of the parliament of Scotland, with their attendants.—Perfect Occurrences, Jan. 24—31, 1644-5.

tween the treaty and peace as between heaven and hell. Complaint being made of this to the parliamentary commissioners, they said he was not of their train. Mr. Love was afterwards reprimanded by the parliament⁹⁵. The particulars relating to the treaty, and the lamentable consequences of its failure, are well known to every one who is conversant with the history of this country. We find from contemporary authority that the commissioners treated at Mr. Carr's house (then lately Sir John Bennet's)—“ a very fair house, “ at the farthest end of the town, in which house was appointed “ them a very spacious room, well hanged and fitted with seats for “ the commissioners. The Earl of Northumberland was quartered “ at Mr. Carr's, and the Earl of Pembroke at another fair house⁹⁶ “ near it. The chief inn for the King's commissioners was the “ Crown, and for the parliament the George, fair inns near the “ market⁹⁷.” The treaty-house, or as it is sometimes called, the place-house, is an ancient brick-mansion (now let out in tenements) at the west end of the town, near the canal. It was formerly the seat of the Bennets. Leonora, Lady Bennet, died there in 1638. In 1689 it became the property of Wentworth Garneys, Esq.⁹⁸ whose co-heirs, in 1724, making a partition of his property, this house fell to the share of Charles Gostlin, Esq. having been then lately in the occupation of Sir Christopher Abdy, Knt. deceased. After Sir Christopher Abdy's death it was many years the residence of Dr. Thorold⁹⁹; it afterwards became a lodging-house.

Treaty-house, or place-house.

It appears by the following entry in the register of burials for this hamlet, that Uxbridge was garrisoned in 1645.—“ Samuel Coomes, “ a soldier in the garrison under Captain Crompton, Governor of “ Uxbridge, buried Oct. 2, 1645.” Uxbridge was then in the

Uxbridge garrisoned in 1645.

⁹⁵ History of the civil war, fol. 1661. of Benjamin Way, Esq. of Denham.)
136, 137.

⁹⁷ Perfect Occurrences, Jan. 1645.

⁹⁶ This is described in some old deeds as a capital mansion, called the Brewhouse, or the Beerhouse. (From the information

⁹⁸ Assessments for the hamlet.

⁹⁹ Ibid.

hands of the parliament; the garrison, it is probable, was of no great strength; for a few weeks afterwards, on its being reported that the King's horse were about to plunder Uxbridge, the regiments under Col. Mainwaring, then lying about St. Alban's, were ordered thither⁹⁹.

Parliamentary army quartered there in 1647.

The head-quarters of the parliamentary army were fixed at Uxbridge on the 25th of June 1647. The General (Sir Thomas Fairfax) lodged at Mr. Henes, the Major-General at Mr. Gettins, the Lieut. General (Cromwell) at the Crown, the Commissary General (Ireton) at Mr. Matthew Bakers, Col. Lambert at Richard Stiles's, Col. Fleetwood at the Chequer, Col. Lilburn at William Nichols's, Col. Rich at Philip Brabourn's¹⁰⁰, &c. &c. The army was quartered at Watford, Rifelip, Ickenham, Hillingdon, Cowley, Drayton, Harmondsworth, Stanwell, and Staines, making a line of about sixteen miles¹⁰¹. The head-quarters were removed to Wickham on the 29th¹⁰². The army was quartered at Uxbridge again on the 30th of July¹⁰³.

Manor of Uxbridge.

The manor of Uxbridge was annexed to that of Colham till the year 1669, when George Pitt, Esq. reserving Uxbridge, sold Colham to Sir Robert Vyner. In 1695 George Pitt, Esq. the younger, for the sum of 550*l.* conveyed the manor of Uxbridge with the tolls of the market, and all other appurtenances, to John Dunfall, William James, and others, inhabitants of the town. A subsequent deed of trust declared the profits of the manor, markets, &c. to be appropriated to charitable uses¹⁰⁴. The trust is renewed as often as the number of trustees, originally seven, is reduced to three. The present trustees, who are feiled lords of the manor in trust, are Mr.

⁹⁹ Perfect Diurnal, Nov. 17—24; Perfect Passages, Nov. 19—26, 1645.

¹⁰⁰ Probably Brabant; see p. 183.

¹⁰¹ Perfect Occurrences, June 25,—July 2; and Perfect Diurnal, June 28,—July 5, 1647.

¹⁰² Ibid.

¹⁰³ Perfect Diurnal, July 26,—Aug. 2, 1647.

¹⁰⁴ From the information of Mr. Hodder, vestry-clerk and town-clerk.

Daniel Coke, John Hampton, William Best, William Burton Raines, and Robert Grainge.

A court-baron was held for this manor in 1727, when the boundaries of the manor and borough of Uxbridge were ascertained by a jury. The burgage-holders pay certain quit-rents to the lords of the manor, and have right of common in Cowmoor, in the parish of Harefield, and for hogs in Hogmoor. The survey then made states, that the lords of the manor and borough have a court-baron and burgage-court, to be holden from three weeks to three weeks, and that the burgage-holders ought to do suit and service at that court ¹⁰⁵.

Newcourt is under a mistake when he asserts that the chapel at Uxbridge, was first built in 1447 by Robert Oliver and others ¹⁰⁶. Uxbridge chapel. These persons founded, as the King's grant expresses it, a guild *in* the chapel of St. Margaret at Woxbridge ¹⁰⁷. The words of this grant sufficiently imply, that a chapel existed here before, and it appears from other evidence that there was a chapel at Uxbridge at least as early as 1281. In the endowment of the vicarage of Hillingdon, which bears that date, the offerings made in the chapel at *Wyxbrug* on the festival of St. Margaret, being the fair-day, are declared to be the property of the vicar ¹⁰⁸. The chapel, nevertheless, was not mentioned in the instrument of institution to the vicarage till a later date ¹⁰⁹.

Uxbridge chapel, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a gothic structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, separated by octagonal pillars and pointed arches. The font is octagonal, ornamented with roses and quatrefoils. At the west end is a low square tower.

On the north side of the chancel is a monument, supported by Monuments. columns of the Doric order, with the effigies of the deceased in a re-

¹⁰⁵ From the information of Mr. Hodder, vestry-clerk and town-clerk.

¹⁰⁷ Pat. 26 Hen. VI. pt. 2. m. 1.

¹⁰⁶ Repertorium Londinense, vol. i. p. 650.

¹⁰⁸ From a copy in the possession of the vicar.

¹⁰⁹ Newcourt.

cumbent posture, in memory of Dame Leonora Bennet¹¹⁰, who died in 1638. She was daughter of Adrian Vierendeels, citizen of Antwerp. Her first husband was Abraham Trion, Gent. son and heir of Peter Trion, merchant; her second husband, Gregory Downehall, Esq. Master in Chancery; after whose death she married Sir John Bennet, Judge of the Prerogative Court, and Chancellor to Anne of Denmark, James the First's Queen. On the South wall is the monument of Anne, wife of Thomas Fellows, Esq. 1776. On the floor are the tombs of Richard Wytthe of Worcester, attorney at law, 1668; Elizabeth, wife of William Goldar, Gent. 1716; the Rev. John Jacques, rector of Cowley, and minister of Uxbridge, 1718; and the Rev. George Jacques, rector of Hedgerly, Bucks, and of Ingestree, in Staffordshire, 1759.

On the south wall of the nave are monuments in memory of Mr. Richard Spooner¹¹¹, 1704; Mrs. Dorothea Spooner, aged 91, 1791, and others of that family; William Thorold, M.D.¹¹² 1729-30; and Mariana, his wife, 1713. On the floor are the tombs of George White, B.A. 1673; William Mellish, surgeon, 1763; and Catherine Howard, sister of Mrs. Mellish, 1789.

On the north side of the nave are arms and quarterings of Stanley impaling Spencer, (as on the Countess of Derby's monument at Harefield¹¹³;) with the date 1630.

On the south wall of the north aisle is the monument of Thomas Watkins¹¹⁴, Gent. 1776; on the north wall those of Mr. William Greenhow, 1729; Nathaniel Cowdery¹¹⁵, first clerk of the Exchequer,

¹¹⁰ Arms—I. Az. a fesse embattled between 6 étoiles O.—Tryon, impaling O. fesse of erofs crosslets five lozenges S.—Vierendeels. II. Quarterly O. & S. in the second and third quarters a fesse between 6 fuils A. over all a bend dauncettée of the second.—Downehall, impaling, Vierendeels. III. G. a bezant between three demi-lions ramp. A.—Bennet, impaling, Vierendeels.

¹¹¹ Arms—Az. a boar's head in bend A. armed O. coupé G. & guttée de sang.

¹¹² Arms—S. three goats fulient, A.; impaling, S. on a chevron A. three escallop shells of the field.

¹¹³ See page 112.

¹¹⁴ Arms—A. three ears of wheat growing, proper, impaling A. 10 billets G.

¹¹⁵ Arms—G. 10 billets, 4, 3, 2, 1, O.

1743; Jabez Goldar, 1749; and Jabez Goldar, attorney at law, 1780. On the west wall is the monument of Mr. Owen Jones, 1772.

In the fourth-east corner of the south aisle is a monument in memory of Mr. John Scott ¹¹⁶, 1722, and Catherine his wife, 1719. On the floor are the tombs of Edmund Baker, 1626; Catherine, daughter of Philip Brabant, wife of Richard Dobyns, 1670; William Beaker, Gent. 1681; Lydia, wife of Denington Bradley of Wokingham, 1757; and Lydia James her daughter, 1776.

Dr. Edwin Sandys, Bishop of London, having, with the consent of the vicar of Hillingdon, granted a licence to the inhabitants of Uxbridge to bury their dead in the chapel there; and in a new cemetery then intended to be made (the dues being reserved to the mother church ¹¹⁷); Henry Earl of Derby in 1576 gave a piece of ground at a small distance from the chapel, for the cemetery, which was inclosed at the expence of Mrs. Mary Legie, widow (daughter of Thomas Saunders ¹¹⁸).

In this cemetery are the tombs of Thomas Baker, 1636; James Waters, V.D.M. 1725; Henry Durell, Esq. 1768; and Mrs. Sufanna Ginger, aged 94, 1795.

The Chantry-roll ¹¹⁹, bearing date 1548, calls Uxbridge a vicarage, valued at 5l. per annum. The return to the parliamentary inquiries in 1650 states it more properly to be a chapel of ease, the maintenance of which arose from the tithes of orchards, &c. being only 8l. per annum. The jurors then petitioned that Uxbridge might be made a separate parish, and the minister allowed a competent maintenance ¹²⁰.

¹¹⁶ Arms—Per pale A. & S. a falter counterchanged, impaling O. a chevron between three leopards' faces G.

¹¹⁷ Newcourt, vol. i. p. 651.

¹¹⁸ A note in the register of baptisms says, that the ground was inclosed by Lady Killigrew.—Perhaps Mrs. Legie, who, according

to an inscription over the door of the cemetery, was the benefactress, became afterwards by marriage Lady Killigrew.

¹¹⁹ In the Augmentation Office.

¹²⁰ Parliamentary surveys in the Archbishop's Library at Lambeth.

George Townsend, Esq. by his will bearing date 1682, gave certain tenements in Cradle Alley, Drury Lane, to Ralph Hawtrey, and others, in trust for the purpose of appropriating one moiety of the rents towards the maintenance of a minister to reside in or near Uxbridge, and the other for the maintenance of a minister to reside in or near Colnbrook, and to officiate in those chapels¹²¹. He afterwards directs that the *donatives*, as he calls them of Uxbridge and Colnbrook, when void, shall be conferred on his exhibitioners at Pembroke college, in Oxford, who had been educated in Crypt school at Gloucester. In the year 1706 a house was built by the inhabitants of Uxbridge for the lecturer, to be enjoyed by him and his successors, on condition of their instructing six poor boys, (to be nominated by the vicar of Hillingdon and the churchwardens of Uxbridge,) in reading and writing, or in default of so doing, paying the sum of 6l. per annum to the churchwardens¹²².

Ministers of
Uxbridge.

Mr. Lightfoot the botanist, of whom mention has been already made¹²³, was minister of Uxbridge from 1767 till his death in 1788. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Hoskins, M. A. who is the present minister, on Mr. Townsend's foundation. The afternoon lecturer is the Rev. Thomas Mills vicar of Hillingdon.

Guild found-
ed in 1447.

In the year 1447 Robert Oliver, Thomas Mundy, John Palmer, and John Barforde, founded a guild or fraternity in the chapel of St. Margaret, to consist of themselves and certain others of the town of Uxbridge, (both men and women,) in honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Margaret. They were, by the King's charter of that date, incorporated by the name of the warden, brethren, and sisters of the fraternity of the Virgin Mary and St. Margaret in Uxbridge¹²⁴. The revenues of this guild were valued at 10l. 14s. per annum in 1548¹²⁵.

¹²¹ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 651. The will is in the Prerogative Office.

¹²² Papers in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Mills, vicar of Hillingdon.

¹²³ See page 16.

¹²⁴ Pat. 26 Hen. VI. pt. 2. m. 1.

¹²⁵ Chantry roll in the Augmentation Office.

There

There was a chantry also in this chapel, founded by Sir Walter Shirleyngton, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which was endowed by his executors in 1459, with 24 acres of arable land, 3 acres of meadow, 4 houses, 3 gardens, &c. and the reversion of 40 acres of land ¹²⁶. The revenues of this chantry were valued in 1548 at 11 l. 4 s. 4 d. including 16 s. for a house ¹²⁷.

Shiryngton's chantry.

There is a meeting-house in Uxbridge for the presbyterian dissenters, a quakers' meeting, and a chapel for the methodists, called Providence chapel, built at the expence of Mr. J. A. Glover in 1795.

Meeting-houses.

A separate register of baptisms, burials, and marriages, has been kept for the hamlet of Uxbridge ever since the first institution of parochial registers in 1538.

Register of baptisms, &c.

		Average of baptisms at Uxbridge.		Average of burials.	
1540-9	—	29 $\frac{1}{5}$	—	27 $\frac{1}{5}$	Compara- tive state of population.
1580-9	—	35 $\frac{1}{5}$	—	28 $\frac{1}{10}$	
1630-9	—	41 $\frac{4}{5}$	—	34 $\frac{2}{5}$	
1680-9	—	35 $\frac{3}{5}$	—	42 $\frac{2}{15}$	
1730-9	—	53 $\frac{1}{5}$	—	48 $\frac{2}{5}$	
1780-9	—	69 $\frac{3}{5}$	—	45 $\frac{1}{5}$	
1790-4	—	68 $\frac{3}{5}$	—	46 $\frac{4}{5}$	
1795-9	—	70 $\frac{1}{5}$	—	41 $\frac{2}{5}$	

In 1782 the number of houses in Uxbridge was 366; of inhabitants 1712¹²⁸; but it must be observed that these were only such as were comprised within the borough ditch. A part of the street towards the east, called Hillingdon-end, is beyond the precincts of the borough, and belongs to the Hillingdon district. The present number of houses in the borough is 385; of inhabitants about 1120.

¹²⁶ Inq. ad q. d. 37 Hen. VI.

¹²⁷ Chantry roll.

¹²⁸ From the information of the Rev. Mr. Mills.

Plague
years.

In 1603 there were 204 burials at Uxbridge; 176 persons are stated to have died of the plague. In 1625 there were 162 burials, 136 persons dying of the plague. In 1665 there were only 81 burials, 42 persons dying of the plague.

Extracts from the Uxbridge Register.

Four chil-
dren at a
birth.

“ Nathaniel, Nicholas, and Edmund, sons of Edmund Lyons and
“ Anne, baptized Sept. 12, 1630.”

“ Sept. 14. Nathaniel,

“ Nicholas,

“ Edmund,

“ A daughter unbaptized ;

“ these were the sons and daughter of Edmund Lyons and Anne his
“ wife, all four born on Sunday morning alive, and in perfect
“ shape, being the 12th of September 1630.”

Two in-
stances of
three chil-
dren at a
birth.

“ Three infants unbaptized, the children of Robert Freny, were
“ buried Jan. 7, 1638-9.”

“ Faith, Hope, and Charity, daughters of George Lamb, and
“ Alice his wife, were baptized Sept. 7, 1639; Hope was buried
“ Sept. 21; Faith, Feb. 18, 1639-40.”

“ Mary, daughter of Harry Bruges of Canesham, Somersethire ;
“ and the Right Hon. Lady Diana, buried April 17, 1677.”

Instances of Longevity.

“ Richard Claydon, aged 97, buried Feb. 20, 1715-6; Sarah
“ Bennet, widow, from Hillingdon, aged 99, Dec. 2, 1722; Anne
“ Reynolds, widow, aged 104, March 15, 1755; Francis Gardener,
“ aged 96, April 27, 1796.”

Benefac-
tions.

Mr. John Marth bequeathed a rent-charge of 5l. 6s. 8d. to be distributed in bread among the poor of this hamlet. William Skydmore,

more, citizen and ironmonger, gave 2l. 12s. per annum, to be distributed in bread. The dates of these benefactions could not be procured.

The widow of John Clarke, Esq. Alderman of Rochester, who died in 1704, gave, in pursuance of the intention of her deceased husband, the sum of 200 l. in trust, to the lords of the manor of Uxbridge, on condition of their granting an annuity of 10 l. per annum, chargeable on the tolls of the market, to be distributed weekly in bread among six of the poorest men and six of the poorest women of the hamlet, at the discretion of the trustees, with the approbation of the minister and chapelwardens.

John Hill in 1744 gave a rent-charge of 20s. per annum, on the George Inn, to be distributed in bread at Christmas among forty poor persons.

Mr. Robert Woolman, citizen and mercer, gave an annuity of 5l. 4s. to be distributed weekly (being 2s. a-week) among the poor.

Sir George Garrett gave 4 l. per annum, to be divided among six poor widows.

Mr. John Garrett gave by will a rent-charge of 3l. 6s. 8d. to the poor of this parish.—The dates of these benefactions could not be procured.

George Pitt, Esq. (lord of the manor of Uxbridge) anno 1693, gave by will the sum of 20 l. (charged upon the tolls of the market,) to be divided in equal shares between six poor men or women.

Michael Pearce, apothecary, who died in 1699, bequeathed the rents and profits of several houses in Uxbridge (now let at 36l. 1s. 2d. per annum) to be distributed among the poor of the said town at the discretion of the trustees acting under his will.

John Lord Offulston, who died in 1695, a few years before his death gave the sum of 100 l. to purchase lands for the purpose of apprenticing poor children. With this money was purchased a piece of land at Wewsey, in this parish, containing three acres, let at 4 l. per annum, afterwards exchanged for land at Norwood, which,

to accommodate the late Lady Ducie, was again exchanged very beneficially for the charity, for thirteen acres of land in that parish, now producing 10*l.* per annum, clear of all deductions ; and from the circumstance of the Grand Junction canal passing through it, the charity is likely to be hereafter very materially benefited.

In the year 1729, Edmund Baker, Edmund Blount, and others, lords of the manor of Uxbridge, executed a deed of trust, by which the remainder of the manerial profits, the tolls of the market, &c. (after deducting 20*l.* charged to a specific use by Mr. Pitt, and 10*l.* by Mrs. Clarke,) was appropriated to such charitable purposes as the trustees for the time being should direct and appoint, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the borough of Uxbridge only. Among other charities maintained by this fund, are two schools, one for boys, in which there are now twenty, and the other for girls, in which are twenty-two. The profits of the market, &c. are now upwards of 400*l.* per annum.

I C K E N H A M.

THIS village, which in ancient records is called Ticheham, and Tykenham, lies in the hundred of Elthorne, about three miles north of the Uxbridge road, and about sixteen miles from London. The parish is bounded by Rifelip, Harefield, Hillingdon, Hayes, and Northall. It contains about 1410 acres of land, of which about 560 are arable; about 780 meadow and pasture, and 70 waste. The soil is clay.

This parish pays the sum of 196 l. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of about 1 s. 6 d. in the pound.

The landed property in Ickenham is thus described in the survey of Domesday:—“ The manor of Ticheham, in the hundred of Elthorne, is taxed at nine hides and a half. Three knights and one Englishman hold it under Roger the Earl (of Arundel). The land is six carucates. There are four ploughs, and two more might be employed. There are six villans who hold one hide, and two others who hold a hide and a virgate. Two others have two virgates; four bordars have 20 acres, and there are three cottars. The meadow-land is equal to four carucates. There is pasture for the cattle of the manor, and pannage for 200 hogs. The total value is 4 l. per annum. In the reign of King Edward (the Confessor) it was 6 l. Tochi, who was a domestic servant of the King, then held two hides of this manor; and Alwin, who was a servant of Ulf Fitz-Man, held a hide and three virgates, which he might dispose of at pleasure. The whole of this manor
“ now

Name.

Situation.

Boundaries.

Quantity of land.

Soil.

Land-tax.

Manors.

“ now lies within the manor of Colham, which it did not in the
“ reign of King Edward.

“ Two Englishmen hold three hides and a half in Ticheham
“ under Geoffrey de Magnaville. The land is two carucates; there
“ are three villans who hold half a virgate each, and five bordars.
“ The meadow-land is equal to two carucates. There is pasture for
“ the cattle of the manor, and pannage for 40 hogs. This estate is
“ valued at 30s. per annum. In the reign of King Edward the
“ Confessor, at 60s. Two socmen then held this land, one of
“ whom was a servant of Asgar the Chamberlain, and held a hide,
“ which he could not sell without his master’s leave. The other,
“ who was a servant of Earl Lewin, had two hides, which he could
“ dispose of at pleasure.” Some part of these estates, but it would
be impossible perhaps to determine which, formed in process of
time the manor of Swalcliffe, or Swakeley. It is most probable
also that the estate called Tykenham, adjudged in 1453 to be within
the parish of Hillingdon¹, was comprehended in the foregoing de-
scription. The heirs of Geoffrey de Magnaville, or Mandeville, had
a fee in Ickenham as late as the year 1400².

Manor of
Ickenham.

In 1316 the manor of Ickenham was vested in Peter le Botiler³.
In 1348 it was conveyed by John, son and heir of William de
Brock, to John de Charlton, jun. citizen and mercer, for life, with
remainder to Nicholas Shorediche, Ivetta his wife, and their heirs⁴.
This manor has continued ever since in the family of Shordich, being
now the property of Michael Shordich, Esq.

Manor of
Swakeley.

In the year 1350 Boniface Lapyn released to John de Charlton,
all right in those lands in the parish of Ickenham, which had been
the property of Robert de Swalclyve and Joan his wife⁵. From this

¹ See p. 166.

² Eleanor Duchess of Gloucester (heir of the Bohuns and Mandevilles) died seized of a fee in Ickenham, anno 1400, Esch. 1 Hen. IV. No. 50; Edmund Earl of Stafford, anno

1403, Esch. 4 Hen. IV. No. 41.

³ Nomina Villarum.—Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 6281.

⁴ Cl. 22 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 14.

⁵ Cl. 24 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 4 and 7.

Robert,

Robert, who, it is probable, was of Swalclyve, or Swallowclive, in Kent, I suppose that the manor of Swalclyve, Swallcliff, Swaclyff, or as it is now called Swakeley, took its name. This manor continued in the Charlton family till the attainder of Sir Richard Charlton in 1486, when it was granted with the manors of Great Hillingdon, &c. and upon the like conditions, to Sir Thomas Bourchier⁶. In 1532 Henry Bourchier, Marquis of Exeter, granted this manor, together with the park, and certain lands in Great Hillingdon, Little Hillingdon, Uxbridge, Herfies, and Coppid Hall, with Pynchester farm, to Ralph Pexall and his heirs⁷. After this it seems to have been divided among several co-heirs in the Pexall family, for it appears that Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Sir Richard Pexall, who had been twice married, namely, to Francis Cotton and Oliver Becket, Esq. died in 1582 seised of a fourth of a third part of this manor, John Becket her son, aged nine years, being her heir⁸. Bernard Brocas, Esq. who died in 1589, was seised also of a fourth of a third part of this manor; Sir Pexall Brocas his son, aged twenty-one years, being his heir⁹. Norden in his *Speculum Britannicæ*, published in 1596, calls Swakeley, "some time a house of the Brockeyes, now Sir Thomas Sherleyes¹⁰;" by which it appears that the Brocas's resided there. Whether Sir Thomas Sherley had any share in the inheritance, or was only a tenant, does not appear. In 1612 eight out of twelve parts (into which the manor had been long divided) were aliened by John Cotton to John (afterwards Sir John) Bingley¹¹, who soon after became possessed of the remainder; and in 1629 sold the whole to Edmund (afterwards Sir Edmund) Wright, Alderman of London¹², by whom the present mansion was built in 1638. In 1641 Sir Edmund Wright was made Lord Mayor of London by the parliament, after they had displaced

⁶ See p. 152, and Pat. 1 Hen. VII. pt. 2. Mar. 7.

⁷ Pat. 23 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. Oct. 27.

⁸ Cole's Escheats, Harl. MSS. No. 759.

⁹ Cole's Escheats, Harl. MSS. No. 757.

¹⁰ *Speculum Britannicæ*, p. 39.

¹¹ Pat. 10 Jac. pt. 33. Nov. 10.

¹² Pat. 20 Jac. pt. 23. May 15.

Sir William Acton¹³. Sir Edmund's daughter and co-heir Catherine, married Sir James Harrington, Bart. who in her right became possessed of the manor of Swakeley, which in 1665 they sold to Sir Robert Vyner, Bart. In 1741 this manor was sold by Robert Vyner, sen. Esq. and Robert Vyner, jun. Esq. to the trustees of the late Benjamin Lethieullier, Esq. (then a minor). It is now under Mr. Lethieullier's will the property of the Rev. Lascelles Ironmonger¹⁴.

Swakeley-house.

Swakeley-house, of which a plate is annexed, was built by Sir Edmund Wright in the year 1638. It was afterwards successively the property and residence of Sir James Harrington, one of King Charles's judges, and of Sir Robert Vyner, the facetious Lord Mayor of London, who entertained Charles II. at Guildhall. Swakeley is now the property and residence of Thomas Clarke, Esq. whose father purchased it in 1750 of Mr. Lethieullier.

Parish-church.

The parish-church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a small ancient structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle. At the west end is a boarded spire. The font is octagonal, ornamented with quatrefoils. In the south window of the chancel is the coat of Swanland¹⁵.

Monuments.

On the south wall are monuments in memory of Michael Shordich, Esq.¹⁶ 1623; Richard Shordich, his son, 1660; and Robert Shordich, Esq. 1676. On the floor is a tomb (with figures in brass of the deceased and his wife) in memory of Edmund Shordich, 1584. Some other brass plates are concealed by the pews. There are the tombs also of Mr. Robert Evans, 1694; John Glover, D.D. twenty-seven years rector, 1714; and the Rev. John Shordich, 1725.

¹³ Stow's Survey of London, b. v. p. 144.

¹⁴ For the account of this manor from 1665, I am indebted to — Dawson, Esq. the late Mr. Lethieullier's agent.

¹⁵ S. a chevron O. between three swans, proper.

¹⁶ Arms—A. a cross G. the first quarter Erm.

In the nave are the tombs of George Dixon, Gent. 1716, and John Peareth, Esq. 1778.

In the north aisle is a monument in memory of the Rev. Thomas Clarke, M. A.¹⁷ the late rector of Ickenham, who enjoyed that benefice nearly fifty years, and died in 1796; and of Mary his first wife, who died in 1771. On the floor are the tombs of Elizabeth, wife of John Turner, Gent. 1728, and Mr. John Crofier, 1769.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Mr. William Turner, jun. 1685; William Turner, sen. 1689; Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, 1713; and Robert Shordich, Esq. lord of the manor, 1778. Tombs in the church-yard.

The rectory of Ickenham, which is in the diocese of London, and in the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, was rated in the old *valors* at 13l. 6s. 8d. per annum¹⁸, in the King's books at 16l. 6s. 8d. In the return to the parliamentary inquiry in 1650, it is stated to be worth 138l. per annum, including 25 acres of glebe, and two *leetes* of meadow. Nathaniel Nicholls was at that time incumbent, having been put in by the committee of plundered ministers in the room of Dr. Clare ejected¹⁹. Rectory.

The patronage of this rectory had been from time immemorial annexed to the manor of Ickenham, till 1743, when the advowson was sold by the trustees of Robert Shordich, Esq. to Thomas Clarke, Esq. father of the late incumbent²⁰, whose son Thomas Clarke, Esq. is the present proprietor. Advowson

The present rector is the Rev. Thomas Bracken, M. A. instituted in 1800, on the death of Henry Dearman, who succeeded Mr. Clarke in 1796.

The register of baptisms, burials, and marriages, in this parish commences anno 1538. Parish Register.

¹⁷ Arms—O. a cross raguly between four trefoils slipped V.—impaling G. a canton A.—Blencowe. ¹⁹ Parliamentary Surveys in the Archbishop's library at Lambeth.

¹⁸ See Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60. ²⁰ From the information of Mr Clarke.

I C K E N H A M.

Comparative state of po- pulation.	Average of Baptifms		Average of Burials.	
	Year	Average	Year	Average
1540-9	—	$5\frac{1}{2}$	—	$3\frac{3}{5}$
1580-9	—	6	—	$4\frac{1}{10}$
1630-9	—	$6\frac{1}{10}$	—	$4\frac{1}{10}$
1680-9	—	$5\frac{4}{5}$	—	$4\frac{9}{10}$
1730-9	—	$6\frac{7}{10}$	—	$4\frac{3}{5}$
1780-9	—	$8\frac{4}{5}$	—	$5\frac{4}{5}$
1790-4	—	8	—	$6\frac{1}{5}$
1795-9	—	$8\frac{3}{5}$	—	$7\frac{2}{5}$

In 1548 there were 80 *houflyng* people in this parish²¹. The present number of houses is 36, of inhabitants about 200.

Extracts from the Register.

Baptifms of
a daughter
of Lord
Haftings.

“ Katherine, the dowgter of the Lord Haftyns, and the Lady
“ his wyff, was borne the Saterdag before our Lady-day th’assump-
“ tion, being the 11 day of August, and was christened the 20 of
“ August, the godmother Quene Kateryn, by her *debite*, beyng
“ her fyfter, one Mr. Harberd’s wiff; the other godmother the
“ Lady Margaret Dugles, the Kyng’s nece, and the godfather the
“ Lord Ruffell, beyng the Lorde Prive Seale, by hys *debite*, master
“ Francis Ruffell, hys son and heyre, 1542.” This Lord Haftings
was Francis Lord Haftings, eldest son of George, the first Earl of
Huntingdon, to which title he himself succeeded in 1544. His
daughter Catherine, whose baptism is here recorded, married Henry
Clinton, Earl of Lincoln. “ One Mr. Harberd’s wiff,” sifter of the
Queen, was Anne Parr, daughter of the Marquis of Northampton,
and wife of William Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke. Lord
Haftings’s younger brother, Sir Edward, created in 1558, Lord

²¹ Chantry Roll in the Augmentation Office.—See note 9, p. 5.

Hastings of Loughborough, appears to have been an inhabitant of this parish in 1560 and 1561²². Perhaps the Hastings's were tenants of Swakeley.

“ William, son of Sir James Harrington, and Catherine his wife, “ baptized June 7, 1647; Lucy their daughter, May 7, 1648; Catherine Eliza, Aug. 9, 1655.” Sir James Harrington was one of the Judges of Charles the First. After the restoration he escaped the fate of his associates by flight. There is a work of Sir James Harrington's in print, intitled *Divine Meditations*, to which his portrait is prefixed.

Family of
Harrington.

“ Charles, son of Sir Robert Vyner, and Mary his Ladie, baptized “ April 5, 1666.”

Roger Crab, an eccentric character, of whom there is a curious account in a very rare pamphlet, entitled, “ *The English Hermit, or the Wonder of the Age* ”²³, 1655,” lived many years at a cottage in Ickenham, where he subsisted on three farthings a week, his food being bran, mallows, dock-leaves, grafs, and the produce of a small garden; his drink water; for he esteemed it a sin to eat of any living creature, or to use any other beverage. Towards the latter part of his life he removed to Bethnall Green, where he died in 1680, and was buried at Stepney²⁴.

Roger Crab
the English
hermit.

²² Register of burials.

²³ James Bindley, Esq. of the Stamp-office has a copy of this pamphlet, to which the portrait of Roger Crab is prefixed.

of the environs of London, vol. iii. (p. 456.) and (p. 454, 455.) is a farther account of him, with an extract from the abovementioned pamphlet.

²⁴ His epitaph is printed in the History

L A L E H A M.

Situation. **L** ALEHAM, or as it is written in ancient records Leleham, lies in the hundred of Spelthorne, being situated on the banks of the Thames, two miles from Staines, and about seventeen miles from London. The parish is bounded by Staines on the north, by Ashford on the east, by Littleton and Sheperton on the south, and on the west by the river Thames, excepting where a part of Laleham parish extends on the Surrey side of the river, and forms a cow-pasture of about 200 Acres, called Laleham Burrway, divided into portions, called Cowfarrens. The adjoining parishes on the Surrey side, are Chertsey, Thorpe, and Egham. The parish of Laleham contains about 1200 acres of cultivated land, of which about 1000 are arable. The soil is for the most part a mixture of loam and gravel. There is a common of considerable extent called Greenfield, on which are the remains of an ancient encampment. Dr. Stukeley in his Itinerary asserts, that it was the camp where Cæsar halted the day after he passed the Thames. He tells us that it was the spot where he received an embassy from the Londoners, for whose accommodation he formed an additional camp round his prætorium; and he adds, that for the reception of the Cenimani, and other people who came to seek his alliance, he ordered a second appendix to be made to the camp'. By the plate which accompanies Dr. Stukeley's

Boundaries.

Laleham Burrway.

Quantity of land.

Ancient encampment on Greenfield common.

* Stukeley's Itinerary, part ii. p. 2. and p. 7.

work, this second appendix, of which I could not perceive the traces, appears to be nearly as large as the areas of the original camp, and its first enlargement. The form of the two other camps, whose fosses are very discernible, is that of an irregular parallelogram. Their dimensions, as measured with a line, are nearly as follows :— North side of the outward camp about 400 feet; south side about 390; east side about 420; west side nearly 500. North side of the inner camp about 245 feet; south side about 230; east side about 285; west side about 290. Supposing Cæsar to have crossed the Thames at Coway-Stakes, a point on which antiquaries much differ ², this camp is not out of the line of his progress towards Hertfordshire, but his reception of the Ambassadors here, as Stukeley describes, or indeed that it was *Cæsar's* camp, rests solely upon conjecture.

This parish is assessed the sum of 219l. 14s. to the land-tax, which Land-tax. is at the rate of about 2s. 11d. in the pound.

The landed property in this parish is thus described in the record Manors. of Domesday:—" Earl Morton" (Robert Earl of Mortain in Normandy, and of Cornwall in England,) " holds two hides in Leleham, which are held under him by the Abbot of Fiscamp" (in Normandy). " The land is one carucate and a half. There are " six villans who hold half a hide, and seven cottars. The meadow- " land is equal to a carucate and a half. There is pasture for the " cattle of the manor. This estate is valued at 40s.; in the reign of " King Edward (the Confessor) it was 50s. It could not be aliened " to any one out of the manor of Staines, unless with the leave of " the Abbot of Westminster."

" Robert Blund holds eight hides in Leleham of the King, which " are held under him by Elfrid a certain Nun. The land is five " carucates. There are four hides in demesne, on which is one

² See the account of Coway-Stakes under Sheperton.

" plough.

“ plough. The villans have four ploughs. There is one villan
 “ who holds a virgate, and seven villans who have half a hide each ;
 “ three bordars who hold a virgate, and three cottars. The mea-
 “ dow-land is equal to five carucates. There is pasture for the
 “ cattle of the manor. The total value is 60s. per annum ; when
 “ it came into possession of the present owner it was only 40s. ;
 “ in the reign of King Edward (the Confessor) 6l. The soke of
 “ this manor lay in Staines ; Achi, a domestic servant of the King,
 “ then held it, and could dispose of it at pleasure.”

Manor of
 Laleham
 and Billets.

The Abbot and Convent of Westminster had an exemplification of their privileges and liberties in Laleham in the year 1254³. The site of the manor of Billets (in Laleham), described as late parcel of the possessions of Westminster Abbey, was demised in 1585 to John Kaye for 54 years⁴. In 1606 the lease was renewed to Henry Spiller, Esq. for 40 years⁵. In 1622 the manor of Laleham and Billets (formerly parcel of the possessions of Westminster Abbey, and afterwards annexed to the honour of Hampton Court⁶;) was granted in fee (subject to a rent of 38l. per annum,) to Sir Thomas Middleton and John Williams, Esq.⁷ trustees, it is probable, for Sir Henry Spiller, whose daughter Catherine, brought this manor in marriage to Sir Thomas Reynell, or as the name is spelt in some records, Reynolds. It was purchased of a descendant of the same name in 1746, by Sir James Lowther of Whitehaven, Bart.⁸ of whom it was inherited (in 1755) by the present proprietor, then Sir James Lowther of Lowther, Bart. now Earl of Lonsdale.

Manor of
 the Hide.

The manor of the Hide, in Laleham, was given by Robert de Eglesfield in 1328 to King Edward the Third in exchange for lands

³ Cl. 38 Hen. III. m. 8 & 9. d.

⁴ Leafes in the Augmentation Office.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ So the record ; but it does not appear to have been one of the manors which con-

stituted that Honour at its first creation.

See p 56, 57.

⁷ Pat. 20 Jac. pt. 9. Feb. 8. No. 2.

⁸ From the information of J. B. Garforth, Esq.

in Cumberland. The King wanted it for the purpose of enlarging his manor of Kennington⁹.

The parish church, dedicated to All Saints, has a double chancel, a nave, and north aisle, separated by round pillars, with Saxon capitals, and circular arches. The chancel is of brick. At the west end is a square tower of the same materials, much out of repair.

Parish
Church.

In the chancel is a monument in memory of Baron Perrott¹⁰, with the following inscription:—" Sacred to the memory of George
" Perrott, Esq. late one of the Honourable Barons of his Majesty's
" Court of Exchequer, who departed this life on the 28th day of
" January, 1780, in the 70th year of his age; by whose death the re-
" venue lost a most able assertor of its legal rights, the subject a firm
" protector against oppression; the public an able and upright mi-
" nister of Justice, and the industrious and infirm poor a steady and
" comfortable support. To perpetuate her esteem for such amiable
" qualities, his truly afflicted widow, Mary Perrott, by her last
" will caused this monument to be erected." His widow, who was daughter of John Bower, Esq. of Bridlington Quay, in the county of York, (by Catherine, daughter of Edward Trotter, Esq. of Skelton Castle, in the same county,) died in 1784.—On the floor is the tomb of John Waters, Esq. 1766.

MONUMENT
of Baron
Perrott.

Various
tombs.

In the north chancel, belonging to Lord Londale, are the tombs of Thomas Gibbs, Esq. 1727; Capt. Geoffrey Gibbs, 1729; Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Rowles, Gent. and wife of Thomas Burnett, citizen of London, 1740; Robert Rowles, 1768; Thomas Burnett, 1772, &c. &c.

⁹ Cl. 2 Ed. III. m. 35. d.—The manor of Kennington, (now called Kempton,) in the parish of Sunbury, was lately purchased of Sir J. C. Musgrave, Bart. by Edmund Hill, Esq.

¹⁰ Arms—G. three pearls O. on a chief

A. a demi-lion ramp. issuant S. impaling, S. (it should be G.) a man's dexter leg couped at the thigh O. pierced with a lance *rompü*, proper; on a canton Az. a bridge embattled, proper, thereon a castle triple-towered—O.

—Bower.

In the north aisle are the tombs of Mr. John Loton, 1720, and Mrs. Anne Fitter, 1794.

Tombs in the church-yard.

In the church-yard are the tombs of William Gillroy, Gent. 1731; Mrs. Beilby, daughter of John Beilby, Esq. of Killarby, in the county of York, 1739; the Rev. Francis Fisher, M.A. curate, 1776; and Thomas Birks, surgeon, 1791.

Great tithes.

The great tithes of Laleham were granted in 1602 to Guy Godolphin and John Smyth. In 1650 they were valued at 100l. per annum, being then in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Stapley, as tenant of George and Robert Homes¹¹. Towards the latter end of the century, they became the property of John Phillips, Esq. whose grandson Phillips Gibbon, Esq. had a daughter Elizabeth, married to — Joddrell, Esq. Mrs. Joddrell sold the great tithes of Laleham to Mrs. Mary Jefferon, who in 1773 aliened them to Samuel Freeman, Esq. They are now the property of Capt. John Coggan of the India House, who married his daughter¹².

Benefice.

The benefice of this place was anciently a vicarage. About the year 1439 it became a chapel of ease to Staines¹³, and so continued till the dissolution of the Convent of Westminster. Henry VIII. granted the advowson of the *vicarage* of Laleham to the Dean and Chapter of that Church¹⁴. In the chantry roll¹⁵ bearing date 1548, Sir John Wylles is styled *vicar* of Laleham, and the vicarage valued at 8l. per annum. In 1560 Queen Elizabeth confirmed, or renewed her father's grant to the Dean and chapter; but it does not appear that they, or any claiming under them, ever presented¹⁶. The return to the parliamentary inquiry into the state of ecclesiastical benefices in 1650, states that the *vicarage* of Laleham, with 17 acres of

¹¹ Parliamentary surveys in the Archbishop's Library at Lambeth

¹² From the information of Mr. Garforth.

¹³ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 683.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ In the Augmentation Office.

¹⁶ Newcourt.

glebe thereto belonging, was worth 22l. per annum, and that Sir Thomas Reynolds lord of the manor was the patron¹⁷. It appears by Newcourt's *Repertorium* that he presented to the vicarage three times after the restoration. For above a century past it has been held as a chapel of ease to Staines, and a curate appointed by the vicar of that parish, in the same manner as at Ashford.

There is no register of baptisms, burials, and marriages in this parish of an earlier date than 1744. Parish register.

	Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.		
1780-9	—	9	—	$12\frac{9}{16}$	State of population.
1790-4	—	$8\frac{3}{5}$	—	$7\frac{1}{5}$	
1795-9	—	14	—	$8\frac{4}{5}$	

In 1548 there were 180 *houflynng* people in this parish¹⁸. The present number of houses is 100; of inhabitants about 550.

Mrs. Mary Reeve by her will, bearing date 1679, bequeathed seven acres of land in this parish and Feltham to the overseers of Ashford, in trust for the purpose of distributing one shilling weekly in bread among the poor of that parish, and the overplus of the rent in the same manner among the poor of Laleham. The land is now let at 5l. 13s. per annum. There are five acres of church-land, let in 1786 at 5l. 10s. per annum. Benefaction.

¹⁷ Parliamentary Surveys at Lambeth.

¹⁸ Chantry Roll in the Augmentation Office. See note 9, p. 5.

LITTLETON.

- E**tymology. **I**N ancient records this place is called Lytlyngton, Litlington, and Lyttelton. *Litling* is the Saxon word for an infant, and was used, it is probable, to express any thing small or diminutive. There are several villages of this name in the kingdom, all of which in ancient records are called Litlington or Lytlyngton.
- Situation.** Littleton lies in the hundred of Spelthorne, at the distance of about three miles from Staines, and sixteen miles from London. The
- Boundaries.** parish is bounded by Ashford, Sunbury, Sheperton, and Laleham, and by the river Thames. It is of no great extent, not exceeding, as I have been informed, 1000 acres. The proportion of arable and grass land is nearly equal. The soil is a mixture of loam and gravel.
- Chertsey bridge.** The Middlesex side of Chertsey bridge stands in this parish. The present bridge, which is toll free, was built at the expence of the counties of Surrey and Middlesex, and finished in 1785, after a design of Payne. It consists of five principal and two collateral arches. There had been a wooden bridge on the same site in Leland's time.
- Land-tax.** The parish of Littleton is assessed the sum of 94l. 3s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to the land-tax.
- Manor.** The manor of Littleton is not mentioned in the record of Domesday. In 1350 Sir Guy de Bryen, standard-bearer to Edward the Third, had a grant of free-warren in his demesne lands at Littleton';

^s Cart. 24 Edw. III. No. 3.

and in 1372 he gave the advowson of the church to the priory of Hounslow². In 1424 Thomas Conyngsby conveyed the manor of Littleton, in Middlesex, to Guy Porklee³. Edward Wyndfor was lessee under the Crown of the manor and rectory in 1545⁴. Not having been favoured with any information by the present proprietor, Thomas Wood, Esq. I know nothing further of this manor, than that it was purchased by his father, or uncle, of the late Gilbert Lambell, Esq. It is probable that it had been long in the possession of the Lambells, as Mr. Lambell, who died in 1783, at the age of 86, is called on his tomb the last of that ancient family.

The mansion in which Mr. Wood resides has been the property of his family for somewhat more than a century, a considerable estate having been annexed to it.

The parish-church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, separated by circular pillars and pointed arches. At the west-end is a square brick tower, embattled. The chancel, which is paved with black and white marble, has lancet windows. On the north side are some buildings communicating with each other, appropriated as burial places for the family of Wood. Over the door of one of them, on the outside, is the following inscription:—"Deo & Memorix sacrum. M,DCC,VI." Parish Church.

On the chancel floor is a brass plate in memory of Blanche, wife of Sir Hugh Vaughan, who died in 1553 (She was daughter of ——— Castell.—Sir Hugh's first wife was Lady Anne Percy, daughter of Henry Earl of Northumberland, who was slain at St. Alban's in 1455, and relict of Sir Thomas Hungerford, and of Sir Laurence Rainsford⁵). Tombs.

² Esch. 24 Edw. III. No. 46. second numbering.

³ Cl. 2 Hen. VI. m. 12. & 14.

⁴ Bailiff's Accounts in the Augmentation Office.

⁵ Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 1551.

There are the tombs also of Edward Westley, S. T. B. (fifth son of John Westley of Ethorp, in Warwickshire), sometime Fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, and rector of Littleton, 1673; Samuel Thurkettle, rector, 1690; Thomas Harwood, D. D. rector, 1744; and Humphrey Henchman, M. A. Fellow of All Soul's college, rector, 1765.

In the church-porch is a tablet in memory of John Henchman, Esq. 1795.

Tombs in
the church-
yard.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Jane, wife of the Hon. Thomas Cornwallis, 1721; Mr. Gilbert Lambell, aged 84, 1734; and Mr. Gilbert Lambell, his son, aged 86, 1783.

Rectory.

The rectory of Littleton, which is in the diocese of London, and in the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, was rated in the old *valors* at 14 marks⁸; in the King's books at 14l. per annum. In 1650 this rectory, to which about 50 acres of glebe are said to have belonged, was valued at 90l. per annum. John Leare was then rector⁹, having been put in, it is probable, on the ejection of Edward Westley, who was reinstated in 1660, and died in 1673. Edmund Taylor was appointed by Oliver Cromwell in 1655¹⁰.

Advowson.

About the year 1335 the advowson of this rectory was vested in Edmund de Wynton¹¹. In 1372 it was given by Sir Guy de Bryen to the priory of Hounslow¹². Edward Wyndfor was lessee of the manor and rectory in 1545¹³. In 1609 the advowson was granted to William Hughes¹⁴. In 1619 it was the property of Francis Townley, Esq.¹⁵; in 1673 of Thomas Wood, Esq.¹⁶; and now of his descendant of the same name.

⁸ See Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

⁹ Parliamentary Surveys in the Archbishop's Library at Lambeth.

¹⁰ Proceedings of the Committees, *ibid.* vol. xxxii. p. 338.

¹¹ Stat. Major Eccles. St. Paul (in the Chapter-house).

¹² Esch. 46 Edw. III. No. 46. second numbering.

¹³ See note 5.

¹⁴ Pat. 7 Jac. pt. 15. No. 9.

¹⁵ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 689.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

The present rector is Charles Leigh Bennett, M.A. instituted in 1799, on the resignation of Henry Allen, D.D.

In the chantry roll ¹⁷, bearing date 1548, mention is made of Sir Philip Lymard, a chantry priest, who had houses, lands, and tenements, to the value of 6l. 7s. 9d. per annum. Chantry priest.

The earliest date of the register of baptisms is 1579; that of marriages 1564; that of burials 1562. Parish register.

		Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.	
1580-9	—	$3\frac{7}{10}$	—	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Comparative state of population.
1630-9	—	$2\frac{1}{5}$	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
1680-9	—	$3\frac{3}{10}$	—	$3\frac{7}{10}$	
1730-9	—	$5\frac{3}{10}$	—	$5\frac{1}{10}$	
1780-9	—	$5\frac{2}{5}$	—	$5\frac{1}{5}$	
1790-4	—	$7\frac{3}{5}$	—	$4\frac{1}{5}$	
1795-9	—	$6\frac{3}{5}$	—	$3\frac{4}{5}$	

The register of burials is imperfect from 1637 to 1665.

The number of *houflyng* people in this parish in 1548 were 100 ¹⁸. The present number of houses is 27; of inhabitants about 150.

In 1603 there were ten burials, six of which were out of one family. It is most probable, therefore, that the persons then interred were victims to the plague. In 1625 there were two burials; in 1665, five. Plague years.

Extracts from the Register.

“ Anna Duddleley fil. honorab. viris D. Ferdinando Duddleley militis sepult. Mar. 12, 1615-6.”

“ Thomas Wood, jun. Esq. and Miss Mary Williams, only daughter of Sir Edward Williams of Langoid Castle, in the county of Brecon, married June 12, 1776.”

“ Honourable Mrs. Anne Clarges, widow, buried Sept. 26, 1780.”

¹⁷ In the Augmentation Office. ¹⁸ Chantry Roll.—See p. 5. note 9.

Instances of Longevity.

“ John Mills, aged 94, buried April 21, 1751 ; Richard Nicholls, clerk of the parish 55 years, aged, as supposed, 93, buried June 21, 1767 ; Mary Bell, aged 91, buried July 10, 1781 ;” “ Mary Price,” from Walton upon Thames, aged 97, “ buried Dec. 3, 1797.”

The late Thomas Wood, Esq. who died June 25, 1799, and was buried at Littleton, was 91 years of age.

Benefactions
for educat-
ing poor
children.

Dr. Harwood, rector of this parish, who died in 1744, gave 30l. towards a school, the principal and interest of this sum having accumulated to 82l. 9s. with it, and 50l. each, given by Thomas Wood, sen. Esq. Thomas Wood, jun. Esq. Edward Elton, Esq. and Henry Allen, D.D. (the late rector), in the sum of 355l. 1s. 2d. O.S.S.A. was purchased in July 1787, and vested in trustees for the education of poor children of this parish.

For bread.

Miss Elizabeth Wood, who died in 1726, left the interest of 100l. (producing 2l. 14s. 4d. per annum), to be distributed in bread among the poor of this parish, who attend divine service. Robert Wood, LL.D. who died in 1738, left the interest of the same sum, (producing 3l. per annum,) to be distributed in bread at the discretion of the minister and churchwardens.

R I S E L I P.

THIS village, which in ancient records is called Rifelepe, Rou-
 slep, Rueslyppe, Ruyflippe, Ruyflyp, Ruslip, and Ryslep,
 lies in the hundred of Elthorne, four miles north of the Uxbridge
 road, and seventeen miles from London. The parish is bounded by
 the Pinner division of Harrow on the east, by Northall on the south,
 Ickenham on the south-west, Harefield on the north-west, and Rick-
 mansworth, in Hertfordshire, on the north. It contains about 4020
 acres of land, according to customary measure¹ (18 feet to the pole).
 Of these about 800 are wood. A large district of the cultivated
 lands (comprising the Eastcott and Norwood estates) was measured
 in 1788, and found to contain 2631 acres 3 roods 38 perches; of
 which 1822 acres 3 roods 38 perches were in common fields, and 808
 acres 2 roods inclosed. Of the inclosed lands 245 acres 1 rood 34
 perches were arable, and 557 acres 2 roods 6 perches meadow; of
 the common fields 1295 acres 1 rood 28 perches were arable,
 527 acres 2 roods 10 perches meadow. The Southcote district,
 which was not then measured, is computed to contain about 600
 acres, of which about 30 acres are woodland, 60 arable, and the re-
 mainder meadow. The soil is a stiff clay.

Name.

Situation.

Boundaries.

Quantity of
land and pro-
portion of
arable and
pasture.

Soil.

¹ This is said to be the only parish in Middlesex in which the customary measure is a half to a pole: the statute measure is 16 feet and a half to a pole.

This

Land-tax. This parish is assessed the sum of 530*l.* to the land-tax, which is at the rate of about 2*s.* 4½*d.* in the pound.

Priory. There was anciently a religious house at Risleip, of which Richard de Flammavil was prior in 1259². It was then a cell to the Abbey of Bec Harlewin, in Normandy; but it appears that the monks were not long afterwards removed, and the house, with the manor of Risleip, became parcel of the priory of Okeburn (in Wilts), which was a cell to the same Abbey³.

Manor. The manor is thus described in the record of Domesday:—"Ernulfus de Hefding holds the manor of Rislepe, which is taxed at 30 hides. The land is 20 carucates. There are 11 hides in demesne, on which are three ploughs. The freemen and villans have twelve ploughs between them, and five more might be employed. The priest has half a hide; two villans hold a hide jointly; there are 17 villans who have a virgate each; 10 who hold half a virgate each, and seven bordars who have each four acres. There are eight cottars, and four slaves. Four foreigners hold three hides and a virgate. There is pasture for the cattle of the manor, and a park for beasts of the forest. Pannage for 1500 hogs, and 20 pence rents. The total value is 20*l.* per annum. When entered upon by the present owner it was 12*l.*: in King Edward (the Confessor's) time 30*l.* It was then the property of Wlward Wit the King's Thane, who might dispose of it to whom he pleased." Ernulfus de Hefding above mentioned, gave this manor to the Abbot and Convent of Bec Harlewin, in Normandy⁴. In 1253 the Abbot of Bec had a charter of free-warren in this manor⁵, which became not long afterwards (as has been already mentioned) annexed to the priory of Okeburn. Henry the Fourth having seized all the possessions of the alien priories,

² Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 638.

³ Tanner's Notit. Monast. p. 298.

⁴ Newcourt, vol. i. p. 723.

⁵ Cart. 37 Hen. III. m. 7.

granted

granted Okeburn, with all its appurtenances, to his third son John Duke of Bedford, for life. The Duke, in consequence of this grant, died seised of the manor of Rifelip in 1436. It was then valued at 68 l. per annum⁶. King Henry VI. gave the manor of Rifelip, with a place called Northouse, or Northwood, to John Somerfet for life; and soon afterwards (in 1442) granted it in perpetuity (after the death of the said John Somerfet) to the University of Cambridge⁷. It appears nevertheless that King Edward IV. in the first year of his reign granted this manor to the Provost and Fellows of King's college in that University⁸; and it still continues to be their property. It was held under the College by the Ashby family for many generations. They were in possession as long ago as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and probably at a much earlier period. The Marquis of Salisbury is the present lessee.

The celebrated Alice Perrers who was attainted by act of parliament in 1378, was found by an inquisition of that date, to be seised (jointly with William Smith) of an undivided moiety of the manor of Southcote, in this parish, held under the prior of Harmondsworth, the Prior of Okeburn, and other lords, by certain rents amounting altogether to 55 s. To this moiety belonged 100 acres of arable land, valued at 3d. an acre; 10 acres of meadow, valued at 10d. an acre; 2 acres of wood; services of the tenants, valued at 73s. rents of assize 35s.⁹ In the year 1407 William Smith, alias Southcote, released to Thomas Arthington, and his heirs, all his right in whatsoever lands had belonged to Robert or Richard Southcote in Rifelip, Harmondsworth, Stanwell, &c.¹⁰ After this I find nothing relating to the manor of Southcote; but it appears that in 1719 Henry Seymer, Esq. of Hanford, in Dorsetshire, sold a capital messuage

Manor of
Southcote.

⁶ Esch. 14 Hen. VI. No. 36.

⁷ Pat. 16 Hen. VI. pt. 2. m. 13.—The grant for life to John Somerfet (though of a prior date, and referred to in the grant of 16 Hen. VI.) is enrolled in Pat. 17 Hen.

VI. pt. 2. m. 26.

⁸ Pat. 1 Edw. IV. pt. 5. m. 23.

⁹ Esch. 1 Rich. II. No. 32.

¹⁰ Cl. 8 Hen. IV. m. 73.

and farm, called Southcote, which I suppose to be the same estate, to John Child, citizen of London, whose son Christopher bequeathed it to his four nieces. Sarah Mico, one of his nieces, married John Lewin, Esq. who in 1768 purchased of the others their shares. It is now in moieties between Miss Sarah Lewin and William Sheppard, Esq. of Styles-Hill, near Frome, who married Susanna (now deceased), daughter and co-heir of John Lewin, Esq.

Manor of
Riseliip, or
Katherine-
end.

The deed of conveyance from Mr. Seymer to Mr. Child aliens also an estate called the manor of Riseliip, *alias* Katherine-end, which I have not seen mentioned in any other record. This also is in moieties between Miss Lewin and Mr. Sheppard.

Parish-
church.

The parish-church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a gothic structure consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, separated by circular and octagonal pillars, alternately placed, with pointed arches. At the west end of the south aisle is a square embattled tower. The font is square, supported by a circular pillar.

Monuments.

On the north wall of the chancel is a monument, with busts of the deceased, (by John and Matthias Christmas,) in memory of Ralph Hawtrey, Esq.¹³ deputy-lieutenant of the county, who died in 1638, and Mary his wife, (daughter of Sir Edward Altham of Mark's-Hall,) who died in 1647. They had four children; John, who married Susanna, daughter and co-heir of John James, Esq. of London; Edward, who married Margaret Wright, widow, of Burnham, in Buckinghamshire; Mary, who married Sir John Banckes of Kewick, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and Ralph, who married Mary, daughter of Matthew Beadle, Esq. of London. On the same wall is the monument of Jane, daughter of John Hawtrey, and wife of James Clitherow¹⁴, Esq. (son of Sir

¹³ Arms—Quarterly of eight. 1 & 8. A. on a bend cottised four lions pass. of the field, crowned O.—Hawtrey. 2. Quarterly O. & G.—(the coat of Say). 3. G. two chevrons, and a border engrailed A.—Paynell. 4. Per bend O. & Az. an eagle displayed, counterchanged. — Blackenhal.

5. Az. a fesse O. cottised A. between 6 cross crosslets of the second.—Pipe. 6. O. two bars G.—Harcourt.—7. O. fretty G. a canton A.—Noel.

¹⁴ Arms—A. on a chevron G. between three eagles displayed S. 5 annulets O. impaling Hawtrey.

Christopher

Christopher Clitherow,) 1659. In the north west corner is the monument of Thomas Bright¹⁵, (second son of Andrew Bright of Acton, in the county of Salop,) pastor of this parish fifteen years, 1673. On the south wall is the monument of Lady Banckes, with the following inscription:—“ To the memory of Lady Mary
 “ Banckes, the only daughter of Ralph Hawtrey of Rifelip, in the
 “ county of Middlesex, Esq. the wife and widow of the Honour-
 “ able Sir John Banckes, Knt. late Lord Chief Justice of his late
 “ Majesty’s Court of Common Pleas, and of the Privy Council to
 “ his late Majesty King Charles I. of blessed memory; who having
 “ had the honour to have borne with a constancy and courage above
 “ her sex, a noble proportion of the late calamities, and the happiness
 “ to have outlived them so far as to have seen the restitution of the
 “ government, with great peace of mind laid down her most desired
 “ life, the 11th day of April, 1661. Sir Ralph Banckes, her son
 “ and heir, hath dedicated this. She had four sons—1. Sir Ralph.
 “ 2. Jerom. 3. Charles. 4. William (since dead without issue); and
 “ six daughters.”

Epitaph of
 Mary Lady
 Banckes.

Lady Banckes is celebrated in history for her courageous defence of Corfe castle against the parliamentary army. When the Lord Chief Justice went to join the King in 1642, his Lady, with her family, retired to this castle, which was her husband’s property. She remained unmolested till May 1643, when the castle was attacked by a small party of the enemy. It was ill supplied for a siege, they had only four pieces of ordnance, and a slender stock of provisions; yet with five men only, assisted by her servants, did Lady Banckes defend herself, till at length being straitened for provisions, she agreed to deliver up her guns, upon condition of being permitted to remain peaceably with her family in the castle. The enemy now became remiss, thinking the castle thus disarmed, of

Corfe castle
 defended by
 Lady
 Banckes.

¹⁵ Arms—S. a fesse A. between three escallop shells O.

little consequence, by which means Lady Banckes had an opportunity of completely victualling it; and having the assistance of a small garrison, commanded by Captain Laurence, in the month of July following she was enabled to defend herself against five or six hundred of the enemy's forces, who after several unsuccessful attacks, in the last of which they had 100 men killed and wounded, were compelled to raise the siege. She herself, with her daughters and maid-servants, assisted by five men, took her post at the upper ward. In one of the attacks the besiegers made use of a machine, called a sow made of boards, lined with wool: but on its advancing towards the castle, the besieged aimed their shot at the legs of the men who supported it, one of them was killed, and nine ran away. The charge for making this machine is thus entered in the accounts of the Treasurer of the county¹⁶.

	£.	s.	d.
July 7, 1643. Boards, hair, and wool, for making a			
sow against the castle	-	-	2 3 4
Three truckle wheels for the sow	-	-	0 6 0

The castle was taken by the Parliament about two years afterwards, and demolished.

To return to the description of Rifelip church :

Tombs in
the chancel.

On the chancel floor are the tombs of John Hawtrey, Esq.¹⁷ (with figures in brass of himself and his wife Bridget,) 1593; John Hawtrey, Esq. 1658; John Hawtrey, (" who made the Royal Oratory " at Cambridge, his grave, and monument,") 1674; Barbara, daughter of Ralph and Barbara Hawtrey, 1680; Mr. Robert Hawtrey, 1681; Edward Hawtrey, Gent. 1683; Susanna, wife of John

¹⁶ See Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire, vol. i. p. 180, 181.— (Principally taken from "Mercurius Aulicus" for Aug. 12, 1643).

¹⁷ This John Hawtrey was grandson of

Ralph Hawtrey, the first of the family who settled at Rifelip, having married Winifred, daughter of ——— Walifon Esq. of that place.

Hawtrey,

Hawtrey, Esq. 1690; John Hawtrey, Esq. (without date); Mr. Richard Hawtrey, 1691; Charles Hawtrey, Gent. (who married Philadelphia, daughter of Edward Mapleton, Esq.) 1698; Elizabeth Hawtrey, 1709; Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Hawtrey, wife of George Sitwell, Esq. (second son of George Sitwell, Esq. of Eckington, in the county of Derby,) 1712; George Sitwell, 1708; Mr. Ralph Hawtrey, 1713; Ralph Hawtrey, Esq. aged 99, 1725; Barbara, his wife, (daughter of Sir Robert de Grey, of the county of Norfolk,) to whom he had been married 69 years, æt. 86, 1719; George Rogers¹⁸, M.D. 1697 (he married Elizabeth, eighth daughter of John Hawtrey, Esq. by whom he had three sons and three daughters); Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Dacers, Knt. wife of George Rogers, Esq. 1705; Mr. George Rogers, (son of Dr. Rogers,) 1721; Mr. Ralph Rogers, 1736; Jane, daughter of Charles Hawtrey, Esq. and wife of James Rogers, Esq. 1736; James Rogers, Esq. (son of John), 1738; John Reading, Gent. 1670; Mrs. Sarah Needham, 17 . .; and Mrs. Sufanna Needham, 1776.

On the north wall of the nave is the monument of John Reading, Gent. 1705; on the south wall, that of Joseph Musgrave¹⁹, Esq. (fourth son of Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart. by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Franklyn,) 1757.

On the floor are some figures in brass, but the inscriptions are gone. There are the tombs also of Henry Welsted, Gent. 1651; Mary, daughter of Richard Living, (wife of Abraham Keene,) 1696; Abraham Keene, citizen of London, 1720; and Abraham Keene, jun. 1732.

¹⁸ Dr. Rogers was president of the college of Physicians in 1689. In 1682 he printed his Harveyan Oration, annexed to which were verses addressed to him, by Waller, on taking his degree at Padua in 1664. These verses are printed in the last edition of Doddsley's Collection of Poems, vol. iv. p. 117.

¹⁹ Arms—Az. 6 annulets 3, 2, 1, O.

In the north aisle is a monument in memory of Mr. Joseph Hopkins, 1772; Mr. Francis Goodson, 1772; and Hannah, relict of Joseph Hopkins, and mother of Francis Goodson, 1793.

Tombs in
the church-
yard.

In the church-yard are the tombs of James Robbins, 1667; John Kirton, 1688; John Coges, 1690; Mr. Jonathan Steward, 1753; Anne his wife (afterwards married to Mr. Robert Young) “ who “ patiently suffered for some years the most cruel of all deaths, being starved in perfect health, by the closing of her throat,” ob. 1770; Mr. Thomas Dobyns, 1766; Thomas Dobyns, Esq. 1767; Thomas Fiiling, Esq. (who married Mary,¹ daughter of Mary and Elizabeth Dobyns,) 1790; Thomas Page, 1771; Samuel Page, his father, 1781; Richard Hedger, 1780; and Mr. John Davis, 1790.

Rectory.

The rectory of Riselip having been given with the manor, by Ernulfus de Hefding to the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, was afterwards appropriated to the Priory of Okeburn²⁰. John Duke of Bedford having had a grant for life of the possessions of that priory, gave his interest in this and other rectories, &c. to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The grant was confirmed by Henry V. and Edward IV.²¹ who having granted also the perpetuity²², the Dean and Chapter have been ever since impropriators of the rectory, and patrons of the vicarage.

The Hawtreys were for many generations lessees of the rectory. The lease is now vested in their representative, Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers.

Seat of the
Hawtreys.

The ancient seat of the Hawtreys, now the property and residence of Mrs. Rogers, is situated at the hamlet of Ascot, or Eastcot. In

²⁰ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 723.

²² Cart. 1 Edw. IV. m. 7.

²¹ Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. iii.

the hall are some good portraits of the last century, but the names are not known. In the parlour is a picture of Ralph Hawtrey, Esq. who died at the age of 99, taken a few years before his death.

In the ancient *valors* the rectory of Rifelip is taxed at 25 marks²³; in 1548 it was valued at 18l.; in 1650 at 300l.²⁴ The reserved rent to the Dean and Chapter is 24l.

The vicarage, which is in the diocese of London, and in the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, is rated in the ancient *valors* at 8 marks²⁵; in the King's books at 12l. In 1650 it was valued at 60l. including 29 acres of glebe, which were valued at 37l.²⁶ Robert Creffwell was then vicar. Vicarage.

The present vicar is the Rev. Daniel Carter Lewis, M. A. instituted in 1797, on the death of John Gibbons, M. A.

The earliest date of the register of baptisms at Rifelip is 1689; that of burials, 1695; that of marriages, 1699. Parish register.

	Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.		
1700-4	—	28 $\frac{1}{5}$	—	24 $\frac{4}{5}$	Compara- tive state of population.
1704-9	—	27 $\frac{3}{5}$	—	imperfect	
1730-9	—	24 $\frac{2}{5}$	—	24 $\frac{1}{5}$	
1780-9	—	36 $\frac{3}{5}$	—	25 $\frac{7}{10}$	
1790-4	—	36 $\frac{2}{3}$	—	21 $\frac{4}{5}$	
1795-9	—	33 $\frac{2}{3}$	—	20	

In 1548 there were 480 *houflyng* people in this parish²⁷. The present number of inhabitants is about 1060.

²³ See Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

²⁶ Parliamentary Surveys.

²⁴ Parliamentary Surveys in the Archbishop's library at Lambeth.

²⁷ Chantry Roll in the Augmentation Office.—See note 9, p. 5.

²⁵ See Harl. MSS. No. 60.

Extracts from the Register.

“ James Hawley, Gent. of the Inner Temple, and Dorothy,
 “ daughter of Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart. of Ednall, in the
 “ county of Cumberland, married June 11, 1702.”

Three chil-
 dren at a
 birth.

“ Anne, Mary, and Sarah, daughters of Edward and Sarah
 “ Newton, baptized March 9, 1789.” They were all buried on
 the 29th of April following.

Instances of Longevity.

“ John Hale, widower, dyed in his 100th year, buried Feb. 21,
 “ 1701-2; Elizabeth Bellwood, aged 107; buried Dec. 27, 1776;
 “ John Webb, aged 97, Aug. 25, 1777; Jane Churchill, aged 92,
 “ Oct. 29, 1783; William Bishop, aged 103, Oct. 17, 1788; Mary
 “ Cheefely, aged 95, March 15, 1792.”

Benefac-
 tions.

Jeremiah Bright in 1697²⁸ gave 2s. per week, to be distributed
 in bread among the poor inhabitants of this parish, not receiving
 alms. This benefaction is vested in the Leatherfellers' Company;
 the persons who receive it are to be nominated by the occupiers of
 the houses then in possession of James Rogers, Esq. and Sir Thomas
 Franklyn²⁹.

Richard Coggs, by deed bearing date 1717, gave two closes of
 meadow (let in 1786 at 5 l. per annum) to this parish, directing that
 the rent should be distributed among poor inhabitants not receiv-
 ing alms, by the parish officers, with consent of the occupiers of

²⁸ So an inscription in the church; but
 the parliamentary return says, by deed
 bearing date 1721.

²⁹ Sir Thomas Franklyn's house is now
 in the occupation of George Woodroffe,
 Esq.

the houses then in possession of Ralph Hawtrey, Esq. and Sir Thomas Franklyn.

Ralph Hawtrey, Esq. by his will bearing date 1724, gave the interest of 200 l. (8 l. per annum,) to be distributed among the poor, at the discretion of the minister, and the occupiers of Mr. Hawtrey's and Sir Thomas Franklyn's houses.

Lady Franklyn by her will (the date unknown), gave the interest of 100 l. (4 l. per annum), for clothing poor widows at Christmas. This benefaction is vested in the Musgrave family.

S H E P E R T O N .

Etymology. **I**N ancient records this place is called Scepertone, or Scepertune; *Sceapbeard-ton* in the Saxon, is the habitation of Shepherds.

Situation. Sheperton lies in the hundred of Spelthorne, by the banks of the Thames, at the distance of four miles and a half from Staines, and

Boundaries. seventeen from London. The parish is bounded by Sunbury, Walton, Weybridge, and Littleton. A small part of Walton is on the Middlesex side of the river, and a small part of Sheperton on the Surrey side. The parish of Sheperton contains about 2000 acres of land, of which about 300 are arable, and 24 other ground. There are no commons of any extent, but the inhabitants have a cow-pasture of 58 acres, which is half year's land. The right of this pasture is divided into 117 parts, called Cow Farrens, each of which entitles the owner to keep one cow. The soil at Sheperton is various, sand, loam, gravel, and black moor earth.

Land-tax. This parish is assessed the sum of 236l. 9s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of about 1s. 11d. in the pound.

Coway Stakes. About a furlong to the west of Walton bridge¹, which connects this parish with Walton, in Surrey, are the celebrated Coway Stakes,

¹ Walton bridge was first built of wood, at the expence of Samuel Dicker, Esq. of Walton, pursuant to an act of parliament passed 20 Geo. II. It was finished in 1750, under the direction of William Etheridge, the architect. The centre arch, 130 feet in breadth, was esteemed a very remarkable piece of mechanifin. In 1780 the bridge having become ruinous, Michael Dicker Sanders,

Esq. in whom the property was then vested, obtained an act of parliament to rebuild it, and an increase of tolls. The present bridge, which is of brick, consists of four principal, and several small arches, which extend on each side to a considerable extent to obviate the inconvenience of floods. Walton bridge is now the property of Mr. Sanders.

supported

supposed by some antiquaries to have been placed to oppose Cæsar's passage over the Thames. Dr. Owen and Mr. Daines Barrington are of opinion, that Cæsar never did cross the river which we now call the Thames. They both argue that the river which he describes does not at all resemble the Thames, and that the shortness of his stay in this country rendered it impossible that he could have crossed that river, and penetrated into Middlesex². Camden, Gale, and Stukeley contend³, that he crossed the Thames at Coway Stakes, and suppose that he rested his troops at the great camp on St. George's-hill near Chertsey. General Roy seems to incline to the same opinion⁴; but supposing that the learned antiquaries above mentioned are wrong in respect to Cæsar's passage of the Thames, and that he *did* cross it somewhere in this neighbourhood, the arguments against the Coway Stakes being those which were placed to oppose his passage, seem to preponderate, and it appears much more probable that they are the remains of a fishing wear⁵.

Edward the Confessor gave, or confirmed the manor of Sheperton, Manor. containing eight hides, to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster⁶.
 " The manor of Sheperton, says the survey of Domesday, is eight
 " hides; the land is seven carucates. There are three hides and a half
 " in demesne, on which there is one plough. The villans employ
 " six ploughs. There are 17 villans who have a virgate each. The
 " priest has 15 acres; three cottars have 9 acres; there are two
 " other cottars, and two slaves. The meadow-land is equal to seven
 " carucates. There is pasture for the cattle of the manor, and a
 " wear valued at 6s. 8d. per annum. The whole value is 6l. 16s.
 " 6d. In the reign of King Edward (the Confessor) it was 7l.
 " This manor is parcel of the ancient demesnes of the church of St.

² See their papers in vol. ii. of the Archæologia.

⁴ Military Antiquities, p. 6.

³ See Gough's Camden's Britannia, vol. ii. p. 2, and p. 12. and Stukeley's Itin. Curios.

⁵ See Archæol. as above, and Camden's Britannia by Gough, vol. ii. p. 12.

⁶ Dugdale's Monast. vol. i. p. 61.

“ Peter.” Gervase, Abbot of Westminster, a natural son of King Stephen, alienated several manors belonging to that church, and among others Sheperton, and Upper Halford, which he gave to Sir Robert Cranker⁷. In the year 1297 the manor of Sheperton belonged to the Beauchamps of Hacche in Somersethire; a record of that date⁸ speaks of it as held under the King, but an inquisition bearing date 1343 states, that John Lord Beauchamp of Hacche, who died that year, was seised of the manor of Sheperton, held of the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, by the rent of 10l. to be paid in money. The annual value of the manor is thus stated; a messuage 3s. 4d. 163 acres and 3 roods of land at 6d. an acre, 4l. 1s. 10½d.; 41 acres of meadow 3l. 1s. 6d.; 20 acres of pasture 3s. 4d.; quit-rents 6l. 5s. 9d.; copyhold rents 9l. 2s. 4d.; 5 quarters of barley 15s.; 19 hens and a cock 2s. 5d.; besides certain labour due from the tenants⁹. John Lord Beauchamp of Hacche (son to the last mentioned Lord Beauchamp), died without issue in 1361¹⁰, when this manor appears to have been inherited by Cecilia his sister and co-heir (the wife of — Turberville), who presented to the rectory in 1386¹¹. Before the year 1430¹² the manor and advowson appear to have been vested in John Lord Tiptoft, who died in 1443, being seised, among other possessions, of the rents and profits of the manor of Sheperton, valued at 20 marks per annum, and held under the Abbot and Convent of Westminster¹³. The feoffees of John Tiptoft Earl of Worcester, who was beheaded in 1471, appear to have been in possession of this manor the year after his execution¹⁴. In 1494 the manor and advowson were the property of Bartholomew Read, citizen of London, afterwards Sir Bartho-

⁷ Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, vol. i. p. 23.

⁸ Pat. 25 Edw. I. pt. 2. m. 2.

⁹ Esch. 17 Edw. III. No. 58.

¹⁰ Esch. 35 Edw. III. pt. 1. No. 36.

¹¹ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 725.

¹² Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 725.

¹³ Esch. 21 Hen. VI. No. 45.

¹⁴ Newcourt.—The inquisition after the death of the Earl of Worcester, states that he died seised of Sheperton. Esch. 9 & 10 Edw. IV. No. 53.

lomew Read, Knt.¹⁵ They continued in the family of Read till 1540, (when Henry VIII. presented to the rectory, by reason of the minority of John Read¹⁶,) and perhaps later. In 1574 Charles Lord Howard of Effingham presented to the rectory as of his own right¹⁷. In 1638 the manor and rectory were vested in Sir Henry Spiller, whose daughter and heir Katherine, brought them in marriage to Sir Thomas Reynell. From him the manor of Sheperton descended to Henry Reynell, Esq. who assumed his maternal ancestor's name of Spiller in addition to his own. In 1741 it was purchased of certain trustees acting for Mary, relict of Brent Reynell Spiller, Esq. (son of the above Henry), and her son Henry Reynell Spiller by Francis Stratford, Esq. of Merewell, in the county of Warwick, and Joseph Ashton¹⁸, who were trustees for Penelope, the infant daughter of Mr. Stratford, now wife of Richard Dugdale, Esq. of Blyth Hall¹⁹, in Warwickshire, who is in her right lord of the manor.

In some fields adjoining to Sheperton, called the Wall Clofes, are some vestiges of buildings, being the site, as I was informed, of the old manor house, the residence of the Reynells. They are described by Gale and Stukeley²⁰ as a Roman camp, to which they seem to have little resemblance. There is a plate of the fields and the village of Sheperton in Stukeley's Itinerary.

The parish-church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, consists of a chancel, nave, and two transepts. At the west end is a small square tower, embattled. It was rebuilt in 1710, principally at the expence of the Rev. Lewis Atterbury then rector²¹. Parish-church.

¹⁵ Newcourt.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ From the information of S. Baxter, Esq. of Gray's Inn, by permission of Mr. Dugdale.

¹⁹ Blyth-Hall, formerly the seat of Sir William Dugdale, was inherited by its present owner (lately Richard Geast, Esq.) as representative by his mother's side of that

celebrated antiquary, whose name he has lately assumed by virtue of the King's sign manual.

²⁰ See Gough's Camden, vol. ii. p. 12. and Stukeley's Itin. Curios.

²¹ Note in the parish register which states that the tower was built solely at the expence of Mr. Atterbury, excepting 27 l. arising from the sale of a broken bell.

Monuments. On the fourth wall of the chancel is the monument of Diana, daughter of Gilbert Unwin, and wife of Bartholomew Bray, 1743. On the floor are the tombs of Samuel Proctor, B.D. rector, 1638; Daniel Proctor, Esq. (who married Anne, the grand-daughter of Sir Henry Spiller,) 1675; Philip Stone, 1744; and Sarah, his daughter, wife of William Whitmore, 1746. On the fourth wall of the nave is the monument of Mr. Thomas Thomas, 1773. On the floor are the tombs of Mr. William Whitmore, 1752; and Mr. Ralph Goodwin, 1784. In the fourth transept is the tomb of Matthew Nicholls, 1714.

In the church-yard are the following singular inscriptions on two head-stones :

Singular inscriptions on two black servants.

“ Hic in terrâ peregrinâ molliter quiescunt ossa Benjamin Blake, spargas pulverem exiguum, otiose lector, et ne erubescas si paulum potes illachrymari; dormit enim sub hoc cespite servus ad nutus heriles Davo aptior, Argo fidelior, ipso Sanchone facetior. Ex insulâ illâ a Columbo primùm exploratâ navigans Atlanticum in Angliam pervenit, et (quod mirum) cœlum mutavit solum, non animum (exemplar peregrinantibus imitabile), iidem enim probi mores, promptum idem obsequium, eadem est perpetuò servata domino fides. I lector, Mauritaniam pete, disce ab Æthiope virtutem, et ne crede colori. Obiit pridie cal. Maii, 1781, ætat. 29.”

“ Hic juxta cineres cari Benjamin Blake (quem in deliciis habuit,) suos etiam cineres requiescere voluit Cotto Blake, ex eâdem regione in Britanniam translata, eodemque ibi utens domino. Operum Minervæ fuit haud ignara et ingeniosâ Arachne ingeniosior; sive acutè pingebat seu fufum pollice versabat, a Pallade doctam scires. Abrepti immaturâ morte Benjamin Blake tabescens desiderio, languebat infeliciter donec paulatim ei obrepens febris vitæ filium abruperit prid. Cal. Sep. 1781, æt. 32.—Horum in justam memoriam posuit hunc lapidem Patricius Blake de Langham, in

“ agro

“ agro Suffolcensi Baronettus, virtuti ubicunque invenerit semper
“ amiciffimus.”

The rectory of Sheperton, which is in the diocese of London, and in the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, was rated in the old *valors* at 22 marks, out of which the Abbot and Convent of Westminster had a portion of 40s.²² In the King's books it is rated at 26l.; in 1548 it was valued at 40l.²³; in 1650 at 130l. as appears by the return of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices; by which return it appears, that there was in this parish a farm called Halford (in the occupation of William Westbrook), the tithes of which were worth 20l. per annum, out of which 16s. only was paid to the rector; and that there were 26 acres of meadow in the possession of William Styles and Clement Gregory, the tithes of which were worth 24s. per annum, no part of which was paid to the minister. The glebe is said to be 19 acres. John Doddridge was then incumbent²⁴.

Rectory.

The patronage of this rectory was annexed to the manor till about the year 1683, when Henry Hawley, Esq. appears to have presented to it as of his own right²⁵. Early in the following century it became vested in the Harwoods, of whom it was purchased a few years ago by the present rector²⁶.

Advowson.

William Grocyn, instituted to this rectory in 1504, is supposed to have been the same person who about that time distinguished himself as a learned divine, and was the intimate friend and correspondent of Erasmus. He wrote on Grammar, and some other small treatises, besides epigrams, &c. This William Grocyn was a native of Bristol, educated at Winchester, and chosen thence a Fellow of New College. He was afterwards appointed Reader of Divinity of Magdalen college. Whilst he held this office he disputed before Richard

Rectors.
William
Grocyn.

²² See Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

²⁵ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 726.

²³ Chantry Roll in the Augmentation Office.

²⁶ I cannot be more particular as to dates, not having been favoured with any information from Mr. Hubbard.

²⁴ Parliamentary Surveys in the Archbishop's Library at Lambeth.

the Third. In 1488 he travelled into Italy, and on his return read lectures in the Greek language in the University of Oxford. He died in 1522 ²⁶. William Grocyn, who was rector at Sheperton, resigned that benefice in 1513.

Lewis Atterbury

Lewis Atterbury, rector of this parish from 1707 till his death, which happened in 1731, was brother of the celebrated Bishop of Rochester. Several of his sermons are in print, some published by himself, and others after his death. He was author also of some theological and controversial tracts ²⁷.

The present rector is the Rev. John Hubbard, A.B. instituted in 1796, on the death of Thomas Harwood.

Parish register.

The register of baptisms, burials, and marriages, commences in 1574, but the early part of it is very imperfect.

Comparative state of population.	Average of Baptisms		Average of Burials.	
	Year	Rate	Year	Rate
1630-9	—	$11\frac{3}{5}$	—	imperfect
1680-9	—	$10\frac{4}{5}$	—	imperfect
1730-9	—	$15\frac{7}{10}$	—	$16\frac{4}{5}$
1780-4	—	23	—	$17\frac{1}{5}$
1585-9	—	$22\frac{2}{5}$	—	$14\frac{4}{5}$
1790-4	—	24	—	$16\frac{3}{5}$
1795-9	—	$20\frac{2}{5}$	—	$19\frac{2}{5}$

In 1548 there were 133 *houflyng* people in this parish ²⁸. The present number of houses is about 130; of inhabitants about 710.

In 1625 there were 3 burials; in 1665, 16.

Extracts from the Register.

Families of Reynell and Spiller. “ Thomas Reynell, and Katherine, the daughter of Sir Henry Spiller, Knt. married Sept. 11, 1621; Dorothy, wife of Sir

²⁶ Ant. Wood’s Athen. Oxon.

²⁷ Biograph. Brit.

²⁸ Chantry Roll in the Augmentation Office.—See p. 5. note 9.

“ Henry

“ Henry Spiller, buried July 14, 1624; Henry, son of Sir Thomas
 “ Reynell, Oct. 10, 1626; Sir Robert Spiller, Knt. May 21, 1637;
 “ Sir Thomas Reynell, lord of this manor of Sheperton, May 29,
 “ 1665; Katherine, his widow, April 8, 1667; Henry Reynell
 “ Spiller, Esq. March 4, 1714-5.”

“ Mr. Charles Rich, second son to the Right Hon. Robert Earl of
 “ Warwick, and Lady Mary, daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl
 “ of Cork, married July 21, 1641.”

“ John Farington, Esq. of Chichester, and Elizabeth, daughter of
 “ Sir Thomas Miller, Bart. married April 22, 1697.”

Instances of Longevity.

“ Anne Haws, aged 94, buried Jan. 21, 1786; John Warner,
 “ aged 91, Jan. 19, 1790; Sarah Wolf, aged 90, Feb. 24, 1795.”

There is no endowed school at Sheperton, nor does the parish
 enjoy any benefaction except an acre and a half of land (now let for
 1 l. 10s. per annum), given at a remote period for the repairs of the
 church.

S O U T H M I M S .

- Name.** **T**HIS place in ancient records is written Mymys and Mymmys. It is called South Mims, to distinguish it from the adjoining village of North Mims, in Hertfordshire.
- Situation.** South Mims lies in the hundred of Edmonton, at the distance of fifteen miles from London, on the road to St. Albans. The parish
- Boundaries.** is bounded on the east by Enfield and Hadley, in Middlesex; on the south by Chipping Barnet; on the west by Ridge; and on the north
- Quantity of land and proportion of arable and pasture.** by Northall and North Mims, all in Hertfordshire. It contains about 5400 acres of land, of which about 2250 are arable, the remainder meadow and pasture, which is continually increasing by the arable land being laid down to grafs. There is no common. By
- Allotment of Enfield Chace.** an act of parliament passed in 1777, one thousand and ninety-seven acres of Enfield Chace then inclosed, were allotted to this parish. They are all in culture, and included in the above calculation. The
- Soil.** foil in the parish of South Mims is for the most part a very stiff clay.
- Land-tax.** This parish pays the sum of 911. 10s. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of about 2s. 5d. in the pound.
- Manor of South Mims.** The survey of Domesday makes no mention of the manor of South Mims, which was included, it is probable, in Geoffrey de Mandeville's manor of Enfield. Thomas de Leuknore, who died in 1302, held half a Knight's fee in South Mims under Humphrey de Bohun,

Bohun, Earl of Hereford, heir of the Mandevilles¹. Thomas de Leuknore, his son, had a grant of free-warren in South Mims anno 1313². The same Thomas in 1316, is called lord of the manor of South Mims³. His descendant Sir Roger Leuknore died seised of this manor in 1479⁴. The same year it was aliened by Thomas Leuknore, Esq. to Giles Daubeny and others⁵. Soon after this it became vested in the Crown, and was granted in 1484 by Richard the Third to Richard Scrope, as a recompence for his good services in suppressing treasons and rebellions, and supporting his right to the Crown⁶. The manor was then valued at 44l. per annum, the fee-farm rent to the Crown was 3l. After this I find nothing relative to the manor of South Mims till 1575, when Edward Lord Windsor died seised of it, being then held under the King, as of his castle of Hertford⁷. How long it continued in the Windsor family, or by what means, or at what time it came into the possession of the ancestors of the Marquis of Salisbury, who is the present proprietor, I have not been able to ascertain; but it appears that it was their property as early as the year 1661, when it was comprized in a settlement made by William Earl of Salisbury, upon the marriage of his grandson, Lord Cranbourn, with Lady Margaret Manners⁸.

The inquisition taken after the death of Roger Leuknore in 1349 values the manor-house at 4s. per annum; 400 acres of land at 4d. an acre; 15 of meadow at 1s. 6d. an acre; 15 of wood at 4d. an acre; 15 of fresh land (or land not lately ploughed), at 6d.⁹ an acre; a windmill 13s. 4d. profits of court half a mark; quit-rents 6l. 19s.

¹ Esch. 30 Edw. I. No. 58.

² Cart. 6 Edw. II. No. 46.—confirmed by Cart. 48 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 3.

³ Nomina Villarum—Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 6281.

⁴ Esch. 18 Edw. IV. No. 37. Thomas de Leuknore died seised of it in 1336.—Esch. 10 Edw. III. No. 52. Roger de Leuknore in 1349.—Esch. 23 Edw. III. No. 57.

—Another Roger de Leuknore in 1352.—Esch. 36 Edw. III. pt. 1. No. 100.

⁵ Cl. 18 Edw. IV. m. 6 and 7.

⁶ Pat. 1 Rich. III. pt. 2. March 3.

⁷ Cole's Escheats Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 759.

⁸ From the information of Edmund Eschcourt, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

⁹ *Terra frista.*

6d. ; copyhold rents 26s. 8d. ; 806 days' work at $\frac{1}{4}$ d. a day ; 606 days' work in harvest at 1d. a-day ; tallage of homesteads¹⁰ at the will of the lord, never more than 6d.

Manor of
Oldfold.

The manor of Oldfold was at a very early period the property of the Frowyks or Frowicks. Henry Frowyk, who was settled at London in 1329, was sixth in descent from Thomas Frowyk of the Oldfold, the first person mentioned in the pedigrees of the family. This Thomas married the daughter and heir of John Adrian. Thomas Frowyk, a younger brother of Henry above mentioned, inherited the Oldfold estate, which continued in the family till his grandson's time¹¹. In the year 1397 the manor of Oldfold was the property of Thomas Charlton¹². It now belongs to Thomas Allen, Esq. whose ancestor Sir Thomas Allen became possessed of it about the middle of the seventeenth century, by marrying the daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Vernon.

Manor of
Williotts.

In the year 1479 Henry Kyghley and Thomas Bartelot, were found by an inquisition to be seized of a messuage, 80 acres of arable land, 44 of pasture, 48 of wood, and 11. rent, which estate was called Wylyottys, and was held under the manor of South Mims¹³. These persons appear to have been trustees for the family of Leuknore, or Lewknor, who it is probable had long enjoyed this estate, of which they continued in possession a considerable time after they had sold the manor of South Mims. In the year 1562 Thomas Lewknor, Esq. aliened this estate, then described as the manor of Williotts, to William Doddes and Katherine his wife. In 1575 they conveyed it to Robert Staniford of Pury-Hall, in the county of Stafford ; in 1594 Staniford to Robert Taylor and Elizabeth his wife ; in 1603 the

¹⁰ *Tallagium stativearum*. *Stativa*, in Latin authors, *stationary* camps, seems to have been used in ancient records to express houses or homesteads.

¹¹ See a pedigree of the Frowyks in Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 1551.

¹² See Esch. 20 Rich. II. No. 42.—Inquisitions taken after the death of John Payne, who held land under Thomas Charlton as of his manor of Oldfold.

¹³ Esch. 18 Edw. IV. No. 37.

Taylor to Sir Roger Afton; the next year Sir Roger Afton to Thomas Honeywood; in 1607 Robert Honeywood to Elinor Hyde, widow, and John Wylde, her cousin and heir; in 1619 Sir John Wylde to Henry Fetherstone; in 1623 Fetherstone to Walter Lee, merchant-taylor; in 1650 the assignees of Walter Lee, jun. a bankrupt, (to whom it had been conveyed by his uncle, by deed of gift in 1629,) to Alexander Wilding. In 1651 Wilding to Stephen Ewer and Brett Netter trustees, it is probable, for James Hickson, citizen and brewer, to whom it was conveyed by them the same year. James Hickson, by his will bearing date Feb. 16, 1686-7, bequeathed this estate to the Brewers' Company¹⁴ in trust, for the purpose of endowing and keeping in repair certain alms-houses founded by him in this parish.

A rent-charge of 20 l. per annum issuing out of the manor of Williotts, was sold by the Lewknors in 1568 to William Larke, and after some intermediate assignments, was purchased by Robert Taylor, who was proprietor of the manor from 1594 to 1603. It has since passed with the manor.

Thomas Frowyk (grandfather of Henry Frowyk, who was of London in 1329,) having married Margaret, daughter and heir of John Derham, Esq.¹⁵ became possessed of an estate in this parish, since called the manor of Derhams, or Durhams, which continued to be the property of his descendants in 1475¹⁶; and it is probable long afterwards. John Lacye, citizen and cloth-worker of London, (who had a villa at Putney, in Surrey, where he frequently entertained Queen Elizabeth,) was proprietor of Derhams in 1593¹⁷. In 1683 this manor was the property of Thomas Austen, Esq.¹⁸; in 1733 it

Manor of
Derhams,
or Durhams.

¹⁴ The descent of the manor from the year 1562, is taken from an abstract of the title, obligingly communicated by B. Hutchinson, Esq. by permission of the Brewers' Company.

¹⁵ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 1551.

¹⁶ See Cl. 14 Edw. IV. m. 23.

¹⁷ Harl. MSS. No. 1551.

¹⁸ The descent of the manor from this period is taken from papers obligingly communicated by Mr. Trotter.

was sold by Sir John Aulten, Bart. to Anne Countess of Albemarle, and George Earl of Albemarle, her son. In 1773 it was aliened by the Hon. William Keppell to Christopher Bethell, Esq. of whose executors it was purchased in 1798 by John Trotter, Esq. the present proprietor.

Manor of
New Mims.

The allotment of Enfield Chace appropriated to this parish by act of parliament in 1777, is in that act styled the manor of New Mims, and is reserved to the Crown as parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Manor of
Brokman's.

The manor of Brokham, or Brokmans, is described in old records as partly in this parish, but the site of the manor, now the seat of Peter Gaussen, Esq. is in North Mims; nor can I find that any part of the estate is now considered to be in the parish of South Mims. It was anciently the property of the Adrians, afterwards by intermarriage of the Frowyks¹⁹; and at a later period of the Fortescues and Dudleys. The house was rebuilt by Andrew Fountain, Esq. in 1682²⁰.

Gannox.

Edmund Bowyer, Esq. who died in 1626, was seized of a capital messuage in this parish, called Gannox²¹. It is now a farm, the property of Sir William Smythe, who inherited it from the Bowyers by marriage.

Wrotham
Park.

Wrotham Park, the seat of George Byng, Esq. one of the Knights of the Shire for Middlesex, was so called from Wrotham, in Kent, the ancient residence of the family. The mansion was built about the year 1754, from a design of Ware, by Admiral Byng²², great uncle of the late George Byng, Esq. who represented the county of Middlesex in parliament from the year 1780 to 1784.

Parish
Church.

The parish-church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a gothic structure consisting of a chancel, nave, and north aisle, separated by octagonal pillars and pointed arches; at the west end is a square embattled tower, the north and east sides of which, as well as the west end of

¹⁹ Harl. MSS. No. 1551.

Mus. No. 756.

²⁰ Chauncy's Hertfordshire, p. 530.

²² From the information of George Byng,

²¹ Cole's Escheats, Harl. MSS. Brit. Esq.

the north aisle are overgrown with ivy. The north aisle, which was rebuilt in 1526, is of brick, the nave, chancel, and tower, principally of flint.

On the north side of the chancel is an altar-tomb, ornamented with roses and quatrefoils, over which is a canopy carved with foliage and roses, and supported by four grotesque columns. The initials of the deceased appear to be R. H. On the south wall are monuments in memory of the following persons: Thomas Marshe, Esq. (son of Thomas Marshe, and grandson of Thomas Marshe, who was notary in the Star-chamber in the reign of Queen Elizabeth,) 1657; he married Margaret, daughter of Sir Maurice Abbot, Lord Mayor of London, by whom he had an only son Thomas²³, who died in 1649²⁴, having married Dorothy, daughter and heir of James Horfey of Hunningham, in Warwickshire, by whom he had an only son Thomas, who was knighted by Charles II. in 1661.—Frances, third daughter of Thomas Harrison, Esq. and wife of Robert Newdigate²⁵, Esq. (second son of Sir Richard Newdigate, Bart. of Harefield,) 1682; Robert Vincent, Esq.²⁶ 1764; Mrs. Ann Vincent, his daughter-in-law, 1765; Nicholas Gurr, citizen and Fishmonger, fifty years yeoman and usher of the body-guard, 1771.

On the floor is a brass plate, with the following inscription:

“ Henri Frowyk gift icy
 “ Dieu de s'alme eit mercy.”

There is no date. There are memorials also for the following persons: Henry Ewer, Gent.²⁷ (son of Thomas Ewer of Shenley-

²³ Arms—A nag's head coupéd between three crofs crofslets fitchée, impaling three horses heads coupéd and bridled.—Horfey.

²⁴ See the date on a flat stone.

²⁵ Arms—G. three lions jambs erased A. impaling, O. on a fesse S. three eagles displayed of the field.—Harrison.

²⁶ Arms—Az. three cinquefoils A. impaling, A. two chevronels between three towers G.

²⁷ Arms—G. a tiger statant S. on a chief of the first three croffes patée A. impaling a horse's head erased between three fl.-de-lis.—Marsh.

bury,)

bury,) 1641; he married Joan, daughter of Randall Marsh of Hendon, by whom he had one son and three daughters; John Adderley, Esq. 1652; Elizabeth, daughter of John Horbury, and wife of John Blithman, 1660; Sophia, second daughter of Thomas Harrison, Esq. of South Mims, (by Katherine, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Bland, Bart. of Kippax Park, in the county of York,) 1661; the Rev. Richard West, A. B. rector of Bowden Parva, in Northamptonshire, 1775; John Barwick, Esq. of Clare Hall, in this parish, 1791, and Elizabeth his wife, 1795.

On the south wall of the nave is a small nich, within which is placed a death's head accompanied by the following mutilated inscription:

“ oulde, looke on, why turn away thyne eyne,
 “ This is no stranger's face, the phevnamey is thyne.”

Over it is the following coat: S. three covered cups A.—borne by Nowell, which name frequently occurs in the parish-register. On the same wall are the monuments of James Hickson²⁸, Esq. of London, 1689; and Mary, relict of Christopher Dakins²⁹, Esq. 1741.

On the floor are the tombs of Roger Hodsdon, 1606, and Harriot, an infant daughter of Sir John Reed, Bart. 1756.

On the north wall of the vestry, (which it is probable was the Frowyk chantry,) situated at the east end of the north aisle, is a monument, with an open canopy, and an obtuse arch in memory of one of the Frowyks, whose effigies is represented in armour, with a lion at his feet. On this monument are arms of the Frowyk family, and some of their alliances³⁰, but no inscription or date.

²⁸ Arms—G. on a chevron between three pair of barley garbs in saltier O. as many tuns S. hooped of the second.—Brewers' Company.

²⁹ Arms—G. two mullets in pale O. between two flaunches A. each charged with a lion ramp. S. impaling, A. on a pile Az. three lions heads erased O. The same arms

occur also on an escutcheon of pretence.

³⁰ I. A chevron between three leopards' heads, impaling, three chevrons.—Lewknor. II. Frowyk impaling three birds.— III. Frowyk impaling, a chevron. IV. Frowyk quartering a cross moline voided throughout, between four cross crosslets.— Knowles.

On the floor are memorials of the following persons: Richard Keterich, Esq. 1621; Prudence, his wife, daughter of Henry Dyne of Haidon, in the county of Norfolk, 1602; Dame Mary Turner, daughter of Henry Ewer (no date); George Terry, Esq. 1741; Edward Terry, many years physician to the English factory at Aleppo, 1760; and Mr. Richard Maddocks, 1745.

The north aisle appears to have been rebuilt in 1526. The windows were made at the expence of certain inhabitants of the parish, whose portraits are represented in stained glass, with their names and the date abovementioned. Some of these inscriptions are mutilated; but it appears by a note in the parish register, bearing date 1621, that the first window, abutting westward, was made by Richard Walter and John Bowman; the second by the young men and maids of the parish; the third by Robert Hunt; the fourth by Thomas Francis; and the fifth by the good women of the parish. One of the windows of the nave (as it appears by the same note) was made in 1541 at the expence of Edward Jones, citizen and merchant-taylor.

On the north wall of the north aisle, is the monument of Anne, wife of Charles Rofs, 1768; in the north-east corner that of Mr. Richard Maddocks, 1750. On the floor are the tombs of Martha, daughter of Henry Ewer, 1628; Mary, relict of Daniel Luddington, 1731; and Jane Rofs, their daughter, 1765.

In the porch beneath the belfry is a tomb (with figures in brass of the deceased, his wife, six sons, and twelve daughters,) in memory of Thomas Frowyk. There is no date now to be seen, but it appears by Weever's Funeral Monuments, that Thomas Frowyk, there interred, died in 1448; and that the following inscription, which still remains on his tomb, was written by John Whethamsted, Abbot of St. Alban's³¹.

³¹ P. 592 Weever erroneously places South Mims with North Mims, the seat of the Duke of Leeds, which formerly belonged to that family.

Epitaph of
Thomas
Frowyk.

“ Qui jacet hic fratus, Thomas Frowyk vocitatus,
 “ Et moribus, et natu, gestu, victu moderatus ;
 “ Vir generosus erat, generosaque gesta colebat,
 “ Nam quod amare solent generosi plusque frequentant
 “ Aucupium volucrum, venaticumque ferarum
 “ Multum dilexit, vulpes foveis spoliavit
 “ Ac taxos³² caneis ; breviter quæcunque propinquis
 “ Intulerant dampna pro posse fugaverat ipsa :
 “ Inter eos etiam si litis cernerat unquam
 “ Accendi faculas, medians extinxerat ipsas,
 “ Fecerat et pacem ; cur nunc pacis sibi pausam
 “ Det Deus, et requiem quæ semper permanet, Amen.”

Tombs in
the church-
yard.

In the church-yard is a monument in memory of Sir John Austen, Bart.³³ three times Knight of the Shire, who died in 1742 ; and his sister, Miss Arabella Austen, who died in 1714. The tomb of Benjamin Warwick, Gent. who died in 1781, has the following inscription : “ This stone is erected by his disconsolate widow, as well to
 “ perpetuate the tender regard she bore to him, as for a caution to
 “ others to avoid the like unfortunate event by which his death was
 “ occasioned, which was by being accidentally shot near Redburne,
 “ in the county of Herts, when on a shooting party, by one of the
 “ company, who could owe the deceased no ill-will, because her hus-
 “ band and he were almost total strangers.” In the church-yard are the tombs also of Daniel Luddington, Gent. 1715 ; William Lud-
 dington, 1759 ; the Rev. William Parker, vicar, 1766 ; William
 Parker, his only son, 1767 ; Ambrose Hamond, Gent. 1769 ;
 Mary, wife of Francis (son of Ambrose,) Hamond, 1778 ; Mrs.
 Joan Vincent, 1794 ; and William Hemmings, Lieutenant in the
 Navy, 1794.

³² Badgers.

three birds O.—Austen. 2 & 3. O. a lion ramp.

³³ Arms—1 & 4. Az. a chevron between S. over all a bend gobony A. & G.—Forset.

The rectory of South Mims was given by Geoffrey de Mandeville Earl of Essex, to the Abbot and Convent of Walden³⁴. After the dissolution of religious houses it was granted by Henry VIII. (anno 1539,) to Thomas Lord Audley³⁵. Before the year 1546 it became the property of William Staunford, Esq. who by an indenture of that date, aliened it to Lord Wriothesley³⁶. The same year the King granted it to John Voysey, or Harman, Bishop of Exeter³⁷. In 1547 this rectory was conveyed by Richard Sampson Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, to Thomas Fisher, who in 1549, procured a confirmation from the Crown³⁸. The next year he demised it to William Clarke for sixty years³⁹. In 1552 the fee of this rectory being vested in Sir William Cavendish, he exchanged it with the King for other estates⁴⁰. In 1558 Sir Thomas Pope, then proprietor of the rectory, procured an exemplification of Lord Audley's grant⁴¹. Queen Elizabeth (it being again vested in the Crown,) demised it in 1576 for twenty-one years, at the rent of 21l. 1s. 6d. to James Conyers, he undertaking to disprove the validity of former leases⁴². In 1606 King James granted the rectory of South Mims to William Harrison, Thomas Bulbeck, and their heirs⁴³. It has for a considerable time been united to the manor, and is now the property of the Marquis of Salisbury.

In the old *valors* this rectory is rated at 22 marks⁴⁴; in 1548 it was valued at 20l.⁴⁵; in 1650 at 114l. Steven Ewer was then lessee at the reserved rent of 60l.⁴⁶

³⁴ Dugdale's Monast. vol. i. p. 459.

³⁵ Pat. 30 Hen. VIII. pt. 5. May 14.

³⁶ Pat. 37 Hen. VIII. pt. 8. April 29.

³⁷ Records in the Augmentation Office.

³⁸ Pat. 3 Edw. VI. pt. 6. April 18.—
Chantry Roll in the Augmentation Office,
bearing date 1548, describes the rectory of
South Mims as being then the property of
the Bishop of Exeter.

³⁹ See the lease to Conyers.

⁴⁰ Records in the Augmentation Office.

⁴¹ Pat. 4 & 5 P. & M. pt. 14. June 29.

⁴² Records in the Augmentation Office.

⁴³ Pat. 4 Jac. pt. 8. Feb. 11.

⁴⁴ See Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

⁴⁵ Chantry Roll.

⁴⁶ Parliamentary Surveys in the Arch-
bishop's Library at Lambeth.

Advowson. The Advowson of the vicarage became separated from the rectory before the year 1618⁴⁸. It was then vested in the family of Marsh, and continued to be their property till about the beginning of the present century⁴⁹, when it was purchased by William Parker, Esq. grandfather of William Parker Hamond, Esq. the present proprietor.

Vicarage. The vicarage, which is in the diocese of London, and in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, is rated in the King's books at 12l. 3s. 4d.; in 1650 it was valued at 30l.⁵⁰

The present vicar is Peter Ashton Hamond, M.A. instituted in 1790, on the resignation of the Rev. John Heathfield.

Frowyk's chantry. There was a chantry in the church of South Mims, founded about the year 1448, for Thomas Frowyk, and Elizabeth his wife, and endowed with a house and lands of considerable value. This estate was granted by Henry VIII. in 1547 to his physician, Walter Cromer, or Abercromer, subject to a rent of 16s.⁵¹ In 1561 Thomas Abercromer had the Queen's licence to convey the chantry, with three messuages, 200 acres of arable land, 50 of meadow, 200 of pasture, and 80 of wood, in South Mims, to Thomas Blackwell, his heirs, and assigns⁵². I cannot find who is the present proprietor of these chantry lands.

Meeting-houses. There is a Quakers' meeting-house in this parish, now deserted; a chapel for the independents, lately built; and a methodists' meeting-house near the town of Barnet.

Parish register. The register of baptisms, burials, and marriages commences in 1558.

⁴⁸ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 728.

⁴⁹ Mr. Parker was in possession in the year 1712. From the information of Mr. Hamond.

⁵⁰ Parliamentary Surveys at Lambeth.

⁵¹ Records in the Augmentation Office.

⁵² Pat. 3 Eliz. pt. 13. June 2.

		Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.	
1580-9	—	$21\frac{1}{5}$	—	$10\frac{7}{8}$	Compara- tive state of population.
1630-9	—	$27\frac{9}{10}$	—	$32\frac{3}{5}$	
1680-9	—	imperfect	—	$28\frac{9}{10}$	
1730-9	—	$43\frac{2}{3}$	—	$36\frac{1}{2}$	
1780-9	—	33	—	$40\frac{2}{3}$	
1790-4	—	$37\frac{4}{5}$	—	$36\frac{1}{5}$	
1795-9	—	$35\frac{4}{5}$	—	$36\frac{4}{5}$	

In 1548 the number of *houflynng* people in this parifh was 340⁵³. Within the laft 50 years the population feems to have diminished, but the decrease of baptifms is in this parifh no certain criterion, fince many of the parifhioners whose houfes lie contiguous to Hadley and Barnet, being fo far diftant from their own church have their children baptized in thofe parifhes. The prefent number of houfes is about 230; that of inhabitants about 970.

In 1603 there were 32 burials; in 1624, 52; in 1625, 54. In 1665 the names of feven perfons only are entered; of thofe who died of the plague there is no mention, excepting in the following extraordinary note: “ befides above 100 more who died of the plague “ the fame year.” Plague
years.

Extracts from the Register.

“ Sir Richard Gamon, and Mary Grig, married Dec. 23, 1646.”

“ Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Hook, and Dame Elizabeth, “ baptized Sept. 1, 1667.”

“ Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Marfh, buried March 18, “ 1668-9; the fon of Sir Thomas Marfh, and Anne, buried Auguft “ 11, 1669; Sir Thomas Marfh, Dec. 31, 1677; the Lady Anne “ Marfh, buried May 23, 1678.” Family of
Marfh.

⁵³ Chantry Roll in the Augmentation Office.—See p. 5. note 9.

“ The

“ The Hon. Edward Keppel, buried June 14, 1745 ;” a younger son of William Anne Earl of Albemarle, who then lived at Derhams. He died at the age of nine years.

Hickson's
alms-houses.

James Hickson, Esq. who died in 1689, having in his lifetime built a set of six alms-houses for poor widows, at Dancer's-Hill in this parish, by his last will, bearing date Feb. 16, 1686-7, bequeathed the manor of Willlots (already described ⁵⁵;) to the Brewers' Company in trust, for their endowment, directing that a pension of 4l. per annum should be allowed to each widow, with a load of fire-wood ; and every other year a gown ; the remainder of the income being appropriated to keep the houses in repair. The women are now allowed 1l. per annum in lieu of the fire-wood.

Howkins's
alms-houses.

The alms-houses adjoining to the church-yard were built for five poor widows, by John Howkins, Esq. and endowed with 20s. per annum issuing out of Wrotham Park, the seat of George Byng, Esq.

There is no endowed school, but the children of the poor are taught by a voluntary subscription of the inhabitants.

Other bene-
factions.

Mr. Paul Jervis, who died in 1718, gave 20s. per annum to the vicar, for a sermon on Christmas eve, and 40s. to be distributed in bread among such poor persons as shall attend divine service on that day.

Mr. Ewer gave 10s. per annum to the vicar for a sermon on Good Friday, charged on a house, now the Black Horse.

The Chantry Roll in the Augmentation Office, which bears date 1548, speaks of 12 acres of land belonging to the church, the gift of some person then unknown.

⁵⁵ See p. 228.

S T A I N E S.

IN ancient records this place is called *Stana*, which is the Saxon Etymology. word for a stone. The name of *Stana* was common to many places in the kingdom, most of which are now called Stone. Camden supposes this place to have derived its name from a boundary stone in the river marking the jurisdiction of the city of London'. The modern way of spelling the name is Staines.

Staines is a market-town in the hundred of Spelthorne, situated Situation. on the banks of the Thames, sixteen miles from London, on the great western road. The parish is bounded by Stanwell on the north, Boundaries. by Ashford on the east, Laleham on the south, and by the River Thames on the west. It contains 748 acres and 16 perches of cultivated land, of which 666 acres 1 rood 20 perches are arable². The soil is principally black mould, covering a stratum of loam; Soil. in some parts gravel prevails.

This parish is assessed the sum of 460l. 15s. 9d. to the land-tax, Land-tax. which is at the rate of about two shillings in the pound.

The town of Staines is governed by two constables and four head-boroughs. The market is on Fridays. In the year 1228 an annual Market and Fair. fair at this place was granted to the Abbot and Convent of West-

¹ Gough's Camden, vol. ii. p. 2.

² From the information of J. N. Couffinaker, Esq.

minster, to be held on the morrow of Ascension-day, and the three following days³.

The Bridge.

Staines bridge appears to have been one of the most ancient in the county: three oaks out of Windsor-forest were granted by the Crown for its repair in 1262⁴. Various grants of pontage, or a temporary toll to defray the expence of repairs, were made from time to time, as appears by records at the Tower⁵.

In 1509 an act of parliament passed, by which the Chancellor of England, or the Lord Keeper for the time being, was authorised to depute certain persons of the town of Staines to receive such tolls as had aforetime been accustomed to be paid, and employ them in repairing the bridge. Another act passed in the year 1597, empowering the Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, to appoint two persons of Staines, and two of Egham, to receive tolls as aforefaid for the repairs of Staines bridge and Egham caufeway. In 1791 an act passed appointing commissioners for the purpose of building a new bridge; under this act, certain tolls are allowed to be taken, on which the money raised for building the bridge is charged. In pursuance of this act a stone bridge of three arches was begun in the month of August 1792, and opened in the month of March 1797; but in consequence of one of the piers having sunk, two of the arches are now taken down for the purpose of being rebuilt.

The river Colne falls into the Thames near Staines church.

Dr. Stukeley supposes a Roman road, which he calls the *Via Trinobantica*, to have passed through Staines.

³ Cart. 12 Hen. III. m. 8.

⁴ Cl. 46 Hen. III. m. 12.

⁵ Pat. 22 Edw. I. m. 10. Pat. 18 Edw. II. pt. 2. m. 5. Ech. 24 Edw. III. No. 51. Pat. 37 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 26. Pat. 45 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 24. Pat. 11 Rich. II. pt. 1. m. 13. Pat. 4 Hen. IV.

pt. 2. m. 26. Pat. 7 Hen. IV. pt. 2. m. 35. Pat. 9 Hen. IV. pt. 2. m. 24. Pat. 5 Hen. V. m. 5. Pat. 9 Hen. V. pt. 2. m. 6. Pat. 1 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 15. Pat. 6 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 31. Pat. 7 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 13. Pat. 13 Hen. VI. m. 19. Pat. 15 Hen. VI. m. 5. Pat. 34 Hen. VI. m. 23.

Staines forest, which according to Camden⁶, extended from this town to Hounslow, was diswarrened and disforested by the King's charter in 1227⁷.

Weever mentions a priory at this town, founded by Ralph de Stafford. The priory he describes was at Stone, in Staffordshire, in ancient records called Stane. Speed has fallen into the same error⁸.

The manor of Staines was given, or confirmed to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster by Edward the Confessor, in 1066⁹. It is thus described in the survey of Domesday:—"The Abbot of St. Peter holds the manor of Stanes, which is rated at 19 hides. The land is 24 carucates. Eleven hides belong to the demesne, on which are 13 ploughs. The villans have eleven ploughs. There are three villans who hold half a hide each; four who have a hide between them; eight who have half a virgate each; 36 bordars who have three hides between them; a villan who has one virgate; four bordars who have between them 40 acres; ten bordars who have five acres each; five cottars who have four acres each; eight bordars who have a virgate between them; and four cottars who have nine acres. There are 12 slaves, and 46 burgessees, who pay rents amounting to 40s. per annum. There are six mills yielding 64s. and one wear which yields 6s. 8d. and more. There is pannage for 30 hogs, and two acres of vineyard. To this manor belong four berewicks, or hamlets, which belonged to it in the reign of King Edward (the Confessor). The total value is 35l. per annum. In King Edward's time it was 40l. This manor is parcel of the ancient demesnes of the church of St. Peter." Christian, wife of Robert de Pynkney, who died in 1276, was seized of the custody of the manor of Staines, which had been before that

⁶ Gough's Camden, vol. ii. p. 3.

⁸ Funeral Monuments, p. 530. and Speed's

⁷ Cart. 11 Hen. III. m. 5. and Cl. 11 History, p. 814.

Hen. III. m. 4.

⁹ Dugdale's Monasticum, vol. i. p. 61.

time enjoyed by Thomas de Pynkney and by Henry de Pynkney. After the decease of the said Christian, the reversion was vested in Thomas de Arderne⁹. Upon the dissolution of religious houses this manor, then valued at 33 l. 18 s. 10 d. per annum¹⁰, became vested in the Crown. It was granted by James the First in 1613 to Thomas Lord Knyvet¹¹. In 1629 Thomas Knyvet, Esq. conveyed it to Sir Francis Leigh¹², from whose family it passed in 1669 to Sir William Drake. In 1678 it was purchased of Sir William Drake by Richard Tayler, Esq.¹³ and is now in the possession of Mrs. Tayler, relict of the late Richard Tayler, Esq.

Andrew de Guildford, who died in 1351, held 60 acres of land, and 40 s. rent in Staines, under Richard de Lovel, the reversion of which, on the death of the said Richard was vested in Muriella, wife of Richard Seymour, cousin and heir of Richard de Lovel¹⁴. William Wortham, who died in 1424, held for the term of his life the manor of Grovebarnys, in this parish, by lease from Sir Richard de Santo Mauro, (Seymour) sen. the reversion of which was found by the inquisition then taken, to belong to Alice, wife of Sir William Zouch, (Lord Zouch of Harringworth,) daughter of Sir Richard de St. Maur, jun. (being then 14 years of age). It was valued at 45 s. per annum¹⁵. William Lord Zouch, (son of the said Alice,) died seized of this manor in 1469; John Le Zouch his son and heir, being then eight years of age¹⁶. After this period I find nothing of it upon record. It appears from deeds¹⁷ in the possession of the present proprietor, that William Knowles sold the manor of Grovebarnes, in 1634, to James Chapman, by whom it was aliened in

Manor of
Grove-
barnes.

⁹ Esch. 4 Edw. I. No. 76.

¹⁰ Rental of manors, 36 Hen. VIII. Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 701.

¹¹ Pat. 11 Jac. pt. 21. Dec. 22. No. 10.

¹² Pat. 5 Car. pt. 30. April 1. No. 15.

¹³ From the information of J. Barber, Esq.

¹⁴ Esch. 25 Edw. III. No. 63.

¹⁵ Esch. 2 Hen. VI. No. 6.

¹⁶ Esch. 8 Edw. IV. No. 53.

¹⁷ From which the above information was obligingly communicated by Mr. Burnett's nephew, Samuel Plaisted, Esq. of Hatton Garden.

1639 to Thomas Fauconberge. In 1700 Thomas Fauconberge, his grandson, conveyed it to Thomas Frafer, Gent. who in 1720 sold it to John Rooper, Esq.; Godolphin Rooper, his son, aliened it in 1753 to William Pearson, who died in 1764. In 1775 this manor was purchased of his representatives, by Thomas Burnett of Laleham, father of Thomas Burnett, Esq. the present proprietor.

Sir Nicholas Brembre, who was attainted and executed in the reign of Richard the Second, held for life certain lands, rents, &c. in Staines, Yeveney, and Stanwell, the reversion of which was vested in Thomas Bere, who had assigned his reversionary interest to Thomas Walyngton, by whom it had been again assigned to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster. These lands were confirmed to the Convent by the King in 1397¹⁸. It seems probable, that this was the same estate which was called afterwards the manor of Yeveney, Yeovney, or Iveney, which manor having been parcel of the possessions of the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, came into the hands of the Crown, and was granted to the Dean and Chapter, who for many years appear to have kept it in their own hands. The family of Dolben were lessees under the Dean and Chapter as early as the year 1667¹⁹. The lease was purchased of Sir William Dolben, Bart. in 1775 or 1776, by the late William Gill, Esq. Alderman of London, and is now vested in his widow.

Manor of
Yeveney or
Iveney.

Richard Rook in the year 1366, gave to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster 56 acres of arable land, and 4 acres of meadow in Staines and Laleham²⁰.

Edmund de Wastell, vicar of Heston, anno 1366, gave a mill, 34 acres of land, and 5s. rent in Staines and Stanwell to the priory of Hounslow²¹.

¹⁸ Pat. 20 Rich. II. pt. 2. m. 1.

¹⁹ Court Rolls of the manor, communicated by Mrs. Gill.

²⁰ Esch. 40 Edw. III. No. 20. second

numbering.

²¹ Esch. 40 Edw. III. No. 51. second numbering.

Parish
Church.

The parish-church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, stands about a quarter of a mile west of the town. It is a gothic structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and north aisle, separated by circular columns and pointed arches. The door of the chancel is of Saxon architecture, and one of the windows is of the lancet form. The nave has been in part rebuilt with brick. At the west end is a square embattled tower, built in 1631 by Inigo Jones, as appears by an inscription on the south side. The font is square; its sides are ornamented with plain circular arches.

Monuments.

On the east wall of the chancel is a monument in memory of Thomas Eyre²², (son of Stephen Eyre, Gent. of Hartlebury in Worcestershire,) 1713; and the Rev. Joseph Eyre, who died the same year. On the floor are the tombs of Anne, wife of Samuel Vicars, vicar of Staines, (daughter of John Monger, Gent.) 1681; John Chafe, Esq. apothecary to the Queen, 1690; Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Thomas Some, D.D. Canon of Windfor, 1683; Thomas Heames, Gent. 1706; and Tillam Hammond, 1724.

On the north wall of the nave is the monument of Charlotte, wife of Samuel Hartley, Esq.²³ 1785; on the floor are the tombs of Mr. John Royle, 1741; Mrs. Rebecca Taylor, his mother, aged 95, 1743. She was wife first of Timothy Royle, and afterwards of John Taylor.

In the north aisle is a handsome monument of various kinds of marble, with a sarcophagus and medallions of the deceased, in memory of Henry Barham, Esq. who died in 1746; and Elizabeth, his widow, (daughter of Samuel Smith, Esq.) who had been first married to John Foster, Esq. of Jamaica, 1756.

Rectory.

The rectory of Staines, which had been appropriated to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, became vested in the Crown on

²² Arms—A. on a chevron S. three quarters foils O. impaling, Per chevron G. & Erm. two wolves' heads erased O.

²³ Arms—A. on a cross Az. four cinquefoils O. in the first quarter a martlet S. impaling Eyre.

the dissolution of religious houses; and was granted in 1601 to Guy Godolphin and John Smyth²⁴. In 1603 Godolphin sold his interest in the grant to Smyth, who in the same year conveyed the rectory to Ury, or Uriah Babington. In 1625 William Babington, his son, alienated it to William Stydolph, and Stydolph in 1631 to Thomas Bartholomew, whose descendant, of the same name, in 1725 sold it to John de Couffmaker, grandfather of John Newman Couffmaker, Esq. and Lanoy Richard Couffmaker, Esq. the present joint proprietors.

In the old *valors* this rectory was rated at 70 marks, including the chapelries of Laleham and Ashford²⁵. In 1650 the parsonage of Staines was valued at about 80l. per annum²⁶.

The vicarage of Staines, which is in the diocese of London, and in the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, was endowed in the time of William (Courtney or Grey) Bishop of London, with the demesne lands of the rectory, (discharged of tithes to the rector,) and with all the small tithes in Staines and its chapelries, to which chapelries (Teddington excepted, the patronage of which was reserved to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster,) the vicar of Staines was to present fit curates, removeable at pleasure²⁷. The demesne lands thus granted to the vicar, are described in a terrier bearing date 1610, to consist of 54 acres²⁸; of which in 1650, 24 were meadow, and 30 arable: the vicarage was then valued at 80l. per annum²⁹. It is rated in the old *valors* at 12 marks³⁰; in the King's books at 12 l. 13 s. 4 d. Vicarage.

The patronage of this vicarage has been in the Crown since the dissolution of religious houses, excepting during Cromwell's usurpa- Advowson.

²⁴ The alienations of this rectory are taken from an abstract of the title, obligingly communicated by J. N. Couffmaker, Esq.

²⁵ See Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

²⁶ Parliamentary Surveys in the Arch-

bishop's library at Lambeth.

²⁷ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 732.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Parliamentary Surveys.

³⁰ See Harl. MSS. No. 60.

tion,

tion, when Gabriel Price was presented (anno 1654) by the keepers of the liberties of England³¹.

The present vicar is the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, M. A. instituted in 1798, on the cession of Alexander Crombholme, M. A.

Yeveney
chapel.

In the endowment of the vicarage of Staines, Yeveney is mentioned among the chapelries to which the vicar was to present. The chapel at this hamlet has been long ago dilapidated.

Guild of the
Virgin
Mary.

In the year 1456 a licence was granted to John Lord Berners, Sir John Wenlock, and other parishioners of Staines, to found a guild or fraternity in honour of God and the Virgin Mary, in the chapel of the Holy Cross, in the church of Staines, which guild should consist of two wardens and a certain number of brethren and sisters, who were incorporated by the King's letters patent of that date³². The lands belonging to this guild were valued in 1548 at 11 l. 17 s. 6 d. per annum, including 6s. 8d. for a chamber, called the chantry priest's chamber³³. These lands paid quit-rents to the manors of Grovebarnes and Iveney Court.

Meeting-
houses.

The Quakers have a meeting-house in this town; there is another belonging to the Anabaptists, and a third to the Methodists.

Parish
register.

The register of baptisms, burials, and marriages in this parish commences in 1538, but at various periods it is very imperfect.

³¹ Proceedings of the Committees, in the Archbishop's Library at Lambeth, vol. xxxiii. pt. 3. p. 15.

³² Pat. 34 Hen. VI. m. 12.

³³ Chantry Roll in the Augmentation Office.

	Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.		
1540-9	—	$13\frac{3}{5}$	—	$11\frac{3}{10}$	Comparative state of population.
1580-9	—	8	—	imperfect	
1630-9	—	$9\frac{1}{5}$	—	$8\frac{1}{10}$	
1680-9	—	$8\frac{4}{5}$	—	imperfect	
1730-9	—	34	—		
1731-9	—		—	$31\frac{2}{3}$	
1780-9	—	$42\frac{1}{4}$	—	$44\frac{2}{5}$	
1790-4	—	$48\frac{3}{5}$	—	$42\frac{1}{5}$	
1795-9	—	$48\frac{3}{5}$	—	$40\frac{1}{5}$	

In 1548 the number of *houfing* people in this parish was 400³⁴. The present number of houfes is about 270³⁵; of inhabitants about 1500.

In 1603 only three burials are entered; in 1625, 6; in 1665, 10. Plague years. No mention is made of the plague in either year, and it seems as if this town, though a great thoroughfare, and fo near London, wholly efcaped that calamity.

Extracts from the Register.

“ Sir William Lukenor, buried Oct. 10, 1545.”

“ Anne Foy, buried Dec. 7.

“ Mrs. Terfill and two children,

“ Mr. Colman,

“ Mr. Lawrence,

} buried Dec. 8.

Fatal accident.

“ All thefe, and one more, carried into Hampshire, were drowned at New Year’s bridge, in the parish of Staines, Dec. 5, 1768, being paffengers in the Exeter coach.”

“ Mary Bradshaw, aged 90 years, buried Jan. 12, 1771.”

³⁴ Chantry Roll in the Augmentation Office.—See p. 5. note 9. Pennington, curate of Staines, to whom I am indebted for other particulars relating

³⁵ From the information of the Rev. Mr. to this parish.

“ Buried

“ Buried March 25, 1791, a man unknown, of some parish in
 “ Cambridge, whose death was occasioned and hastened by the im-
 “ proper treatment of William Seymour, farmer of the poor, for
 “ which a bill was found against him, and he confined in Newgate a
 “ year and a day.”

“ Edmundus Henricus Stephanus Viçturnius, the son of Marc
 “ Etienne Gabriel, Prince de Bouveau, and of the Holy Roman
 “ Empire; and of Nathalie Henriette Viçturnienne de Mortemart,
 “ was born Oct. 13, 1794.—Robert Pope—accoucheur.”

Benefac-
 tions.

Mr. William Gillet in 1625 gave 4l. per annum for the education
 of poor children of this parish.

Nathaniel Loan, by his will bearing date 1625, gave 12d. a week,
 to be distributed in bread among the poor. Mr. Thomas Heames by
 his will bearing date 1705, gave 2s. a week for the same purpose.

Mr. John Arwood in 1681, gave 1l. per annum to the poor of this
 parish; Mr. William Steers in 1701, the same sum.

S T A N W E L L.

THE name of this place has undergone no alteration in the Etymology. mode of spelling, except from redundancy of letters, for many centuries. Stanwell, in the Saxon language, is literally the stone well.

Stanwell lies in the hundred of Spelthorne, about two miles from Situation. Staines, two from the Bath road, and 15 from London. The parish is bounded by East Bedfont on the east; by Staines on the south- Boundaries. west; on the west and north-west by the river Colne, which separates it from Horton, Iver, and Langley, in Buckinghamshire; and on the north and north-east by Harmondsworth. It contains (exclusive of roads, &c.) 3810 acres of land, of which about three-fourths are arable, the remainder meadow and pasture. About 360 acres of common, being a part of Hounslow-heath, were inclosed a few years ago pursuant to an act of parliament passed for that purpose, and are included in the above account. The soil is various; sand, gravel, loam, Soil. and in the north-west part of the parish a black moor.

This parish pays the sum of 509l. 18s. to the land-tax, which is Land-tax. at the rate of about 1s. 6d. in the pound.

The manor of Stanwell is thus described in the survey of Domesday:—"Walter Fitzother holds the manor of Stanwell, which is Manor. rated at 15 hides. The land is 10 carucates. There are three hides in demesne, on which are three ploughs. The frecholders and villans have 10 ploughs. There is one villan who holds a
K k " hide;

“ hide ; eight villans who have half a hide each, ten villans who
 “ have a virgate each ; eight who have half a virgate each ; four
 “ bordars who have between them 28 acres ; there are two cottars,
 “ and eight flaves. Two knights hold two hides and a half, and
 “ under them there are six bordars. There are four mills, yielding
 “ 70s. rent, and 375 eels : three wears which produce 1000 eels.
 “ The meadow is equal to 12 carucates. There is pasture for the
 “ cattle of the manor, and pannage for 100 hogs. The whole value
 “ is 14l. When entered upon by the present owner it was 6l. In
 “ the reign of Edward the Confessor 14l. It was then the property of
 “ Azor, a domestic servant of the King.” William, the eldest son of
 Walter Fitzother, being warden of Windsor castle, assumed the
 name of Windsor. His son, William de Windsor, procured from
 Henry the Second a confirmation of all the lands which had be-
 longed to Walter Fitzother, his grandfather¹. This William de
 Windsor died about the year 1194, leaving two sons, Walter and
 William, who divided between them the barony of Windsor². The
 manor of Stanwell fell to the share of William, who died seised of it
 about the year 1275 ; and it continued in the Windsor family³ till
 the year 1543, when King Henry VIII. having been advised to dis-
 pose of the monastic lands by gift, or exchange, to the principal
 nobility and gentry, thought fit to make an exchange of this fort
 with Andrews Lord Windsor. To this purpose he sent a message that
 he would dine with him at Stanwell, where a magnificent entertain-

¹ Collins's Peerage, edit. 1768, vol. iv. p. 43.

² Ibid. p. 44.

³ William de Windsor died seised of it in 1279, Esch. 7 Edw. I. No. 23 ; — Sir Richard de Windsor in 1326, Esch. 19 Edw. II. No. 54 ; Joan wife of Richard, in 1328, Esch. 2 Edw. III. No. 17 ; Richard de Windsor, about 1367—See Cl. 41 Edw. III. m. 9 ; Sir James de Windsor in 1370,

Esch. 44 Edw. III. No. 67 ; Sir Miles de Windsor in 1387, Esch. 10 Rich. II. No. 46 ; Alice, his widow, in 1395, Esch. 18 Rich. II. No. 51 ; Brian de Windsor before 1399.—See a recital in Esch. 9 Hen. V. No. 45 ; Richard de Windsor in 1428, Esch. 6 Hen. VI. No. 46 ; Miles de Windsor in 1452, Esch. 30 Hen. VI. No. 11 ; Thomas Windsor, Esq. in 1485—Collins, vol. iv. p. 62.

ment was accordingly provided. The King then informed him that he liked his place so well, that he was resolved to have it, though not without a beneficial exchange. Lord Windfor made answer, that he hoped his Highness was not in earnest, since Stanwell had been the seat of his ancestors for so many generations; the King with a stern countenance replied, that it must be, commanding him on his allegiance to repair to the Attorney General, and settle the business without delay. The Attorney General showed him a conveyance, ready prepared, of Bordesley Abbey, in the county of Worcester, with all its lands and appurtenances, in exchange for the manor of Stanwell. Being constrained, through dread of the King's displeasure, to accept of the exchange, he conveyed this manor to his Majesty⁴, being commanded to quit Stanwell immediately, though he had laid in his Christmas provisions for the keeping of his wonted hospitality there, all which he left in the house, saying they should not find it bare Stanwell⁵. Edward the Sixth having granted a lease of the capital messuage and site of the manor of Stanwell, with the demesne lands, in the tenure of Sir Philip Hobby, to Sir Thomas Paston for 50 years, at the rent of 39l. 6s. 8d., Queen Elizabeth in 1587 granted a renewed lease to Edward Fitzgarret, or Fitzgerald, for 30 years, commencing at the expiration of the above mentioned term⁶. Certain lands, parcel of the manor, were demised in 1573 to Christopher Edmunds, at the rent of 9l. 8d. and other lands to Robert Cole, *alias* Plume, for 21 years in 1581⁷. King James in 1603, granted to Sir Thomas Knyvet the site of the manor, and the demesne lands of Stanwell⁸; and in 1613 he granted him (being then Lord Knyvet), the manor, and various other premises, subject

⁴ The deed of exchange is in the Augmentation Office, bearing date March 14, 33 Hen. VIII.

⁵ Collins, vol. iv. p. 68.—on the authority of Sir William Dugdale, who had it

from the mouth of Thomas Lord Windfor.

⁶ Pat. 30 Eliz. pt. 15. Feb. 1.

⁷ Leases in the Augmentation Office.

⁸ Pat. 1 Jac. pt. 23. Aug. 5.

to a fee-farm rent of 100l.⁹ The Lady Mary, daughter of James I. was placed under the care of Lord Knyvet, and died at Stanwell in 1607¹⁰. Lord Knyvet died in 1622, having settled this manor in moieties upon his great nephew John Cary, and his great niece Elizabeth Leigh. John Cary was son of Sir Philip Cary, which Sir Philip was son of Sir Edward Cary by his wife Catherine, Dowager Lady Paget, and sister of Lord Knyvet. Elizabeth Leigh was daughter of Sir Francis, and Dame Christian his wife, which Christian was daughter of Lady Thynne, another sister of Lord Knyvet. An award in Chancery after the death of Lord Knyvet, determined that if John Cary and Elizabeth Leigh should intermarry, which was much wished by their friends, this manor should be settled on them and their heirs; otherwise that it should remain in moieties. It appears that Elizabeth Leigh married Sir Humphrey Tracye, Bart. of Stanway, in Gloucestershire. In 1678 John Cary being then still living, a deed of partition was executed, by which he became sole proprietor of the manor of Stanwell. By his will, bearing date 1686, he bequeathed his estates for life to his great niece, Elizabeth (only surviving daughter of George Lord Willoughby of Parham, son of William Lord Willoughby, by Anne daughter of Sir Philip Cary,) provided that she should within three years after his decease marry Lord Guildford, with remainder to her issue-male by him; in failure of which condition to the Falkland family. Elizabeth Willoughby married the Hon. James Bertie; but a decree of the House of Lords in 1697, determined in favour of her life-interest in this manor, adjudging the reversion to be vested in Lucius Henry Lord Falkland. Mrs. Bertie died in 1715; and in 1720 Lord Falkland sold the

⁹ Pat. 11 Jac. pt. 11. March 22. The descent of the manor from this period is taken from title deeds obligingly communicated by James Graham, Esq. with permission of Sir William Gibbons. The fee-farm

rent is now payable to the Earl of Sandwich.

¹⁰ Lodge's Illustrations of British History, &c. vol. iii. p. 203.

manor of Stanwell to John Earl of Dunmore, who died in 1752. It was purchased of his trustees in 1754, by John Gibbons, Esq. (afterwards Sir John Gibbons, Bart. and K. B.) father of Sir William Gibbons, Bart. the present proprietor.

In the deed of exchange between Henry VIII. and Lord Windfor, the manor of Stanwell is described as extending into the counties of Bucks, Berks, Surrey, and Hants. The parishes are enumerated in the deed¹¹.

The inquisition taken after the death of William de Windfor in 1279, describes the value of this manor thus: 90 acres of land worth 6d. an acre; 34 acres of moor land, worth 4d. an acre; 55 acres of meadow, worth 12d. an acre; 6 acres and a half of wood, which, with the curtilage of the manor, are valued at 2s.; the rents of assize at 11l. 15s. 5d.; the labour due from the tenants, and the manerial profits, are valued at 33s. 6d. The manor was held of the King by the rent of 16s. 8d. and the ward of Windfor castle once in 40 days.

The survey of Domesday thus describes the manor of West Bedfont, in this parish: “ Walter de Mucedent holds the manor of “ Bedfont under Walter Fitzother., It is taxed at eight hides. The “ land is four carucates. There is one plough on the demesne “ lands, and the villans employ three. There are two villans who “ hold four hides; two others who have two virgates; two who “ have one virgate, and one bordar who has five acres. The “ priest has one virgate; there is a cottar who has five acres, “ and there are two slaves. The meadow-land is equal to two “ oxgangs, and there is pasture for the cattle of the manor. The “ whole value is 3l.; in the reign of King Edward (the Confessor) “ it was 6l. It was then divided into two manors of four hides “ each; one held by Brithmar, a servant of Earl Harold, who could

Manor of
West Bed-
font.

¹¹ See the deed in the Augmentation Office.

“ alienate

“ alienate at pleasure; the other by two socmen, servants of Azor, “ who could not dispose of it without his leave.” In the year 1235 James, son of William de Haverhull, granted to Andrew Bukerell his homage and service of the whole manor of West Bedfont, in the county of Middlesex, and whatsoever right the same James had or could have in the said manor: this was confirmed by the King’s charter¹². Andrew Bukerell, son of Andrew above mentioned, gave this manor to the Prior of New Place¹³, who held it under Brian de Windsor, at the death of the said Brian in 1399¹⁴. In the year 1415 this manor was vested in the Abbot and Convent of Chertsey, who by their deed of that date, exchanged it with Richard de Windsor for the rectory and advowson of Stanwell¹⁵. The said Richard de Windsor died in 1428 seised of the manor of West Bedfont, then valued at 40s. per annum¹⁶. This manor was included in the exchange between Andrews Lord Windsor and the King. In 1570, being then described as the manor of West Bedfont, *alias* Bedfont Court, parcel of the manor of Stanwell, it was demised to William Spark for 21 years¹⁷. I find no subsequent mention of this manor; it appears to have merged in that of Stanwell, which extends over the hamlet of West Bedfont.

Manor of
Shipcotts or
Hamonds.

John de Tytchburn held the manor of Shipcote (called in other records Hamondys,) under Richard de Windsor in 1421¹⁸. Nicholas Tichborne, who died in 1556, was seised of the manor of Hamons, otherwise Shipcotts, near Staines; Francis his son and heir, being then twenty-five years of age¹⁹. The said Francis died in 1563 seised of this manor, 6 messuages, 6 tofts, 400 acres of arable land; 60 of

¹² Cart. 19 Hen. III. m. 15.

¹³ Dugdale’s Monast. vol. ii. p. 248.

¹⁴ See recital in Esch. 9 Hen. V.

¹⁵ See Pat. 3 Hen. V. pt. 1. m. 16. and 19. Cl. 9 Hen. V. m. 4. and Esch. 9 Hen. V. No. 45.

¹⁶ See Esch. 6 Hen. VI. No. 46.

¹⁷ Leafes in the Augmentation Office.

¹⁸ See Esch. 9 Hen. V. No. 45. (Post ob. R. de Windsor,) and Esch. 6 Hen. VI. No. 46. (Post ob. Mil. de Windsor).

¹⁹ Cole’s Esch. Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 760.

meadow, 100 of pasture, 50 of wood, and 3l. rents in Staines and Stanwell, held under the Crown as of the manor of Stanwell; Juliana his sister, (thirty-four years of age,) the wife of Thomas Crofswell being his heir²⁰. The manor of Hammonds continued in the family of Tichborne, or Tichbourn, till 1638, when it was conveyed by Sir Richard Tichbourn, Bart. to John Hyde, who had at that time a mortgage upon it. After passing through the hands of various mortgagees, it became the property of John Maculloch, Esq. who, in 1735, conveyed it to John Earl of Dunmore. It was purchased in 1754 of the trustees acting under the Earl's will, by John Gibbons, Esq. afterwards Sir John Gibbons, Bart. and K. B. father of Sir William Gibbons, Bart. the present proprietor.

Lands in Stanwell were held by William de la Poyle in the year 1267²¹. William de Langele conveyed the manor of Poyle, or de la Poyle, in this parish, to John de la Poyle, Isabel his wife, and their heirs. John de la Poyle died in 1318, having demised this manor, (after the death of his wife,) to Richard de Waledon for life. The reversionary interest, after the death of the said Richard, who was then living, was vested in Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of John de la Poyle, twenty-four years of age at the time of her father's death²². This manor was then valued at 5l. 14s. 4d. per annum. It continued in the family of De la Poyle for several generations. Sir Thomas De la Poyle died seised of it in 1424²³. In 1452 this manor was the property of John Geynesford, Esq. who held it under the Windfors by the service of half a Knight's fee, and the payment of 4s. 9d. every 24 weeks²⁴. In 1481 it was conveyed

Manor of
Poyle.

²⁰ Cole's Esch. Harl. MSS. Brit Mus. No. 758. The remainder of the descent of this manor is taken from title-deeds, obligingly communicated by James Graham, Esq. with Sir William Gibbons's permission.

²¹ See Cl. 51 Hen. III. m. 10. d.

²² Esch. 11 Edw. III. No. 17.

²³ Esch. 2 Hen. VI. No. 26.

²⁴ Esch. 30 Hen. VI. No. 11. (post ob. M. de Windfor).

to John Catefby and others²⁶. In 1543 it was vested in the Windfor family, and was included in the exchange between Andrews Lord Windfor and Henry VIII. The site was demised in 1575 to Robert Holmes for 21 years, at the rent of 11l. 3s. 4d.; and in 1587 to Nicholas Hilliard, her Majesty's portrait painter, for the same term, and at the same rent²⁷. In 1613 the manor of Poyle was granted in fee to Thomas Lord Knyvet²⁸. From this period it descended in the same manner as that of Stanwell till 1678, when, in consequence of the partition then made, Poyle became vested in the Leigh family, of whom it was purchased by the late Sir John Gibbons, Bart. In 1781 it was conveyed by Sir William Gibbons, Bart. to John and Henry Bullock; and in 1799 was sold by Henry Bullock, Esq. to Edmund Hill, Esq. who is the present proprietor²⁹.

The inquisition taken after the death of Sir Thomas de la Poyle in 1424, describes this manor as consisting of 100 acres of arable land, valued at 1d. an acre; 40 of pasture of the same value; 40 of meadow valued at 8d. an acre; three of heath at 4d.; a water-mill valued at 10s. per annum; rents of assize amounting to 4l. 12s. 8½d; a rose paid as a quit-rent on the festival of St. John the Baptist, and four capons on Hocday. No courts are held for this manor. There are now two mills at Poyle; the one a paper mill, the other used for the manufacture of leather.

William de Windfor in the year 1203 granted a virgate of land in Stanwell to Jocelin Fitzhugh, rector of Stanwell, and his heirs³⁰.

Ralph Jocelin in 1267, gave rents in this parish, amounting to 12s. to the Prior and Convent of Ankerwyke³¹. William Passavaunt in 1285 gave 50 acres of land in this parish, held under Richard de Windfor, to the said priory³².

²⁶ Cl. 20 Edw. IV. m. 7.

²⁷ Leaves in the Augmentation Office.

²⁸ Pat. 11 Jac. pt. 11 March 22.

²⁹ From the information of Messrs. Graham.

³⁰ Cart. 5 John, m. 10.

³¹ Cl. 51 Hen. III. m. 10. d.

³² Esch. 13 Edw. I. No. 115.

Richard Wyot, who died in 1428, was seised of a house and lands called Cleremundes in this parish, held under Richard de Windsor by the service of half a knight's fee, and the payment of 3s. 4d. every 24 weeks³³.

Sir Peter Ardern and others, anno 1476, conveyed lands and tenements in Stanwell to Richard Bulstrode³⁴.

The parish-church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a gothic structure of flint and stone, consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, divided by octagonal and circular pillars, supporting pointed arches. At the west end is a square tower (of flint and stone in checquer work,) on which stands a lofty spire, partly covered with shingles, and partly with lead. Parish Church.

On the north side of the chancel is an altar-tomb, over which is a canopy, having an obtuse arch ornamented with quatrefoils. Beneath the arch were placed, upright in the wall, brass plates with the effigies of the deceased and his wife, and an inscription, all long ago removed. This is the monument of Thomas Windsor, Esq. (father of Andrews the first Lord Windsor,) who died in 1486. Monuments of this form frequently occur, and are generally to be found in chancels. They were intended for a double purpose, both as memorials of the deceased, and for the convenience of performing certain ceremonies of the Roman Catholic church, for which, in default of these altars, temporary structures were substituted. That these tombs had such a twofold use, is evident from the last will of Thomas Windsor here interred, made in the year 1479. After directing that his body shall be buried "on the north side of the quer of the church of our Lady of Stanwell, afor the ymage of our Lady, wher the sepulture of our Lord stondith;" he adds, "I will that there be made a playne tombe of marble of a competent height, to th'entent that yt may ber the blefsid body of our Lord, Tomb of Thomas Windsor.

³³ Esch. 6 Hen. VI. No. 46. (post ob. Ri. de Windsor). ³⁴ Cl. 6 Edw. IV. m. 35.

“ and the sepulture at the time of Estre to stand upon the same, and
 “ with myne armes, and a scriptur convenient to be sett about the
 “ same tombe, by th’ advice of myne executors and overseers under-
 “ wrytten.” He then directs that four tapers and twenty-two
 torches of wax (the tapers to weigh ten pounds, and each of the
 torches sixteen pounds,) shall be used at his burial, and at his month’s
 mind, and be borne by twenty-four very poor and well-disposed men,
 who shall have at each time 8 d. a-piece, and a gown of frieze; the
 poor of Stanwell to be preferred. The four tapers after being used
 as above mentioned, he bequeaths to the church; two of them to
 burn before the sepulture of our Lord at Easter as long as they will
 endure, and the others “ to help the light that standeth upon the
 “ branch before the image of the Virgin Mary.” He bequeathed
 also four of the twenty torches to the church of Stanwell, and the
 others to sixteen of the nearest parishes in Middlesex. He directed
 that three priests and three clerks should sing by note *Placebo*,
Dirige, and mass of *requiem* for thirty days next ensuing his decease,
 in the church of Stanwell; and that a hundred children within the
 age of sixteen years, should be at his month’s mind to say for his
 soul within the church of Stanwell, our Lady Pfalter, and each of
 them to have for their labour four-pence; and that against his
 month’s mind the candles should burn before the rood in the said
 church, with all other lights before our Lady, the Trinity, or any
 other saints in the said church, to be renewed at his own cost. Also
 that at his month’s mind, his executors should provide twenty
 priests besides the clerks that were to come to say *Placebo*, &c. and
 that they should be rewarded at the discretion of his executors; and
 that there should be provided a convenient dinner to the pleasure of
 God, and the comfort of his lovers and friends, which should like
 them to be there at that time, with all other his tenants at Stanwell.
 He directed, moreover, that 10l. should be distributed among poor
 householders of Stanwell, and the adjoining parishes, in sums of one
 shilling

shilling and eight-pence to parishioners of Stanwell, and one shilling to those of other parishes. He directed also that an honest and well-disposed priest should be provided to sing and say divine service in the church of Stanwell, or in the chapel of his manor-house, for the term of twenty years after his decease, to have for his wages 6l. 13s. 4d. without his diet, or 35s. 4d. with his diet, and a gown to be provided by his wife, or next heir, to the intent that the said priest should pray for his soul, the souls of his father and mother, his aunt, Dame Alice Wyche, and all christian souls. Lastly, he willed that his widow, or his heirs, should keep his *obit* for forty years, solemnly by note, with six priests and three clerks, to pray for his soul, the souls of his father and mother, John Andrews and Elizabeth his wife, Dame Alice Wyche, his friends, and all christian souls³⁵.

To return to the description of Stanwell church. — On the north wall of the chancel is a handsome monument of veined marble, supported by columns of the Corinthian order, in memory of Thomas Lord Knyvet³⁶ and Elizabeth his wife, whose effigies are represented as large as the life, in kneeling attitudes. On a tablet is the following inscription: — Thomas

Monument
of Thomas
Lord Knyvet.

³⁵ The will is printed in Collins's peerage, edit. 1768, vol. iv. p. 59.—62.

³⁶ Arms—I. Quarterly of 22. 1. A. a bend within a border engrailed S. Knyvet or Knevet. 2. A. three bendlets engrailed G. a canton of the second.—Horton. 3. G. a fesse dancettée between six crosses crofslets O.—Engayne. 4. O. three pales G. within a border S. bezanty. — Basset. 5. O. four bends Az. a canton A.—Fitzotes. 6. Checky O. & G. a bend Erm.—Clifton. 7. G. three bends A. 8. A. a chief G. a bend Az.—Cromwell. 9. Erm. a fesse G.—Bernake. 10. A. three cinquefoils, and a canton G.—Driby. 11. Checky O. & G. a chief Erm.—Tateshall. 12. G. a lion ramp. O.—D'Albini. 13. Az. three garbs O.—Chester. 14. Az. a wolf's head erased A.—Lupus. 15. A. a demi-lion ramp. G.

a border S. bezanty.—Lynne. 16. Erm. a lion ramp. Az. crowned O.—Pickering. 17. A. three chaplets, G.—Lafcelles. 18. S. a cross A. in the dexter canton a cinquefoil of the second.—Moresby. 19. Per fesse A. & G. six martlets counterchanged.—Fenwick. 20. Per bend Az. & O. a lion ramp. G. 21. O. a cross patonce G. 22. A. a lion ramp. S. billey O. II. Knyvet impaling Hayward. III. Quarterly of six—1 & 6. G. a lion ramp. A. ducally crowned O.—Hayward. 2. A. two pales engrailed S. 3. A. on a saltier G. 5 fl.-de-lis of the field.—Brocton. 4. G. a lion ramp. between three mullets O.—Whitbrook. 5. Per fesse O. & A. an eagle displayed S.—Underhill. The monument having been newly painted, some of the arms are erroneously blazoned, and are here corrected.

“ Knyvettus ex antiquâ admodum et prælustre Knyvettorum
 “ familiâ, de Buckenham in agro Norfolcienfi oriundus, magnani-
 “ mus, gravis, prudens, religiosissimus, quem per emerita aulæ
 “ munia ad summatum honorum fastigia, virtus sua et gratia princi-
 “ pum gradatim extulit; reginæ si quidem memoriæ semper sacrae
 “ Elizabethæ ab interiore cubiculo, delegatum sibi munus summâ
 “ cum laude præstitit; a serenissimo deinde Jacobo Magnæ Britannia
 “ Rege, sagacitatis ergo quâ horrendæ illius (a Pyrio pulvere dictæ)
 “ proditiōis vestigia fælix explorator indagasset ad Baronatum de
 “ Escrick erectus, mox ad Annæ Reginæ consilia admiffus fide clarus
 “ emicuit. Huic contigit uxor Elizabetha Matrona, lectissima filia
 “ Rolandi Hayward, Equitis, vidua Ricardi Warren, patricii præ-
 “ divitis, quæ Reginæ Annæ fuit a cubiculo et ob fidem perspectam
 “ tutelæ regiarum natu minorum filiarum Mariæ et Sophiæ, ab
 “ utrâque Majestate præposita. Natura nullius, complurium chari-
 “ tate parens.”—It appears by an inscription on the floor that Lord
 and Lady Knyvet both died in 1622.

Other mo-
 numents, &c.

On the same wall is the monument of Martha, daughter of the
 Rev. Erasmus Saunders, D D. and wife of Martin Whish, Esq.
 1785.

On the south wall of the chancel are two stone stalls of the early
 gothic architecture, from which a range of niches, ornamented with
 trefoils in the arches and in the spandrils, extends to the end of the
 chancel.

On the floor are the tombs of Richard Thorp, rector, 1408; Richard,
 son of Richard de Wyndfore (without date); and Erasmus
 Saunders, Esq. son of Dr. Saunders, 1794.

On the south wall of the nave is the monument of Elizabeth,
 wife of William Lardner, Esq.³⁷ and daughter of Henry Bullock,
 Esq. 1787.

³⁷ Arms—Erm. three piles S. on each as many bezants, impaling, Erm. on a chief
 G. a label of five points. O.—Bullock.

The font is octagonal.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Mary, daughter of John Cotton, Esq. (heir-male of the Cottons of Ridware, in Staffordshire,) wife of James Burgh, son of John Burgh of Troy, in Monmouthshire, and grandson of Ulysses Burgh of Ardagh, in Ireland,) 1735; Alice, her sister, 1736; James Burgh, Esq. (husband of Mary,) 1739; Jonathan Stevens, Esq. 1744; John Rowlls, Esq. his nephew and heir, 1779; Sarah, daughter and heir of Benjamin Curtis, Esq. of Barbadoes, first wife of John Rowlls, and mother of John Rowlls, jun. Esq. 1747; the Rev. Mr. Matthew, vicar of Stanwell, 1759; Henry Bullock, Esq. 1762; John Bullock, Esq. 1782; Richard Blunt, Esq. Alderman of London, 1763; James Wilson, Esq. of Douglas, in the parish of Llanark, in North Britain, 1768; Sir James Hodges, Knt. town-clerk of the city of London, 1774; Dame Mary, his widow, (daughter of Henry Bullock,) 1787; and Mary, wife of the Rev. Samuel Browne of Henley, 1777.

Tombs in the church-yard.

The rectory of Stanwell was in ancient times a sinecure, in the patronage of the Windfor family, and the rectors presented to the vicarage³⁸. In the year 1415 Richard de Windfor gave the rectory and advowson to the Abbot and Convent of Chertsey, in exchange for the manor of West Bedfont³⁹. The rectory was about that time appropriated to the Abbey of Chertsey and a vicarage endowed, to which the Abbots of that Convent presented till the dissolution of religious houses, when both the rectory and advowson became vested in the Crown⁴⁰.

Rectory.

³⁸ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 735.

³⁹ See note 15.

⁴⁰ The Abbot and Convent of Chertsey presented to the vicarage in 1532 (Newcourt).—Yet in the deed of exchange between the King and Lord Windfor, the parsonage of Stanwell is described as parcel

of the possessions of the Priory of Ankerwyke; perhaps that Priory became possessed of it by exchange a short time before the dissolution of religious houses.—See the deed in the Augmentation Office, dated Mar. 14. 33 Hen. VIII.

The

The rectory had been leased by the Abbot and Convent of Chertsey to John Darke and Richard Parker, for 60 years, unexpired when the possessions of that monastery were surrendered to the Crown⁴¹. It was afterwards demised to Sir Philip Hobby, at the rent of 30 l. per annum, and passed through the same hands as the manor of Stanwell, till the deed of partition in 1678, when the whole of the manor became vested in John Cary, Esq. but a moiety of the rectory remained in the Leigh family. This moiety was purchased in 1767 of Francis Leigh, Esq. by Sir John Gibbons, Bart. and K. B. then lord of the manor of Stanwell. Sir William Gibbons in 1797 sold the great tithes of this parish, excepting those of his own demesnes, to Edmund Hill, Esq.

In the old *valors* this rectory was valued at 60 marks⁴²; in 1650 it was valued at 260 l. per annum, including 60 acres of glebe⁴³.

Vicarage.

The vicarage, which is in the diocese of London, and in the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, is rated in the old *valors* at 8 marks⁴⁴; in the King's books at 9 l. It appears by the return of the Commissioners, who were appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices in 1650, that the vicarage of Stanwell, with 6 acres of glebe, was valued at 35 l. per annum. Edward Richardson, who was then incumbent, is described as a pious minister, observing all the commands of parliament⁴⁵.

Advowson.

The patronage of the vicarage has been in the Crown ever since the suppression of religious houses, except during Fitzgarret's lease, and the interregnum in the last century.

Bruno Ryves
vicar.

Dr. Bruno Ryves, who was presented to this vicarage before the year 1639⁴⁶, was deprived during the civil war. Upon the restora-

⁴¹ See Pat. 30 Eliz. pt. 15. Feb. 1.— grant to Fitzgerald.

⁴² See Harleian MSS. No. 60. Brit. Mus.

⁴³ Parliamentary Surveys in the Archbishop's Library at Lambeth.

⁴⁴ See Harl. MSS. No. 60.

⁴⁵ Parliamentary Surveys.

⁴⁶ The date is not to be found in Newcourt; but it appears by the parish register that Dr. Ryves was resident at Stanwell in 1639.

tion he recovered all his preferment, and vacated this benefice in 1662. Dr. Ryves was a noted preacher, and author of the *Mercurius Rusticus*, (or an account of the sufferings of the Royalists). Several of his sermons are in print.

The present vicar is the Rev. William Awberry Phelp, M. A. instituted in 1792, on the resignation of Thomas Cotes.

The earliest date of the register of baptisms, burials, and marriages in this parish is 1632. Parish register.

		Average of Baptisms		Average of Burials.	
1632-41	—	$19\frac{4}{5}$	—	$16\frac{7}{10}$	Comparative state of population.
1730-9	—	$24\frac{1}{5}$	—	24	
1780-4	—	$24\frac{4}{5}$	—	20	
1785-9	—	$27\frac{4}{5}$	—	$18\frac{1}{5}$	
1790-4	—	$29\frac{4}{5}$	—	19	
1795-9	—	$29\frac{4}{5}$	—	$15\frac{4}{5}$	

In 1548 there were 240 *houflynge* people in this parish⁴⁷. The present number of houses is 171⁴⁸; that of inhabitants 677.

In 1665 there were only 14 burials in this parish.

Extracts from the Register.

“ Bridget, daughter of Sir John Bankes, buried Sept. 25, 1636; Anne, daughter of Sir John Bankes, and Dame Mary, baptized Aug. 6, 1637; Charles, their son, Oct. 3, 1639; Arabella, July 31, 1642.” Family of Bankes.

⁴⁷ Chantry Roll in the Augmentation Office.—See p. 5. note 9.

⁴⁸ Of these, 8 are gentlemen's houses, 15 farm houses, 5 mills, 10 public houses, and 90 shops and cottages. The number of houses in the village is 75; in the hamlet of West Bedfont, 12; in Stanwell moor, and adjoining the Staines road, 52; at Poyle, 15; and at Colnbrook-end, 17. (From the information of Mr. Phelp, the vicar, to whom I am indebted for other particulars relative to this parish.)

Sir

Sir John
Banks Chief
Justice of the
Common
Pleas.

Sir John Banks, who is stiled by Clarendon a man of great abilities and unblemished integrity⁴⁹, was made Attorney General in 1634, and Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1640. He was a zealous Royalist, but so highly esteemed by all parties, that among the propositions made by the parliament in 1642, was a request that Sir John Banks might be continued Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas⁵⁰. His constant adherence to the King, however, and probably his Lady's gallant defence of Corfe castle, rendered him afterwards so obnoxious to the Republicans, that his estates were confiscated, and it was voted that he should be excepted from pardon. Chief Justice Banks died in 1644, at Oxford, and was buried in the Cathedral of Christ's church⁵¹. His Lady survived him till the year 1661, and was buried at Rifelip⁵².

Family of
Cary Lord
Falkland.

" Dame Mary, wife of John Cary, Esq. buried Dec. 24, 1657;
" the Lady Katherine, wife of the Hon. John Cary, Esq. buried
" Sept. 1, 1673."

" Henry John, son of the Right Hon. Lucius Henry Lord Vis-
" count Falkland, born Jan. 21, 1716-7; Frances, born Jan. 12,
" 1718-9, buried Jan. 14; Dorothy Cary, daughter of Lucius
" Henry Lord Falkland, buried Feb. 9, 1719-20; Lady Dorothy,
" wife of the Hon. Lord Falkland, July 2, 1722."

Family of
Bertie Earl
of Abing-
don.

" Willoughby, son of the Hon. James Bertie and Elizabeth, born
" at Lindsey-house, in Westminster, Nov. 28, 1692; Edward,
" Nov. 25, 1694; Elizabeth, buried Jan. 24, 1695-6; Bridget,
" born Dec. 13, 1696; Elizabeth, Jan. 22, 1699-1700; buried
" Jan. 25, 1700-1; James, buried Jan. 29, 1701-2; Richard, born
" May 11, 1704, buried March 30, 1713; William, born Jan.
" 13, 1705-6; George, born May 15, 1707, buried March 11,
" 1707-8; Peregrine, buried June 19, 1708; Henry, born April 20,

⁴⁹ History of the Rebellion, fol. vol. i. p. 445.

⁵⁰ Ibid. vol. ii. p. 92.

⁵¹ Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire, vol. ii. p. 87.

⁵² See p. 211.

" 1709;

“ 1709; Anne, June 17, 1710; buried Dec. 7, 1711; John,
 “ born Nov. 22, 1711; Peregrine, Sept. 26, 1715; Elizabeth, wife
 “ of James Bertie, buried Oct. 2, 1715; Peregrine, his son, Oct. 12,
 “ 1715.” James Bertie was second son of James Earl of Abingdon,
 (so created in 1682). He married Elizabeth, only surviving daughter,
 and at length heir of George Lord Willoughby of Parham,
 in whose right he became possessed of Stanwell. Mrs. Bertie died
 in childbed of her fourteenth child. Willoughby, the eldest son of
 James Bertie, succeeded his uncle Montague, as Earl of Abingdon,
 in 1743, and died in 1760. Mr. James Bertie, his father, died in
 1735.

“ Sir William Osbaldeston of Chadlington, in Oxfordshire, Bart.
 “ and the Hon. Catherine Bertie, (widow of the Hon. Robert Bertie),
 “ married August 14, 1712.”

“ George, son of George Nares, baptized Dec. 14, 1716.” The Sir George Nares.
 late Sir George Nares, whose baptism is here recorded, was educated
 at New College, and brought up to the profession of the law. In
 1759 he was made Serjeant-at-Law and King’s Serjeant. In 1768
 he was chosen one of the representatives for the city of Oxford;
 and in the same year recorder for that city. In 1771 he was appointed
 one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, and received the
 honour of Knighthood. Sir George Nares died the 20th of July
 1786, leaving behind him the character of an amiable man, and
 an upright judge.

“ Sir Peter Soames, Bart. and Miss Alithea Philipps, married
 “ April 23, 1729.”

“ The Hon. Brigadier General Murray, buried March 29, 1738;” Murray Earl of Dunmore.
 “ —brother of the Earl of Dunmore—“ the Hon. Charles Murray,
 “ buried Feb. 18, 1744-5; the Right Hon. John Earl of Dunmore,
 “ April 24, 1752.”

- Instances of three children at a birth. " Robert, John, and Mary Nash, trines, baptized Feb. 7; buried Feb. 14, 1772."
 " John, David, and Anne Bartlet, trines, baptized, March 1; buried March 5, 1780."
- Family of Hofkins, and " Sir Hungerford Hofkins, Bart. and Catherine Stanhope, married Dec. 14, 1774. Hungerford, their son, baptized June 26, 1775; buried June 27; — Hungerford, baptized July 10, 1776."
- Gibbons. The baptisms of children of Sir William Gibbons, Bart. occur in 1779, &c. &c.
 " John Gibbons, Esq. (eldest son of Sir William Gibbons, Bart.) and Miss Elizabeth Tayler, married Oct. 27, 1795."
- Duel. " William Rowls, Esq. killed in a duel at Cranford bridge, by Jack England, buried July 1, 1784."
- School. Thomas Lord Knyvet by his last will, bearing date 1620, directed that his widow and executrix should, within a convenient time after his decease, erect a building for a free-school at Stanwell, and a house for the master, to instruct poor children of that parish; and that within a convenient time she should purchase, or otherwise provide lands of the yearly value of 20l. as an endowment for the school. He appointed six trustees, who should be freeholders of Stanwell; and directed that his executrix should nominate the master during her life, and after her decease the lord or lords of the manor of Stanwell for the time being, who are also to make rules and regulations for the school, and to settle the stipend of the master. A farm in Buckinghamshire was purchased in pursuance of the directions in Lord Knyvet's will, which is now let at 40l. per annum⁵³.

Dr. Thomas Heather, who died in 1627, gave 2l. per annum to purchase books, and pens, ink, and paper, for the school.

⁵³ From the information of Sir William Gibbons, to whom I am indebted for other particulars relating to the benefactions.

Lady Hamden gave 10l. per annum to apprentice two poor boys, and the rent of 21 acres of land, dispersed in the common fields, (since inclosed, and exchanged for 16 acres 3 roods and 26 perches, which now let at 20l. 14s. 8d. per annum,) to the poor. I could not procure the date of this benefaction, or find who Lady Hamden was. Various benefactions.

Katherine Lady Cary, who died in 1673, gave 6l. per annum, to be divided among six poor widows. Her husband, John Cary, Esq. who survived her a few years, gave lands now let at 25l. 15s. per annum, to poor widows.

Mr. Wheeler gave 3l. per annum to the poor.

Andrews Lord Windfor gave a public house, known by the name of the Horns, and 12 acres of land, let at 25l. 19s. per annum, for the purpose of beautifying the church.

S U N B U R Y.

- E**tymology. **I**N ancient records this place is called Sunnabyri, Sunneberie, Suneberie, &c. Sunnabyri is composed of two Saxon words, *sunna*, the sun; and *byri*, a town, and may be supposed to denote a place exposed to the sun, or with a southern aspect.
- Situation.** Sunbury lies in the hundred of Spelthorne, being pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, two miles from Hampton, and
- Boundaries.** fifteen miles from London. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Thames, which separates it from Walton, in Surrey; on the west by Sheperton, Littleton, and Ashford; on the north by Feltham and Hanworth; and on the East by Hampton. I have not been able to procure any account of the quantity of land in this parish, or of the proportion of arable, meadow, pasture, and waste.
- Sunbury common.** There is a common of considerable extent, the soil of which is a rich loam, well adapted to the purposes of cultivation. The general
- Soil.** nature of the soil throughout the parish is similar, but in some parts gravel prevails. A bill for inclosing this parish, and the adjoining parishes of Feltham and Hanworth, is now (May 1800) before the House of Commons.
- Land-tax.** This parish pays the sum of 313l. 4s. 1d. to the land-tax, which is at the rate of 1s. 2½d. in the pound.
- Viscount Sunbury.** Sunbury gave the title of Viscount to Charles Montague, who was created Earl of Halifax and Viscount Sunbury in 1714. These titles became extinct the next year, but were immediately re-
- vived

vived in the person of his nephew. They became extinct again in 1772.

The manor of Sunbury was given, or confirmed, by Edward the Confessor, to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster in 1066¹. It is thus described in the Survey of Domesday:—"The Abbot of St. Peter holds the manor of Suneburic, which is seven hides. The land is six carucates. Four hides are in demesne, on which there is one plough. The villans have four ploughs. The priest has half a virgate; eight villans have a virgate each; two other villans a virgate between them; five bordars have a virgate jointly; there are five cottars, and one slave. The meadow-land is equal to six carucates, and there is pasture for the cattle of the manor. The whole value is now 6l. per annum. In the reign of King Edward (the Confessor) it was 7l. This manor is parcel of the ancient demesnes of the church of St. Peter." In the year 1222 by an agreement between the Bishop of London and the Abbot of Westminster, this manor was ceded to the Bishop and his successors for ever². In 1554 Edmund Bonner Bishop of London, demised it to John Dagon and John Walkeley for 41 years³. Not long afterwards, by some exchange, it is probable, with the Bishop, the manor of Sunbury became vested in the Crown. In 1590 it was demised by Queen Elizabeth to Charles Yetfvert, Secretary of the French tongue, for 21 years⁴. In 1595 the lease was renewed to Jane his widow for the same term⁵; the rent to the Crown being 14l. per annum. King James in 1603 granted the perpetuity of the manor of Sunbury to Robert Stratford, Gent.⁶ Before 1676 it was the property of Francis Phelips, Esq. In 1693 it was conveyed by his executors to Sir John Tyrwhitt, Bart. who had married one

¹ Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. i. p. 61.

² Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 743, 744.

³ Recital in the lease to Yetfvert.

⁴ Pat. 32 Eliz. pt. 18. March 20.

⁵ Leases in the Augmentation Office.

⁶ For the particulars relating to the manor from this period, I am indebted by Mr. Boehm's permission, to Thomas Clarke, Esq. of Sadler's Hall.

of his daughters and co-heirs. In 1702 Sir John Tyrwhitt fold it to John Croffe, merchant, by whom it was aliened the next year to Ifaac Guquett St. Eloy, Efq. Mr. St. Eloy in 1718 fold it to Roger Hudfon, Efq. afterwards Sir Roger Hudfon, Knt: On the death of his only fon, Vanfittart Hudfon, Efq. without iffue, it was inherited by Edmund Boehm, Efq. in right of his wife Martha, furviving daughter and co-heir of Sir Roger Hudfon. It is now the property of their fon Roger Boehm, Efq. who refides at Sunbury houfe, a large manfion built by Sir Roger Hudfon before he purchafed the manor. There is an engraving of it in the Vitruvius Britannicus⁷.

Manor of
Kennington,
Col Kenyng-
ton, or
Kempton.

The manor of Col Kenyngton, or Cold Kennington, (now Kempton,) is in the Survey of Domefday called Chenetone, and is thus described:—
 “ Robert the Earl” (of Mortain in Normandy, and of Cornwall in England) “ holds the manor of Chenetone, in the hundred of Spelthorne, “ which is rated at five hides. The land is five carucates. There “ are two hides and one virgate in demefne, on which is one plough, “ and another might be employed. The villans have three ploughs. “ There are fix villans who have a virgate each; eight villans who “ have half a virgate each; three bordars who hold a virgate be- “ tween them, and two flaves. The meadow land is equal to five “ carucates. There is pafture for the cattle of the manor, and “ eight acres of vineyard planted with the ufual quantity of trees. “ The total value is 4l. per annum. When it came into the Earl’s “ poffeffion it was 3l.; in the reign of King Edward (the Confeffor) “ 6l. It was then the property of Wlward Wit, the King’s Thane, “ who could difpofe of it at pleafure.” Robert Earl of Cornwall was fucceeded in his title and numerous poffeffions by his fon William, who being in rebellion againft Henry the Firft, and having quitted the kingdom, the King feized all his eftates in England, in

⁷ See vol. ii. p. 46.

the year 1104. This manor in consequence became vested in the Crown, and the manor-house was made a Royal Palace during the reigns of the first Henrys and Edwards, as indeed, from its name, it is probable that it had been at a former period, during the reign of the Saxon Kings. It must be observed that where Kennington occurs in the date of Royal charters⁸, it has hitherto, I believe, been always understood of Kennington, near Lambeth, where also was a palace; for I cannot find that even tradition has preserved the memory of the palace which once stood in Kempton park, but on the contrary supposes the traces of ancient buildings which occur there to have been the remains of a religious house, of whose existence there are no proofs either from history or record. The existence of the palace is proved by the following document, being an inquisition of the state of the palace and park of Kenyngton in Middlesex, taken by order of Edward the Third in the year 1331, translated from the original, which is extant among the records at the Tower⁹. “ An
“ inquisition

Ancient
palace at
Kennington.

⁸ There is a charter of Edward the Second, dated from Kennington in 1209, (Rymer,) at which time Kennington, in Surrey, was in the possession of John Earl of Surrey. It is probable that many of the earlier charters, dated Kennington, were signed at Kennington in Middlesex.

⁹ The following is a copy of the original: —“ Inquisitio capta apud Kenyngton die “ Sabbati prox. post festum Conversionis “ Sancti Pauli, Anno Regis Edwardi Tertii “ post Conquestum quinto incip. coram “ Olivero de Burdegala, & Johann Le “ Spenser juxta tenorem cujusdem brevis “ Regis predictis Olivero & Johan. direct. “ huic inquisitioni confuti; per sac^m Alani “ Attemunte, Tho. Attemulle, Johan Atte- “ halle, John Hauberger, Walt. Foghon, “ Johan. By Northe, Gilb. North, And. “ Le Parker, Will. Le Mouner, Will. At- “ tewelie, Johan. Le Charpenter, Johan. “ West et Rob. de Wodhull qui dicunt sup. “ sac^m suum q^d defectus magnæ aulæ cum

“ cum panetr. et botel. ad capud oriental
“ ejusd. et estimantur sumptus ad reperand.
“ per eosdem 4—6—8. It. defectus camer.
“ ad capud occidental. ejusd. anle cum ca-
“ mino in eadem q. minatur ruinâ nisi
“ citius repar. et estimantur sumptus per
“ eosdem 10 marc. It. in magnâ camerâ
“ cum capellâ et garderobâ adjacent. sunt
“ plures defectus et estimatur reparatio 10
“ marc. It. defectus celar. Reginæ cum
“ capellâ et garderobâ juxta dictam came-
“ ram estimantur sumptus per eosdem 13
“ marc. It. defectus celar. subtus magnam
“ cameram cum fenestrâ de novo fac. in
“ ead. et garderob. ibid. reperand. 20 s. It.
“ defectus celar. sub capellâ R^e estimantur
“ sumptus 13 s. It. defectus camer. q.
“ vocatur. *La Aleye* ut in fullivis de novo
“ fac. et pret. reperand. et estim. sumptus
“ per eosd. 30 s. It. domus q. vocatur *Au-
“ merye* est itâ ruinosa quod minatur ruinâ
“ nisi citius repar. et estimantur sumptus
“ per eosd. 10 marc. It. in lardar. deficitur
“ un.

“ inquisition taken at Kenyngton on the Saturday next following the
 “ feaft of the Conversion of St. Paul, in the fifth year of King
 “ Edward the Third, before Oliver de Burdegal, and John Le Spen-
 “ fer, according to the tenor of a certain writ from the King,
 “ directed to the faid Oliver and John, (to this inquisition annexed,)
 “ upon the oath of Alan Attemunte, Thomas Attemulle, John Atte-
 “ halle, John Hauberger, Walter Foghou, John By Northe, Gilbert
 “ North, Andrew Le Parker, William Le Mouner, William Atte-
 “ welle, John Le Carpenter, John West, and Robert de Wodhull,
 “ who fay upon their oaths, that there are dilapidations in the great
 “ hall, and in the pantry and buttry at the east end, and they esti-
 “ mate the expence of the repairs at 4l. 6s. 8d. Item, the chamber
 “ at the west end of the faid hall is out of repair, and the chimney
 “ is likely to fall down, unless soon repaired, and they estimate the
 “ expence at 10 marks. Item, the great chamber, with the chapel
 “ and wardrobe adjoining, are much out of repair, and the expence
 “ of the repairs they estimate at 10 marks. Item, the Queen’s
 “ chamber, with the chapel and wardrobe adjoining, are out of re-
 “ pair, and the expence of the repairs is estimated at 13 marks.
 “ Item, the repairs of the cellar under the great chamber, with
 “ making a new window, and repairing the wardrobe there, are
 “ estimated at 20 shillings. Item, the repairs of the cellar under
 “ the Queen’s chamber are estimated at 13 shillings. Item, the

“ un. hostium cum *gumphis* et *vertivellis* et
 “ potest reparari de 2 s. It. coquina est
 “ ruinosâ et estimantur sumptus per eosd.
 “ 40 s. It. de camerâ ultra portam cum
 “ gradibus ad cand. et estimatur reparacio
 “ 100s. It. defectus cameremilitum cum gar-
 “ drobâ estimantur ad 10 s. It. dressorium
 “ inter magnam coquinam et aulam est to-
 “ tum dirutum et estimatur reparacio 40 s.
 “ It. defectus grang. bover. cum portâ juxta
 “ granar. et estimantur sumptus 10 s. It.
 “ defectus murorum parci potest reperari
 “ de 13 s. 4d. It. defectus mur. circa ma-

“ ner. possunt reperari de 10 s. Sum. 471.
 “ 8 s. 4d. Et predict. Jur. requisit. ulte-
 “ rius per cujus vel per quorum defectum,
 “ defectus illi evenerunt, quo tempore, quz-
 “ liter, & quo modo; dicunt quod penitus
 “ ignorant. In ejus rei testimonium pre-
 “ dicti Jur. huic Inquisitioni sigilla sua ap-
 “ posuerunt. Dat. die & Anno supradict.”
 The above is the return to a writ to enquire
 into the state of the palace and park of Ke-
 nyngton, in Middlesex. Esch. 5 Edw. III.
 No. 178.

“ repairs

“ repairs of the chamber called the *Aleye*, which must have new
 “ beams, and be otherwise repaired, are estimated at 30s. Item,
 “ the house called the *Aumerye* is so ruinous that it threatens to fall
 “ down unless soon repaired, the expence of which is estimated at
 “ 10 marks. Item, there is wanting in the larder a door, with pro-
 “ per fastenings¹⁰, which may be made for 2 shillings. Item, the
 “ kitchen is in a ruinous state, and the repairs are estimated at
 “ 40 shillings. Item, the repairs of the chamber beyond the gate,
 “ with the steps leading to it, are estimated at 100s. The repairs
 “ of the guard-chamber, with the wardrobe adjoining, are estimated
 “ at 10s. Item, the dresser in the great kitchen and hall is
 “ entirely broken down, and the expence of replacing it is estimated
 “ at 40s. Item, the repairs of the farm-house, with the gate
 “ next to the granary, are estimated at 10s. Item, the repair of
 “ the park wall is estimated at 13s. 4d. Item, the repair of the
 “ walls round the manor is estimated at 10s. The whole amount
 “ is 47l. 8s. 4d. And the said jury being required farther to re-
 “ turn by whose neglect these dilapidations happened, at what
 “ time, and in what manner, say, that they are wholly ignorant.
 “ In testimony whereof, the said jury have annexed their seals to
 “ this inquisition.” It is most probable that Kennington palace was
 never after this time a Royal residence.

In 1446 a protection was granted to the tenants and inhabitants of the Royal manors of Colde Kenton and Feltham, that nought of their goods or chattels, corn, hay, carriages, &c. should be seized for the King's use, during the space of ten years¹¹. In 1461 the custody of the manor of Kenyngton, alias Cold Kenyngton, with

¹⁰ The original is *cum gumpbis et vertevellis*, which it is difficult to translate literally. It appears by other records that the *gumpbi* were of iron: some glossaries define them to be chains; but, by the definition of *vertevelle*,

one would rather suppose they were bars—
Vertevelle quedam foramina dicas,
Quod vertuntur in his velles quocunq; feruntur.
 See *Glossarium mediæ Latinitatis*.

¹¹ Pat. 24 Hen. VI. pt. 1. m. 28.

the parks, mansion, &c. was granted to Christopher and Edmund Warter, at the nomination of Geoffrey Blower and John Aylmer, citizens of London, for 20 years¹². In 1463 a similar grant was made to Sir Thomas Bingley and Robert Sheffield, jun. for eleven years, at the rent of 19l. 11s. 8d. per annum¹³. In 1475 the manor was granted to William Mulfo for life, at the same rent¹⁴. In 1477 the custody of the manor was granted to Thomas Windfor, Esq. at the nomination of Benedict Barnard and Thomas Alberton for twenty years at the said rent¹⁵. The manor of Col Kennington, *alias* Kempton, in Middlesex, with the manor of Hanworth, and the two parks, both together of the yearly value of 31l. 16s. 8d. were granted in 1558 to Anne Duchefs of Somersset, widow of the Protector, to be held by fealty for life¹⁶. In 1594 the manors of Cold Kennington and Hanworth were demised to William Killigrew and his heirs for eighty years¹⁷. In 1631 Kennington, or Kempton, was granted in fee to Sir Robert Killigrew¹⁸.—Francis Phelips, Esq. died seised of this manor in 1674, and his only son, Francis, in 1679, without issue, leaving his three sisters, Anne, Dorothy, and Elizabeth, co-heirs. Anne afterwards married Sir Cane James, Bart. and Dorothy, the Hon. Henry Frederick Thynne. In 1690 an act of parliament passed enabling the co-heirs of Francis Phelips to sell this manor, which was soon after purchased by Sir Thomas Grantham, and settled in marriage with his daughter Judith on Jonathan (afterwards Sir Jonathan) Andrews. In 1721 Grantham Andrews, Esq. son of Sir John, sold it to Sir John Chardin, Bart. (son of the traveller,) who in 1746 gave it to Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart. father of Sir John Chardin Musgrave, Bart.

¹² Fin. 1 Edw. IV. m. 31.

¹³ Fin. Rot. 3 Edw. IV. m. 7.

¹⁴ Pat. 14 Edw. IV. pt. 1. m. 23.

¹⁵ Fin. 19 Edw. IV. m. 4.

¹⁶ Pat. 4 & 5 P. & M. pt. 13. March 19.

¹⁷ Pat. 36 Eliz. pt. 19. Oct. 17.

¹⁸ I was indebted for the descent of the manor of Kempton from this period to the late proprietor, Sir J. C. Musgrave.

Sir J. C. Mufgrave in 1798 fold it to Edmund Hill, Esq. but still continues to reside at Kempton Park as tenant.

The manor of Charlton, in this parish, anciently called Cerdentone, and Cherdyngton, is thus described in the Survey of Domesday:—" Roger de Rames holds the manor of Cerdentone, in the hundred of Spelthorne, which is taxed at five hides. The land is four carucates. Four hides and a half are in demesne, on which is one plough. The villans keep one plough, only half in employ, but they might employ three. There is one villan who holds half a hide; a bordar who has eight acres, and six slaves. The meadow land is equal to four carucates. There is pasture for the cattle of the manor. The annual value of this manor is 30s. When it came into the present owner's possession it was 60s.; in the reign of King Edward (the Confessor) it was 100s. Two brothers then held it; one was a servant of Archbishop Stigand, the other of Earl Lewin. They could dispose of the manor as they pleased." This manor was given at an early period (but when or by whom I have not been able to discover) to the prior and convent of Merton, in Surrey, to which Convent the tenants of Cherdyngton paid quit-rents, amounting to 6s. 8d. as appears by an ancient rental of the priory¹⁹. The manor of Cherdyngton, or Charlton, became vested in the Crown upon the surrender of the Convent in 1538; at which time Nicholas Hoozlyn was lessee²⁰. In 1550 it was granted in fee to Sir John Mason, Knt.²¹; who in 1565 gave it to Nicholas Thorpe, Esq. of Wanfwell Court, in the county of Gloucester, who had married his niece. In 1615 George Thorpe conveyed it to Matthew Paleson; and in 1626 Matthew Paleson to George Cole, Esq. whose descendant of the same name fold it in 1676 to John Grice, Esq. It still continues in

¹⁹ Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Cleopatra, C. viii. fol. 195. b.

²⁰ Manor-Rolls in the Augmentation Office.

²¹ The account of the manor from this period was communicated by George Stubbs, Esq. by permission of the present proprietor.

this family; the present owner being the relict of the late Thomas Grice, Esq. now Mrs. Edwards.

Manor of
Halford or
Halliford.

Dart says that King Edgar gave lands at Haleghfort to Westminster Abbey²². It appears that the manor of Halgford, in this parish, (called also Halughford, Hallowford, or Halliford, and Halford,) was granted to Sir Robert Cranker, by Gervase Abbot of Westminster, (natural son of King Stephen,) who alienated considerable property belonging to the Convent²³. In 1285 it was restored to the Abbot and Convent by Geoffrey de Haspale²⁴. In 1537 it was leased by the Abbot and Covent to Gabriel Pawlin²⁵; being soon afterwards vested in the Crown by the dissolution of religious houses, the site was demised by Queen Elizabeth, in 1565, to William Fuller for 21 years, at the rent of 7l.; and 1597 to George Christopher for 30 years, at the rent of 18l. 6s. 8d.²⁶ In 1637 this manor having been settled on Queen Henrietta Maria, the site and demesne lands were leased by her to Robert Sharpe for 18 years, to commence from 1654. The widow of Sharpe sold her interest in the lease to William Westbrook, who, when the Crown-lands were put up to sale in 1650, bought the site of the parliamentary commissioners at 15 years' purchase, and the manor and royalties (valued at 3l. 13s. 4d. per annum) at 20 years' purchase²⁷. Upon the restoration the Queen Dowager became again possessed of this manor, which was afterwards part of the dower of Queen Catherine, consort of Charles the Second. Matthew Johnson, Esq. was lessee under the Queen as early as the year 1680; and had a renewal of his lease for 31 years in 1697. The lease was again renewed to Matthew Johnson, (or

²² Antiquities of Westminster Abbey, vol. i. p. 7, 8.

²³ Dart's Antiquities of Westminster Abbey.

²⁴ Pat. 13 Edw. I. m. 7. and Esch. 13 Edw. I. No. 46.

²⁵ Particulars of leases — Augmentation Office.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Records in the Augmentation Office. The remainder of the account of this manor is taken from papers in the Land Revenue Office, obligingly communicated by Mr. Harrison, with the permission of John Fordyce, Esq.

perhaps

perhaps a son of the same name,) in 1710 and 1723. In 1740 it was renewed to Jeffrey Johnson, Esq. for 16 years, to commence from 1754; and in 1755 to Edward Palmer, Esq. executor and devisee of Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, (sister and devisee of the said Jeffrey,) for 13 years from 1770. In 1761 Mr. Palmer assigned his interest in the lease to John Rayner, Esq. who, in 1769, procured from the Crown a lease of 31 years from that date, which has not been since renewed. The reversion of the lease, subject to the life-interest of Mrs. Elizabeth Rayner, being vested in Mr. Christie of Pall-Mall, was assigned by him a few months ago to Edmund Hill, Esq. The reserved rent to the Crown is 18l. 10s.

In the year 1301 an eighth part of a Knight's fee, in the parish of Sunbury, held by William de Stanton and Arabella his wife, was assigned in dower to Margaret Countess of Cornwall ²⁸.

Sir Thomas Grantham built "a fair house" at Sunbury in 1697 ²⁹. Martin Bladen, Esq. one of the Lords of Trade, (author of a translation of Cæsar's Commentaries, and some dramatic pieces,) was of Sunbury, in 1723 ³⁰.

The parish-church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a modern structure, of brick, having been rebuilt in 1752, principally by the sub-^{Parish-church.}scriptions of the principal inhabitants ³¹, aided by a bequest of 1270l. from Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor. The old church was pulled down on Easter Monday 1751; the new building, designed by Mr. Wright clerk of the works at Hampton Court, was opened Nov. 26, 1752. It consists of a chancel, nave, and north aisle. At the west end is a square tower with a cupola.

²⁸ Cl. 29 Edw. I. m. 11.

²⁹ Parish register.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ John Turner, Esq. gave 500l. the branch, and the altar, and pulpit orna-

ments; Sir John Chardin 100l. Sir Philip Musgrave 100l. Lady Hudson and V. Hudson, Esq. 150l. and the font. There were several smaller subscriptions.

Monuments. On the north wall of the chancel are monuments in memory of Francis Phelips ³², aged 19, (eldest son of Francis Phelips, Esq. and Anne,) 1679; John his brother, aged 14, 1680; William Dyer ³³, merchant, 1737; Robert Dyer, merchant, 1744; and Mary, their sister, 1746.

On the south wall is the monument of Lady Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas Marquis of Wharton, (by Lucy, daughter of Adam Loftus, Baron Lisborne,) sister of Philip Duke of Wharton, and the last of that noble family ³⁴. She married first, John Holt, Esq. of Redgrave, in Norfolk; her second husband was Robert Coke, Esq. of Longford, in Derbyshire. She died in 1761. The monument was put up by Anna Maria Draycot, (afterwards Countess of Pomfret,) to whom she bequeathed a considerable fortune, and her seat in this parish, lately the property and residence of Mrs. Chandler, now of William Blake, Esq.

On the chancel floor are the tombs of Francis Phelips, Esq. 1674; Nicholas Cotton, Gent. 1676; John Rayner, Esq. 1777; and his wife Eunice, 1753.

On the south wall of the nave, at the west end, is the monument of Richard, son of Richard Billingsley ³⁵, who was drowned Sept. 15, 1689; on the west wall, that of Esther, relict of Mr. William Clapham, 1722. On the floor is the tomb of Carteret Le Geyt, Esq. 1765.

On the north wall of the north aisle is a monument in memory of Stephen Boone ³⁶, surgeon, 1786; Frances his wife, 1795; and

³² Arms—A. a lion ramp. S. ducally gorged and chained O.

³³ Arms—O. a chief indented G.

³⁴ Arms—Per pale G. & Az. three eagles displayed A. two and one—Coke, impaling quarterly, 1 & 4. S. a maunch A. within a border O. charged with eight pair of lions' paws placed saltierwise and erased, G.—Wharton—2 & 3. S. a chevron en-

grailed Erm. between three trefoils flipped A.—Loftus.

³⁵ Arms—G. a fl.-de-lis O. a canton of the second.

³⁶ Arms—Az. on a bend A. cottised O. between 6 lions ramp. of the third, three escallop shells G.—the coat of Bohun—impaling A. three martlets S.

Elizabeth,

Elizabeth, their daughter, 1784. On the floor is the tomb of Franz-George Habbe, merchant, of Peterfburgh, 1795.

Norden describes two monuments at Sunbury, which were destroyed, it is probable, when the church was rebuilt, the one in memory of Nicafius Yetfworth³⁷, Esq. sometime secretary of the French tongue to Queen Elizabeth, (father of Charles Yetfworth, or Yetfwert, who held the same office, and was lessee of the manor in 1590,) and Mary his wife, daughter of James Bowfer, Esq. The other in memory of Daniel Rogers³⁸, Esq. Clerk of the Council to Queen Elizabeth, “ a man of excellent learning and knowledge of “ toongs, and often emploied in ambassage into Germanie, Den- “ marke, and the Low Countries.” Norden does not give the dates³⁹.

Monuments
described by
Norden.

In the church-yard are the tombs of John Herring, merchant, 1708; Anne, relict of Francis Phelips, Esq. (afterwards married to Henry Waldron, Esq.) æt. 84, 1718 (put up at the charge of Lord Viscount Weymouth, and the other co-heirs of Francis Phelips); Philip Meniconi, Gent. 1730; Thomas Grice, Esq. 1733; Thomas Grice, Esq. 1784; Mrs. Mary Perkins, (daughter of Thomas Daniel,) 1736; Thomas Daniel, 1753; Dr. John Metcalf, rector of Hanworth, and vicar of Sunbury, 1739; Sarah Toepken, widow, (daughter of John Herring,) 1742; Charles Osborne, citizen and brewer, 1745; William Norbury, surgeon and apothecary, 1754; Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. James Halifax, M. A. vicar of Ewell, (daughter of Daniel Chardavoyne, surgeon, by Elizabeth Lockley,) 1754; Rev. James Halifax, 1781; Mrs. Jane Bythell, 1756; Charles Meniconi, Gent. 1760; Charles Meniconi, Esq. 1796; Isabella, wife of William Browne of the city of Bath, merchant, 1765; Thomas Darby, Esq. 1769; Anne Buckley, 1777; Susanna, wife

Tombs in
the church-
yard.

³⁷ Arms—An oak-tree fruited, proper. trippant.

³⁸ Arms—A chevron between three stags ³⁹ See *Speculum Britannicæ*, p. 40.

of Robert Hudson, Esq. of Tadworth Court, in Surrey, 1781; Thomas Harris, Esq. of Halliford, 1783; Mr. Samuel Alloway, 1784; Henry Topham, Esq. 1790; George Pembroke, Esq. of Bath, 1793; Arabella his wife, (daughter and eventually sole heir of George Osborne,) 1788; and John Daly, Esq. late of Demerary, 1796.

The rectory. By an agreement made between the Bishop of London and the Abbot and Convent of Westminster in 1222, the rectory of Sunbury, with the advowson of the vicarage, were assigned to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's⁴⁰, to which church they still belong.

The rectory was rated in the old *valors* at 22 marks per annum⁴¹; besides which the hospital of St. Bartholomew had a portion of tithes valued at 2 marks per annum, and the Abbey of Grestein, in Normandy, another portion of the same value⁴². Thomas Lake, Esq. (afterwards Sir Thomas) was lessee of the rectory in 1622⁴³. It appears by a survey of the rectory of Sunbury, made by order of parliament in 1649, that Lancelot Lake, Esq. was then lessee of the great tithes, (valued at 130l. per annum,) and that his lease bore date 1637; the reserved rent was 13l. 6s. 8d.⁴⁴ It is probable that when the Dean and Chapter lands were sold about that time, Mr. Lake purchased this rectory. In the return to the parliamentary inquiries into the state of ecclesiastical benefices in 1650, he is called impropiator⁴⁵. At the restoration the Dean and Chapter recovered the possession of the rectorial tithes (excepting the portions above mentioned). In 1799 they were sold by the Dean and Chapter to Edmund Hill, Esq. under the act of parliament which enables ecclesiastical bodies to alienate a part of their landed property for the purpose of redeeming the land-tax of the remainder. The lease had

⁴⁰ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p.

743.

⁴¹ See Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Rent books at St. Paul's.

⁴⁴ Parliamentary Surveys in the Archbishop's library at Lambeth.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

been for some years in the Rayner family; Mr. Hill's purchase being subject to Mrs. Rayner's interest in it.

The rectory-house is now in the occupation of Baron Lenthé, the Hanoverian minister.

The portion of tithes (issuing out of the manor of Charlton) which had belonged to the Hospital of St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, came to the Crown on the suppression of that house. A lease of these tithes, at the rent of 10s. per annum, was renewed in 1581 to Hercules Turner, whose family had for many years been lessees⁴⁷. In the return to the parliamentary inquiries in 1650, this portion is said to be rented by Mr. George Phip at 14l. per annum⁴⁸. It now belongs to the proprietor of the manor.

Portions of tithes.

It is probable that the portion of tithes formerly belonging to the Abbey of Grestein, in Normandy, after being vested in the Crown, as the property of an alien priory, were granted to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, who have still a portion of tithes in this parish. The return of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices in 1650 states, that Mr. Gall held a portion of tithes in Sunbury, (late parcel of the possessions of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester,) at the rent of 11l. per annum⁴⁹. The lease of this portion of tithes being vested in Mr. Greathead, was lately assigned by him to Edmund Hill, Esq.

The vicarage of Sunbury, which is in the diocese of London, and in the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, is rated in the old *valors* at 6 marks⁵⁰; in the King's books at 13l. 6s. 8d. The return of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of ecclesiastical benefices in 1650 states, that there were 44 acres of arable land, and 4 acres of meadow and pasture belonging to this vicarage, and that its value was then 40l. per annum. Henry Jordan presented by the

Vicarage.

⁴⁷ Leases in the Augmentation Office.

⁴⁹ Parliamentary surveys.

⁴⁸ Parliamentary surveys at Lambeth.

⁵⁰ See Harl. MSS. No. 62.

Lords Commissioners was then incumbent. He is described as a pious preaching minister⁵¹. In 1655 Richard Hill was presented to this vicarage by William Steele, Lord Chief Baron, and others, Lords Keepers of the Liberties of England, called in the instrument of institution the true and undoubted patrons⁵².

The present vicar is the Rev. James Cowe, M. A. (author of several sermons and philanthropic tracts,) instituted in 1790, on the resignation of John Hyde, M. A.

Parish register.

The earliest date of the register of baptisms in this parish is 1565; that of burials 1589; that of marriages 1566.

Comparative state of population.	Average of baptisms.			Average of burials.	
	Year	—	—	—	—
1580-9	—	$9\frac{9}{10}$	—	imperfect	
1630-9	—	$12\frac{4}{5}$	—	$10\frac{9}{10}$	
1680-9	—	$13\frac{9}{10}$	—	$18\frac{1}{5}$	
1730-9	—	33	—	$29\frac{9}{10}$	
1780-4	—	$33\frac{3}{5}$	—	$29\frac{4}{5}$	
1784-9	—	$45\frac{2}{5}$	—	38	
1790-4	—	$41\frac{4}{5}$	—	$26\frac{3}{5}$	
1795-9	—	$42\frac{2}{5}$	—	$32\frac{3}{5}$	

In 1548 the number of *houflyng* people in this parish was 174⁵³. The present number of houses is 266⁵⁴; of inhabitants about 1460.

In 1665 there were only 12 burials.

⁵¹ Parliamentary Surveys in the Archbishop's Library at Lambeth.

Office. See p. 5. note 9.

⁵² Proceedings of the Committees, *ibid.* vol. xix. p. 7. and 15.

⁵⁴ From the information of Mr Cowe, the vicar, to whom I am indebted for several other particulars relating to this parish.

⁵³ Chantry Roll in the Augmentation

Extracts from the Register.

“ Sir Philip Boteler, Knt. and Mrs. Jane Yetfwert, widow, married June 16, 1597.”

“ Cecilia, daughter of Sir William Killegrew, and of Dame Elizabeth his wife, baptized August 24, buried Oct. 19, 1635.”

“ Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Weston, Esq. and of Elizabeth Countess of Anglesea his wife, baptized August 5, 1641.”

“ Elizabeth, daughter of Carew Rawley, Esq.” (son of Sir Walter Raleigh,) “ and Lady Ashly, baptized Sept. 16, 1642; buried Jan. 6, 1642-3.”

“ John Darton and Henry Darton killed by reason of a great wind, that blew down a chimney of John Brown, and killed them in their bed, buried Sept. 18, 1661.” High wind.

“ Samuel Turner, and Margaret Seafe, widow, was married fitting in a cheare in her house, Feb. 7. 1663.” Singular marriage.

“ Henry Frederick Thynne, Esq. and Dorothy Phelips, spinster, one of the daughters and heirs of Francis Phelips, Esq. late of Kenton Park, deceased, and Anne his wife, married May 27, 1684;—Dorothy, wife of the Hon. Henry Frederick Thynne, buried April 24, 1695; John, son of H. F. Thynne, and Dorothy, Oct. 15, 1707; the Hon. Mary Thynne, March 13, 1711.” Family of Thynne.

“ Anne, daughter of Sir Cane James, Knt. and Bart. of the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, buried Dec. 1, 1685.”

“ Judith, daughter of Jonathan Andrews, Esq. and Judith, baptized Nov. 5, 1691; Susanna, Sept. 30, 1693; Mary, June 8, 1695; Henrietta, Oct. 4, 1696; Thomas, son of Sir Jonathan Andrews, Knt. and Judith, baptized March 10, 1699-1700, buried Nov. 25, 1703; Jonathan, baptized Oct. 3, 1703; buried March 27, 1703-4; Diana, baptized August 19, 1705; Family of Andrews.

“ Theodofia, Auguft 10, 1707; Jonathan, Nov. 3, 1709; Jonathan Andrews, and Judith Lady Andrews, his mother, buried Nov. 10, 1709; Sir Jonathan Andrews, May 15, 1716.”

“ Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Tyrwhitt, of Lincolnfhire, Bart. buried Feb 24, 1697-8.”

“ Clement Gregory, who purchafed houfes and lands in this county and Surrey, by begging, buried Sept. 4, 1717.”

Family of
Hudfon.

“ Mrs. Emma Sufanna Hudfon, daughter of Sir Roger Hudfon, Knt. buried May 6, 1723; Edmund Boehm, and Martha Hudfon, married May 22, 1735; Robert Tracy of Stanway, in the county of Gloucefter, and Mrs. Anna Maria Hudfon, Auguft 7, 1735; John Frederick, Efq. of Burwood, in the county of Surrey, and Mrs. Sufanna Hudfon, Oct. 22, 1741; Sir Roger Hudfon, buried Oct. 4, 1743.”

Family of
Mufgrave.

“ Edward Spragge, Efq. and Elizabeth, fifter of Sir Philip Mufgrave, Bart. married Feb. 12, 1749-50; John Chardin, fon of Sir Philip Mufgrave, and Lady Jane, born Jan. 15, 1757; Chriftopher, May 29, 1759; Sir Philip Mufgrave, Bart. aged 84 years, buried July 13, 1795.”

“ Lord Charles Spencer, and the Hon. Mary Beauclerk, married Oct. 2. 1762.”

“ Lady Charlotte, daughter of the Right Hon. George Earl of Pomfret, and Anna Maria Countefs of Pomfret, born Nov. 25, 1766; Thomas William, fon of the Earl and Countefs of Pomfret, born, Nov. 22, 1770.”

“ Thomas Twifleton, Efq. of Broughton, in the county of Oxford, (the late Lord Say and Sele,) and Elizabeth Turner, married Dec. 14, 1767.”

“ The Hon. John Townfhend, and Georgiana Anne Poyntz, married April 10, 1787.”

Instances

Instances of Longevity.

“ Elizabeth Lee, buried Nov. 9, 1661, being of the age of four-
 “ score and 14 years and 10 months and 10 days; Mrs. Goldwell,
 “ aged 90, buried Sept. 5, 1733; Mary Piper, aged 96, March 9,
 “ 1786; Sufanna Sears, aged 93, buried Oct. 2, 1787; Marcellus
 “ Jordan, aged 91, Dec. 5, 1787; Elizabeth Limb, aged 97, Jan.
 “ 17, 1788; George Hughes, aged 91, April 15, 1792; Mary
 “ Wells, aged 90, Jan. 18, 1795; Dorothy Lawley, aged 96, May
 “ 8, 1795; Deborah Fellows, aged 92, June 5, 1795.”

There is no endowed school in this parish, but there is a fund set apart for the education of poor children. The sum of 13 l. 10 s. per annum, being part of an annuity charged on the poors' rates, in lieu of the interest of 500 l. given to the poor of this parish in 1761, by John Turner, Esq. (which sum was used for building the parish workhouse,) is appropriated to the purpose above mentioned. The remainder of this rent-charge being 9 l. per annum, is appropriated to the putting out apprentices, and the relief of sick and aged poor during the winter. The interest of 250 l. (3 per cents.) vested in trustees for the benefit of this parish, is set apart for the education of twelve poor children⁵⁵. It is not known how this money became vested in the parish, but it is probable that it is the aggregate of several sums given at various times to the poor's stock. Such a stock amounting then to 84 l. is mentioned in the parish register in 1704. Some of it was given for leave to inclose pieces of waste. In 1722 the parish stock was 200 l.

Fund for the education of poor children, and other benefactions.

There are three Sunday Schools in this parish, supported by voluntary contributions.

⁵⁵ From the information of the Rev. Mr. Cowe.

Mrs. Dorothy Wood, who died in 1765, gave by will, the sum of 200*l.* bank annuities to this parish, directing that the interest should be distributed weekly in bread, among such poor persons as should attend divine service on Sundays in the afternoon.

About the year 1767 the late Earl of Pomfret covenanted for himself, his heirs and successors, to pay the annual sum of 6*l.* to this parish, for leave to inclose a common-field, called Court Field. This rent-charge is now paid by William Blake, Esq. proprietor of the house, late Lord Pomfret's, and it is distributed in bread by the minister and churchwardens, among such poor persons as attend divine service on Sundays in the afternoon.

There are about two acres and a quarter, the rent of which is received by the churchwardens for the repairs of the church.

The following singular benefaction to the poor of this parish, long ago lost, is copied from the register.

Singular be-
quest.

“ November the first day, 1636. I do give unto the vicar and
 “ churchwardens, and vicars and churchwardens successively, the
 “ white mare and mare colt with a white star in the forehead, which
 “ I bought of Walter Evans, for the use of the poor of the said parish
 “ of Sunbury for ever, intreating and appointing the said church-
 “ wardens to see to them as their owne, and what issue it shall please
 “ God to give them, to sell the male issue at the fittest time of age,
 “ and pay the money to the poor of the said parish, and keep the
 “ female for breed; and I appoint the good man Piper the elder, and
 “ George Blundell, and whom they shall name in their room when
 “ they die, to see this to be duly executed according as I have ap-
 “ pointed; and if the churchwardens shall be negligent to do as I do
 “ appoint, they for to admonish them to amend, and if they do not
 “ amend after reasonable warning, then I do give the said Piper and
 “ Blundell leave to sell them, and give the money to what poor they
 “ think fit.—JEREMY NORCROSSE.”

A P P E N D I X.

C R A N F O R D.

P. 22. In the Gentleman's Magazine for the month of February 1800, is the following copy of an agreement, (bearing date 4th Jan. 9 Jac. I.) between Sir Roger Aston, Knt. master of the great wardrobe, and William Cure, Esq. of St. Thomas the Apostle, in Southwark, master-mason of his Majesty's works, who for the sum of 180l. undertook " well and sufficiently, and workmanlike
" to the best of his power, art, and cunning, in good and artificial
" order, to hew, cut, work, carve, make up and finish, of alabaster,
" tutch, rance, and white and black marble, one tomb or sepulchre,
" for the said Sir Roger Aston, and his two wives and four daughters,
" with the seven pictures to be kneeling upon the same, and the same
" tomb to be of length, breadth, and fashion of a pattern drawn by
" the small fort, subscribed with the hand of the said Sir Roger Aston
" and William Cure, and remaining with the said William Cure, in
" all points as comely and cunningly, and with as much work as the
" same pattern doth purport, and signify, with all manner of arms,
" scutcheons, and superscriptions that shall be desired by the said Sir
" Roger Aston, his heirs, executors, or administrators; and the said
" tomb so to be made and finished as aforesaid, the said William
" Cure, his executors, or assigns, at his and their costs and charges,
" as well in carving, as in and by all manner of stuff and workman-
" ship, shall cause to be set up, placed, fully finished, painted, and
" gilded in the parish-church of Cranford, at or before April 30,
" 1613."

A P P E N D I X.

“ 1613.” Sir Roger Aston died in May 1612, a few months after signing this agreement.

H A R E F I E L D.

P. 109. The religious house at Harefield was more properly speaking, a *Preceptory*—The principal was styled *Preceptor*. See note 21, p. 120.—“ Whensoever the Knights Templars, or Hospitallers had any considerable manor or farm, they built a convenient house, to which they sent part of their fraternity, under the command of a preceptor, and these houses were called *preceptories* or *commanderies*.”

H A R M O N D S W O R T H.

P. 141. The manor-farm of Perry Oaks was purchased of the Paget family by Mr. Wood's ancestor in 1664, or 1665².

H I L L I N G D O N.

P. 169. The chantry endowed by John Bernes and others, *was* Rabb's chantry; the record states the lands to be for the maintenance of a chaplain to pray for the soul of Walter Rabb, &c. See Esch. 46 Edw. III. No. 18. second numbering.

R I S E L I P.

P. 215. The number of houses (193), is omitted.

S T A I N E S.

P. 239. Staines moor, or common, in this parish, is computed to contain about 300 acres; Shortwood common about 70 acres.

¹ Summary of Religious Houses. 8vo. 1717. Preface, p. 20.

² From the information of Mr. East of Heath-row.

PRESENT STATE *of* POPULATION *in the*
PARISHES *treated of in this Volume.*

	Number of Houfes.		Number of Inhabitants ¹ .	
Ashford	—	38	—	209
Bedfont	—	60	—	330
Cowley	—	32	—	176
Cranford	—	33	—	176
Drayton	—	100	—	550
Feltham	—	80	—	440
Hampton	—	350	—	1925 ²
Hanworth	—	56	—	308
Harefield	—	150	—	825
Harlington	—	82	—	451
Harmondsworth	—	110	—	605
Hillingdon	—	718	—	3949
Ickenham	—	36	—	198
Laleham	—	100	—	550
Littleton	—	27	—	148
Rifelip	—	193	—	1061
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Carry over		2165		11901

¹ Calculated in the proportion of 5½ to a house.

² Exclusive of the inhabitants of the Palace, of whose numbers no satisfactory information could be obtained.

	Number of Houses.		Number of Inhabitants.	
	Brought over	2165		11901
Sheperton	—	130	—	715
South Mims	—	230	—	1265
Staines	—	270	—	1485
Stanwell	—	171	—	940
Sunbury	—	266	—	1463
		<hr/>		<hr/>
	Total	3232		17769
		<hr/>		<hr/>

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N. B. Where the letter Q follows a figure, it denotes that the quarterings of a family are described.

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