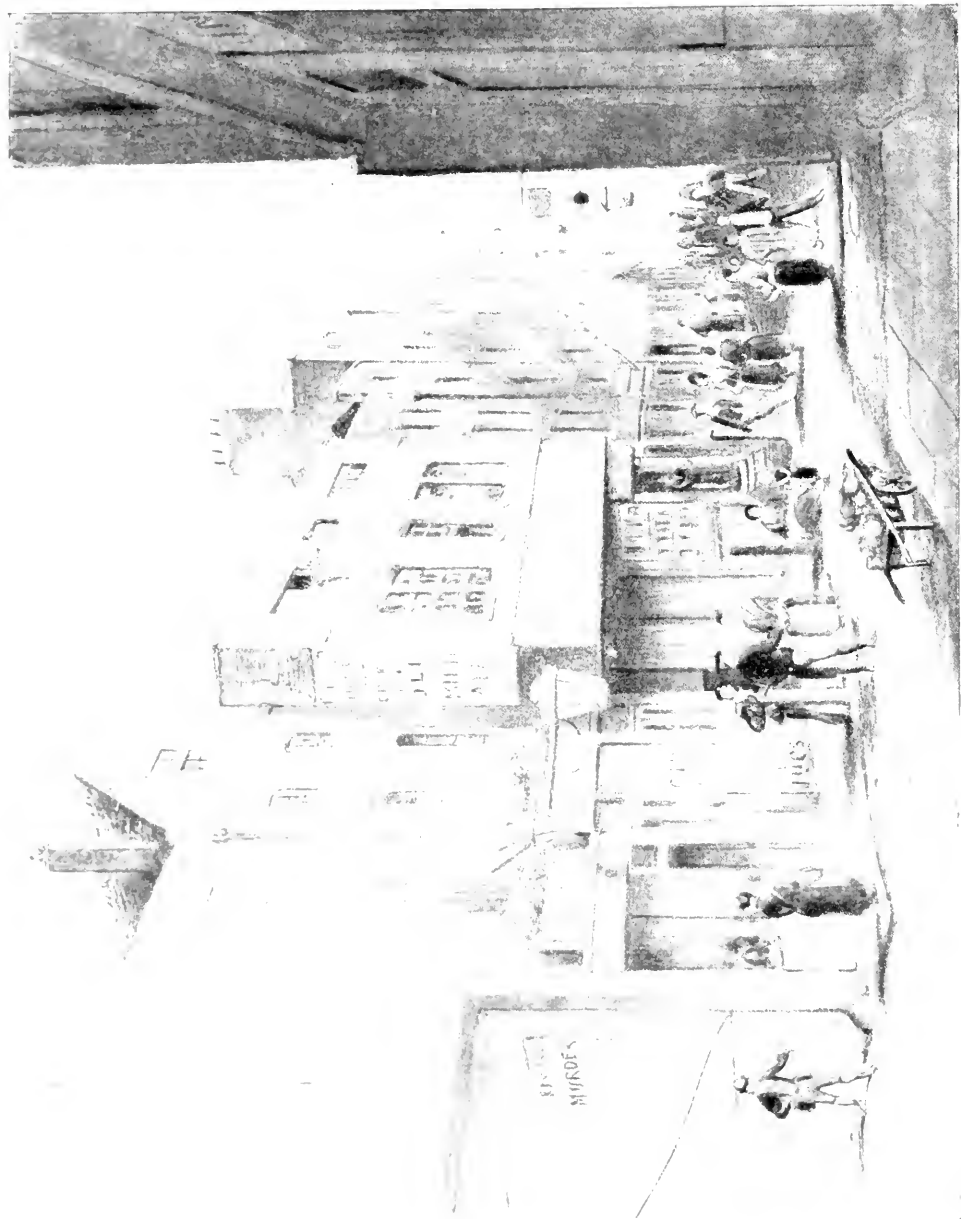


3 176 1 00360266 1

UNIV. OF
TORONTO
LIBRARY





From a watercolour by F. Shepherd in the possession of the London County Council

Frontispiece

BEDFORDBURY IN 1873

111
S
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

SURVEY OF LONDON

111

ISSUED BY THE JOINT PUBLISHING COMMITTEE
REPRESENTING THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL
AND THE LONDON SURVEY COMMITTEE

UNDER THE GENERAL EDITORSHIP OF

SIR GEORGE GATER (*for the Council*)

WALTER H. GODFREY (*for the Survey Committee*)

VOLUME XX

TRAFALGAR SQUARE AND NEIGHBOURHOOD
(THE PARISH OF ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS, PART III)

383613
16 8.40

PUBLISHED BY THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL
THE COUNTY HALL, LONDON, S.E.1

1940

PREVIOUS VOLUMES OF THE "SURVEY OF
LONDON"

- I. PARISH OF BROMLEY-BY-BOW. (*Out of print.*)
- II. PARISH OF CHELSEA. PART I. (*Out of print.*)
- III. PARISH OF ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS. PART I (LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS).
21s.
- IV. PARISH OF CHELSEA. PART II. 21s.
- V. PARISH OF ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS. PART II. 21s.
- VI. PARISH OF HAMMERSMITH. 21s.
- VII. PARISH OF CHELSEA. PART III (THE OLD CHURCH). 21s.
- VIII. PARISH OF ST. LEONARD, SHOREDITCH. 42s.
- IX. PARISH OF ST. HELEN, BISHOPSGATE. PART I. 42s.
- X. PARISH OF ST. MARGARET, WESTMINSTER. PART I. 42s.
- XI. PARISH OF CHELSEA. PART IV (THE ROYAL HOSPITAL). 42s.
- XII. PARISH OF ALL HALLOWS BARKING-BY-THE-TOWER. PART I (THE
PARISH CHURCH). 31s. 6d.
- XIII. PARISH OF ST. MARGARET, WESTMINSTER. PART II (NEIGHBOUR-
HOOD OF WHITEHALL, VOL. I). 52s. 6d.
- XIV. PARISH OF ST. MARGARET, WESTMINSTER. PART III (NEIGHBOUR-
HOOD OF WHITEHALL, VOL. II). 52s. 6d.
- XV. PARISH OF ALL HALLOWS BARKING-BY-THE-TOWER. PART II. 42s.
- XVI. CHARING CROSS (PARISH OF ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS, PART I).
52s. 6d.
- XVII. THE VILLAGE OF HIGHGATE (PARISH OF ST. PANCRAS, PART I). 21s.
- XVIII. THE STRAND (PARISH OF ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS, PART II). 21s.
- XIX. OLD ST. PANCRAS AND KENTISH TOWN (PARISH OF ST. PANCRAS,
PART II). 21s.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE AND NEIGH-
BOURHOOD (THE PARISH OF ST.
MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS, PART III),
BEING THE TWENTIETH VOLUME
OF THE SURVEY OF LONDON, BY
SIR GEORGE GATER, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
CLERK OF THE COUNCIL, AND F. R.
HIORNS, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

JOINT PUBLISHING COMMITTEE REPRESENTING THE LONDON
COUNTY COUNCIL AND THE LONDON SURVEY COMMITTEE

Chairman

J. H. MACDONNELL

Vice-Chairman

WALTER H. GODFREY

Members appointed by the Council

CAPTAIN FRANCIS W. BEECH	SIR HAROLD KENYON
ERIC G. M. FLETCHER	J. H. MACDONNELL

Members appointed by the London Survey Committee

H. W. FINCHAM	WALTER H. GODFREY
	PERCY W. LOVELL

MEMBERS OF THE LONDON SURVEY COMMITTEE

President

THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES, P.C., K.T., F.S.A.

Honorary Members and Subscribers

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON. | The Most Hon. The MARQUESS OF CREWE, K.G. | GILBERT H. LOVEGROVE, F.R.I.B.A. |
| THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS. | WALTER E. CROSS, F.I.A.A., F.R.I.B.A. | MARY COUNTESS OF LOVE- LACE. |
| THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION. | THE CROYDON PUBLIC LIBRARY. | J. L'ESTRANGE MACKIE, A.I.A.A. |
| THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS. | Miss E. JEFFRIES DAVIS, F.S.A. | THE MANCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY. |
| C. R. ASHBEЕ, M.A. | Major W. W. DOVE, F.S.A. | THE MANCHESTER SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS. |
| THE ATHENÆUM. | EUSTACE ERLEBACH. | LEONARD MORGAN MAY, F.S.A. |
| Miss HELEN BARLOW. | RICHARD L. GIVEEN. | THE METROPOLITAN PUBLIC GARDENS ASSOCIATION. |
| The Late P. A. BAYMAN. | THE GOLDSMITHS' LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. | G. VAUGHAN MORGAN. |
| BOYLSTON A. BEAL. | THE GUILDHALL LIBRARY. | JOHN MURRAY, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. |
| HUGH BEAVER. | RICHARD WALDEN HALE. | Lt.-Col. H. I. NATHAN. |
| R. A. BELL. | E. STANLEY HALL, P.R.I.B.A. | THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY, CHICAGO. |
| WALTER G. BELL, F.S.A. | RICHARD HARRISS, A.R.I.B.A. | THE NEW YORK LIBRARY. |
| THE BIRMINGHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY. | THE INSTITUTE OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH. | RICHARD NICHOLSON. |
| THE BISHOPGATE INSTITUTE. | Mrs. ALDERSON HORNE. | R. C. NORMAN. |
| ALFRED C. BOSSOM, M.P., F.R.I.B.A. | W. T. HUGO. | THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CLUB. |
| THE BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK PUBLIC LIBRARIES. | CONSTANT HUNTINGTON. | THE FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA. |
| ARTHUR BROWN. | The Rt. Hon. The EARL OF IVEAGH, K.P., G.C.V.O., F.R.S. | THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY, PITTSBURGH. |
| THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. | Mrs. KING FARLOW. | Sir D'ARCY POWER. |
| MOIR CARNEGIE. | F. A. KONIG. | ARNOLD DANVERS POWER. |
| THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF CARPENTERS. | THE HON. LADY LAWRENCE. | THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. |
| H. J. CHETWOOD, F.R.I.B.A. | G. C. LAWSON. | QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE. |
| THE CHURCH HOUSE LIBRARY. | Miss PAULINE LEFTWICH. | COLIN E. READER. |
| Rev. P. B. CLAYTON, F.S.A. | The Rt. Hon. The VISCOUNT LEVERHULME. | THE REFORM CLUB. |
| THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. | THE LONDON LIBRARY. | CECIL HAROLD RIDGE. |
| Capt. E. E. COLQUHOUN. | THE LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. | HAROLD A. RUTT. |
| THE CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB. | THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS. | THE JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY. |
| W. W. CORDINGLEY. | The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE LORT- WILLIAMS, K.C. | FREDERICK SIMMS. |
| THE COURTAULD INSTITUTE OF ART. | | G. C. SIMPSON. |
| Captain A. C. CRAWFORD. | | THE SION COLLEGE. |

Honorary Members and Subscribers—continued

Mrs. VERNON SMITH. THE SOUTHPORT PUBLIC LIBRARY.	THE LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.	THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON.
R. T. D. STONEHAM. THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.	THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.	THE WEST HAM PUBLIC LIBRARY.
HAMILTON H. TURNER.	NOEL P. W. VINER-BRADY, F.S.A.	MISS M. J. WILDE. H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.
	LEWIS HUTH WALTERS.	

Active Members

T. AUBREY BAILEY. OSWALD BARRON, F.S.A.	Mrs. ERNEST GODMAN. PHILIP S. HUDSON, A.R.I.B.A.	GEORGE TROTMAN, L.R.I.B.A.
W. W. BEGLEY, F.R.Hist.S., L.R.I.B.A.	W. E. FIELD JOHNS, A.R.I.B.A.	R. E. MORTIMER WHEELER, M.C., D.Litt., F.S.A.
J. W. BLOE, O.B.E., F.S.A. W. W. BRAINES, B.A.(Lond.)	B. R. LEFTWICH, M.B.E., F.R.Hist.S., F.S.A.	EDWARD YATES, F.S.A.
A. E. BULLOCK, A.R.I.B.A.	W. MCB. MARCHAM.	WALTER H. GODFREY, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., <i>Editor for the Committee.</i>
C. J. P. CAVE, F.S.A. G. H. CHETTLE, F.S.A.	A. R. MARTIN, F.S.A.	SIR GEOFFREY ROMAINE CAL- LENDER, F.S.A., <i>Hon. Treasurer of the Com- mittee.</i>
A. W. CLAPHAM, F.B.A., C.B.E., P.S.A.	E. C. NISBET. FRANCIS W. READER.	PERCY W. LOVELL, B.A., A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., <i>Secretary of the Committee.</i>
The Rev. E. E. DORLING, F.S.A.	FRANCIS R. TAYLOR, L.R.I.B.A.	
J. J. EDMUNDS. H. W. FINCHAM, F.S.A.	T. O. THIRTLE, A.R.I.B.A.	
THOMAS F. FORD, F.R.I.B.A.	A. H. THOMAS, F.S.A., LL.D.	
G. GORDON GODFREY.		

CONTENTS

	PAGE
FRONTISPIECE	
GENERAL TITLE PAGE - - - - -	i
PREVIOUS VOLUMES OF "THE SURVEY OF LONDON" - - -	ii
SPECIAL TITLE PAGE - - - - -	iii
MEMBERS OF THE JOINT PUBLISHING COMMITTEE - - -	iv
MEMBERS OF THE SURVEY COMMITTEE - - - - -	v
DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES - - - - -	ix
ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE TEXT - - - - -	xvi
HERALDIC ILLUSTRATIONS - - - - -	xviii
PREFACE - - - - -	xx

THE SURVEY OF TRAFALGAR SQUARE AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

INTRODUCTION - - - - -	I
Chapter 1. THE MEWS, THE GOLDEN CROSS, ETC. (THE SITE OF TRAFALGAR SQUARE AND THE NATIONAL GALLERY) - - - - -	7
Chapter 2. TRAFALGAR SQUARE AND THE NATIONAL GALLERY - - -	15
Chapter 3. THE CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS - - - -	19
Chapter 4. THE VESTRY HALL, VICARAGE AND CHURCH SCHOOLS - -	55
Chapter 5. THE EAST SIDE OF TRAFALGAR SQUARE (INCLUDING CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL) - - - - -	56
Chapter 6. SPRING GARDENS - - - - -	58
Chapter 7. OLD COUNTY HALL, INCLUDING NOS. 10, 12 and 14, SPRING GARDENS (THE SITE OF BERKELEY HOUSE AND THE GREAT EXHIBITION ROOM) - - - - -	66
Chapter 8. CARLTON HOUSE - - - - -	69
Chapter 9. CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE AND CARLTON GARDENS - - -	77

	PAGE
Chapter 10. PALL MALL EAST - - - - -	88
Chapter 11. SUFFOLK STREET AND SUFFOLK PLACE - - - - -	89
Chapter 12. THE HAYMARKET - - - - -	95
Chapter 13. PANTON STREET AND OXENDON STREET - - - - -	101
Chapter 14. WHITCOMB STREET - - - - -	104
Chapter 15. ST. MARTIN'S STREET - - - - -	106
Chapter 16. ORANGE STREET - - - - -	109
Chapter 17. HEMMINGS ROW AND CASTLE STREET - - - - -	112
Chapter 18. ST. MARTIN'S LANE - - - - -	115
Chapter 19. NEW STREET - - - - -	123
Chapter 20. LONG ACRE - - - - -	125
APPENDIX A. VICARS OF ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS - - - - -	128
REFERENCES - - - - -	129
INDEX - - - - -	133

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES

COLOURED PLATES

- Frontispiece.* Bedfordbury in 1873 - - - - From a watercolour drawing by F. Shepherd in the Council's collection.
- (i) (Facing p. 1) No. 96, St. Martin's Lane, c. 1830 - - - - From a watercolour drawing by C. J. Richardson in the Council's collection.
- (ii) (Facing p. 66) Berkeley House, Spring Gardens in 1859 - - - - From a watercolour drawing by T. H. Shepherd in the Council's collection.
- (iii) (Facing p. 118) May's Buildings, St. Martin's Lane in 1870 - - - - From a watercolour drawing by J. T. Wilson in the Council's collection.

PLATE

1. Extract from Morden and Lea's map (1682) - - - - From the Council's collection.
2. Plan of the Royal Mews at Charing Cross, 1796 - - - - From plan in the possession of H.M. Commissioners of Crown Lands.
3. (a) Old Barracks, Charing Cross, c. 1815; (b) the new opening to St. Martin's Church (c. 1830) - - - - (a) From a photograph of a watercolour drawing by W. Hunt; (b) From an engraving of a drawing by T. H. Shepherd, both in the Council's collection.
4. (a) The Mews in 1794; (b) The Golden Cross, Charing Cross, c. 1820 - - - - (a) From an engraving by T. Malton in the Council's collection; (b) From a watercolour drawing in the Westminster Public Library.
5. National Gallery, Trafalgar Square. Elevation - - - - From an engraving in the Council's collection.
6. William Railton's design for the Nelson Monument - - - - From an engraving in the Council's collection.
7. (a) Statue of George IV, Trafalgar Square; (b) One of the lions at the base of the Nelson Monument - - - - } Photographs.
8. The Old Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, c. 1720, "The South Prospect" - - - - From an engraving by G. Vertue in the Council's collection.

PLATE

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 9. | The Old Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields,
c. 1720. "The West Prospect" - - - | From an engraving by G. Vertue in
the Council's collection. |
| 10. | Gibbs' design for circular church: (a) Eleva-
tion; (b) Plan - - - - - | From Gibbs' <i>A Book of Architecture</i> . |
| 11. | St. Martin's Church. Plan and south
elevation | Measured drawing. |
| 12. | Perspective drawing of St. Martin's Church | From the watercolour drawing by
James Gibbs in the Westminster
Public Library. |
| 13. | Portrait of James Gibbs - - - - | From the painting by William Hog-
arth in the vestry hall. |
| 14. | St. Martin's Church from churchyard, show-
ing southern end of St. Martin's Lane, c.
1820 - - - - - | From a watercolour drawing by
W. H. Hunt in the possession of
Mr. Thomas Girtin. |
| 15. | St. Martin's Church, looking south-east - | Photograph. |
| 16. | St. Martin's Church: plans, elevation and
section of steeple - - - - - | Measured drawing by D. W. Har-
rington and D. N. Mackintosh. |
| 17. | St. Martin's Church: elevation and section
of east end - - - - - | Measured drawing. |
| 18. | St. Martin's Church: (a) Looking north-
west; (b) Portico - - - - - | Photographs. |
| 19. | St. Martin's Church. Interior looking east - | Photograph. |
| 20. | St. Martin's Church. West elevation - - | Measured drawing. |
| 21. | St. Martin's Church: (a) Interior looking
west; (b) Pulpit - - - - - | Photographs. |
| 22. | St. Martin's Church. Organ now in St.
Mary's Church, Wotton-under-Edge - | Photographs reproduced by per-
mission of the Cotswold Publish-
ing Co. |
| 23. | St. Martin's Church; the font - - - | Measured drawing. |
| 24. | St. Martin's Church; the pulpit - - - | Measured drawing. |
| 25. | Hogarth's preliminary drawings for No. 2 of
the series <i>Industry and Idleness</i> - - - | From drawings in the British
Museum. |
| 26. | St. Martin's Church: (a) Oak staircase lead-
ing to galleries; (b) Crypt - - - - | Photographs. |
| 27. | St. Martin's Church: (a) Bust of James
Gibbs by Rysbrach; (b) Font - - - - | Photographs. |
| 28. | Monuments in St. Martin's crypt: (a) Edith
Bilson, 1651; (b) Elizabeth Macdowall,
1670 - - - - - | Photographs. |
| 29. | (a) Jane Jackson, 1670; (b) Johanna Miller,
1673 - - - - - | Photographs. |
| 30. | Margaret White, 1687 - - - - - | (a) Measured drawing; (b) Photo-
graph. |

PLATE

31. (a) Colonel Thomas Fraser, 1756; (b) Benjamin Colinge, 1700 — — — — Photographs.
32. (a) Sir Theodore Mayerne; (b) Roundel with arms and crest — — — — Photographs.
33. St. Martin's Church plate, on exhibition at the London Museum — — — — Photograph.
34. (a) St. Martin's Place, east side; (b) St. Martin's churchyard, north side, showing vestry hall and school — — — — Photographs.
35. Old premises south of St. Martin's Church, 1830 — — — — From a pencil drawing in the Council's collection.
36. (a) Corner of Adelaide Street and Chandos Street in 1906; (b) Golden Cross Hotel, Strand, in 1930 — — — — Photographs.
37. (a) Corner of King William Street and Adelaide Street in 1930; (b) Nos. 448 and 449, Strand, facing south west, in 1930 — Photographs.
38. (a) Charing Cross Hospital in 1939. Elevation to Strand and Agar Street; (b) Morley's Hotel in 1920 — — — — Photographs.
39. St. Matthew's Chapel, Spring Gardens: (a) Exterior in 1903; (b) Interior in 1886 — (a) Photograph; (b) From a drawing by J. P. Emslie preserved at the Admiralty.
40. (a) New Street, Spring Gardens in 1881; (b) Spring Garden Terrace in 1881 — From watercolour drawings, by J. P. Emslie preserved at the Admiralty.
41. John Drummond's House, New Street, Spring Gardens, in 1795 — — — From a watercolour drawing in the Council's collection.
42. No. 18, Spring Gardens: (a) Exterior in 1903; (b) Garden front — — — — (a) Photograph; (b) from watercolour drawing preserved at the Admiralty.
43. Spring Gardens: (a) South-west side in 1886; (b) Interior of No. 16 in 1903 — — — (a) From a watercolour drawing by J. P. Emslie preserved at the Admiralty; (b) Photograph.
44. Spring Gardens in 1903: (a) No. 28, first floor landing; (b) No. 30, front room on first floor — — — — Photographs.
45. Spring Gardens in 1903: (a) Staircase to No. 16; (b) Nos. 34-28 — — — — Photographs.
46. Buildings on west side of Spring Gardens: elevation and plan — — — — From a drawing in the possession of H.M. Office of Works.
47. Staircase details from Spring Gardens — — Measured drawings.

PLATE

48. Premises adjoining London County Council Offices, Spring Gardens - - - - Measured drawing.
49. (a) Berkeley House, garden front; (b) Wigley's rooms, Spring Gardens - - - - (a) From watercolour drawing by T. H. Shepherd in the Council's collection; (b) from a print in the Council's collection.
50. Old County Hall, Spring Gardens: (a) Exterior in 1939; (b) Council chamber in 1890 - - - - Photographs.
51. Offices of the London County Council, Spring Gardens, ground floor plan - - - - From plan in the Council's collection.
52. (a) Offices of the Metropolitan Board of Works, principal floor; (b) Offices of the London County Council, first floor plan - - - - From plans in the Council's collection.
53. Part of Kip's view of London and Westminster, 1710 - - - - From the Council's collection.
54. Carlton House, entrance lodge from St. James's Park - - - - From a watercolour drawing in the library at Windsor Castle.
55. Carlton House plans: (a) 1784; (b) 1794 - - - - From plans in the library at Windsor Castle.
56. Carlton House, entrance from Pall Mall: (a) 1760; (b) 1790 - - - - From drawings in the Crace collection at the British Museum.
57. Carlton House, garden front: (a) 1788; (b) 1794 - - - - (a) From a watercolour drawing by W. Capon in the Westminster Public Library; (b) from an ink and wash drawing in the Crace Collection at the British Museum.
58. Carlton House, the grand staircase - - - - From a wash drawing by Henry Holland in the library at Windsor Castle.
59. Carlton House, new front to Pall Mall erected by Holland - - - - (a) From an ink and wash drawing by Henry Holland; (b) from an aquatint (No. 6 in Ackermann's Repository), both in the Council's collection.
60. Carlton House, elevation to Pall Mall and detail of screen to courtyard - - - - From an ink and wash drawing in the library at Windsor Castle.
61. Carlton House, portico facing Pall Mall - - - - From Pyne's *History of Carlton House*.
62. Plan of Carlton House in 1813 - - - - From Pugin and Britton's *Public Buildings of London*.

PLATE

63. Carlton House: (a) Entrance hall; (b) Crimson drawing room - - - - - From Pyne's *History of Carlton House*.
64. Carlton House, the conservatory - - - - - From Pyne's *History of Carlton House*.
65. Plan showing the disposition of the ground lately occupied by Carlton Palace and gardens, 1828 - - - - - From a plan in the possession of H.M. Commissioners of Crown Lands.
66. Nos. 19, 20 and 21, Carlton House Terrace - - - - - From a plan in the Council's collection.
67. Carlton House Terrace in 1907. West block facing the Mall - - - - - Photograph.
68. Carlton House Terrace in 1907. East block facing the Mall - - - - - Photograph.
69. Carlton House Terrace, view behind colonnade: (a) at balcony level; (b) at terrace level - - - - - Photographs.
70. Duke of York's column - - - - - (a) From a drawing by J. Maxwell Scott, A.R.I.B.A.; (b) photograph.
71. Carlton House Terrace: (a) No. 4; (b) Corner of Carlton Gardens, looking east - - - - - Photographs.
72. Carlton Gardens: (a) No. 1; (b) No. 2 - - - - - Photographs.
73. Carlton House Terrace: (a) No. 4, back room on ground floor; (b) No. 9, original balustrading to landing on first floor - - - - - Photographs.
74. No. 1, Carlton House Terrace: (a) Dining room on first floor; (b) Lounge on first floor - - - - - Photographs.
75. No. 1, Carlton House Terrace: (a) Entrance hall; (b) Staircase and hall - - - - - Photographs.
76. No. 4, Carlton Gardens, marble mantelpiece now at the Victoria and Albert Museum - - - - - Photograph.
77. No. 7, Carlton House Terrace: (a) Original mantelpiece on second floor; (b) staircase and hall - - - - - Photographs.
78. John Nash's plan for the re-development of Pall Mall East, the Haymarket and Suffolk Street - - - - - From the *Report from the Select Committee on Crown Leases, 1829*.
79. Statue of George III, Pall Mall East - - - - - Photograph.
80. (a) Pall Mall East; (b) College of Physicians in 1828 - - - - - (a) From a watercolour drawing by T. H. Shepherd; (b) from an engraving from a drawing by T. H. Shepherd, both in the Council's collection.

PLATE

81. Suffolk Street, Royal Society of British Artists - - - - - Photograph.
82. Suffolk Street: (a) East side in 1829; (b) North side of Suffolk Place - - - (a) From an engraving of a drawing by T. H. Shepherd in the Council's collection; (b) photograph.
83. (a) South-west corner of Suffolk Street in 1911; (b) North-west corner of Suffolk Place in 1911 - - - - - Photographs.
84. Suffolk Street, northern end - - - Photograph.
85. The old Haymarket Theatre: (a) Exterior in 1803; Interior in 1807 - - - (a) From pencil drawing by W. Capon; (b) from engraving, both in the Council's collection.
86. The new Haymarket Theatre: (a) in 1826; (b) in 1939 - - - - - (a) From an engraving by Havell in the Council's collection; (b) photograph.
87. Interior of the Haymarket Theatre in 1821 - - - From an engraving by R. Wilkinson in the Council's collection.
88. (a) Suffolk Street front of the Haymarket Theatre; (b) No. 25, Haymarket in 1911 - - - Photographs.
89. The Haymarket: (a) No. 18 in 1911; (b) No. 34 in 1906 - - - - - Photographs.
90. No. 34, Haymarket, shop front - - - Photograph.
91. No. 34, Haymarket, front of cast lead cistern - - - Photograph.
92. No. 34, Haymarket, mantelpiece in front room on first floor - - - - - Photograph.
93. No. 34, Haymarket, interior of shop: (a) Looking towards street; (b) Showing screen - - - - - Photographs.
94. (a) Cockspur Street showing entrance to Whitcomb Street, c. 1823; (b) Nos. 28-46, Whitcomb Street in 1886 - - - (a) From drawing by W. Capon in the Westminster Public Library; (b) from watercolour drawing by Calvert in the Council's collection.
95. Whitcomb Street: (a) the White Hart Inn in 1881; (b) No. 38, Johnson's Stable Yard, in 1886 - - - - - From watercolour drawings in the Council's collection.
96. (a) Nos. 14-18, Whitcomb Street; (b) and (c) Mantelpieces from No. 35, St. Martin's Street - - - - - Photographs.
97. James Street (now Orange Street): (a) Tennis court; (b) Premises adjoining tennis court - - - - - From watercolour drawings by T. H. Shepherd in the Council's collection.

PLATE

98. Orange Street Chapel: (a) Exterior in 1906;
(b) Interior in 1913 - - - - - Photographs.
99. (a) Archbishop Tenison's Library and
School in Castle Street, Leicester Square
in 1850; (b) South side of Cecil Court in
1883 - - - - - (a) From a watercolour drawing by
T. H. Shepherd in the Crace Col-
lection at the British Museum;
(b) from a watercolour by J. P.
Emslie in the Council's collection.
100. Hemmings Row: (a) Corner of Castle Street;
(b) Looking towards Chandos Street in
1873 - - - - - (a) From a watercolour drawing by
T. H. Shepherd in the Westmin-
ster Public Library; (b) from a
watercolour drawing by F. Shep-
herd in the Council's collection.
101. Nos. 53-55, Castle Street - - - - - From a watercolour drawing by
Appleton in the Council's collec-
tion.
102. Old Slaughter's Coffee House, St. Martin's
Lane - - - - - From a watercolour drawing by
T. H. Shepherd in the Westmin-
ster Public Library.
103. St. Martin's Court in 1881: (a) Looking
east; (b) Looking west - - - - - From watercolour drawings by J. P.
Emslie in the Council's collection.
104. No. 31, St. Martin's Lane, interior of front
room on first floor - - - - - Measured drawing.
105. No. 31, St. Martin's Lane, interior details
106. (a) No. 31, St. Martin's Lane; (b) Little
May's Buildings in 1872 - - - - - Measured drawings.
107. St. Martin's Lane: (a) Elevation to Nos. 42,
43 and 44; (b) No. 43 in 1871 - - - - - (a) Photograph; (b) from water-
colour drawing by F. Shepherd in
in the Council's collection.
108. (a) Goodwin's Court, St. Martin's Lane;
(b) Langley Court, Long Acre - - - - - (a) Measured drawing; (b) from a
watercolour drawing by C. J.
Richardson in the Council's col-
lection.
109. New Street: (a) Nos. 4 and 5; (b) No. 9
110. Nos. 16-20, Long Acre - - - - - Photographs.
Photographs.
Photograph.

ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE TEXT

	PAGE
1. Extract from plan in the Public Record Office drawn in 1585 to illustrate a lawsuit as to the ownership of Gelding's Close - - - - -	2
2. Swan Close. Copy of plan in the possession of the Marquess of Salisbury -	4
3. Plan showing the property claimed by Bethlem Hospital in 1649. From plan in the possession of the hospital reproduced in Report 32, Part 6, of the Commissioners on Charities, 1837 - - - - -	11
4. Plan of the premises of the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, c. 1830. Copied from plan in the possession of H.M. Office of Works - - - - -	13
5. Old houses on the west side of St. Martin's Lane. Reproduced from drawing by George Scharf in the Council's collection - - - - -	14
6. Plan of the National Gallery as first erected. - - - - -	16
7. The plan of [old] St. Martin's Church. From an engraving by G. Vertue in the Council's collection - - - - -	21
8. Sketch of whipping post in church crypt - - - - -	26
9. Font rails in St. Martin's Church - - - - -	27
10. Communion rails in St. Martin's Church - - - - -	27
11. Detail of stair balustrading in St. Martin's Church - - - - -	28
12. Key plan showing position of monuments and wall tablets in the crypt of St. Martin's Church - - - - -	30
13. Panels with shields of arms from monument to Theodore Mayerne - - - - -	52
14. Emblem from Tompson monument - - - - -	53
15. Plan of Spring Garden in 1730. From plan in the possession of H.M. Crown Lands Office - - - - -	61
16. Plan of Spring Garden in 1778. From plan in the possession of H.M. Commissioners of Crown Lands - - - - -	62
17. Ground and first floor plans of No. 28, Spring Gardens. From plans in the possession of H.M. Office of Works - - - - -	63
18. Sketch of St. Matthew's Chapel - - - - -	64
19. Plan of St. Matthew's Chapel, Spring Gardens - - - - -	65
20. Plan of Nos. 10 and 12, Spring Gardens - - - - -	68
21. Extract from T. Porter's map view of London and Westminster, c. 1660 -	69
22. Plan of the Wilderness. From plan in the possession of H.M. Crown Lands Office - - - - -	71
23. Plan showing proposed alterations at Carlton House, 1761. From plan in the Grace Collection, British Museum - - - - -	72
24. Plan of Carlton House in 1794. From plan preserved at Windsor Castle -	73
25. Plan showing the riding stables of Carlton House, c. 1850. From plan in possession of H.M. Commissioners of Crown Lands - - - - -	78

	PAGE
26. Ground plan for five houses on Carlton House Terrace. From plan in possession of H.M. Commissioners of Crown Lands - - - - -	79
27. Plans of No. 1, Suffolk Place - - - - -	91
28. Plans of Nos. 3, 4 and 5, Suffolk Place - - - - -	92
29. No. 6, Suffolk Street - - - - -	93
30. Elevation of three houses in Suffolk Street. From drawing in possession of H.M. Crown Lands Office - - - - -	94
31. Plans of Nos. 33 and 34, Haymarket - - - - -	97
32. Staircase details from No. 35, St. Martin's Street - - - - -	106
33. Plans of No. 35, St. Martin's Street - - - - -	107
34. Detail of marble mantelpiece from No. 35, St. Martin's Street - - - - -	108
35. James Street date tablet - - - - -	109
36. Orange Street date tablet - - - - -	110
37. Extract from the "Agas" view - - - - -	115
38. Panelled ceiling to first floor, No. 31, St. Martin's Lane - - - - -	117
39. May's Buildings date tablet - - - - -	118
40. Plan of No. 44, St. Martin's Lane - - - - -	118
41. Plan of No. 55, St. Martin's Lane - - - - -	119
42. Plan of No. 56, St. Martin's Lane - - - - -	119
43. Plan of Chippendale's premises in St. Martin's Lane. From a plan in the possession of the Sun Insurance Office Ltd. - - - - -	120
44. No. 67, St. Martin's Lane - - - - -	121

HERALDIC ILLUSTRATIONS

- BERKELEY, EARL OF
BERKELEY - - - - - *Gules a cheveron between ten crosses formy argent.* (p. 66)
- BETHLEM HOSPITAL - - - *Argent two bars sable with a label gules and a chief azure with a star of sixteen rays or charged with a roundel argent with a cross gules thereon between a human skull in a cup on the dexter side and a basket of wastel cakes on the sinister side therein all or.* (p. 12)
- BOYLE, LORD CARLETON - *Battled bendwise argent and gules, quartering checky or and azure a fesse gules, for CLIFFORD.* (p. 71)
- CECIL, EARL OF SALISBURY - *Barry of ten pieces argent and azure six scutcheons sable each charged with a lion argent, a crescent gules for cadency.* (p. 116)
- COVENTRY - - - - - *Sable a fesse ermine between three crescents argent.* (p. 90)
- CURZON, LORD CURZON - *Argent a bend sable with three poppingays or thereon.* (p. 82)
- HOWARD, EARL OF SUFFOLK
AND BERKSHIRE - - - - *Quarterly: 1, Gules a bend between six crosslets fitchy argent with the augmentation for Flodden on the bend, for HOWARD; 2, Gules three leopards or and a label argent, for BROTHERTON; 3, checky or and azure, for WARENNE; 4, Gules a lion argent, for MOWBRAY, with a crescent in the centre of the shield for difference.* (p. 89)
- KYME - - - - - *Gules a cheveron between ten crosslets or.* (p. 5)
- LANCASTER OF STOCKBRIDGE *Argent two bars and a quarter gules with a molet argent in the quarter.* (p. 128)
- MAYNARD - - - - - *Argent a cheveron between three left hands gules.* (p. 112)
- MERCERS OF LONDON, WOR-
SHIPFUL COMPANY OF - *Gules a demi-virgin clad in gold with her hair dishevelled, a wreath of roses and an Eastern Crown upon her head, coming out of clouds, all in a border of clouds.* (p. 125)
- MINTERNE OF BATCOMBE - *Azure two bars argent between three lions passant or.* (p. 5)

- NEWTON OF WOOLTHORPE - *Sable two shinbones argent crossed in saltire.* (p. 107)
- OXENDEN OF DENE - - - *Argent a cheveron gules between three oxen sable.*
(p. 101)
- PEARCE - - - - - *Ermine a spotted pard rampant and looking backwards with three bees in the chief all in their proper colours.* (p. 128)
- PRINCE RUPERT OF THE
RHINE - - - - - *Quarterly: 1 and 4, sable a lion argent crowned or, for the Palatinate; 2 and 3, Lozengy bendwise argent and azure, for BAVARIA.* (p. 70)
- PRINCE OF WALES - - - *George Augustus Frederick, afterwards King George IV. The royal arms of his father, King George III, with the difference of a label argent.*
(p. 73)
- RUSSELL, DUKE OF BEDFORD *Argent a lion gules and a chief sable with three scallops argent, which arms were also borne by RUSSELL, LORD DE CLIFFORD.* (p. 123)
- SCOTT, DUKE OF MONMOUTH *The royal arms of King Charles II, with the difference of a sinister baston argent, and in pretence or a bend azure with a molet of six points between two crescents or on the bend, for SCOTT OF BUCCLEUCH.* (p. 109)
- SIDNEY, EARL OF LEICESTER *Or a broad-arrowhead azure.* (p. 3)
- TEMPLE, VISCOUNT
PALMERSTON - - - - *Quarterly: 1 and 4, or an eagle sable, for LEOFRIC OF MERCIA; 2 and 3, Argent two bars sable with three martlets or upon each bar, for TEMPLE.* (p. 80)

PREFACE

THE area dealt with in the third and concluding volume of the survey of the former parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields centres round Trafalgar Square and has the church as its most prominent feature. Buckingham Palace, St. James's Palace and Marlborough House, although all within the parish boundary, have been left to form the subject of separate monographs to be issued at some future date. The eastern strip of the parish, including Drury Lane Theatre, has also been omitted since it can be more conveniently described with the parish of St. Paul Covent Garden.

The church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields is, perhaps, more widely known than any other London parish church, but little has hitherto been published concerning its history and architecture; it is hoped therefore that the description contained in the present volume will fulfil a need.

It is fitting that the survey volume issued in 1939, the Jubilee Year of the Council, should contain an account of the offices in Spring Gardens from which the Council first carried on the government of London.

The volume affords two interesting examples of the development of place nomenclature. "Spring Garden," first used for the garden near Whitehall Palace in its original meaning of a "plantation," came after the conversion of that garden into a public pleasure ground, to be used for other similar places of amusement. "Mews," now applied to any stable premises even when converted to other uses, was the name given to the buildings at Charing Cross where the royal hawks were kept, and had originally no association with horses.

A new departure in this volume is the reproduction in colour of four watercolour drawings from the Council's collection. Several drawings of Carlton House preserved in the library at Windsor Castle have been reproduced by gracious permission of His Majesty the King. Thanks are due to the officials at the Public Record Office, the British Museum, the Westminster City Council, the Office of Works and the Commissioners of Crown Lands for assistance afforded during the compilation of the volume. Valuable information for the early history of the area has been obtained from the records preserved in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, from the monuments of Bethlem Hospital, and from manuscripts in the possession of the Marquess of Salisbury.

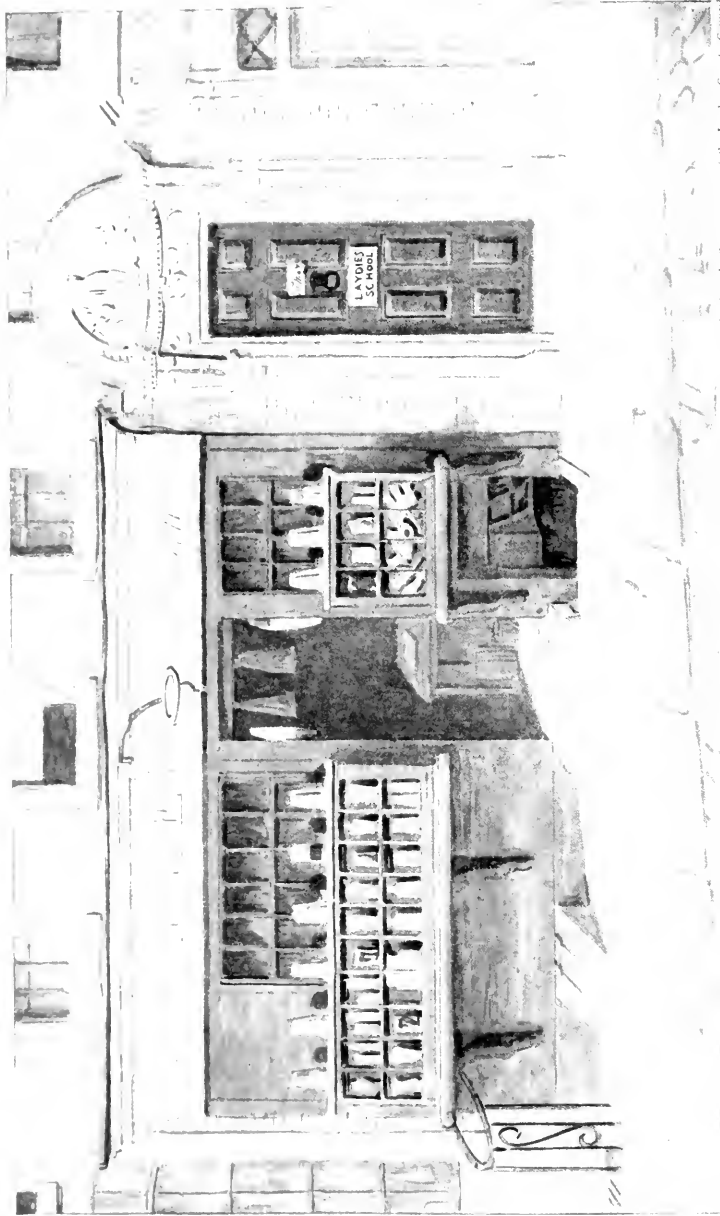
St. Martin's Church authorities have given every facility to make the record as complete as possible. Mr. D. W. Harrington has kindly allowed the Council to reproduce his measured drawings of the steeple.

The Rev. E. E. Dorling, M.A., F.S.A., has revised the heraldic blazons and drawn the marginal shields. The historical part of the volume and its general editorship are the work of Miss Ida Darlington, M.A. (Lond.), and of Mr. J. O. Thorne, B.A. (Oxon), assistants in my department. The Architect to the Council desires that his appreciation shall be recorded of the work done in the preparation of the volume by Mr. W. Dathy Quirke, A.R.I.B.A., and other assistants in his department.

G. H. GATER,
Clerk of the London County Council.

THE COUNTY HALL,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, S.E.1,
1939.

Note. The preface and the greater part of the volume were in type before the outbreak of hostilities in September, 1939. The diversion of staff to other duties and other reasons connected with the war have caused a delay of several months in the issue of this volume.



No. 96, ST. MARTIN'S LANE *circa* 1830

From a watercolour by C. J. Richardson in the possession of the London County Council

Facing page 1

INTRODUCTION

THE parish boundary of St. Martin-in-the-Fields has undergone several alterations in the course of its history. The first of which we have any knowledge was carried out by Henry VIII, who wrought far-reaching changes in the parish. He was probably responsible for the alteration by which the Mews became used as stabling for horses. Between 1530 and 1536 he bought up nearly all the ground in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and the northern part of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, and proceeded to build St. James's Palace on the site of the leper house of St. James, to transform York Place, the former residence of Wolsey, into the royal palace of Whitehall, and to lay out St. James's Park on ground much of which had previously been arable land belonging to the Abbey of Westminster and St. James's Hospital. Up to this time the parish of St. Margaret had extended northward to Charing Cross and beyond, and eastward along the Strand to Ivy Bridge. In order to avoid the spread of infection to the Court by the passage of corpses through Whitehall Palace (which extended on both sides of the roadway) to the church of St. Margaret, Henry VIII ordered¹ that the parish boundary should be altered so that all that part of the parish of St. Margaret which lay north and east of Whitehall should be included in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. It is possible that it was the increase in the number of parishioners resulting from this change which was the cause of the substantial alterations carried out to the church of St. Martin in the later years of the reign of Henry VIII. In 1645 the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, was carved out leaving a fringe of St. Martin's parish round its north, east and south sides. The parish of St. Anne, Soho, was constituted in 1678 and that of St. James's, Westminster, in 1685, leaving the somewhat awkwardly shaped area which remained the civil parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields until its abolition by the Westminster City (General Powers) Act, 1921.

The village of Charing owed its existence to its position at the junction of the Strand, the road to the City, with the road to Westminster Abbey and Palace and, probably, with a road to the west. Until the reign of Henry VIII it consisted only of a very small church with a few houses clustered round it. At least two of the inns which formerly stood at the bottom of St. Martin's Lane dated from mediæval times. The rest of the parish consisted of open fields which were mainly the property of religious houses.

The property bought by Henry VIII north of Charing Cross, and not required for the royal palaces was re-let and in most cases re-sold by the king and his successors. The vague terms in which these properties were described and the repetition in later deeds of earlier descriptions long after they had become entirely anachronistic, often resulted in confusion as to the actual ownership of specific pieces of ground. The law-suit waged *circa* 1585 concerning Geldings Close and described by C. L. Kingsford in his *Piccadilly, Leicester Square and Soho* provides a good example of this.

LEICESTER HOUSE

were leased to William Jenyns.² In subsequent grants only one acre of pasture in St. Martin's Field was referred to as Beaumont's land, but three acres adjoining it, which had belonged to the Abbey of Westminster and previously, in all probability, to the Abbey of Abingdon, were always granted with it. In 1630^a these four acres became the property of Robert, Earl of Leicester, and formed the site of Leicester House and garden and the western part of Leicester Square.

The two acres belonging to the Mercers' Company lay to the south of the above four acres. They are marked W on the plan of 1585 and subsequently became the site of the Blue Mews (see Chapter 15).

In 1536 the Abbot and Convent of Vale Royal granted to Hugh Lee⁹ "fyve acres of medow and pasture . . . in . . . St. Martyns feeld . . . two acres parcell of the said fyve acres lying . . . between the landys belonging to the house of Burton Lazer on the Est part and the lands of John Stow on the West part and St. Martin's Lane on the South part and Colmanhedge lane on the North part, and one half acre of the residue of the said fyve acres lyeth between the lands of the said John Stow on the Est part and Colmanhedge lane towards the Mewes on the west part and the lands late belonging to the Abbot of Abington on the North Part and the lands in the holding . . . of John Lawrence on the South part and twoe acres and an halfe residue of the said fyve acres lyen between the lands now in the holding of the said John Stow on the Est part and Colmanhedge lane towards the Mewes on the West part and the lands now in the occupacion of the said John Lawrence on the North part and the lands now in the occupacion of the said John Stow on the South part." These boundaries are incomprehensible even allowing for the fact that the compass directions had become misplaced in the description of the first parcel of ground. We know from later descriptions that the Earl of Leicester's ground adjoined the Blue Mews on the south and the Military Garden on the north and there does not therefore appear to be any space for the Vale Royal five acres to abut on Colmanhedge Lane (i.e. Whitcomb Street) on the west.

The property came into the king's hands at the dissolution of the monastery. In 1572 it was reported,¹⁰ under the same description as in 1536, as a "concealed land" and a lease¹¹ of it for 21 years was, in 1583, granted to Ann Farrant, who sold¹² it to Robert Wood of Islington. In 1589-90 it was included in a large grant of land to John Wells and Henry Best,¹³ who promptly disposed¹⁴ of it to Roger Wood, sergeant-at-arms, son of the Robert Wood who held the leasehold interest. Roger Wood sold the property to Robert Carr of Hillingdon whose son, Sir Edward Carr, left it to his nephew, also named Sir Edward Carr. In 1634 Sir Edward Carr the younger with Jane

^a The descent of the property is as follows:—

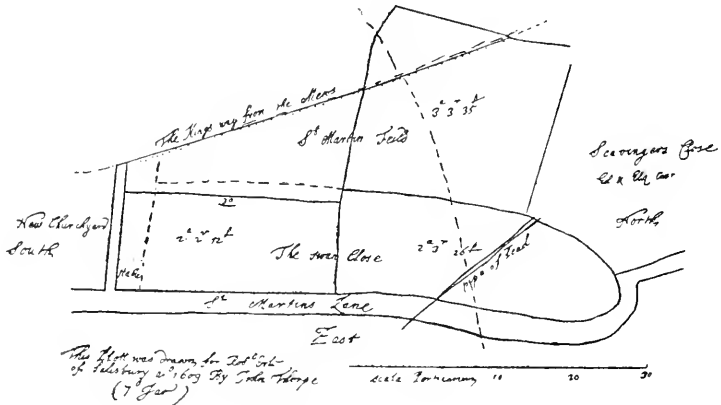
In 1570 it was leased by Queen Elizabeth to William Brightman who, in the same year, conveyed it to Robert Huyck.³ In 1589 it was leased for thirty years to Mary Vaughan and Anne and Thomas Loc, who, three years later, sold the lease to Mary Buntinge.⁴ In 1623 King James granted the four acres to John Trayleman and Thomas Pearson⁵ who in the same year sold them to trustees for Sir Lionel Cranfield, afterwards Earl of Middlesex.⁶ In 1626 the earl sold them to Hugh Awdeley,⁷ the famous financier, who, in 1630, conveyed them to Robert, Earl of Leicester.⁸



*Sidney, Earl of
Leicester*

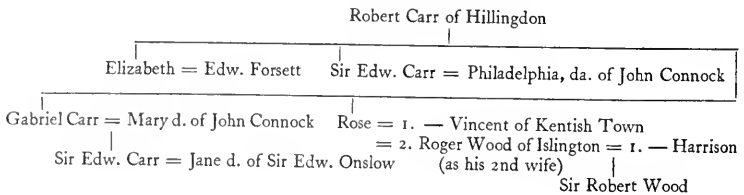
TRAFALGAR SQUARE

his wife and Sir Robert Wood of Islington sold¹⁵ the Vale Royal property, under the description of the corner close of St. Martin's Field containing four acres, to the Earl of Newport and it became the garden of Newport House. The Wood family had retained an interest in the property owing to the marriage of Roger, Sir Robert's father, with Rose, a daughter of Robert Carr. Sir Edward Carr the elder and his sister Elizabeth must be the Edward and Elizabeth Carr shown on the plan of 1609, reproduced here, as the occupants of the ground north of Swan Close.^a



In a suit heard in the Court of Augmentations *temp.* Henry VIII¹⁶ it was stated that John Stow held the two and a half acre parcel of Vale Royal land. John Stow also held the Swan^b and its appurtenances and two acres of land thereto belonging granted to him by John Digby. Deeds relating to Swan Close prior to its acquisition by the Earl of Salisbury do not suggest that it exceeded two acres in extent but in the plan of it preserved at Hatfield and reproduced here it is shown in two parts each of which

^a The following table shows the relationship of the Carr and Wood families.



^b The Swan Inn stood at the south-east corner of St. Martin's Lane (see page 56).

SWAN CLOSE

contained more than two acres, while adjoining it and granted with it was a close of over three acres. It is therefore possible that Stow's portion of the Vale Royal property became permanently attached to Swan Close.

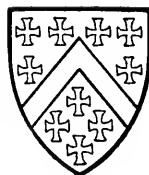
Salisbury bought the northern part of Swan Close and the close containing 3 acres 3 roods 35 perches adjoining it from John Kyme and William Minterne in 1609-10.¹⁷ The descent of the property to them can be clearly traced in the records.^a The southern part of Swan Close, which was stated to have been previously in the tenure of Richard Darloo^b, Salisbury bought from Sir Henry Maynard in 1608-9.¹⁷ Maynard appears to have acquired some rights over Swan Close but attempts to determine the nature of those rights have proved unsuccessful. Salisbury obtained effective possession of the five acres of Swan Close (stretching from Hemming's Row on the north side of the new churchyard, shown on the plan, to Newport Street). This property he and his successors developed.^c The area between Bear Street and Newport Street was developed by the Salisburys *circa* 1670-80, Cranborne Street being named after Viscount Cranbourne. This area roughly corresponds in position and shape with that of the Close shown south of Scavengers Close on the Hatfield plan, though it is considerably smaller. In 1629 William, Lord Maynard, son of Sir Henry Maynard, granted a lease of ground described as "conteyninge by estimacion three acres . . . commonlie called . . . Swan Close lyinge . . . behind the Muse" to William Ashton and in 1641 he sold it to the Earl of Northumberland. It was then described as abutting on "ground conteyning four acres late in the occupacion of Richard Kiffin towards the west and upon a piece of ground of . . . William Earle of Salisbury towards the north and upon a ditch without the walls of the gardens belonging to the messuages . . . of the said Earle of Salisbury in St. Martin's Lane towards the East." This ground ultimately came into the possession of the Earl of Leicester and formed the site of part of Leicester Square and of Green Street, Bear Street, Castle Street, etc. The earlier history of this ground has not been discovered.

After the Restoration building proceeded rapidly over the whole district, one of the biggest changes being, perhaps, the removal of the pall mall alley southward into St. James's Park and the formation of the present street called Pall Mall. There was during the eighteenth century a con-

^a In 1554 Queen Mary granted the Swan and its appurtenances to John Best of Westminster and John Grene of Chobham.¹⁸ John Best died in January 1559-60 leaving¹⁹ the Swan Inn and its appurtenances to his brother Robert who in 1571 sold²⁰ it to Thomas Huyck, Doctor of Law. The latter died in 1575 leaving²¹ this property to his niece, Anne Steward, daughter of Dr. Robert Huyck and mother of the poet, Sir Simeon Steward. The Stewards in 1599 sold²² the property to Richard Nightingale, at whose death in 1601 it was divided equally between his two daughters Alice, wife of John Kyme, and Bridget, wife of William Minterne.²³ In all these transactions, except the fine between the Stewards and Nightingale which may have included other land, the property is referred to either as "the Swan and its appurtenances" or as "a messuage and two acres of land."

^b In a suit²⁴ brought by Robert Best, Richard Darloo was stated to be the tenant of the Swan Inn.

^c Lammas Rent of 50 shillings was paid for Swan Close by the Marquess of Salisbury until 1895.



Kyme



Minterne

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

siderable deterioration in the character of most of the area dealt with in this volume. By the beginning of the nineteenth century "Porridge Island" south of St. Martin's Church had gained an evil reputation and the buildings in the neighbourhood of the Mews, in Suffolk Street, Whitcomb Street, etc., were badly in need of reconstruction. Rebuilding would probably have been carried out piecemeal had it not been for the foresight of John Nash and other architects associated with him; to them we owe the vigorous piece of town-planning which produced Regent Street and Waterloo Place, Carlton Gardens and Carlton House Terrace, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East and Trafalgar Square.

CHAPTER 1

THE MEWS, THE GOLDEN CROSS, ETC. (THE SITE OF TRAFALGAR SQUARE AND THE NATIONAL GALLERY)

As can be seen from the plan given on Plate 2 the "Great Mews" in 1796, occupied the greater part of the site of Trafalgar Square, the "Crown Stables" being on the site of the western part of the National Gallery, and the Green Mews extending backwards to what is now Orange Street. The ground at the south-west corner of St. Martin's Lane was, however, in various ownerships and had to be bought in by the Crown for the formation of the square. Owing to its situation at the junction of several roads the site of Trafalgar Square has always been of importance; an outline of the history of the various portions of ground which it comprises is, therefore, set out below.

(i) THE MEWS.

No mention has been found of Mews at Charing Cross prior to the reign of Edward I, and it seems probable that he was the first king to maintain such an establishment there. Accounts of the works at Westminster Palace contain, from 1273 onwards, items relating to the building of the Mews, to turfs bought for the herbarry of the falcons, to work done at "the houses of the chaplain officiating in the chapel of the King's Mews, and for the King's falconers dwelling there."²⁵ In 1306 the Master and Brethren of St. James's Hospital were allowed to acquire land in Westminster in mortmain provided that they maintained a chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in the "Chapel of Muwes."²⁶ Presumably this chapel was quite small and formed part of the Mews building. No later mention of it has been found.

Thomas de Erleham, who was keeper of the Mews early in the reign of Edward I, had an allowance of 9d. a day.²⁷ A hundred years later, Sir Simon de Burley, had 12d. a day for the same office,²⁸ and his patent sets forth the prices he was to pay for stocking the Mews, namely: 20s. for a falcon-gentle, 10s. for a tercelet-gentle, 13s. 4d. for a goshawk, 6s. 8d. a piece for a goshawk, sakeret, lanner or lanneret-tercel, 26s. 8d. for a gerfalcon and 13s. 4d. for a gerfalcon-tercel. Burley was tutor to Prince Richard (afterwards Richard II) and arranged his marriage with Anne of Bohemia.²⁸ After Richard's accession to the throne Burley remained his supporter, and in consequence incurred the enmity of the Duke of Gloucester and his associates. He was impeached and beheaded on Tower Hill in 1388. An inventory²⁹ of his goods "at the Mews and Baynard's Castle" includes a list of 24 books, a large number for those days.

During the 15th century the keepership of the Mews, like so many offices about the court, became largely an honorary dignity, the duties being performed by deputies. Among the holders of the office were John, Duke of Bedford, regent during the minority of Henry VI, and Richard, Earl of Warwick, "the kingmaker."²⁶

An expenditure of £200 on "building the Mews at Charing Cross"

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

is noted in "The King's Book of Payments" under date July, 1515,³⁰ but by 1530 Henry had become more interested in the reconstruction of Wolsey's palace, York Place, than in hawking, and buildings at the Mews, as well as those at Westminster Palace and the Manor of Kennington, were pulled down in order to provide stone, brick, chalk, tiles, etc., for the king's new palace.³¹

Stow³² tells us that in 1534 "the king having faire stabling at Lomsbery (a Manor in the farthest west part of Oldborne) the same was fiered and burnt, with many great horses, and great store of Hay. After which time, the forenamed house called the Mewse by Charing crosse was new builded, and prepared for stabling of the king's horses, in the raigne of *Edward* the sixt and *Queene Mary*." Many writers have accepted this explanation of the change of function of the Mews which seems to have taken place about this time, but there does not appear to be any other evidence of the king having stables at Bloomsbury which would have been an inconvenient distance from any of the royal palaces. Stow's survey was written some sixty years after the fire was said to have taken place; the account given in Edward Hall's *Chronicle* published in 1548 is on all counts far more likely to be correct. It runs: "The xvj day of the same month (i.e. August, 1534) was burned the kynges stable at Charyng crosse otherwise called the Mewse, wherein was brent many great Horses and great store of haye." In 1527 Thomas Wilson "yeoman farrier" was granted the custody of the Mews and he was succeeded in 1533 by Thomas Wood "yeoman of the Stable,"³⁰ two appointments which corroborate Hall's suggestion that the change of function of the Mews took place before the fire and not in consequence of it. The Mews at Charing Cross were rebuilt as stables between 1547 and 1559. Over £8,000 was expended in this rebuilding.³³ The accounts reveal very little of the nature of the buildings, which probably consisted for the most part of one-storied stabling round an open yard. The pond, shown on later plans, was in existence at this date, and there were at least two gates. The Keeper of the Mews had lodgings there and there were also lodgings built over the main gate.³⁴ John Golightly, "the king's yeoman smith," and the owner of a considerable amount of property in the neighbourhood, succeeded Wood as keeper of the Mews.²⁶

References to the Mews during Queen Elizabeth's reign relate mainly to minor repairs and to the supply of provisions. In the latter connection it may be noted that the parishioners of St. Martin's agreed to supply yearly four "loades of good swet and drye hey of the first mowing at or before the firste of August."³⁵

In the 17th century parts of the Mews, either by formal grant or tacit consent, began to be used as lodgings for Court favourites and Court officials. Soldiers were quartered there during the Commonwealth period³⁶ but in 1653-4 the Mews "with all the lodgings, rooms and stables there other than the barn now used for the horseguard" were ordered to be cleared "For the Protector's use,"³⁸ an order which provoked many protests from the inhabitants.

THE MEWS

After the Restoration repair and rebuilding works were carried out at and near the Mews. On 7th September, 1663, the Earl of Newburgh claimed compensation for his "expensive charge in building of a howse, Stable and Coach howse upon his Ma^{ty} Ground in the mewes"³⁷ and in the following year the Duke of Albemarle was responsible for paving the Mews "and the streets next to them near Charing Cross and St. Martin's Lane," and for "building two Coach-houses for the queen."³⁸ In the same year he wrote to the Lord Mayor "requesting a quill of water for the Gentlemen of the Horse at the Mews Gate."³⁸

On 25th September, 1661, Pepys records that he met Sir R. Slingsby in St. Martin's Lane, and "he and I in his coach through the Mewes, which is the way that now all coaches are forced to go, because of a stop at Charing Cross, by reason of a drain there to clear the streets," and on 29th February, 1663-4, Pepys and Sir William Penn went to the Mews to see the Duke of York's horses.³⁹ In March, 1665, Pepys visited "Creed's new lodging in the Mewes," and there "found Creed with his parrot upon his shoulder."

In All Souls' College is preserved a plan made by Sir Christopher Wren "for rebuilding the royal Mews at Charing Cross to contain 388 Horses and 42 Coaches,"⁴⁰ but this was never carried out, the first and only big improvement there being the rebuilding of the main block of stables on the site of the National Gallery by William Kent in 1732. Ralph, writing in 1734,⁴¹ says: "The stables in the *Mewse* are certainly a very grand and noble building, but then they are in a very singular taste; a mixture of the Rustick and the Gothique together; the middle gate is built after the first, and the towers over the two others, in the last. I will not take upon me to determine whether this is a fault or no . . . but this I am sure of, that unless the other wretched buildings are pull'd down, and the corresponding wings are made to answer the bulk already rais'd; . . . and the whole laid open to the street, it will add a new reflection on our taste. . . . I could wish too that a view was open'd from hence to St. Martin's Church." Noorthouck, forty years later, praised Kent's work, but lamented "the wretched buildings that form the other sides of the square," making it "look like a common inn-yard."⁴² By the end of the 18th century most of the buildings on the Hedge Lane and Charing Cross frontages appear to have been leased out to private persons,⁴³ and during the last few years of its existence even Kent's building lost its original function, being used for the storage of public records and, for a time, as a menagerie. There is little doubt that the clearance occasioned by the extension of Pall Mall eastwards to the Church was long overdue. An engraving by T. H. Shepherd showing the appearance of Kent's building just prior to its demolition in 1830 is reproduced on Plate 3*b*.

(ii) ST. MARTIN'S WATCH HOUSE.

In 1697-8 the parish authorities obtained from the Crown a grant⁴⁴ of a small piece of ground, part of the Mews, which had previously been used for the storage of coals, on which to build a parish watch house or round

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

house.^a The ground was only 16 feet by 17 feet in extent and the building must have been very small. It was the scene of a horrible incident in July, 1742, when the parish constables having got drunk took up some five and twenty women and thrust them into the round house for the night. According to one account six of the women were stifled to death.⁴⁴

The site of the round house is shown on the plan of the Mews given on Plate 2. It is now part of Trafalgar Square.

(iii) THE KING'S HEAD AND THE CHEQUER.

The extreme south-west corner of St. Martin's Lane (now part of the roadway east of the paved area of Trafalgar Square) belonged in the 15th century to Westminster Abbey. In 1493, John Norris, "yeoman of Eybury," obtained a lease of "one messuage with two annexed cottages at Charing Cross opposite the Rowncevall . . ., which messuage abuts on the wall of the garden of the mews on the north, on St. Martin's Lane on the east, on the highway on the south and on the tenement belonging to the house of the Blessed Mary of Bedelem outside Bishopsgate, London, on the West." At the same time Norris agreed to have a new brewhouse erected there.⁴⁵ The lease was subsequently renewed to John's widow Christian, but the property having been acquired by Henry VIII it was, in 1545-6, granted⁴⁶ to Thomas and James Bacon under the description of "a tenement called le Rose and two cottages situated near Charing Cross."

In 1561, when the sign of the Rose had been changed to that of the Chequer, George Carleton, who had acquired the freehold of the property, brought a suit against the then tenant, Christian Golightly, for dilapidations.⁴⁷ Her tenancy ended soon after but it is interesting to note that the Golightlys were, at some time or other, in possession of practically the whole of the site of Trafalgar Square (John Golightly being keeper of the Mews) and this is probably the reason for the confusion which arose later as to the ownership of the various portions of ground.

In 1573, George Carleton granted to John Yrpe, yeoman, a renewal of his lease of the property which was then described as "the kings hedd wherein Robert Cole Inholder late dwelled, the tenement wherein George Wheler late dwelled and the Ynne caled the Cheqr. wherin the said John Yrpe nowe dwelleth."⁴⁸ By this lease, John Yrpe was authorised to pull down the middle house and use the materials to repair the other two. Carleton soon after sold the property to Robert, Earl of Essex, who, on 18th December, 1581, granted it to the Queen in exchange for certain lands belonging to the bishoprics of Oxford and London.⁴⁹ There was, perhaps, some suggestion that the ground should be added to the area of the Mews, but if so it was never carried out and in 1614, it was included in a big grant of property to William and George Whitmore under the name of "the Lowe Inne alias the Chequer now or late in the tenure of John Yrpe."⁵⁰

In 1637, John Taylor noted that "the Carriers of *Blanvile* in *Dorsetshire*, doe lodge at the chequer neere Charing Crosse, they doe come thither

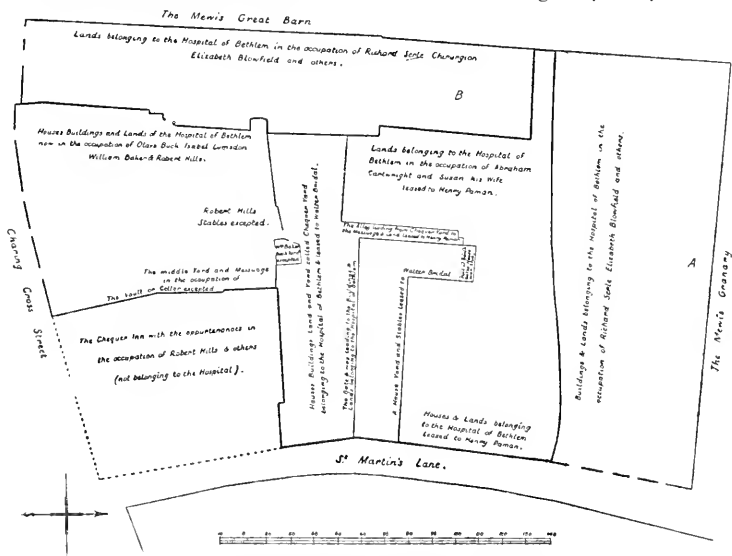
^a The round house had previously been in Hedge Lane (see p. 104).

THE CHEQUER

every second thursday.”⁵¹ The Chequer remained in being until the middle of the 18th century though seven small houses were built on the site of the two adjoining houses.⁵² The premises were purchased⁵³ in 1729 by Sir Anthony Sturt and his son Humphrey, and were sold by the latter in 1749 to the Earl of Northumberland who wished to add to the stabling accommodation of Northumberland House and widen the road in front of it.⁵⁴ When the property was purchased by the Crown in 1827 for the formation of Trafalgar Square, it consisted of two houses facing St. Martin’s Lane (Nos. 148 and 149 in the occupations of Mr. McNab, surgeon and Mr. Cox, tailor), three houses facing Charing Cross, east of Chequer Court (Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in the occupations of Mr. Belcher, linen draper, Mr. Pauli, furrier, and Mr. Dobree, pawnbroker) and the Northumberland Coffee House on the west side of Chequer Court.

(iv) Nos. 5-9, CHARING CROSS.

The property at Charing Cross owned by Bethlem Hospital has been the subject of much controversy, but from the evidence now available there seems little doubt that it consisted originally only of the



Plan showing the property claimed by Bethlem Hospital in 1649

ground west of the Chequer Inn marked on the inset plan (dated 1649) as in the occupation of Olave Buck, Isabel Lumsden, William Baker and Robert Hills. It is first mentioned in an inquisition of 1403 when it was stated to be worth 6 marks a year.⁵⁵ In 1545, Peter Mewtys, master of

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

the hospital, granted this property, under the description of "the Stonehouse, with the appurtenances lately erected in three tenements," to Thomas Wood, yeoman, and Joan his wife, for 99 years.⁵⁶ In 1552, Thomas Wood surrendered his patent as keeper of the Mews in favour of John Golightly,²⁶ and two years later he made a will bequeathing to his wife "all that my lease of two tenements in the parish of St. Martin, Charing Cross: the one in the tenure of John Golightly, as also the other, in which I now dwell, which tenements I have of the lease made unto me by the late master of the hospital of Our Blessed Lady of Bethlem." The right of the governors of the hospital to the freehold of this piece of ground does not seem to have been ever in dispute, for in the suit of 1643 (see below) Olave Buck "admitted himself to be tenant to the hospital."⁵⁶ Champions of the rights of the hospital have, however, laid claim on its behalf both to the Chequer and to the property to the north and west, which they state were filched by John Golightly and others. As shown above the Chequer belonged originally to Westminster Abbey and cannot have been Bethlem property; the other claim will be dealt with under (v) below.



Bethlem Hospital

At the time of the purchase by the Crown (1830) there were five houses on the ground owned by the hospital: No. 5, Charing Cross, was in the occupation of James Wyld, mapseller, No. 6 of Charles Prater, while No. 8 was used by Thomas Bish as a lottery office and No. 9 was sub-let to Frederick Gye and Richard Hughes, tea dealers.^a

(v) THE GOLDEN CROSS AND PROPERTIES ADJOINING.

In 1493, the site of the Chequer was stated to abut "on the wall of the garden of the Mews on the north" (see p. 10) and on the tenement of Bethlem Hospital on the west. This definite statement, made before any dispute arose as to the possessions of the hospital, leaves little room for doubt that (iv) (The Golden Cross and properties adjoining) was originally part of the Mews and crown property and that the royal grants of it made in the 16th and 17th centuries were legal and genuine. One plot measuring 146 feet by 122 feet, and roughly corresponding with the ground shown on the 1649 plan as in the possession of Walter Bridall and Abraham Cartwright, was granted by Edward VI to John Golightly who sold it to Thomas Reve and Antony Rotsey, the latter obtaining a confirmation of the grant from Philip and Mary.⁵⁷ In 1643 the governors of the hospital filed a bill in Chancery to prove that these grants were obtained "by fraud and misrepresentation."⁵⁵ No decree was obtained and the matter was settled by Cartwright and Bridall selling their rights in the property to the hospital in return for a lease.

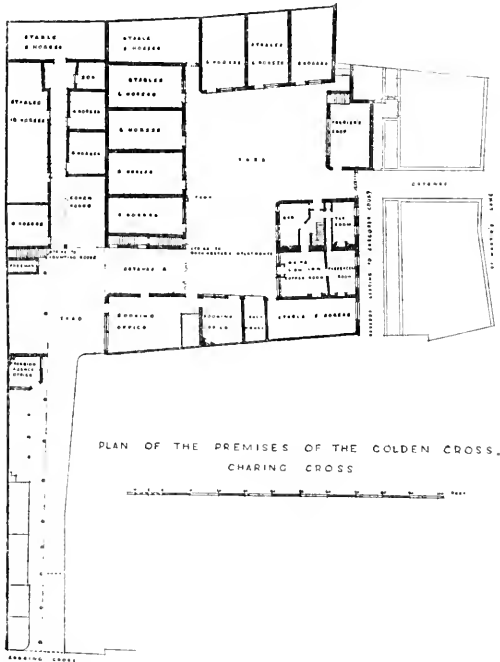
The ground marked A and B on the 1649 plan was also originally part of the Mews^b and was, in the reign of Elizabeth, in the tenure of

^a One of the Bethlem houses fronting Charing Cross was known in the second half of the 17th century as the Goat Tavern. It was there that Pepys found the Earl of Sandwich's children when they came to town to see the coronation of King Charles II.

^b This is definitely stated in the early grants.

THE GOLDEN CROSS

Christian Golightly. In 1568 a grant of it was made to Hugh Council and Robert Pystor,⁵⁸ but this grant appears to have lapsed, for the property is entered in the Ministers Accounts for the later years of Elizabeth's reign and early years of James I as "concealed land." In 1608 a further grant of it was made to Thomas Garland and Elizabeth his wife,⁵⁹ from whom it passed to Richard Serle, surgeon,⁶⁰ who is noted as the claimant on the plan of 1649. Serle's daughter, Elizabeth, married Roger Dade of Lincoln's Inn,⁶¹ and his



grand-daughter, Elizabeth Dade, in 1713, married Stephen Haward of the Middle Temple.⁶² The property thus passed into the possession of the Hawards who retained the freehold until it was bought in by the Crown in 1827.⁶³

The Golden Cross Inn, a plan of which is reproduced on this page, covered part of both the above properties. The main entrance to Charing Cross and the west side of the inn occupied the ground marked B on the 1649 plan together with an additional strip of ground from the Mews leased to Sir Edward Sydenham by Charles II in 1670⁴³ and subsequently leased to Edward Aubery.⁴³ The greater part of the premises of the inn was, however, on the ground sold⁶⁴ to Bethlem Hospital in 1649 by Walter Bridall and

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

Abraham Cartwright. In 1830, when the hospital properties at Charing Cross were exchanged for ground in Jermyn Street,⁶³ the inn was in lease to William Horne. It had an entrance to St. Martin's Lane between Nos. 144 and 145. It was from the Golden Cross that the immortal Mr. Pickwick started on his journey to Rochester and it is of interest to note that Mr. Jingle's story of the lady who lost her head had some foundation in fact, for on 11th April, 1800, as the Chatham and Rochester coach emerged from the gateway of the Golden Cross "a young woman, sitting on the top, threw her head back, to prevent her striking against the beam; but there being so much luggage on the roof of the coach as to hinder her laying herself



sufficiently back, it caught her face, and tore the flesh . . . in a dreadful manner"⁶⁵—an accident which afterwards proved fatal.

A view of the Charing Cross frontage of the Golden Cross is given on the engraving published by Bowles in 1753 of a view by Canaletto.^a A later view just prior to its demolition, from a drawing by T. H. Shepherd, is given on Plate 4*b*. This view also shows Mr. Bish's lottery office next door but one.

Nos. 142 to 147, St. Martin's Lane, were also sold by the hospital to the Crown in 1830. They were then let to George Boulton. Nos. 137 to 141, St. Martin's Lane, some houses in Frontier Court and Haward and Nixon's premises in the rear occupied the remainder of the ground marked A on the 1649 plan and were sold by Haward's descendants to the Crown in 1827.⁶³

^a Reproduced as the frontispiece to Vol. XVIII of the *Survey*.

CHAPTER 2

TRAFALGAR SQUARE AND THE NATIONAL GALLERY

The genesis of Trafalgar Square is well set forth in the 5th Report of the Commissioners of H.M. Woods, Forests and Land Revenues dated 1826: "When the Line of Communication between Pall Mall and Portland Place had been completed, and as soon as we were put in possession of the Site of the Lower Mews at Charing Cross, we took measures for proceeding to execute that part of the Improvement, which had for its object the continuation of Pall Mall into Saint Martin's lane, terminating at the Portico of Saint Martin's Church, and forming an open area in front of the King's Mews, and it . . . appeared to us, after mature consideration, that the unequal lengths of the two sides of the open Area, proposed by the original Plan, would be a deformity, peculiarly striking, in the approach from Whitehall; that a much larger space, than was at first designed, ought to be left open, and the West end of the Strand considerably widened." The Commissioners therefore instructed Nash to draw up a new plan. This left open the whole area of what is now Trafalgar Square, except for an oblong block in the centre set aside as a site for the Royal Academy. The National Gallery was shown as extending along the entire north side of the square with the barracks behind, while the Golden Cross, the Athanæum and the Vicarage of St. Martin's occupied the triangular block on the east of the square. The Charing Cross Act⁶⁶ was passed in 1826, but the original scheme underwent many modifications, and 30 years passed before the square as we know it was finally completed.

(i) THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

In 1824 the purchase of John Julius Angerstein's collection of pictures was authorised by Parliament, thus forming the nucleus of the National Gallery Collection.²⁸ The pictures were for several years exhibited in the Angerstein Gallery in Pall Mall, but the site being required for the opening of a road from Carlton House Terrace to Pall Mall⁴³ it became necessary to erect a new gallery.

Designs for the gallery, which it was agreed should occupy the site proposed by Nash on the north side of the square, were sent in by Nash, C. R. Cockerell, and William Wilkins,⁶⁷ that of the last being accepted.^a The work was commenced in 1832 and finished in 1838. In his treatment of the façade, Wilkins was handicapped by having to utilise the columns and capitals from Carlton House, which had been stored since its demolition.

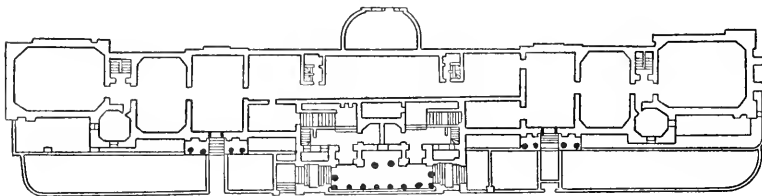
The central feature of the symmetrical stone front is the effective octastyle pedimented portico of Corinthian columns standing on a high podium wall with well arranged flanking steps. The main wall surface is in

^a His other works included Highbury College, Downing College, St. George's Hospital, and the Nelson Pillar, Dublin. He was associated with Gandy-Deering in the design for University College, London, and University Club House. He published *Antiquities of Magna Græcia* in 1807 and a translation of *Vitruvius* in 1812.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

two stages divided by a continuous band between the windows and niches. The length of the front is relieved by a series of breaks and by a grouping of pilasters to the wings, each of which is surmounted by an octagonal cupola forming a pavilion treatment. There are a series of detached columns to the flanks screening the secondary entrances. The entity of the composition is effected by the moulded entablature and by the high balustraded parapet which surmounts the whole front of the building, while the symmetrical or axial arrangement is emphasised by a centrally placed dome (Plate 5).

The public gain access by the entrances under the portico which lead into a central hall from which the main galleries are approached. A plan is here shown of the Gallery as it was first erected. Alterations to the interior



were carried out by James Pennethorne and further additions, including the demolition of adjoining properties to isolate the galleries, have been subsequently carried out. The Royal Academy occupied the eastern half of the building until 1869.

(ii) TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

The area of the square was cleared soon after the passing of the Charing Cross Act, but though it formed an open space from 1830 onward it was unnamed until *circa* 1835; even so the name appears to have arisen prior to and independently of the siting of the Nelson Column (see below). William Wilkins died before any decision was reached on his plan for the formal lay-out, and the matter was referred to Charles Barry. In 1840 a Select Committee considered Barry's proposals which included the formation of a terrace in front of the National Gallery, and the levelling and paving of the area of the square. Barry opposed the erection of the Nelson Column in Trafalgar Square on the grounds that it would dwarf the gallery, and so spoil the effect which his terrace was designed to achieve, namely the improvement of the elevation of Wilkins' building. Work had, however, already begun on the foundations of the column, and Barry was forced to set aside his objections.

The lay-out of the square was not completed until *circa* 1850. The fountains and their basins, which did not form part of Barry's original design, occupy a large part of the area. A contemporary, writing in *The Builder*, notes that "they are exceedingly chaste in design, plain simple and unadorned as all works in granite ever should be . . . and in keeping with the prevailing

THE FOUNTAINS

design of the square. . . . They are the work of Messrs. Macdonald, the hydraulic part of the matter is entrusted to Messrs. Easton and Amos who are well known for their practical acquaintance with such matters. The water to supply the fountains is obtained from two wells, one in front of the National Gallery, and the other behind it, which are connected together by means of a tunnel, that of course passes directly under the National Gallery, behind which is also placed the engine-house for raising the required water into the tanks, etc., before it is forced through the fountains." The fountains were completed in 1845. They are now (1939) being remodelled as memorials to Lord Jellicoe and Lord Beatty.

The Square is bounded on the north by a terrace wall surmounted by a balustraded parapet, all being executed in grey granite. On each of the flanks are wide flights of steps with a right-angle turn leading to the higher level of the terrace, which is paved with squares of Mansfield stone laid diagonally. Flanking the steps are rectangular pylons, the one on the east being surmounted by a statue of George IV, the western one being vacant. Separating the terrace from the public footway are spaced a series of dwarf cylindrical granite posts. Along the eastern and western sides of the Square the parapet wall follows the slope of the adjoining roads and terminates at each of the southern ends with a cylindrical granite pylon surmounted by a handsome bronze octagonal lamp. Other lamps on high decorative bronze standards are situated along the top of the boundary walls. The southern side is defined by a further series of cylindrical posts which terminate at the base of the Nelson Column,^a while on either side are statues of Napier and Havelock. Behind, equally spaced to the main portion of the Square, are the fountains with the Gordon memorial between. The square has recently been repaved with rectangular flagstones.

On a granite pedestal at the north-eastern side of the Square stands a bronze equestrian statue of George IV. The king is shown bareheaded in a semi-classical dress with his cloak thrown back. His right hand grasps a baton and his left the reins. He is shown without stirrups and his charger is standing with its four feet on the ground and its head slightly turned (Plate 7a). The statue, which was executed by Sir Francis Chantry, was originally intended for placing on the Marble Arch in front of Buckingham Palace.

Near the south-east corner on a high granite pedestal is a bronze statue of Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B. He is shown in uniform standing bareheaded with his left hand grasping his grounded sword, his right tucked in his belt, and his cloak hanging loosely from his right shoulder. The sculptor was W. Behnes, R.A. The memorial was erected by public subscription in 1861.

Near the south-west corner, standing on a granite pedestal, is a bronze statue, 12 feet in height, of General Sir Charles James Napier. The general is shown bareheaded, in military uniform, with his cloak thrown back. His left hand is grasping his sword by the scabbard and raised above his waist, while his right, extended, holds a scroll symbolic of the govern-

^a The column is in advance of the line of these posts.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

ment awarded to Scinde during his tenure of office. The sculptor was G. G. Adams. The monument was erected in 1855-6 by means of public subscriptions, the most numerous contributors being private soldiers.

In the centre of the Square between the fountains, on a granite pedestal, is a bronze statue erected to the memory of General Charles Gordon, C.B.E., killed at Khartoum on 26th January, 1885. The statue depicts Gordon in military uniform but bareheaded, in a meditative mood holding his chin in his right hand. His left hand holds the Bible and under his left arm is his cane. His left foot is slightly raised and rests on a damaged mortar. On each side of the pedestal is a bronze panel representing "Faith and Fortitude" and "Charity and Justice," respectively. The total height of the memorial is 30 feet. It was unveiled on 16th October, 1888. The sculptor was Hamo Thornycroft assisted by Alfred Waterhouse.

THE NELSON COLUMN.

The suggestion that a national monument should be erected in honour of Nelson and in commemoration of the Battle of Trafalgar was discussed in Parliament in 1818, but it was not until 1838 that a Nelson Memorial Committee was formed for the collection of voluntary subscriptions, and a competition was held for the design of the monument. William Railton's design (reproduced on Plate 6) was finally selected, though the height of the column was subsequently reduced, and, having been approved by H.M. Commissioners of Woods and Forests and by the Lords of the Treasury, a site in Trafalgar Square was granted by the Government. Work was begun on the concrete foundations in 1839.⁶⁸ The fluted column (145 feet high) of the Corinthian order of architecture, is of granite brought from Foggin Tor, Devonshire, while the capital was cast from old guns in the Woolwich Arsenal foundry. The statue, which is of Craigleith stone,⁶⁹ was sculptured by Edward Hodges Baily and was raised in November, 1843.^a The four bronze bas-relief panels to the square pedestal depict the Battle of St. Vincent, the Battle of the Nile, the Bombardment of Copenhagen and the death of Nelson. They were cast from guns captured at these battles, and at Trafalgar, and were the work respectively of the artists, M. L. Watson, W. F. Woodington, J. Ternouth, and J. E. Carew.

The lions guarding the four corners of the monument, which were part of the original design, were lacking for many years, but were placed in position in January, 1867. The lions, superb in their scale, represent dignity and strength (Plate 76). They were all from the same model by Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., and were cast in bronze by Baron Marochetti.

At the foot of the terrace wall along the northern side of the Square the standard measures are set out in metal.

^a The original statue of Nelson by Baily is preserved in the entrance hall at the Admiralty (see *Survey of London*, Vol. 16, Plate 66).

CHAPTER 3

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS

THE MEDIAEVAL CHURCH

Of the earliest church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, little is known except that it came into being between the date of Domesday Book and the reign of Henry II,⁷⁰ and that it was a parish church before the close of the 12th century.⁷¹ The church and churchyard were excepted out of the exemption from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London which was confirmed in 1222 to the Abbey of Westminster concerning St. Margaret's Church and parish,⁷⁰ but the rectory appears to have belonged to the prior of Westminster from the first. A list of all the known vicars is given in Appendix A.

References to the church in the 14th and 15th centuries are scanty. There are some rather obscure references to digging for buried treasure in the church *circa* 1300. In 1406 William Holt, a felon, took sanctuary there but was removed "by divers malefactors by force by night, the men of the town of Westminster watching there being wounded and ill treated."²⁶ In 1423 the vicar successfully carried through a suit against the master and brethren of the chapel of St. Mary Rounceval who had been defrauding him of his parochial dues.⁵⁴

The only first hand evidence available as to the architecture and contents of the church prior to the enlargement carried out in 1607 is contained in the Churchwardens' Accounts and the Vestry Minutes. The former start in 1525,^a the latter in 1574. The information they afford with regard to the fabric of the church is somewhat fragmentary and the early map-views add little to our knowledge since they show a purely conventionalised unaisled building with a tower at the west end. On Agas the tower is placed at the south-west corner but this may probably be attributed to the artist's desire to put it in the picture. Vertue's plan and views reproduced on page 21 and on plates 8 and 9 give some indication of the size and plan of the original church. They show the tower at the north-west corner, a position which is confirmed by Kip's view (Plate 53).^b There is no suggestion in the accounts that the tower was rebuilt in 1607 and it can, therefore, be assumed that this was its original position. All the later illustrations show the tower surmounted by a cupola of Renaissance design.

The church appears to have been built of rubble and repaired with brick, and to have consisted of a chancel and nave under one roof, presumably without a chancel arch, but with the division marked by a rood screen and loft.

There are several references in the accounts to chapels; e.g. in 1533

^a The extant registers of baptisms, marriages and burials do not start until 1550, but the burial registers were begun in 1525 for in that year the accounts contain entries of payment of *iijd* "for a paper booke for the Clerk to wright in the buryalls" and *iiij*s "for wryting of the buryalls and other thyngs to the Churche."

^b It is not clear from the plan how the internal angle of the tower was supported.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

"Making pews in Saint Johans aisle," in 1540-41 "For stuf and workmanship of the staires and ij pues in saynt Cuthberdes Chappell," and in 1544 to "Making a new pew next Seynt Cutberd Ile." These may have been chantry chapels. An entry in 1534 for mending the gutter of Saint John's Chapel, may indicate a structural division and not merely an altar. In addition to the altars of St. John and St. Cuthbert there are references to the Altar of Our Lady of Pity and to a Jesus Mass endowed by Humphrey Cooke, which may indicate a Jesus Altar.

In 1525 there was a payment for carving and garnishing of the rood loft and for the making of the image of Jesus and of Our Lady and the twelve prophets. There was also in the same year an entry for wax to renew the rood light and, in 1541, for glazing the window of the rood loft.

In 1525-27 timber, brick and tiles were provided for rebuilding the porch and at the same time the body of the church was partly re-tiled and the floor re-paved. There are also pre-Reformation references in the accounts to the bells, to the organ, and to pews for the parishioners. The windows contained some coloured glass. The interior of the church was whitewashed.

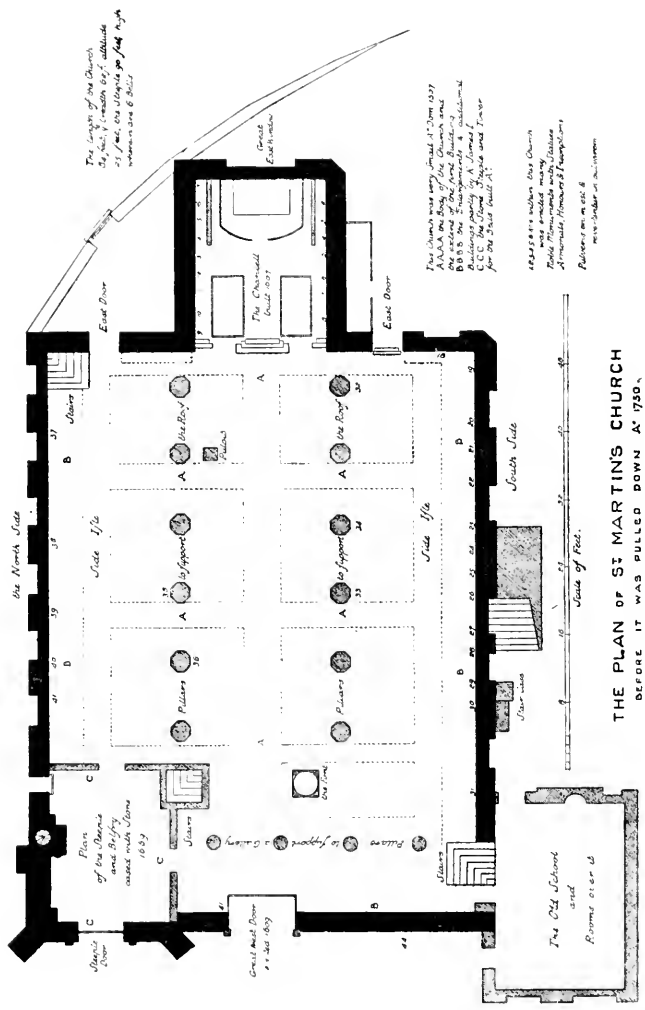
The religious changes of the Tudor period are reflected in the accounts which record the acquisition of vestments after the dissolution of the monasteries, the sale of vestments, candlesticks, etc., and the destruction of altars, during the reign of Edward VI, their reinstatement after the accession of Mary, and the further changes of Elizabeth's reign.

In 1556-57 there were payments for mending and setting up the pulpit and "for the stave to go vpp in to the powlpet," "for two clamps of yron to fasten the powlpett to the pyller," and "for Diggenge the whole and setteng the poste in the grounde, and paving thearof."

The walls of the church were repaired, and perhaps in part rebuilt, in 1542-43, when an organ loft was set up, and stalls were placed in the choir. A more extensive repair was carried out in 1596-99, when the accounts record "the Taking Downe of Peeres and Arches of Stone that the People may the better here the preacher, the newe beareinge of the Roofes wth Stronge arches and Pillers of Tymber," and the making of "two greate windowes wth ij Dormors ouer them" as well as a number of minor matters.

By James I's reign both church and churchyard had become inadequate "by reason of the late greate increase of howses and habitacions in the same parishe."³⁵ In 1606 the king granted an acre of ground on the west side of St. Martin's Lane for a new churchyard (see p. 112) and at the same time the churchwardens set about repairing and enlarging the church. Reference to Vertue's plan (p. 21), shows that in 1606-09 the church was extended on the north, south and west sides and a new chancel was built.

The prime mover in "amplifying and beautifying"⁷² the building was Sir George Coppin, Clerk of the Crown in the Court of Chancery. A sordid dispute arose after the work was completed, some of the parishioners, Ralph Dobbinson, John Thorpe and others, accusing Coppin of having embezzled funds provided for the building, and Coppin retaliating in kind by suggesting that Dobbinson had forged the accounts, and had combined



THE PLAN OF ST MARTIN'S CHURCH BEFORE IT WAS PULLED DOWN A. 1750.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

with other parishioners to annex the "highest and principal pews" to the deprivation of "Earles, knightes and other bountifull benefactors of the same Church." The appropriation of pews was discussed several times by the vestry about this time, and in 1618 the churchwardens were ordered to see that parishioners could "enjoye the liberty of their own pews wth out beeing troubled wth children or waiting women or others w^{ch} have no Right to sitt in such pews . . . excepting the children of such honorable and worthy persons as the church-wardens . . . shall thinke fitt."³⁵ The question of seating-room in the church in a growing parish in an age when non-attendance was a punishable offence was a constant source of difficulty. The gallery on the north side was enlarged in 1621 and that on the south side in 1623, nevertheless a few years later the parishioners petitioned the king for the use of the hall in Durham House as a church since the parish church could not "contain one half of those who would come to it."^{35 a} Owing to the troubles of Charles I's reign, the Civil War, and the natural dilatoriness of the parish authorities nothing effective was done. After the Restoration the scramble for pews recommenced. In 1661 the Churchwardens were ordered to "cause a little gallery to bee made from the Vestry Gallery unto ye second pillar from ye sayd Gallery and that Sir Edward Nicholas one of the Secretarys of State bee placed in parte of ye sayd new built Gallery, leaving of it to himself what his honor wilbe pleased to give for it."³⁵ Sir Edward Hungerford and Sir Thomas Clarges were among the other applicants for pews. The formation of the parishes of St. Anne, Soho, and St. James's, Piccadilly, in 1678-85 did much to relieve the pressure, but it was found necessary to retain the subsidiary chapel in Oxendon Street, first used as an offshoot of St. Martins in 1678, until 1726, when St. Martin's was rebuilt.

The influence of Archbishop Laud is probably to be seen in the order of 1626 "touchinge a Frame or pillars to be made about the Communion Table," and in that of 1629 for seeing that the "glasse wyndowe of the Chauncell at the East end of the Church be forthwith repayed with Cullored glasse suitable to that w^{ch} remayneth."³⁵

On the whole the authorities of St. Martin's in the 17th century occupied themselves with their own concerns and were content to swim with the tide in larger matters. An exception was Dr. Everard, "reader" of St. Martin's, who was so often imprisoned for preaching against the proposed marriage of Prince Charles with the Infanta of Spain that King James, in a rare burst of jocularly, is reported to have suggested that his name should be changed from Dr. Ever-out to Dr. Never-out.⁷³ He was later accused, apparently quite unjustly, of Anabaptist tendencies.^b There

^a Durham House had been used for this purpose in 1607-08 when the church was undergoing repair. No evidence has been found of its being put to such a use *temp.* Charles I. (See *Survey of London*, Vol. XVIII, p. 93.)

^b The readers or Sunday lecturers were usually puritans and were not attached to one parish but preached at different churches on Sunday afternoons. They came under the censure of Archbishop Laud who tried to put a stop to their activities.

OLD ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH

is little to record of the Commonwealth period directly affecting the church. Puritan zeal was displayed by the vestry in 1646 when they desired that the vicar and the "Sabbath day lecturer" should have public prayers and expositions at 6 o'clock every morning in summer and at 7 in winter "for the better informacion of Laborers and the poorer sort who cannot come to Church on the Lord's Day." When in 1649 the vestry requested that "people of quality" might "freely come to ye Communion as formerly" the reason put forward was the need for collections "for ye preservation of the Poore," and not any solicitude for the spiritual welfare of the rich.³⁵ Lady Frances, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, was married at St. Martin's to Robert Rich in November, 1657, and John Hampden, the younger, was christened there on 21st March, 1652-3.

The question of the safety of the tower was first discussed by the vestry in 1657. In his will,⁷⁴ made in 1658, William Wheeler left five pounds towards "the building of the Steeple of the parish Church of Saint Martin's, in case the same Steeple beint built in my lyfe tyme." Nothing was done until 1669, when the tower was re-cased with stone. Anthony Ellis, the mason responsible for the work, did not fulfil his contract either in materials or workmanship,^a and when, in 1680, Mr. Wise was given the order for a new clock, the vestry took the precaution of ordering the churchwardens not to make the final payment for it until "a considerable time after the said new Clock shall be sett upp, to see that the same goe well." A new organ, made by Father Smith, was installed in 1667, and was overhauled by "Mr. Renatus" Harris *circa* 1699.

The best extant account of the old church is that given by Hatton⁷⁵ in 1708: "This Church was very small till the Year 1607, when that part which is now the Chancel, was taken out of the Church-yard, and builded on, being an Enlargement of about 1 third of what the Church and Chancel now contains, as may easily be perceived by the Roof. And the old Church was about that time repaired and beautified, the W. Doorcase having the Date 1609. And the Situation of this Church being so far W[estward] as happily to escape the dismal Flames of 1666, it was wholly new beautified within, in the Year of Christ 1688, and again in 1701. The Enlargement was done partly at the charge of King *James* the 1st, and Prince *Henry*; the rest at that of the Parish.

"The Roof is cover'd with Tile, the Walls of Brick and Stone, with a Finishing; but the Tower is of fine Stone, with strong Buttresses; the Roof within is a little arched, and supported with Pillars, of the *Tuscan* and Modern Gothick Orders; the Windows of the like Orders; and the Floor of the Chancel is 2 Steps above that of the Nave of the Church.

"It is wainscotted about 6 Foot high with Oak, of which Timber are also the Pews and Pulpit, the latter having a square sound Board, with a Glory painted on the inside, and on the sides, I *Cor.* 9 and 16.

^a "Dr. Wrenn surveyor of his Maties workes" was called in to give an estimate of the "Carpenters worke" on the Lanthorn. Wren also received a fee of 5 shillings for "drawing a draft of ye Cupilo" in 1672.³⁵

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

“There are Galleries on the N, S, and W. sides of the Church painted Deal; and at the entrance into the Chancel, the Aperture is adorned with 4 Columns, with their Entablature, of the *Corinthian* Order; above which are placed the Queen’s Arms carved, and Enrichments of Cherubims, Figures of Plenty, &c., gilt with Gold.

“The Communion-Table is enclosed with Rail and Banister, and the Foot-pace within is Marble; over the Table is a Window, which is betn the two Tables of the Commandments.”

In 1710 several master craftsmen were appointed to survey the Church. They reported to the vestry: “We find That all the Walls round the said Church being built with Rubble and decayed with time are spread out by the Weight of the Roof and in all probability cannot long support the Roof and in diverse places are only tyed in with severall Cramps of Iron. Wee do also find That the Roof of the said Church is very defective. Wee are also of opinion that the said Church cannot be supported by repairing but must be rebuilt.”³⁵ The vestry therefore petitioned the queen for assistance in rebuilding; negotiations were carried out with the Commissioners for Rebuilding Churches and finally, in 1720, an act⁷⁶ was passed for rebuilding St. Martin’s, the money, to a sum not exceeding £22,000, to be raised by a rate on the parishioners. The act contained a clause authorising the purchase of ground from Westminster Abbey for the enlargement of the churchyard and a provision that the owners of Northumberland House in the Strand, who had occupied a pew “in the Lords’ Gallery on the South side” of the Church 5 feet 6 inches in breadth and 6 feet in length, with a similar seat for servants below should have equal space allotted them in the new building.

A temporary church was erected partly on the churchyard and partly on ground bought from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster in Lancaster Court, and notices were inserted in the newspapers that bodies and monuments of those buried in the old church or churchyard could be taken away for reinterment by relatives. Among those removed was the alabaster monument of Sir Amyas Paulet, which was set up in the church of Hinton St. George. The rest of the monuments were stored in the temporary church and afterwards transferred to the present crypt.

THE PRESENT CHURCH.

The present church was erected from the designs of James Gibbs,^a who was selected for the appointment of surveyor by the rebuilding commissioners. Gibbs submitted two designs for the new church one of which is

^a Gibbs was a native of Aberdeen. About 1695 he went to Holland to study architecture. There he met the Earl of Mar who assisted him to proceed to Rome for further studies and, on Gibbs’ return, was instrumental in having his name included in the list of architects who were commissioned to carry out the work of building the fifty churches ordered to be built by an Act of Parliament of Queen Anne. Gibbs’ other works included the Radcliffe Library, Oxford, the Senate House, Cambridge, Stowe House, Buckinghamshire, St. Nicholas’ Church, Aberdeen, St. Mary-le-Strand Church, and the steeple to St. Clement Dane’s, London.

JAMES GIBBS

shown on Plates 10*a* and *b*. These were circular on plan, but they were disapproved on account of expense, though according to Gibbs they were "More capacious and convenient" than the design finally selected. The church as carried out cost £33,661 16s. 7³/₄d., including the architect's fees. The foundation stone was laid on 19th March, 1722, and the last stone of the spire was placed in position in December, 1724.

The building is of Portland stone. With its commanding portico and elegant steeple it forms a worthy example of Gibbs' work and is a striking feature of Trafalgar Square, where its position at the north-east corner enables it to be viewed to advantage. The hexastyle portico, which is approached by a flight of steps, comprises eight columns of the Corinthian order and is two intercolumniations in depth. The columns support a pedimented entablature with the Royal Arms of George I with supporters, crown and garter, carved on the tympanum. On the frieze is inscribed the following:

D. SACRAM AEDEM: S. MARTINI PAROCHIANI
EXTRUI FEC. A.D. MDCCXXVI

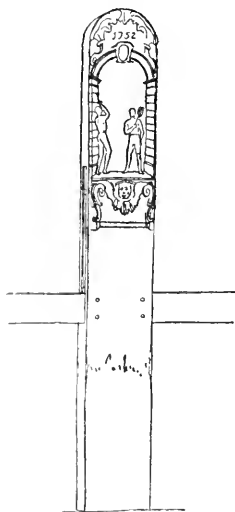
and over the centre bay on the architrave is "IACOBI GIBBS ARCHITECTUS." The soffit to the portico has deep coffers formed by ribs carved with a guilloche. The order, which is raised on a deep plinth, continues round the whole church and is surmounted by a balustraded parapet. The wall surface to the sides is divided by pilasters into bays of two stages containing arched windows with a plain band between. On the flanks are recessed bays, with detached columns, containing pedimented entrance doorways. The eastern end has a pedimented gable slightly breaking forward, with a carved cartouche in the tympanum masking a circular louvred opening. The wall surface is divided into three bays by pilasters with the large three-light window to the chancel as the central feature. The steeple, which measures 192 ft. in height above the church floor, is square at the lower stages and changes at the clock face to octagonal, finishing with a steeple surmounted by a ball and weather-vane. It will be seen by referring to Plate 16 that the interior of the upper stages is cylindrical in construction, the several contractions in the design being formed by a series of domes.

The church, which stands upon an island site, has its yard at the eastern end, the whole being enclosed by a high iron railing with heavy cast iron standards. The eastern and southern ends have a rusticated dwarf wall to carry the railings. Similar railings with double gates are continued between the columns to the portico, at the top of the flight of steps. The steps and landing have undergone certain alterations owing to the footway requirements.

The plan of the church is rectangular (Plate 11). The nave is divided from the aisles by a series of five bays of Corinthian columns. The galleries over the aisles are continued across at the western end over the last bay of the nave. At the eastern end the nave is reduced in width by two coved quadrants culminating in the formation of the sanctuary. On either side

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

are the vestries and lobbies with stairs giving access to the private pews^a above and the galleries. At the western end are the side entrance lobbies with staircases leading to the crypt and galleries and the main circular lobby to the lower stage of the steeple. The columns to the main body of the church stand on high panelled pedestals and have block entablatures from which spring the main ribs of the nave and aisle ceilings. Between the columns are semi-circular arches forming vaulted spandrels. The nave ceiling is semi-elliptical and is divided into panels by ribs enriched with the guilloche, while the panels are decorated with cherubim, clouds, shells,



and scroll work, being the work of the famous Italian artists, Signori Artari and Bagutti. Over the chancel arch are the Royal Arms. The aisles have shallow domes supported on pendentives which on the wall side spring from consoles, consisting of cherub heads below a blocked cornice. The chancel arch is semi-elliptical, the ceiling to the sanctuary being complementary.

The general effect of the interior, which is one of lightness and spaciousness, is produced by the amount of ornamental plaster work, and by the windows being in two stages, thereby obviating any interruption by the galleries.

The Crypt has a brick groined barrel vaulted ceiling springing from square piers which are governed by the positions of the columns to the main body of the church above. The floor to the southern bays is paved with old gravestones. Other stones have been erected against the walls and in some cases monuments have been fixed on the brick piers. Fragments of cartouches and other remains of monuments from the former church are also preserved.^b There is a very good wooden model

of the church in the crypt. This was prepared by Gibbs and cost £71 10s. A whipping post, a sketch of which is given here, is also preserved.

^a At the eastern end on either side were the Royal Box and the Royal Household pews. The windows originally had glazed sashes overlooking the sanctuary. These windows form an uncommon feature, as do also the iron balcony fronts in the galleries over the doorways.

^b On one of the piers is fixed a carved roundel with an achievement of arms (Plate 32*b*). The arms are quarterly of eight: 1. [Or] a chevron checky [gules] and [azure] between three cinquefoils [azure], with a crescent for difference—COOKE; 2. [Sable] a fesse between three broad-arrow heads [argent]—MALPAS; 3. [Or] an eagle with two heads [sable]—?; 4. [Azure] three eagles bendwise between two cotises [argent]—BELKNAP; 5. [Gules] a fesse checky [argent and sable] between six crosses forming fitchy [argent]—BUTLER; 6. [Or] two bends [gules]—SUDLEY; 7. Bendy of ten pieces [azure and or]—MOUNTFORD; 8. . . . a lion in a border . . . ? The crest is a unicorn's head [or] between two wings [azure]. The arms and crest are probably those of Sir Hercules Francis Cooke, 2nd son of Sir Anthony Cooke of Giddea Hall, steward of Havering atte Bower and J.P. for Essex in 1634. Hatton describes "a spacious Marble Tomb and Monument" erected on the south side of the chancel of the old church by Frances Cooke to her husband, William Cooke (owner of ground which formed part of the site of Northumberland House, see Volume XVIII), and a son of Sir Anthony Cooke. A lozenge with coat of arms from this monument is also preserved and is attached to a pier in the crypt.

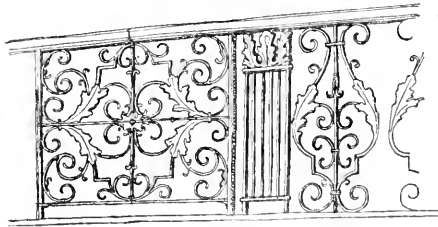
THE CHURCH FITTINGS

FITTINGS

Bells.—There is a fine peal of twelve bells and a sanctus bell which, with three exceptions, were recast in 1725 at a cost of £1,264 18s. 3d. All the bells bear inscriptions, records of their casting and in certain cases the names of the churchwardens.^a

Bust.—The bust of Gibbs which stands on a marble pedestal at the west end of the church is by Rysbrach (Plate 27*a*).

Chest.—In the crypt is an elm chest 22 in. by 5 ft. 7½ in. by 24 in. The lid is 2½ in. in thickness. In the Churchwardens' Accounts for Michaelmas Quarter, 1597, are records of its construction and fittings.



Font rails

ported on a spirally fluted and foliated pedestal with a carved oak cover, was removed from the earlier church (Plate 27*b*). The cover narrowly escaped destruction, as it was sold by one of the churchwardens in 1845, who considered it to be of no value. It was subsequently recovered from an antique dealer. The enclosing rail round the font is the altar rail of the former church of St. Matthew, Spring Gardens.

Glass.—The following extract from the Church Building Accounts⁷⁷ refers to the chancel window—

“1726, September 26th.—By painting the glass of the east window of St. Martin’s Church—James and William Price—£130.”

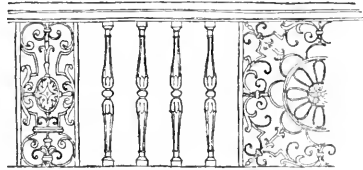
The window was described by Gibbs as a large Venetian window with ornamental stained glass, and is shown in a print of 1809. It was probably in position until 1867 when the present window by Clayton and Bell, depicting the Ascension, was inserted. The other windows of the church are filled with mid-Victorian stained glass.

Organ Case.—The first organ was the gift of King George I as compensation for his inability to carry out the duties of churchwarden. It

^a Particulars of the inscriptions are given in John McMaster’s “*St. Martin-in-the-Fields*,” 1916.

Communion Rails.—These are in wrought-iron divided into bays with interspacings of balusters and finished with a mahogany moulded rail.

Font.—There is no record of the mediæval font, but the present one, presented by William Bridgeman in 1689, which consists of an elliptical grained marble basin sup-



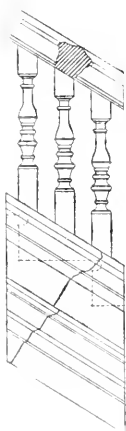
Communion rails

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

was built by Christopher Schrider, a son-in-law of Father Smith, and cost £1,500. In 1799 this organ was sold for £200 to the Church of St. Mary, Wotton-Under-Edge, Gloucestershire, where it still remains. It bears the inscription: "The gift of His Most Sacred Majesty King George, 1726" on the front (Plate 22*a*). A larger organ was provided, but was replaced in 1854 by one built by Messrs. Bevington. This has been several times extensively overhauled and partially reconstructed.

Peal Boards.—There are two gilt peal boards in the crypt with carved frames. They are painted black with gilt lettering. The one on the south wall records that in 1727 the Society of London Scholars rang the "First Compleat Peal of Six Thousand Cinques," while the other, on the north wall, states that the College of Youths in 1788 rang "a Compleat Peal of 6204 Cinques on Steadman's Principle" in 4 hrs. 47 mins.

Pulpit.—The pulpit, originally a three-decker with an elaborate sounding board, was formerly set up on the north side of the church. Plate No. 2 in Hogarth's series "Industry and Idleness" (The Industrious 'Prentice Performing the Duties of a Christian), published in 1747, shows the pulpit in its original condition as a three-decker with a staircase. The plate is reversed and therefore shows the pulpit on the south side of the church. The original drawings, reproduced on Plates 25*a* and *b*, show it on the north side. In Prebendary Humphrey's time (1855–1886) it was re-erected on the south side of the nave without the sounding board, and the reading desk and clerk's pew were taken away.



Detail of stair
balustrading

The pulpit is of oak, hexagonal on plan, and is supported on a hexagonal shaped stem with a high base moulding. The panels to the main surface are inlaid, the front panel bearing the sacred monogram and the side panels stars. The bolection moulding to the lower edge has a well carved foliated design and below are cherubs' heads in strong relief, while the top ledge is finished with escallop ornament. The pulpit platform is approached by a segmental flight of steps with carved spandrel brackets, spiral balusters, three to a tread, and a moulded handrail which finishes over turned newels at the foot. A portion of the stairs has a panelled spandrel filling (Plate 24).

Pews.—The disposition of the seating in the church has undergone many changes. In 1799 the whole of the church contained high pews, the height of the pedestals to the columns. The present seating, including the rearrangement of the sanctuary, was carried out in the middle of the 19th century. The pews are panelled in oak and the end rows have high backs with the top panels carved and finished with a carved capping. The walls of the church have a high oak panelled wainscoting and moulded capping. Similar panelling is continued in the vestries.

Stairs.—The staircases to the corner lobbies leading to the galleries are in oak and have moulded close strings with their balusters turned. The

THE CHURCH PLATE

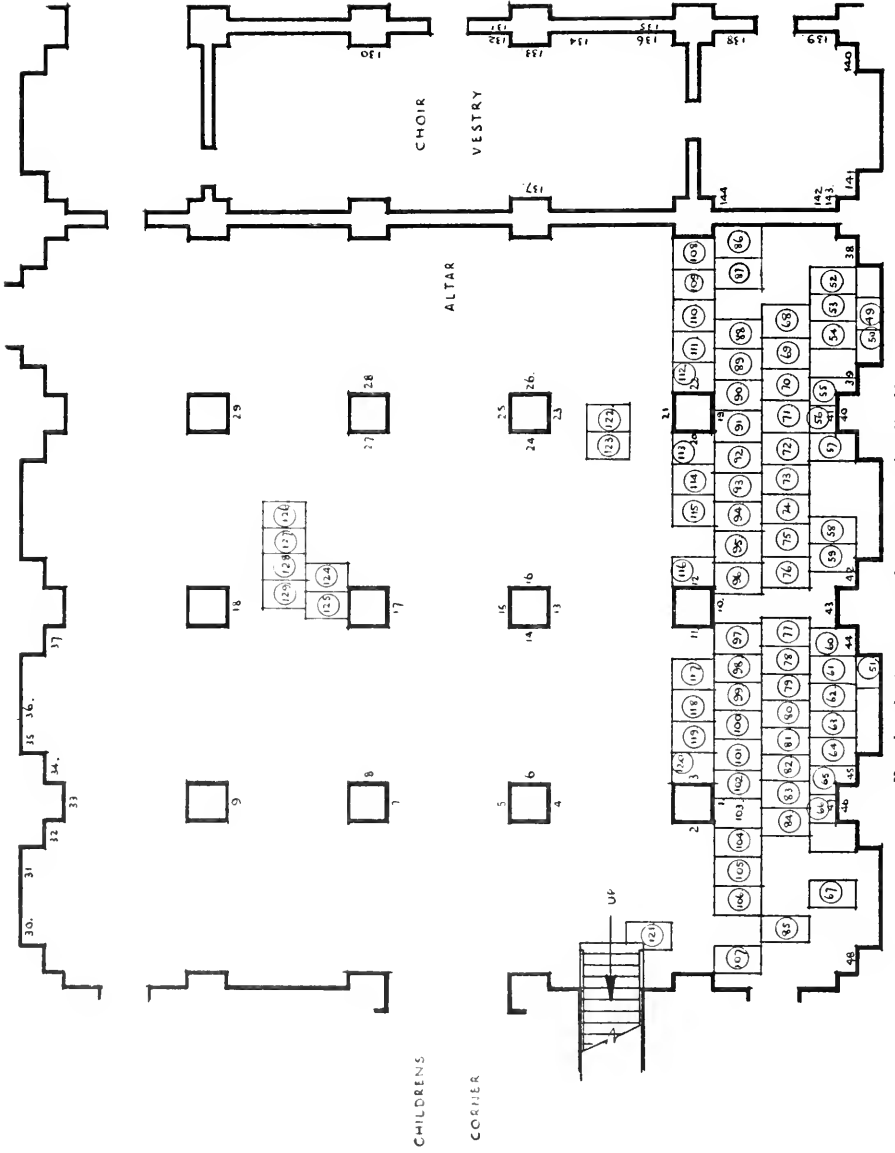
moulded handrail finishes as a capping to the square newels. The wall dados and spandrel fillings are also panelled in oak.

THE CHURCH PLATE.

The changes brought about by the Reformation are indicated by items in the Churchwardens' Accounts for 1558-59 for the sale of the chalice, weighing 10½ oz., and its replacement by a communion cup, weighing 12¼ oz.

All the early plate, comprising 4 silver gilt cups with 4 silver gilt covers, 3 silver gilt pots, one silver charger and one silver gilt flagon were stolen on 25th September, 1649.⁷⁸ The flagon, which bears the hallmark 1634, was recovered, probably in a damaged condition, as it has an 18th century base, but the remainder is presumed to have been melted down. The present church plate, which is of silver gilt, dates mainly from the late 17th and early 18th centuries.^a Except for the articles in current use it is now kept at the London Museum (Plate 33).

^a There is an entry of a payment of £64 15s. on 11th November, 1726 "to Mr. Darker Goldsmith for Gilding and Altering the Communion plate and New Plate in exchange for the old."



Key plan showing positions of monuments and wall tablets
(Numbers in circles indicate those on the floor)

MONUMENTS

MONUMENTS AND WALL TABLETS IN THE CRYPT OF ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS

1. NATHANAEL HARDY

On a tablet within a carved border—

Heic, Lector,
quicquid mortale habuit Depofuit.
NATHANAEL HARDY, S.T.D.
Ecclesiae Roffensis Decanus,
Verbi Divini Fidus & Strenuus Administer,
Primum ad S⁹ Dionysij apud Cues Londinenses,
Deinde ad Divi Martini apud Visimonasterienses;
Vtriusq; Urbis Populo Charus pariter ac Verendus.
Talem nim praestabant
Solidum Judicium, exprompta Memoria,
Animus Indefensus, Afidua Exercitatio,
Methodus Facilis, Sensus Accommodus,
Verborum Copia, Vox Canora:
Omnes eae Dotes, quibus Instructus
Operam suam & Deo & Gregi Egrege probavit.
Quum per Annos XXXII sacram Provinciam
Concionibus, Curis, Vigilijs,
Quibus semet Exhaufit, Implefset;
In Caelos praematur. Accitus,
(Quo Tot Animas suo Ductu Praeijfse Viderat,
Tot Vedit Secuturas.)
Civicam Coronam Indeptus est,
Anno Salutis MDCLXX Ætatis LII Die.

2. CATHERINE WINGFIELD

A tablet with scroll work surround—

Viator
Saxa loqui, mœftas hac fundere marmora guttas
Non mirum facit hoc fœmina quanta loco
Sedula quæ vixit mundanis Martha marito
Chafte Sarah Crifto fida Maria fuit
TALIS ERAT
CATHERINA FILIA THOMA WINGFIELD DE
LEATHERINGHAM IN COMITATV SVFFOLCIAE
EQVITIS AVRATI E FAMILIA EQVESTRI
GLORIA ET ANTIQVA NOBILITATE ADMO-
DVM INSIGNI, VXOR FRANCISCI BACON
ARMIGERI FILIJ EDOARDI BACON DE
STRYBLAND IN DICTO COMITATA ARMIGERI
OBIIT 23 DIE OCTOBRIS
ANNO DOMINI MDCLX.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

3. FRANCES JONES

Here lyes buried the body of
Mtris FRANCES IONES daughter of ARTHVR
Lord vicecount of Ranelagh, by his wife y^e
Lady KATHERINE BOYLE, who was daughter
to RICHARD BOYLE Earl of Corke, and Lord
high Trefuror of Ireland.
She dyed in the prime of her Age, haue-
ing neuer been marryed, the XXVIII of
March in the yeare MDCLXXII.

Enough; and leaue the rest to Fame;
'Tis to Commend her but to name.
Courtship, which Liueing she declin'd,
When dead to offer; were unkind.
Where neuer any could speake ill,
Who would officious Praises spill?
Nor can the truest Wit or Friend
Without Detracting her Commend.
'To say she liu'd A Virgin Chast.
In this Age loofe and all unlac'd;
Nor was, where vice is so allow'd,
Of virtue or Afham'd or Proud;
That her Soule was on heau'n fo bent,
No minute but it Came and Went;
That, ready her last debt to pay,
She summ'd her life vp euery day;
Modest, as Morne, as Midday, Bright;
Gentle, as Euening, Coole, as Night;
'Tis true, but all so weakly said,
'Twere more Significant: She's Dead.

4. EDITH BILSON

An oval inscription tablet, with a shield of arms on each side. Reclining on the upper edge of the oval tablet are two sleeping cherubim. The top is defaced. The flanks of the lower portion are draped. A segmental tablet at the base flanked with consoles forms an apron (Plate 28a).

HERE
LYES THE BODY OF
EDITH BILSON
DAUGHTER & HEIRE TO
PETER BETTESWORTH
OF FININḠ IN Y^e COVNT: OF SVSS: ESQ
WHO FINISHING HER SHORT COVRS
IN A VIRTVOVS & PIOUS LIFE,
WITH GREAT INDEARMENTS OF
CONIVGALL AFFECTION: WAS TAKEN
OVT OF THIS WORLD BY A DEATH,
(ALAS TO EARLY TO ALL BVT
TO HER SELFE,) TO REST IN
THE LORD. AGED 28.
MARCH 14: 1651.

(The following inscription occurs below)

TO WHOSE MOST BELOVED
& EVER DEAREST MEMORY
HER SADDEST HVSBAND
T: B:
ER: Y^e MON: 1

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

14. [Mr. Richard Armistead of Salisbury Street. 26th July, 1840. Aged 68.]
15. [Julia Watts, wife of Mr. Francis Watts of New Street and Vincent Square, Westminster. 13th June, 1837. Aged 39. And her children, Richard Harris Watts. 15th April, 1837. Aged 5. Charlotte Victoria Watts. 28th June, 1837. Aged 6 weeks. Mrs. Louisa Watts, mother of Francis Watts. 15th December, 1838. Aged 75.]

16. JOHN BLACKMAN

JOHN LUCIE BLACKMAN
ESQ^R
OBIIT 10TH JANY
1797.
AETAT 62.

17. [Mr. Robert Stone of Panton Street. 1st November, 1832. Aged 70.
Mr. James Stone, youngest son of the above. 21st December, 1836. Aged 28.
Robert Stone, son of William and Mary Ann Stone. 21st July, 1837. Aged 1 year 9 months.
Mrs. Mary Ann Stone, wife of Mr. William Stone. 9th February, 1838. Aged 24.
Mr. Robert Stone, eldest son of the above-named Mr. Robert Stone of Panton Street. 9th February, 1842. Aged 49.
Mrs. Nancy Stone, widow of the first named Mr. Robert Stone. 29th October, 1846. Aged 78.
Frances, second daughter of the above. 13th January, 1848. Aged 58.
Robert Stone, second son of William and Mary Ann Stone. 16th November, 1852. Aged 14.]
18. [Ellen Prothero, wife of David Prothero, clerk, of Llwynhelig, Carmarthen. 31st May, 1834. Aged 55.]

19. MOSES HART

This is erected
In Memory of MOSES HART
Churchwarden of this Parish
(for that Year) who departed
this Life April 15th, 1771 Aged 59.

20. [Mary Clarke. 8th July, 1837. Aged 71.
Robert George Clarke Esq. of Parliament Street, husband of the above. 5th October, 1839. Aged 68.]

21. JANE JACKSON

A draped tablet surmounted by a winged cherub-head and foliage; below the inscription a skull flanked by foliage. (Plate 29a.)

Here lyeth the body
of M^{rs} Jane Jackson, former-
ly Servant to the Countess
Dowager, of the Right Ho-
nor^{ble}: Robert Earle of Lindfey
Generall of his Ma^{ties} forces
at Edgehill, by the space
of 30 yeares, who depart-
ed this life the 26 of May
Anno Domini: 1670.
Aged 70 odd yeares.

JOHANNA MILLER

22. [William Slaughter Esq. 1st November, 1831. Aged 48.]

23. JOHANNA MILLER

A tablet surmounted by a cartouche containing a lozenge and foliated scroll work, flanked by decorative consoles and swags of fruit, and below a winged cherub's head. (Plate 29*b*.)

Near thif place lyeth
the body of IOHANNA
eldest Daughter of IOHⁿ
MILLER: late of Nether-
Wallop: in y^e County
of Southham^{ton}, ESQ: dece-
-sed & of ESTHER his
Wife: since Wife & now
relict of y^e Rt^e, HONER^{bl}
LORD HENRY POWLET
Decefed: who depar-
-ted thif life y^e 13th, daye
of February: 1673

24. [William Randall. 7th January, 1813. Aged 29.]

William Bright Randall, son of the above. 1st December, 1840. Aged 29.]

25. [Maria Augusta Murray. 26th March, 1840. Aged 29.]

26. [Mr. Andrew Hunter of the Haymarket. 14th May, 1837. Aged 64.]

27. ROBERT CLAYTON

Hic juxta situs est
ROBERTVS CLAYTON ARMIG^r
Qui
Literis ad quas natus assuetus
Olim Scholae Regiae Westmonast.
Alumnus;
Hinc Trin. Coll Cantabr.
Discipulus;
Templi demum Interioris
Socius;
Vbiq; loci deficiat, et decus,
Ingenio pariter praecoci, acfato
Quo functus est
Decemb: 13: Anno Dom:
1676
Aetat. suae: 28.

28. GEORGE WILSON

GEORGE WILSON
DIED JANUARY 22^d 1788.
AGED 35 YEARS.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

29. MARGARET WHITE

A tablet flanked with consoles and surmounted by a skull between scrolls. The tablet stands on a moulded shelf with a shaped apron below (Plate 30).

Nere This Place Lyeth
y^e Body of MARGARET,
Late Wife of JOSEPH~
WHITE, who dyed y^e 7th
of July 1687,
Aged 31 years

*A Friendly Naighbour & A Virtuous Wife
Doubletise She's Bless'd wth Everlasting Life*

30. [Mrs. Elizabeth Brooke, wife of Henry Vaughan Brooke Esq. of Co. Donegal, Ireland. 27th November, 1803. Aged 34.]

31. JOHN VILETT

HERE
lies deposited
The Remains of
M^r JOHN VILETT
Son of the Late
JOHN VILETT
of S . . .
MDCCLXXIX

32. [Mrs. Mary Downing, 12th January, 1802. Aged ?
Mr. George Downing, husband of the above. 12th January, 1823. Aged 84.]

33. CHARLES SLIPPER

Sacred to the Memory
OF
M^r CHARLES SLIPPER,
Who died at the Age of 50 Years;
The 16. DAY of March, 1798.

34. [Mrs. Ann Tayler of this parish. 13th November, 1817. Aged 60.
Mr. William Tayler, husband of the above. 14th December, 1803. Aged 49.
Jane Tayler, daughter of the above. 12th July, 1806. Aged 9 years 10 months.
Mrs. Ann Tayler, daughter of the first-named Mrs. Ann Tayler. 30th June, 1817. Aged 34.]

35. [Mr. George Galley. 6th August, 1806. Aged 72.]

36. SARAH REEVES

In Memory of
M^{rs} SARAH REEVES
who died 28th of October 1786
Aged 74 Years.
Also M^r WILLIAM REEVES,
who died 27th of December 1789.
Aged 64 Years.

37. [Mrs. Mary Molteno, wife of Mr. Anthony Molteno of Pall Mall. 12th February, 1810. Aged 52.]

38. [Mary Yerbury, wife of Mr. Richard Yerbury of this parish. 5th September, 1816. Aged 67.]

COLONEL THOMAS FRASER

39. JOHN MONEY

Here lieth
The Body of
JOHN MONEY,
late of this Parish; died
18th Jan^y 1796, Aged 48 years.
SUSANNA MONEY
Daughter of the above, died
26th Nov^r 1796, Aged 5 Months.

40. MARGARET KNIGHT

MARGARET KNIGHT, widow, Buryed in $\frac{y}{y}$ middle Ile, Mar. $\frac{y}{y}$ 3^d 1677 in $\frac{y}{y}$ 81st year of her age Daughter & Heir of IOHN FALDO of Bedfordshire Esq & ANN GRAVELY of Gravely in Hartford-shire first marryed to IOHN BERKEHEAD Gent & afterwards to STEPHEN KNIGHT Esq was a most exemplary Wife Mother & Friend & so generally obliging as if born for any rather than herself of her eleven Children HENRY BERKEHEAD survives, & MARY KNIGHT which last erected this Moniment.

41. ROBERT HASTINGS and DAVID WILLIAMS

Near this Place lie the Remains of
M^r ROBERT HASTINGS.
Late of the Parish of S^t Mary le Strand
who died the 16th day of February 1789,
Aged 40 Years.

Also lies interred the Body of
M^r DAVID WILLIAMS,
Late of the above named Parish.
who died the 31st day of May 1792,
Aged 39 Years.

42. [Mr. John Willson, senior, of Bear Street. 28th December, 1809. Aged 87. Mrs. Elizabeth Willson, wife of the above. 27th November, 1803. Aged 77.]

43. COLONEL THOMAS FRASER

Tablet surmounted by an oval cartouche containing a shield and a trophy of Roman arms. (Plate 312.)

Near this Place lie the Remains of
COLONEL THOMAS FRASER,

*Lieu^t Colonel of the first, or
Royal Regiment of Foot:*
and

Lieu^t Governor of Chester:
He also served as *Brigadier General*
in course of the late War
in *America*.

In his early Days he entered
into The Profession of ARMS;
and,

after serving his King and Country
55 Years with Zeal and Honour,
from the rank of a private soldier arrived at
the above-mentioned, during which period he
often distinguished himself upon service, and
in his singular Probity and Benevolence was
dear to his friends. Esteemed and beloved by
all who knew him.

Nov^r 5, 1756.

Copied
from
previous
record.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

44. [Mr. Alexander Christopher Holiday. 21st September, 1826. Aged 34. (Family grave.)]
45. [John Irwin Esq. of Sligo, Ireland. Surgeon to H.M. Forces on the expedition to the Scheldt. 22nd April, 1810. Aged 38.]

46. THOMAS EVANS

THIS MONVMENT IS MADE FOR THOMAS EVANS GENTLEMAN BORNE
 AT HENLLAN IN ^EY COVN
 OF DENBIGH: WHO SERVED ABOUT XXX YEARS AS
 ORDINARIE MESSENGER ATENDINGE ^EY
 GREAT SEALE OF ENGLAND: VIZ. IN ^EY TYMES OF S^E THO:
 BROMLEY & S^E CHRIS^E HATTON
 LO: CHAUNCELORS. S^E IOHN PYCKERINGE LO: KEEFFR:
 & S^E THO: EGERTON LO: ELLESMERE
 & LO: CHAVNCELOR: HE WAS ALSO ABOUT XIII YEARS
 LAST BEFORE HIS DEATH ONE OF ^EY
 FOVRE ORDINARIE MESSENGERS OF ^EY RECEIPT
 OF ^EY EXCHEQVER: HE GAVE BY HIS LAST
 WILL DIVERS GOOD & CHARITABLE LEGACIES: VIZ.
 FYFTTE POUND FOR A STOCK TO CON
 TYNEW FOR EVER, THAT ^EY YEARLIE PROFIT THEREOF
 RAYSED MIGHT BE EMPLOYED TO
^EY REPAYRE OF ^EY CHVRCH WHERE HIS BODY SHOLD
 BE INTERRED: ALSO FYFTE POUND
 FOR A STOCK TO BE IN LYKE MANNER EMPLOYED FOR
^EY REPAYRE OF CHELSEY CHVRCH
 & OTHER FYFTTE POUND TO BE EMPLOYED FOR ^EY
 RELEEFE OF ^EY PPORE WITH^EN ^EY SAYD
 PARISH OF CHELSEY: ALSO FYFTIE POUND FOR ^EY
 LYKE RELEEFE OF ^EY PPORE WITH^EN THIS
 PARISH S^T MARTINS IN ^EY FIELDS & ONE HVNDRETH
 POUNDVS TOWARDS ^EY BVYLDINGE
 OF HOWSES ON ^EY NEW CHVRCH YARD IN THIS SAID
 PARISH OF S^T MARTINS TO BE
 FOR ^EY BENEFITT OF ^EY PPORE OF THIS SAYD PARISH:
 HE GAVE ALSO DIVERS GOOD
 LEGACIES TO SONDRYE OF HIS KINRED & FRENDVS
 & HAVINGE ACCOMPLISHED
^EY AGE OF 78 YEARES Iam coelo fruitur terra
 curifque relictis

47. [Miss Martha Oliphant, daughter of Mr. James Oliphant. 5th January, 1822. Aged 50.
 Miss Susannah Oliphant, sister of the above. 29th March, 1830. Aged 65.]
48. [John Tindall of this parish. 26th December, 1818. Aged 69.
 Jane Tindall, wife of the above and seven of their children.]

MARY AUSTIN

49. MARY AUSTIN

In Memory of
M^{rs} MARY AUSTIN
who died December the 28th 1787
Aged 26 Years.

50. [Elizabeth Henvill, daughter of Edward and Jane Henvill of Charminster, Dorset. 17th August, 180—. Aged 16.]

51. [— Warner, of Leicester Fields. November, 1813. Aged 40.]

52. ANN RAMUS

Near this spot lies the
Body of M^{rs} ANN RAMUS
who died Nov^r 5th 1777
Aged 43 Years.
Also two of her children
ANN & LOUISA (?)
Who Died in their Infancy.
Alfo
M^r LOUIS RAMUS.
Who died Jan^y 30th 1789
Aged 63 Years.

53. [George, son of Joseph and Mary Arundell of this parish. 9th December, 1801. Aged 2.
Richard, son of the same. 1st March, 1802. Aged 13 months.
Mary, daughter of the same. 2nd April, 1807?. Aged 13 months.]

54. ELIZABETH SHAW

HERE
Lieth the Body of
ELIZABETH SHAW
Wife of GEO. SHAW & Daughter of
— THOMAS & ELIZ. BRUSHFIELD
who departed this life April 3^d 1786
In the 79th Year of her Age
Alfo GEORGE SHAW (Husband of
the above) died Augst the 2nd 1791
In — Year — his Age

55. [Benjamin Field?. 18th March, 1803. Aged 47.]

56. [Mary Laing, wife of Charles Laing of this parish. 4th December, 1810. Aged 56.]

57. ELIZABETH HOLROYD

Near
This Stone Lyeth the
Body of M^{rs} ELIZABETH
HOLROYD Wife of
JOSEPH HOLROYD
of this *Parish* who Died
Dec^r 26th 1770 Aged 34 Years
Also the Daughter of the Said
ELIZABETH HOLROYD
Aged 12 Days
LOUISA HOLROYD.
Dyed Jan^y the 9th 1780
Aged Five Months.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

58. SARAH AYRES

In Memory of
SARAH ELIZA AYRES
Daughter of
— & ANN AYRES
who departed this Life the 17th of [?] 1796
M^r JAMES AYRES
who departed this Life the 12th of Jan^y 1789
Aged 46 Years.

59. MARY WHITWORTH

. . . . MARY WHITWORTH
DIED 180—
AGED ———
ALSO JOS^{ph} WHITWORTH
DIED MARCH 16th 1812
AGED 46 YEARS
HE WAS A DUTIFUL SON
AND AN AFFECTIONATE BROTHER.

60. SARAH BROWN

Near this Place
lies SARAH Wife of
ISAAC BROWN of this Parish
A Woman of uncommon Merit
exemplary in every State of Life
habitually good & virtuous:
to whose Memory, her afflicted
Husband, as a Tribute of Gratitude,
has plac'd this Stone, She died in
Child Bed, resigning Herself entirely
to the Will of God on the 4th May 1770.
Aged 26 Year.
In the same Grave, are interr'd the
Bodies of GEORGE & LOUISA,
Son, & Daughter, of the above,
ISAAC & SARAH BROWN,
who both dy'd in their Infancy.
also M^r ISAAC BROWN
Died Dec^r 17th 1801 Aged 59.

61. JOSEPH TOMLINSON

Sacred
To the Memory of
M^r JOSEPH TOMLINSON
Late of Scotland Yard
who departed this life January 5th 1822
in the 78th Year of his age.
Also of M^{rs} ANN TOMLINSON
Wife of the above
who departed this Life Dec. 19th 1817
in the 58th Year of her age.

MARY BLOMFIELD

62. MARY BLOMFIELD

Sacred
To the Memory of
MARY, the Wife of SAM^l BLOMFIELD
who departed this Life the 11th of
November 1776 Aged 61 Years.
Also of
JOANNA the Wife of THO^s SIMPSON
and Niece of the aforesaid
who departed this Life the 7th of
June 1787, Aged 28th Years.
And also of the above mentioned
M^r SAMUEL BLOMFIELD
whose Remains are deposited in the
adjoining Grave on the Left of his Wife
He departed this Life the 2^d Day of
February 1792, Aged near ———
*A Loving Husband, a tender Father,
and a sincere Friend.*

63. GEORGE DALSTON

SACRED
To the Memory of
M^r GEORGE DALSTON.
of OULTON in the Parish of
WIGTON Cumberland.
who departed this Life on
the 18th of June 1791 Aged 47 Years
Also M^{rs} HANNAH DALSTON.
Wife of the above
M^r GEORGE DALSTON
who departed this Life on
the 12th of June 1795. Aged 66 Years.

64. MARTHA MANSFIELD

Here lies
the Body of
M^{rs} MARTHA MANSFIELD
in the Parish of S^t Martin's
who died the 19th ———
1767 Aged 38 Years
Likewise the Body of
M^{rs} REBECCA CROSS of
the Aforesaid Parish and Sister of
the above M^{rs} MANSFIELD who
died ——— of March 1772
Aged 35 Years.

65. THOMAS ORPIN

In Memory of
M^r THOMAS ORPIN
who departed this Life
December ——— 1768 Aged 45 Years
Also M^r JAMES ORPIN
Son of the above nam'd
who Departed this Life
———Aged 25 Years

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

66. EDWARD—DIC—

TO THE
MEMORY OF
M^r EDWARD—DIC—
who died March — 1780
Aged 67 Years
Also near this Place lieth
Nine Children

67. [Samuel Sutton. 4th October, ? Aged 65.
Samuel Sutton, son of the above. 4th June, 1806. Aged 26.]

68. MARY DIMOND

In Memory of
M^{rs} MARY DIMOND
Wife of M^r THOMAS DIMOND
who died February the — 1798
Aged 21 Years
Also of WILLIAM DIMOND
Son of the above
who died June the 25th 1798
Aged 5 Months

Also THOMAS DIMOND. Husband
of the above MARY DIMOND
died July the 8th 1799 aged 24 Years.

69. THOMAS SEARLE

M^r THOMAS SEARLE,
died February 16th 1791,
Aged 76 Years.
M^r THOMAS BELCHER SEARLE,
died February 15th 1803, aged 32.
Miss JULIANA SEARLE,
died September 7th 1806, aged 31.
M^{rs} ANN SEARLE,
Wife of the above-named
M^r THOMAS SEARLE:
died April 7th 1823, Aged 100 Years.

70. SAMUEL WATKINS

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
M^r SAMUEL WATKINS
Of this Parish
Surgeon,
Who departed this Life Jan 29th
1795 Aged 34 Years.

71. [Mrs. Mary Spice. 26th January, 1828. Aged 42.]

72. [Mrs. Edith Murray of this parish. 29th March, 1813. Aged 74.]

THE REVEREND CHARLES BATE

73. REV^d CHARLES BATE

Here lieth
the Remains of the
Rev^d M^r CHARLES
BATE Who departed this
Life the 5th of Nov^r 1770.
Aged 49 Years.
He was the Best of Hufbands
& Fathers. And tho' most un-
fortunate thro' Life; he ne-
-ver failed in his Duty to
God, and died as he lived
in every Respect a good
Christian.

74. MARTHA STUBBS

— Memory of
— MARTHA STUBBS
who departed this Life
the 2nd of October 1791
Aged 81 Years.

75. [Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Sutherland. 21st February, 1800. Aged 39.
Mrs. Sarah Sutherland, also wife of Daniel Sutherland. 7th October, 1814. Aged 34.]
76. [Alexander Grant. 14th June, 1805. Aged 20 days.
Isabella Grant. 25th December, 1809. Aged 5 months 8 days. Children of John and Louisa
Grant.]
77. [Susannah Morris, wife of Joseph Morris. 12th January, 1802. Aged 35.]
78. [William Leigh. 20th October, 1824. Aged 70. Remains of Richard Leigh and Mary his
wife, parents of the above interred nearby. 1782.]
79. [George West, son of Samuel and Mary West late of St. Martin's Lane. 13th June, 1818.
Aged 13 months.]
80. [Mr. Alexander Stark of this parish. 14th October, 1818. Aged 50.
Mrs. Mary Stark, wife of the above. 19th March, 1812. Aged 52.
Alfred Jno. Shepley Stark, son of Alexander Stark and Frances, his wife. 30th December,
1818. Aged 2.
An infant daughter of the same. 26th December, 1813.]

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

81. ANNE BRADBURY

Here lie the Remains of
 ANNE BRADBURY
 Daughter of SILAS & ANNE BRADBURY
 of this Parish
 who Died February 20th 1774.
 Aged 6 Years and 5 Months.
 Here also Lie the Remains of
 the said ANNE BRADBURY
 who Departed this Life
 on the 24th September 1774.
 Aged 35 Years.
*Remember, Man as thou goest by
 As thou are Now, so Once was I
 As I am Now, so must thou be
 Prepare thyself to follow Me*
 Also the Remains of
 M^r RICHARD BRADBURY, Who
 Died September — Aged — Years

82. [Mrs. Jane Todd of this parish. 12th May, 1805. Aged 35.
 Charlotte, daughter of the above and an infant, Edward, son of the above. 17th May, 1811.
 Aged 7 years 8 months.]
83. [Mr. George Veale of this parish, 27th —, 1790. Aged 63.
 Mrs. Ann Veale. 30th April, 1812. Aged 80.]
84. [Mr. Charles Adlard. 9th February, 1825. Aged 48.]
85. [Mary, daughter of William and Ann Stone. 29th May, 1806. Aged 1 year 5 months.]
86. [Mrs. Mary Ann Lloyd of this parish. 27th January, 1824. Aged 56.
 George Frederick Lloyd, son of John and Sarah Lloyd. 22nd April, 1826. Aged 15 months.]
87. [Eliza Frances Carey, daughter of John and Frances Carey of this parish. 28th June, 1763.
 Aged 2 years 5 months.
 Honour Pitt Carey, sister of the above. 10th July, 1805. Aged 9 years 9 months.]
88. [Daniel Spilman Todd, son of George Todd of Aukborough near Brigg, Lincs. 22nd September, 1806. Aged 20.]
89. [Thomas Morgan Varnham, gent. of this parish. 26th March, 1809. Aged 56.]

90. JOSEPH AND MARGARET CHRISTIAN'S THREE SONS

Near this place lies buried
 the bodies of three Sons of
 JOSEPH and MARGARET CHRISTIAN
 of this Parish,
 THOMAS the — Son died 14th Feb. 1783
 Aged 3 Months
 THOMAS the — Son died 14th May 1788
 Aged 11 Months
 IOHN the — Son died 9th May 1790
 Aged 11 Years and 10 Months.

ROBERT CLEGHORN

91. [Mr. John Taylor, clerk of this church. 23rd February, ——. Aged 77.
Mrs. Mary Taylor, wife of the above. 20th March, 1828. Aged 72.
Jane Taylor, granddaughter of the above. 6th February, 182—.]

92. ROBERT CLEGHORN

In memory of
M^r ROBERT CLEGHORN
who died Decem the 1. 1785
in the 50. Year of his Age.
Also MARGARET CLEGHORN
Wife of the above ROBERT
who died November 5th 1805
Aged 81 Years.

93. [Mrs. Ann Mackcallah. 4th February, 1819. Aged 55. And her children who died in infancy.
Mr. James Donaldson. 19th November, 1816. Aged 25.
Mr. Thomas Dulin, 22nd March, 1819. Aged 61.
Mr. Alen Breckenridge, engineer, "who was killed by accident in Greenwich while engaged in making the First Gun that was invented to fire Cannon balls by steam." 21st September, ——. Aged 26.
Mrs. Frances Breckenridge, wife of the above. 28th October, 1828. Aged 32.]
94. [George Wheeler, son of Samuel and Sarah Wheeler of this parish. 16th February, 1824. Aged 2 years 10 months 24 days.]

95. JOHN PRESTON

In Memory
of JOHN PRESTON
who died 30th Dec^r 1797
Aged 70 Years.

96. SOLOMON MOXEY

To the Memory of
M^r SOLOMON MOXEY
of this Parish, who departed
this Life. March ^e 25th 1775
Aged 53.
*A Tender Father, a loving Husband
And Sincere Friend.*
Also near this Place
Lieth six Children
who died in their Infancy
——— MARY BA ———
Wife of M^r MOXEY
who died the 24th Jan^y 1780
Aged 57 Years.

97. WALTER VINEY

Sacred
to the Memory of
M^r WALTER VINEY
who departed this Life the 28 Jan
1795. Aged 75 Years
And to perpetuate whose Memory this
——— and
Sincere Friend ———

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

98. M. CAMPBELL

M. CAMPBELL
died December the 10th 1791
Aged 19 Years
K. CAMPBELL.
died February the 23rd 1801
Aged 35 Years
FRANCES CAMPBELL
died April the 29th 1801
Aged 41 Years.

99. [Richard James Said, a native of Africa. 5th November, 1810. Aged 19.]

100. MARY BARRY

Here lies the Body of
MARY BARRY who Departed
this life the 10th of March 1-
Aged 38 Years also two of her
Children.
Here also lies the Body of
JOHN COSGRAUE her
Brother who Departed this
Life the 19th April 1764 Aged
44(?) Years Requiescat in pace

101. ANDRIES BACON

A tombstone surmounted by a carved skull and cross bones in low relief.

Near this Place Lye
Interred the Remains
of M^r ANDRIES BACON
Who departed this Life
Sep^{br} 19th 1777
Aged 37 Years.

102. [Capt. Francis Symes, late of the 65th Regiment. 26th January, 1810. Aged 35.]

103. [Mr. Isaac Warner, of Castle Street, Leicester Fields. 21st November, 1813. Aged 40.
Sophia Warner, wife of the above. 23rd November, 1823. Aged 46.
Five of their children who died in infancy.]

104. FRANCIS LYON

In Memory of
M^r FRANCIS LYON
Formerly of this Parish
who died Septem^r 27th 1788
Aged 55 Years.

SAMUEL HOBSON

105. [Joseph Taylor, late of St. Martin's Lane. 19th October, 1811. Aged —.]

106. [Mr. John Corderoy, of the Strand. 24th December, 18—. Aged 54.]

107. SAMUEL HOBSON

In Memory of
M^r SAMUEL HOBSON
CARVER
Late of this Parish
who departed this Life
January 1st 1790 in the
70th Year of his Age

108. HENRY WARD

In Memory of
HENRY WARD, Gent.
who died 11th October 1798
Aged 52 Years.

109. [James Richardson. 13th March, 1814. Aged 7 months 10 days.
Charles James Richardson. 21st December, 1816. Aged 13 months 14 days. Both infant
sons of James and Jane Richardson.]

110. [Elizabeth Judith Gates, daughter of James and Elizabeth Gates. 6th March, 1819. Aged
5 years 9 months.]

111. ELIZABETH SKEEN

Here lieth
the Remains
of
M^{rs} ELIZABETH SKEEN
Wife of
M^r JOHN SKEEN.
of this Parish:
who departed this Life the
26th of March 1769
Aged 56 Years.
Also
the Remains of
the above
M^r JOHN SKEEN.
who departed this Life the
28th of May 1772

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

112. WILLIAM BURN

In Memory
of
Mastr WILLIAM BURN
Son of JOHN & MARY BURN
of this Parish;
who departed this life Nov^r 27th 1782,
aged 2 Years, and 7 Months.
Also Miss MARY BURN,
Daughter of the above JOHN &
MARY BURN; who departed
this life the 27th of May 1783,
aged 1 Year, and 3 Months.
Also Miss FRANCES BURN,
Daughter of the above,
who departed this life the 30th of
Oct^r 1785, aged 13 Months
Here also
are deposited the remains of
M^r JOHN BURN, Father of the
above, who departed this life
the 26th of January 1803.

113. MARTHA BAYTHORN

HERE LYETH THE REMAINS
OF
MARTHA BAYTHORN.
WIFE OF EDWARD BAYTHORN.
OF THIS PARISH:
WHO DIED THE 3RD OF DECEMBER 1795
AGED 67 YEARS
ALSO 3 GRAND-CHILDREN OF THE ABOVE
WHO DIED IN THEIR INFANCY.
ALSO
MARY BAYTHORN.
HIS SECOND WIFE
WHO DIED 25TH OF JUNE 18-(?)
AGED 57 YEARS.
ALSO
JOHN BAYTHORN,
SON OF EDWARD AND MARTHA
WHO DIED THE 2ND OF AUGUST 18-(?)
AGED 51 YEARS
ALSO
LUCY BAYTHORN,
DAUGHTER OF
EDWARD AND MARTHA BAYTHORN
WHO DIED THE 7TH OF JANUARY 1822
AGED 51 YEARS
ALSO
EDWARD BAYTHORN.

HENRY RYMER

114. HENRY RYMER

To the Memory
of *HENRY RYMER*,
who died Dec. 10, 1784.
Aged 17 Months.
SARAH FRANCES RYMER
died ——— 11, 1792
Aged ——— Years.

115. [Paul Gledstones, son of George Gledstones of this parish. 25th June, 1802. Aged 17 years 3 months.]

116. [Mr. Charles Taylor, 28th April, 1808. Aged —.
Elizabeth Taylor, sister of the above. 16th November, 1786. Aged 27.]

117. SARAH STAUNTON

SARAH STAUNTON Wife
of SANDYS STAUNTON
of this Parish
who departed this Life 29th Oct^r 1806
In the 47th Year of her Age.
Also Sons & Daughters of the above
ELIZABETH STAUNTON
Born 1785 Died 1786
SANDYS STAUNTON
Born 1784 Died 1786
GEORGE STAUNTON
Born 1792 Died 1793
SARAH STAUNTON
Born 1794 Died 1799
THOMAS STAUNTON
Born 1790 Died 1800
M^{rs} ELIZABETH WALL.
Sister of the above M. S. STAUNTON

118. MARTHA FATT

M^{rs} MARTHA FATT
Died December \bar{y} 22^d
1770 Aged 42
M^r WILLIAM FATT
Died April \bar{y} 9th
1776 Aged 48
Also THOMAS ANGELL
Son in Law to the above
WILLIAM & MARTHA FATT
died May the 5th 1780
Aged 24 Years
Also THOMAS FREEMAN
Son in Law to the above
WILLIAM & MARTHA FATT
who died Aug^t the 22nd 17—

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

119. [William Portal, of Castle Street, Holborn, gent. 7th March, 1815. Aged 80.
Elizabeth Portal, wife of the above.
Rev. William Benjamin Portal, son of the above. 27th June, 1812.
—— Portal. 29th February, 1816. Aged 36.
Mary Portal, second wife of Mr. William Portal. 18th August, 1815. Aged 68.]

120. EDMUND MARNELL

Near this Place lies Interred,
the Body of EDMUND WALTER MARNELL
Son of RICHARD, & LOUISA MARNELL
who died the 19th of February 1785
Aged 5 Months

121. —ERCE SINNOTT

In Memory of
——ERCE SINNOTT Esq.
formerly Lieutenant Governor
in Virginia in North America
who departed this Life
the 30th of April 1794
Aged 64 Years

122. SUSANNA BARNES

A ledger stone—

M^{rs} SUSANNA BARNES
Wife of M^r: ROBERT
BARNES. of this Parish
Died the 10th of March
1743 Aged 51. years.
And Also the Said
M^r: ROBERT BARNES
Died the 19th of April.
1745. Aged 61 years.

123. [Mrs. Lucy Brown. 1811.
Christopher Brown. 1822.]

124. [Mr. Evan Davis, of this parish. 3rd January, 1809.]

CAPTAIN DAVID LYON

125. CAP^r DAVID LYON

In Memory of
DAVID LYON Cap^t of
Marrines, died 2^d of Dec^r 1781.
Aged 67 Years.
Greive not for me my Children dear
Nor yet for my ——
For I am gone in hopes to dwell
With our Saviour on his Throne

126. [Frederick Colnaghi, son of Paul and Elizabeth Colnaghi of Cockspur Street. 15th July, 1800.
Aged 1 month.
William Colnaghi, son of the same.]

127. [Miss Ann Stuart. 5th September, 1812. Aged 10.]

128. [Mr. Thomas Jenkin, gentleman. 22nd February, 1803. Aged 77.]

129. [Edward Michael Price, son of Edward and Amy Price. January, 1804. Aged 15 months.]

130. BENJAMIN WALMSLEY

In the Choir Vestries.

Here lies the Body of
M^r BENJAMIN WALMSLEY
who departed this Life Jan^y 7th 1788.
Aged 71 Years
Also the Remains of
M^{rs} MARY WARBERTON
Daughter of the above named
M^r BENJAMIN WALMSLEY
and Wife of M^r WILLIAM WARBERTON
of this Parish
who departed this Life 4th April 1792
Aged 30 Years
Also two of her Children,
who both died in their Infancy.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

131. [Hon. Sir John Cross Knt, judge of the Court of Review. 5th November, 1842. Aged 74.]

132. [Sarah Jane Townsend Rayner. 18th May, 1821. Aged 3 years 5 months.]

133. [William Key Esq., of James Street, Haymarket. 10th August, 1840.]

134. THEODORE MAYERNE

This monument shows a stone half-length effigy resting on a square pedestal with moulded capping and base inscribed as below. On each side is a panel with a shield-of-arms. (Plate 32a.)

ITA SEMPER VALEAS LECTOR.
EIVS VENERARE MONUMENTVM PER QVEM TAM MVLTVM
RECTE VALVERVNT.
QVI NVNC CINIS EST HOC MARMORE CONDITVS.
NVPER FVIT INGENS ILLE
THEODORVS MAYERNVS.
MAGNVM NOMEN.
ALTER HIPPOCRATES ORBI SALVTIFER.
SÆCVLI SVI DECVS ANTEACTORVM PVDO
FVTVRORVVM EXEMPLAR.



PERITIE IN RE MEDICA INCOMPARABILI SCIENTIÆQVE NATVRÆ
ARCANORVM PROFVNDISSIMÆ, ACCESSERAT INCREDIBILIS
POLITICARVM RERVM VSVS, PRVDENTIA, FACVNDIA, INGENII.
LEPOS VSQVE AD
MIRACVLM.

ERANT VIRI SERMONES MERÆ GRATIÆ, SENTENTIÆ GEMMÆ,
CONCILIA ORACVLA EMINEBAT VEROTENAX SANIORIS PIETATIS
PROFESSIO ET VINDICATIO
MON ALIVS APVD REGES INGENVA PAPPHEIA FELICIOR AVT PROCELIBVS
MERITO ACCEPTIOR, AVT TENVIBVS OPEM FERRE PARATIOI INTER
DIVERSOS PERSONARVM GRADVS, ET VARIAS TEMPORVM VICES VBIQVE
IDEM SVIQVE SIMILIS, SAPIENS, COMMODVS, FORTIS INCONCVSIVS, VT
QVI GENIO SVO TVMRES TVM HOMINES, IPSAMQVE A DEO FORTVNAM
SVBIECISSE VIDERETVR.

QVID DE MAYERNIO PLVRA MAYERNVVM DIXERIS
OMNIA DIXERIS ANIMA COELO, OSSA HVIC TVMVLO
NOMEN IMMORTALE FAMÆ
RELINQVVTOR
LECTOR VIVE AC VALE

QVI SÆPE IN MORTEM SOLERS SVA TELA RETOR SI,
MOREBORVM AD, CVRAS IPSA VENENA TRAHENS;
VELMORIENS SIMILEM PER CHRISTVM EXERC[EO] PRA]AXIM,
QVÆQVE EST MORS ALIIS EST MEDICINA [MIHI]



Sir Theodore Mayerne, Physician to James I and Charles I, had a house in St. Martin's Lane (see p. 116). He retired to Lindsey House, Chelsea, in 1649 and died there on 22nd March, 1655 (see *Survey of London*, IV). His wife, mother, and five children are buried with him in the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

135. [Edmund Antrobus Esq., of this parish. 20th April, 1827. Aged 64.]
Ann Antrobus, widow of the above. 18th November, 1835. Aged 58.]

UTRECIA TOMPSON

136. UTRECIA TOMPSON

The inscription below is surmounted by a low relief circular emblem, of a wreath of laurels encircling a lozenge, bearing a lion and tortoise impaled—

Near this place doth ly y^e
 Bodies of VTRECIA TOMPSON
 who died y^e 9th of December
 1684 being one Month old &
 FRANCES VTRECIA TOMPSON
 who died July 10th 1686 being
 three years & 4 Months old
 both Daighters to JOHN TOMPSON
 & VTRECIA his wife. & Neeces,
 to D^r JOHN TROVTBECK & FRAN^{ces}
 his wife. In memory of whom
 the monument above is
 _____(?) (missing)



137. HON^{ble} AND REV^d. DR. HENRY MOORE

Close to this Pillar
 Lyes Interred the Bodies of the
 Hon^{ble} & Rev^d D^r HENRY MOORE
 & Lady ROOKE his Wife
 The Former Buried 1770
 The Latter 1755.

138. BENJAMIN COLINGE

A wall monument with a moulded cornice and plinth, surmounted by a cartouche and palm leaves, and flanked by consoles. A winged cherub's head below forms a corbelled apron. (Plate 31*b*.)

To the pious memory of
 BENJAMIN COLINGE ESQ^t
 underneath Inter'd. Son of W^m^s & MARY
 COLINGE of Coreley in y^e Coun^t of Salop.
 Born y^e 15th of March 1634, & Departed^d
 this life y^e 2^d of Dec^r: 1700.
 Married to KATHERⁿ: descended of y^e Loyall
 Family of y^e OLLIVERS of y^e Coun^t of Darby;
 by whom he had Issue 11 Sons & 3 Daught^{rs}:
 Only 5 Son's & y^e 3 Daught^{rs} surviv'd him.
 He was affistant Secretary to his Bro: to all
 the L^d: Chamberl^{ns}: of y^e Royall Household
 from y^e Restauration to y^e year 1697.
 Yeoman Ufher of his Maj^{ty}: house of Peers,
 & Keeper of his Councill Chamber.
 Also near this place lies CATHRINE
 Wife of the late BENIAMIN COLINGE ESQ^t
 who Departed this Life Auguft y^e 21: 1719
 Aged 77 years.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

139. [Robert Finnie, "merchant Rio de Janeiro." 16th November, 1831.]
140. [Mr. John Willson, junior, of Kentish Town, late of Bear Street in this parish. 1st March, 1808. Aged 56.
Mrs. Ann Willson, wife of the above. 18th April, 1811. Aged 60.]
141. ELIZABETH WILLIAMS

Here lies the Body of
M^{rs} ELIZABETH WILLIAMS,
Wife of M^r EDWARD WILLIAMS,
of *St James*
who departed this Life Aug^t 13th 1782
aged 53 Years
Also of ROBERT WILLIAMS,
Infant Son of EDWARD WILLIAMS Esq^r
Captain of the Danish Royal Navy,
who departed this Life
February 3^d 1820.

142. JOHN THROCKMORTON

INFRA DORMIT IOHANNES THROCKMORTON
LAVOR IN COM. ESSEX ARM ABHINC DECESSIT 16
ANNO DOM. 1664 TO ÆTATIS SVÆ 64
Reliquit unicum Filium Georgium et Jana^m
Filiam per Dorotheam Hardy
De Com. Southton dilectissimam
Suam Uxorem quæ obiit Anno Dom. 1647.

143. [Mrs. Frances Hammond, wife of Mr. James Hammond, late of this parish. 1st August, 1804. Aged 57.
Two children of the above, Frances and —, who died in infancy.]
144. [Rev. George Richards, D.D., late Vicar of this parish. 27th March, 1837. Aged 69.
Hannah Maria Richards, wife of the above. 16th November, 1844. Aged 72.]

CHAPTER 4

THE VESTRY HALL, VICARAGE, AND CHURCH SCHOOLS

The buildings in St. Martin's Place which comprise the Vestry Hall, Vicarage, and National Schools were erected *circa* 1830 as part of the Charing Cross improvement scheme. The façade of the schools bears the inscription "ST. MARTIN'S NATIONAL SCHOOLS. Built by Subscription on Ground the Gift of His Majesty King George IV. MDCCCXXX."^a By the deed of grant, dated 20th July, 1833, the Crown conveyed to the Vicar and Churchwardens a piece of ground on the north side of the churchyard 98 feet by 28 feet together with the school building lately erected there to be used as a National School for the education of poor children of the parish. A nominal rent of £1 per annum was to be paid.

In 1841 owing to lack of space the school was allowed the use of the upper floor of the Vestry Hall, which was converted into classrooms and has since remained part of the school. The premises were reconditioned in 1907, after the Council took over the duties of the London School Board.

The present vicarage was erected at the same time as the vestry hall and school at the expense of the Rev. George Richards, who was then vicar of the parish.

Historical Notes

The earliest record of a parish school at St. Martin's is an entry in the churchwardens' accounts for 1571: "payd to geyls quarrell for setinge the scolhouse wyndowe & for vj newe q'rels iij's ijd." Ben Jonson received his early education at this school, which was probably situated beside the church. In 1614-15 a new schoolhouse and vestry room was built adjoining the church on the south side. This building is shown in Vertue's drawing of the old church (Plates 8 and 9). The Vestry met in the upper room, the school being housed on the ground floor until 1693, when the scholars were transferred to Archbishop Tenison's school (see p. 113). The old schoolroom was used as a session house from 1706 until the church was pulled down. A new vestry hall was built at the south-east corner of the churchyard in 1728, and demolished in 1828. The parochial charity school which was the real ancestor of the present National School was started in 1699 at Hungerford Market (see *Survey of London*, Vol. XVIII). It subsequently occupied premises in Hemmings Row and Castle Street (see pp. 113-4).

The old vicarage stood at the north-east corner of the Churchyard. It was apparently newly built in 1579 when a certain Thomas Davyes was accused of taking away "dyuerse peces of Wood & framed tumber" from the Vicarage House,⁷⁹ which the Vicar, Christopher Hayward, was then building, and carrying them into the neighbouring garden of Mr. Styward.^b The vicarage was rebuilt in 1666-7.³⁵

^a Although the deed dates from William IV, the site was granted under the provisions of the Act 7 & 8 George IV, c. 66, entitled "an act to extend an act of the fifty-sixth year of His Late Majesty enabling his Majesty to grant small portions of land as suited for public buildings or to be used as cemeteries."

^b Sir Simeon Steward the poet, who rented a house in Church Lane from the parish.

CHAPTER 5

THE EAST SIDE OF TRAFALGAR SQUARE (INCLUDING CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL)

Prior to the formation of Trafalgar Square, St. Martin's Lane continued southward to the Strand. A brief outline of the early history of the properties on the east side of the lane south of St. Martin's Church was given in Volume XVIII of the *Survey*. The Swan Inn, which abutted on St. Martin's Lane, was in the same ownerships as Swan Close until the sale of the latter to the Earl of Salisbury in 1608-1610 (see pp. 4 and 5). This was the inn at which Ben Jonson was served with good canary by Ralph, the drawer.²⁸ In 1668 an order was given³⁶ that the post-house should be removed from the Swan to the Red Lion on the other side of Charing Cross (see p. 66). In 1679 the inn, together with the properties adjoining it, was sold by Sir John Lowther and John Cozance to Nicholas Barbon and others⁸⁰ and to Commissioners appointed under an Act⁸¹ of 1661 for widening certain streets. St. Martin's Lane, which had previously been only about 17 feet wide, was widened to 32 feet, certain alterations were made to the south side of the churchyard, and new houses were erected by Barbon on the east side of the lane. At the beginning of the 18th century the sign of the Swan was changed to that of the Star.⁸²

In 1720 Strype described Hunt's Court, west of the Swan, as a "pretty handsome square Court, with five or six good built and inhabited Houses, having a good Air from a Garden on the East side, and hath a Free-stone Pavement, with a Door at the Entrance, to shut up a Nights, for the Security of its Inhabitants." During the next few years a number of small houses were erected in the neighbourhood of the churchyard by Joshua Drayner and others.⁸² A network of small courts was formed round the church, and by the beginning of the 19th century the area had become one of the worst slums in this part of London. Under the provisions of the Charing Cross Act⁶⁶ all the buildings between the church and the Strand were cleared away and Adelaide Street, Agar Street and King William Street (now King William IV Street) were formed on the site.

GOLDEN CROSS HOTEL

When the old Golden Cross Inn was demolished c. 1830 (see p. 14), a new Golden Cross was erected on the island site between the Strand and Duncannon Street (Plate 36*b*). This in its turn was pulled down in 1936 and yet another Golden Cross now occupies the site.

MORLEY'S HOTEL

This building occupied the whole eastern side of Trafalgar Square. It had an interesting plaster front designed in the Ionic order on regular lines and possessed a certain charm. The well-proportioned bay standing on Doric columns with splayed end treatment of the main block afforded a

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL

happy junction with the Strand and was made to serve as an entrance to the Post Office, which occupied the ground storey of the building at the southern end. The whole design was a simple example of town architecture of the Regency Period (Plate 38*b*). The hotel was demolished in 1936 and South Africa House now occupies the site.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL

This hospital was founded by Dr. Benjamin Golding. It was for a time known as the West London Infirmary and was housed for a few years in Villiers Street.⁸³ The present building was erected in 1831–34 from the designs of Decimus Burton. The treatment of the corner facing the Strand is very successful (Plate 38*a*). The blocks facing Chandos Street and King William IV Street were erected at a more recent date.

CHAPTER 6 SPRING GARDENS

THE SPRING GARDEN

Spring Gardens, the little thoroughfare which lies behind the south-west frontage to Charing Cross, derives its name from the Spring Garden, formed, probably, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth in the north-east corner of St. James's Park as an addition to the pleasure grounds of Whitehall Palace.

The Oxford English Dictionary gives as one meaning of "spring," "a plantation of young trees, especially one inclosed and used for rearing and harbouring game," and it seems probable that it was in this sense that the Spring Garden was first so called.^a It is shown on the "Agas" view (p. 115) as a little copse enclosed with a fence, and there are later references to pheasants and other "wild fowl" being preserved there.^b In 1580-1 an account⁸⁷ was rendered "for digginge and levellinge the Springe garden and casting oute alleys and borders and settinge roses in the same," and it seems probable that the garden was extended at this date. The works accounts,⁸⁸ *temp.* James I, also refer to a bowling green, butts for the prince, the birdhouse, a paved pond or bathing pool, and the planting of orange trees and other foreign fruits there.

In 1590 a commission⁸⁹ was appointed to inquire into the encroachments committed by the tenants of houses abutting on Spring Garden in building outhouses and breaking doors and window lights through the wall. Nothing effective seems to have been done, and complaints of such encroachments crop up continually during the next 200 years. The garden had become a semi-public pleasure ground before the end of James I's reign. In 1620 Robert Hollowaye of London, "merchant taylor," deposed in the Star Chamber⁹⁰ that "having bene lately daungerously sicke . . . he was . . . advised to walke foorth of London into some fresh and sweet ayer. Where-uppon (he) and his wiffe together with some fewe of his honest naighbours and their wives—uppon the Eleaventh daye of June being the saboth daye . . . betweene the howers of Fower and Five of the clocke in the afternoone, and after they had orderly bene att Evening prayer in their owne parrish

^a No reference has been found to a fountain in Spring Garden before 1614.⁸⁴ Hentzner's "Jet d'eau"⁸⁵ "in a Garden joining to the Palace" must have been in the Privy Garden or the Orchard on the east side of Whitehall; there are many early references to the fountains there in the works accounts. In 1603 Florio used "Spring Garden" as a translation of Montaigne's "pépinière," meaning a nursery of young trees. When the Spring Garden became a public pleasure ground the name developed that connotation and was applied to the new pleasure ground opened near the Mews and to later gardens of the same sort, e.g. Vauxhall. There were "jets d'eau" somewhat of the type described by Hentzner in the famous water garden at Chatsworth, but no evidence has been found of the term "spring garden" being used in respect of it.

^b E.g. In 1610 John Browne of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, brickmaker, had to answer "for receiving and eating z pheasantes which were stolen forth of the Spring Garden at Whitehall being the kinges Pheasantes."⁸⁶

THE SPRING GARDEN

Church presumed to walke into your Ma^{ts} garden commonlie called the Spring Garden neere to Whitehall." Unfortunately Holloway encountered a debtor, Sir Thomas Littleton, who was also taking the air with his friends in the garden and who had not expected to see men of Holloway's "vocation admitted to come thither." A scuffle ensued for which both parties were summoned before the court of Star Chamber, since the garden was within the verge of the palace.

In 1631 Simon Osbaldeston was granted⁹¹ the keepership "of the Springe Garden and of the Bowling Greene there."^a Four years later we hear that an "ordinary" was kept there "of six Shillings a Meal (when the King's Proclamation allows but two elsewhere) continual bibbing and drinking Wine all Day long under the Trees, two or three Quarrels every Week . . . Lord Digby being reprehended for striking in the King's garden, he answered, that he took it for a common Bowling Place, where all paid Money for their coming in."⁹² In 1635 the garden was ordered to be closed and soon after a "new *Spring Garden*" was "erected in the Fields behind the Meuse" (see p. 102).

After the outbreak of the Civil War the Spring Garden again became, if indeed it had ever ceased to be, a place of public resort. In 1646 the House of Lords upon complaint "of the great Disorder in suffering Company to walk and resort to The Spring Garden on the Lord's-day and Fast-days" ordered that the Earl of Pembroke^b should permit no entry there on such days. Later when puritan zeal was at its height the garden was entirely closed^c though in 1658 John Evelyn was again able to "collation" there.

There was at least one house in Spring Garden as early as 1635^d and building went on during the Commonwealth period, e.g. on 31st October, 1656, the Council discussed an account for nearly £2,000 for work done at a house in Spring Garden "where Gen. Desborow lives."³⁶ At the Restoration the "garden" ceased to be such except in name, for the greater part was divided up into plots and let on lease. In May, 1661, the plot at the northern end was leased⁹³ to Sir Charles Cotterell; a long narrow strip running north and south was granted⁹⁴ to Sir Edward Nicholas; and a more compact plot to the east which had previously been in the possession of General Desborough went to Sir William Morice.⁹⁴ Sir Charles Cotterell had been appointed Master of the Ceremonies in 1641; he fled to Antwerp in 1649, but at the Restoration returned to England to take up his old post at the court of Charles II. He built himself "a fair brick house" on his ground in Spring Garden but apparently soon tired of it for before 1675 he sold it to William, Lord Crofts.⁴³ In 1664 the plot west of Morice's was granted⁹⁵ to Sir Henry Bennet,

^a His predecessors had been George Johnson and William Walker.

^b Keeper of Whitehall Palace, an office which included the supervision of the Spring Garden and St. James's Park.

^c "Cromwell and his partisans having shut up and seized on Spring Garden, which till now, had been the usual rendezvous for the ladies and gallants at this season." *Diary of John Evelyn*, 10th May, 1654.

^d A letter of Viscount Conway dated 31st October, 1635, states that he "has taken two chambers in the Spring Garden, but must furnish them."³⁶

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

afterwards Earl of Arlington. Bennet was secretary of state and a member of the Cabal at this time. He lived at Arlington House, on the site of Buckingham Palace and used the ground in Spring Garden only for stables. He also disposed of his property there to Lord Crofts before 1674.

William, Lord Crofts, was one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to Charles II. He died in 1677 without issue, and in the following year his sister, Katherine Crofts, obtained a reversionary lease of his two plots of ground in Spring Garden. Between these two plots was an open stable yard with a horse pond which until 1720 was used in common by the lessees of Spring Garden. In that year "Mr. Secretary Craggs" applied for a reversionary term in the ground formerly belonging to Mrs. Crofts whose title he had bought, and a lease of the open stable yard and of a long triangular strip of ground abutting on St. James's Park on the west "late in the possession of the officers of His Majestyes Ordnance."⁹⁶ Craggs seems to have obtained his lease solely as a speculation, for in 1723 he disposed of his interest to Sir Edward Southwell.⁹⁷

Sir William Morice, M.P. for Plymouth and secretary of state, had played some part in bringing about the Restoration, and the Spring Garden grant was a return for services rendered. The old Court party were hostile to Morice and in 1668 he resigned the secretaryship and retired to Devon, where he devoted himself to theology. In 1669 he let his house to Sir Robert Southwell who had just returned from a diplomatic mission to Portugal. The latter obtained a reversionary lease of the house in 1673⁹⁸ and continued to reside there until his death in 1702 when his title passed to his son Sir Edward Southwell.

LATER HISTORY OF THE SITE

When Southwell died, in 1730, he was in possession of the greater part of the Spring Garden and had begun to consider plans for its re-development. The whole character of this quarter had changed during the preceding fifty years. In 1694 the bowling green at the southern end, which until then had remained an open space though several times petitioned for as a building plot, had been enclosed to form a garden to the Admiralty Office.⁴³ Towards the close of the 17th century the other part of Spring Garden, being within the verge of the court, had become a refuge for debtors, one of the most notorious being Sir Edward Hungerford, and the Board of Greencloth had finally to allow creditors to serve processes on persons living there.⁹⁹

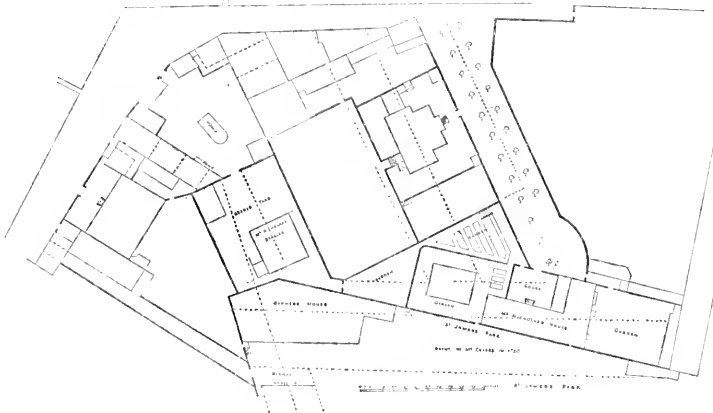
Whitehall Palace was burnt in 1698 and not rebuilt. Government offices replaced the royal apartments, and ground in the neighbourhood was in demand for the residences of officials. As will be seen from the plan inset on the opposite page, the lay-out of Spring Garden in 1730 was unsatisfactory; the different plots of ground were very irregular in shape and size and were difficult of access from the street. At the southern end a strip of the garden had in 1665 been granted⁴³ to Roger Higgs for inclusion in the tenements facing Charing Cross with the condition that a roadway 34 feet broad should

EDWARD SOUTHWELL

be left open behind them. A passage and gate at the west end connected this roadway with the street, but even this passage was several times encroached on to the detriment of the inhabitants.

Edward Southwell, the younger, between 1730 and 1755 replanned the remainder of the Spring Garden site. Development was for a time retarded on account of the strip of ground in the possession of the descendants of Sir Edward Nicholas but in 1752 Southwell bought¹⁰⁰ up the lease of this ground from the nephew of William Nicholas, and New Street, Spring Garden, was extended westward to the park. Plots of ground on either side of New Street and along Spring Garden Terrace were granted¹⁰¹ on building leases in

SPRING GARDEN AS IT WAS IN 1750

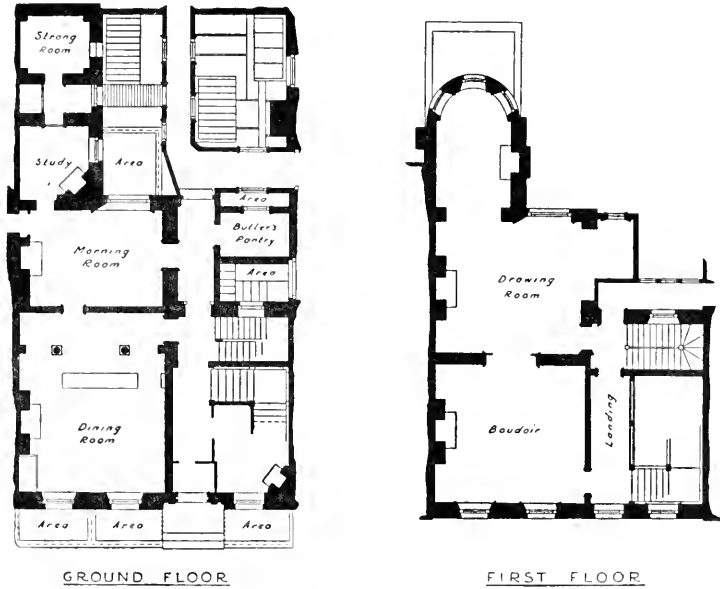


1753-55 to John Lambert, builder, who was also responsible about this time for the development of Northumberland Street on the other side of Charing Cross.

For close on a century Spring Gardens, as it came to be called, remained a fashionable quarter inhabited mainly by politicians and civil servants. Among the many well-known residents may be mentioned Sir Roger Newdigate, the antiquary and founder of the Newdigate prize for English verse, Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, Lord Frederick Campbell, Patrick Delaney, D.D., the friend of Sheridan and Swift, George Canning, the 1st Earl of Malmesbury, diarist, and Henry Addington, Lord Sidmouth. The Commissioners for the first Westminster Bridge had their office there, as did the Auditors of the Land Revenue for many years. In 1731 Sir Edward Southwell built a chapel at the corner of New Street, for the use of the inhabitants,¹⁰² and he and his heirs retained the right of presentation until 1828 when, as a result of several disputes which had arisen, the chapel

NEW STREET, SPRING GARDENS

for the purpose of erecting new Admiralty Offices. The total cost of the ground was close on £500,000, and the original plan involved the rebuilding of the old Admiralty. This plan was revoked in favour of retaining the old building and erecting an annexe on the Spring Garden site, in spite of the protests of the Royal Institute of British Architects and others who considered that the old Admiralty would soon be unfit for further use, and that the proposed new annexe was unworthy in design. Provision was also made for the



No. 28, Spring Gardens (No. 1, New Street)

opening of the Mall to Charing Cross. Most of the site was cleared in 1885 but for the next three years the work was held up pending an enquiry by a Select Committee. The Admiralty new building was completed in 1891, and a further block, designed by Sir Aston Webb, R.A., which included the Admiralty Arch, was opened in 1910.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW STREET, SPRING GARDENS

The houses generally were of three storeys with a basement and attic. The fronts were in brick with a stone cornice, the ground storey in some cases being rusticated and finished with a plain band. No. 28 had a

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

stone modillion cornice at the third floor level and wrought iron balcony fronts to the windows of the principal floor. The entrance doorway was set in an arched recess with a radiating fanlight. The iron railings to the front areas had ornamental iron brackets which originally contained oil lamps. Some of the houses contained panelled rooms but most of the interiors had undergone alteration. A plan of No. 28 is given on p. 63. Staircase details from several of the houses are shown on Plate 47. No. 18 (formerly No. 8), was a house of a more substantial type with a spacious garden overlooking



St. Matthew's Chapel

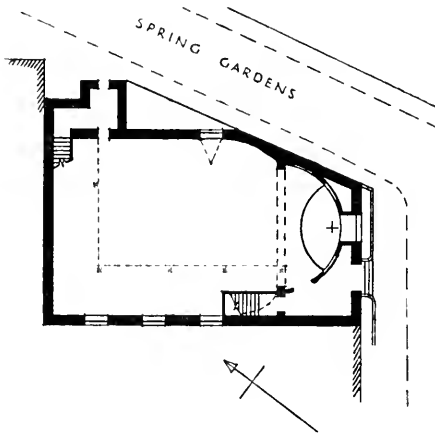
the park. The exterior is shown as covered with stucco but it was probably originally brick; with its deep pedimented porch and stone quoins it presented a residence of some character. A view of the garden front is shown on Plate 42*b*. No. 14, New Street, the residence of John Drummond, the banker, was rebuilt in 1795, the old house having been almost entirely destroyed by fire. A design submitted to H.M. Commissioners of Woods and Forests for the elevation of the new house is reproduced on Plate 41.

SPRING GARDENS (ST. MATTHEW'S) CHAPEL

This chapel was built in 1731. The plan of the building was of interest owing to the irregular shape of its site. The chancel was placed at the south-eastern end within a segmental alcove divided from the main body by an elliptical arch. At the back of the altar was an arched window with plaster decorations comprising laurel festoons surmounted by a shell (Plate 39*b*). On the north and west sides was the gallery with a panelled front supported on slight square pillars. The ceiling to the main body of the chapel was

ST. MATTHEW'S CHAPEL

flat with a deep cove to the sides. The exterior was of brick with stone quoins to the south front and a moulded cornice. At the northern end on the east side was a pedimented porch with quoins similar in character to the front. This porch probably formed the main entrance, an additional entrance being made later on the south front by the substitution of a doorway for one of the windows. The head of the window was however retained, as will be seen by reference to Plate 39*a*. A delightful little domed cupola with Doric columns contained the bell.



It is possible that Sir Robert Taylor may have had some influence on the design of the building, as he lived in Spring Gardens.

The chapel contained seating accommodation for 300 persons. It was included in the compulsory purchase by the Commissioners of Works, and from 1885 onwards was used as a storehouse for Admiralty records. It was demolished in 1903.

CHAPTER 7

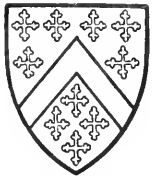
OLD COUNTY HALL, INCLUDING NOS. 10, 12 AND 14 SPRING GARDENS (THE SITE OF BERKELEY HOUSE AND THE GREAT EXHIBITION ROOM)

(i) OLD COUNTY HALL

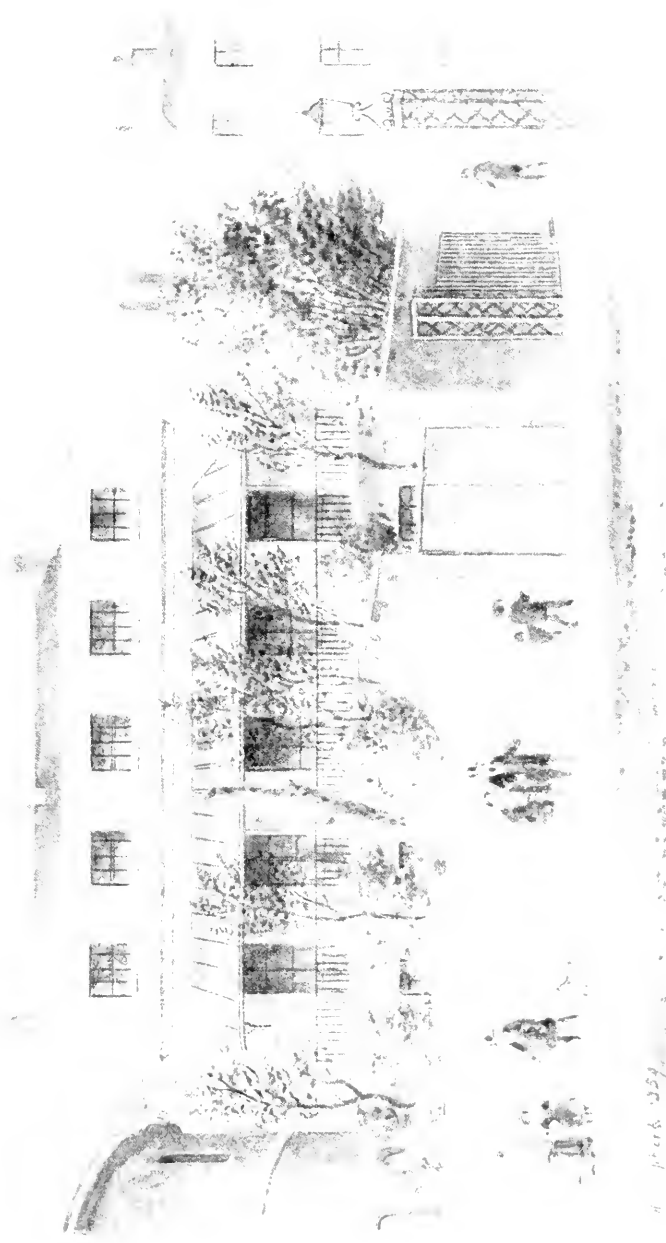
The offices erected by the Metropolitan Board of Works in Spring Gardens in 1860 and taken over by the London County Council in 1889 stand on the site of the triangular piece of the Wilderness in St. James's Park containing 1 rod 33 perches which in 1701 was granted¹⁰³ to George London for 50 years (see p. 70). London, master gardener of the Royal Gardens, and part author of "The Compleat Gardener," died in 1714, and his executors sold his interest in this ground and the house then erected on it to Samuel Llynn of Chiswick for £1,305.¹⁰⁴ In 1726 the following notice appeared in the *Daily Courant*: "To be sold to the best Bidder, on or before the 24th day of June next, Mr. Llynn's House in Spring Garden, lately rebuilt, adjoining to the Wilderness and St. James's Park. Together with the Garden, Yard, Stables, Offices, Outhouses and Conveniences." The property was bought by William Chetwynd in trust for James, 3rd Earl of Berkeley, the admiral, of whom a short account is given in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. He died in France in August, 1736, and his body lay in state at Berkeley House for two days in October on its way to Berkeley, Gloucester. Extensions of the crown lease were obtained by the 4th, 5th and 6th Earls of Berkeley who continued to use the house as a town residence until its purchase by the Board in 1858, although earlier efforts had been made to appropriate it for a government office. A water-colour drawing by T. H. Shepherd of Berkeley House just prior to its demolition in 1859 is reproduced here (see also Plate 49a).

One of the conditions of the Crown Lease to the Board was that a strip of ground on the east side of the premises should be used to widen the passage to the park, and that a portion at the southern end should be added to the Mall.¹⁰⁵ A slight alteration of the original southern boundary was made in 1911 in connection with the alterations to the Mall.¹⁰⁵ The Earls of Berkeley had obtained a right of way through what had formerly been Lord Rochester's stable yard (see p. 71) and Red Lion Inn Yard to Cockspur Street. This right of way was inserted in the lease to the Board and continued to be in use until a few years ago but has now been blocked up

Architectural Description. Old County Hall, which was erected from plans prepared by Mr. Frederick Marrable, Superintending Architect to the Metropolitan Board of Works, is on a corner site and has a symmetrical elevation faced with cement. The front is divided into equal bays each side of the wide, splayed corner which contains the main entrance. The ground storey is treated as a podium with rusticated courses. The first floor has details of the Ionic order, with the Composite order to the storey above, and the respective entablatures continuous. The surface of the top storey is



Berkeley, Earl of
Berkeley



BERKELEY HOUSE, SPRING GARDENS, IN 1859

From a sketch by H. Shepherd on the possession of the London County Council.
Plate Page 69

OLD COUNTY HALL

divided by decorative pilasters and surmounted by a balustraded parapet. The whole effect is rather dwarfed by the monumental scale of the adjoining terraces of Nash.

The plan is well balanced, a satisfactory feature being the elliptical staircase leading out of the entrance hall and giving access to the principal floor. The original board-room shown on the plan on Plate 52*a*, was demolished and the Council chamber erected to afford the increased accommodation required by the creation of the new administrative body in 1889 (Plate 50*b*).

(ii) NOS. 10, 12 AND 14, SPRING GARDENS

Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, Lord Treasurer of England *temp.* Charles II and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland *temp.* William III, had lodgings over the King's Gate at Whitehall and near the Cockpit.¹⁰⁶ At some date prior to 1699 he took possession of a strip of ground on the northern verge of St. James's Park (see plan on p. 71) for stabling and coach houses, obtaining a formal grant thereof in 1701.¹⁰³ Rochester died in 1711 and two years later his son sold the lease of this property to Gerrard Smith. A sub-lease of part of this ground near Spring Gardens had been granted to the Ministers of the French Church in the Savoy and a chapel was erected thereon in 1709, which was, however, burnt down in 1716.¹⁰⁷ It was rebuilt and the Huguenots continued to use it until October, 1753, when the Ministers were ejected by Gerrard Smith. They appealed to the Treasury for redress¹⁰⁸ but although they obtained a reversionary lease of the chapel building in 1757, it was never again used for its original purpose. Instead a sub-lease¹⁰⁹ was granted to David Cock, in whose hands the building was metamorphosed into the Great Room or Great Exhibition Room of Spring Gardens, the vaults underneath being let for wine cellars. For the next 50 years the Great Room was a fashionable rendez-vous being used for concerts and for exhibitions of all kinds. The Incorporated Society of Artists of Great Britain held their annual exhibition there from 1761 to 1772. This was visited in 1767 by the royal family and, perhaps on this account, a catalogue was issued with pungent comments on the pictures. On 5th June, 1764, the King's birthday, the child Mozart gave a public concert there.

In 1772 James Cox, a "Mechanician, Silversmith and Watchmaker," having failed to sell a collection of elaborate and expensive toys and contrivances in India and the East decided to show them to the public, at the same time applying to parliament for authority to dispose of them by a lottery. The collection was exhibited in the Great Room from 1772 until 1775, in which year the lottery was drawn at the Guildhall. A catalogue of "Cox's Museum," admission to which was by ticket, price a "quarter guinea" each, was issued in 1772. It describes the Room as ". . . fitted up in an elegant manner: on the cieling of the dome are fine paintings in chiaro oscuro, by a celebrated artist, as are the sides of the dome by the same. . . . In the center of the Room, and at each end, are five magnificent crystal lustres, finely cut; four lesser lustres are also suspended from the mouths of the dragons at the corners of the dome: other chandeliers and girandoles of

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

crystal are also placed, wherever light is necessary to be transmitted; curtains of crimson are let down by machines to cover the pieces, which are also enclosed within a balustrade of white and gold: the doors also are white and gold, finely ornamented. A carpet covers the whole room, also the stairs; and by a very curious contrivance, warm air is introduced into the room at pleasure."

A later exhibition, advertised in 1783, consisted of an artificial flower garden "capable of admitting near a Hundred Persons to walk in it at one Time."

In 1780 the lease of the Great Room was bought by Charles Wigley,¹¹⁰ hard-ware man, by whom the room was largely used for auctions. A view of it

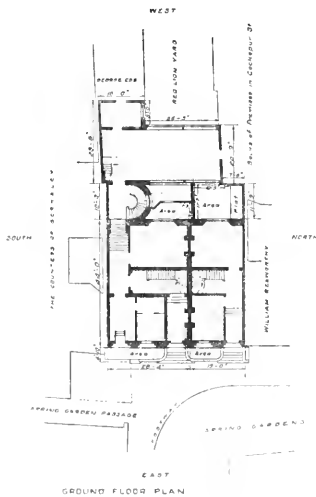
is given on Plate 49*b*. According to the plans the room was approximately 52 feet wide by 62 feet long, the northern side being built on a strip of freehold ground originally belonging to Thomas Pearce (see Volume XVI of the *Survey*). In 1825 the Crown bought in the lease of the Great Room and the freehold of this strip of ground and two years later leased the whole to Decimus Burton, then a young architect who had made a reputation for himself by designing the Colosseum in Regent's Park and the improvements in Hyde Park.

Burton erected the present Nos. 10, 12 and 14, Spring Gardens on the site and for many years occupied the greater part thereof as a town house and office, though in later years he spent most of his time at St. Leonards-on-Sea.

In 1876-79 the Metropolitan Board of Works obtained sub-leases of these houses.¹⁰⁵ Communicating passages have been opened between them and the

main offices and some other internal alterations have been made, but the buildings have not been substantially altered, a fact which accounts for the somewhat peculiar internal planning of these offices. For many years before the migration to New County Hall the old kitchens served as record and store rooms.

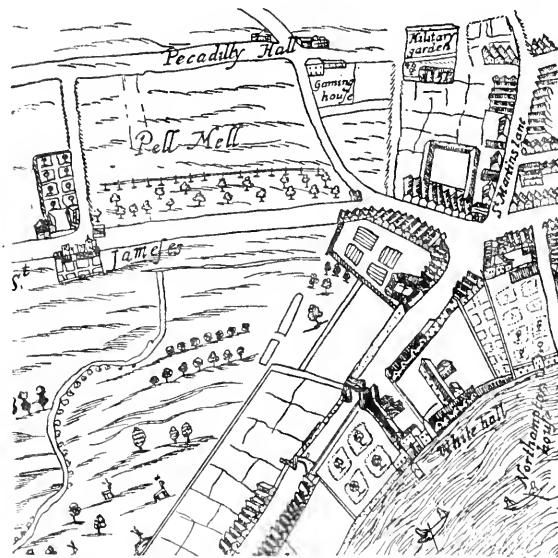
Architectural Description. These premises comprise a symmetrical front, four storeys in height faced with stucco, with the ground storey treated to represent stone jointings (Plate 48). The most important room was on the first floor at the back, and was known as the Grecian room on account of its decorative plaster frieze. The mantelpiece and overmantel are executed in Sienna marble. A range of dwarf cupboards round the room have mahogany fronts with Greek details and a Sienna marble top.



Nos. 10 and 12, Spring Gardens

CHAPTER 8 CARLTON HOUSE

The boundary of the parish of St. James's, Westminster, created in 1685, runs almost exactly along the site of the old road leading from Charing Cross to St. James's Palace, a highway which was moved northward by Charles II on to the site of his old "pall mall" in order that his new "pall mall" in St. James's Park should not be incommoded by the dust of traffic.¹¹¹ The site of Carlton House, and its modern occupants Carlton Gardens and



Extract from Porter's map view circa 1660

Carlton House Terrace, lies partly north and partly south of the parish boundary but it will for the sake of convenience be included in this survey.

At the beginning of the 16th century the land south of the old road belonged partly to Westminster Abbey and partly to the hospital for lepers known as St. James's Hospital, a possession of the College of the Blessed Mary at Eton. In 1531 Henry VIII made exchanges with these institutions by which he obtained the property he needed for his new palaces and park. In a survey¹¹² of the king's lands made soon after the exchange is an entry of 24 acres in "the felds betwex charyn crose and Seynt James upon the south . . . of the Kyngs highe wey ledyng from the said charyng crose to Ei hill

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

now Soyn With Wheat." Under the new regime the cornfield became part of St. James's Park. A grove of elm trees leading from Spring Garden to St. James's Palace was planted in the reign of James I^a a little south of the road, and St. James's garden north of the grove and the enclosure known as the Wilderness, which together extended along almost its entire length, were laid out at about the same time.^b After the Restoration the Wilderness, which, probably from its proximity to the old Spring Garden, had become known as Upper Spring Garden, passed into the custody of Sir William St. Ravy, a factotum of the king's who seems to have made himself generally useful about the court without occupying any official position.¹¹⁵ In 1668 this ground "now enclosed within a Brick wall conteyning by estimation Fowler acres," was granted to Prince Rupert "during pleasure."¹¹⁶ It is shown on Morden and Lea's Map (Plate 1). The Works Accounts¹¹⁷ include various items for the repair of Prince Rupert's Lodgings "in ye Spring Garden." During his residence there the prince took a leading part in the third Dutch War (1672-73) and was First Lord of the Admiralty (1673-79), though in 1668 he had raised Pepys' ire as being one of the "mad silly people" who were for "setting out but a little flecte."¹¹⁸ Little is known of the last few years of his life. He died in Spring Gardens on 29th November, 1682.¹¹⁸

The Duchess of Cleveland laid claim to the Upper Spring Garden after the prince's death; her claim was refuted, but George and Edward Michell took possession of the lodgings which they turned into a public house "in a very high and insolent manner," greatly to the dissatisfaction of Antonio Verrio, gardener of St. James's.⁹⁸ Meantime Thomas, Earl of Sussex, who was in possession of Warwick House (on the site of Warwick House Street) had petitioned the king in 1683 for a grant of a strip of Prince Rupert's ground adjoining his own.⁴³ This grant was not made until 1706 but the earl had taken possession of it several years previously. The remainder of Upper Spring Garden was for a short time reabsorbed into St. James's Park. It is referred to in 1693 as the Wilderness or Woodwork and was then used as a covert for deer being divided from the rest of the park by a low fence. In 1699 a strip of ground at the east end of the Wilderness was granted to the parishioners of St. Martin's to form a passage to the park,¹⁰³ and two years later a triangular piece of ground adjoining this passage was granted to George London, "Chief Gardener to His Majesty." This ground formed the site of the later Berkeley House, and the present old County Hall (see p. 66).

The plan reproduced on the opposite page (from the copy in the Crown Lands Office referred to in the grant of the passage way) shows the disposition of the ground in 1699. The property marked "Lord Russels" is Warwick House, which belonged to the Earl of Sussex (see above). The

^a In 1615 a payment was made to "Henry Poulter and John Hall for watering the younge elmes in the parke by the walke at St. James."¹¹³

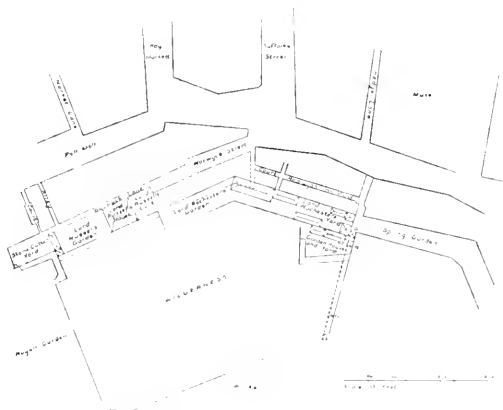
^b There were payments, recorded in the Lord Chamberlain's books in the years 1636 and 1640, to Simon Osbaldeston, deputy keeper of the Spring Garden, for gravelling the walks there and in the Wilderness.¹¹⁴



*Prince Rupert
of the Rhine*

THE WILDERNESS

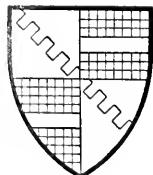
narrow strip of ground marked Lord Rochester's garden and yard was not officially granted to Laurence, Earl of Rochester, until 1704, though he had previously been in occupation; it was then stated to be part of the freebord or verge of St. James's Park.¹⁰³ Most of it continued to be used for stabling until well on in the 19th century, but part of it, at the eastern end near the passage to the park, formed the site of the French Chapel, later the Great Exhibition Room and now Nos. 10-14, Spring Gardens, see p. 67. An account of



the Red Lion Inn and the other freehold property fronting Cockspur Street is given in Volume XVI of the Survey, *Charing Cross*.

Number 6 in a set of regulations for St. James's Park compiled in 1703 says "No person to presume to go into the wilderness or plantation where the deer lie, nor to disturb them or the colts or fellies."³⁶ The deer did not remain undisturbed much longer. In 1709 Henry Boyle petitioned the king for a lease of the Wilderness and of as much of the royal garden as had not already been granted to the Duchess of Marlborough. He had had the custody of both Wilderness and garden since 1700 and, according to his own statement, had spent £2,853 in making "some Additional Buildings to the House in the said Garden" and in other repairs.⁴³ Boyle obtained a 31 years' lease of the ground which was estimated to be 9 acres 1 rood 1 perch in extent. He was created Baron Carleton in 1714 for his services to the Whig party and this title became permanently attached to his house in St. James's Park. In spite of being "a good companion in conversation" and "agreeable amongst the ladies" he died a bachelor^a and the house passed to his nephew,

^a Thus Macky as quoted by Swift in his *Historical Essays*; Swift adds: "He had some very scurvy qualities." His death (on 14th March, 1725) is described by Lady Mary Wortley Montague: "He was taken ill in my company at a concert at the Duchess of Marlborough's and died two days after, holding the fair Duchess by the hand, and being fed at the same time with a fat chicken; thus dying as he had lived, indulging his pleasures."¹¹⁹ He held important offices throughout the reign of Queen Anne and he was a patron of men of letters.

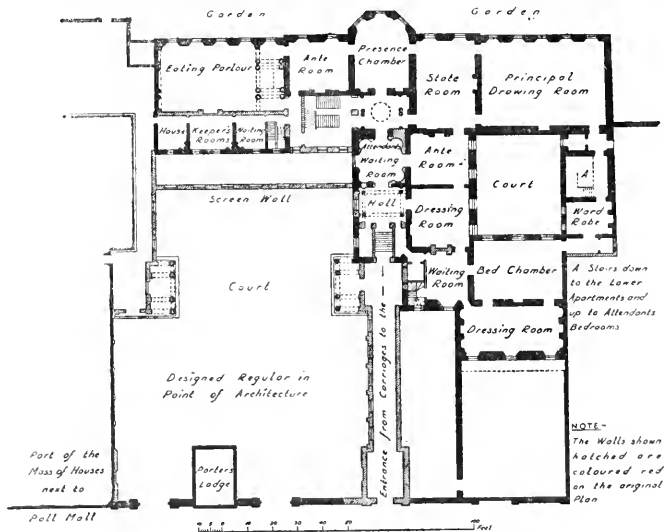


Boyle, Lord
Carleton

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

Richard, 3rd Earl of Burlington, the architect. In 1730 Burlington applied for a new lease. He complained that though the house was in good repair "the greatest part thereof is very old."¹²⁰ A reversionary lease was granted and in 1732 Burlington handed the property over to his mother who promptly disposed of it to the Earl of Chesterfield in trust for Frederick, Prince of Wales.¹²¹

Thenceforth Carlton House became one of the centres of the political intrigues resulting from the prince's lifelong quarrel with the king and



The Plan was made for the Dowager Princess of Wales 1761

Plan showing proposed alterations, 1761

queen. An account of the life of the Prince and Princess of Wales there is to be found in the diary of George Bubb Dodington, afterwards Baron Melcombe, the "false, suspicious friend" of the prince who

"Flattered Walpole at Whitehall
And damned him in Pall Mall."

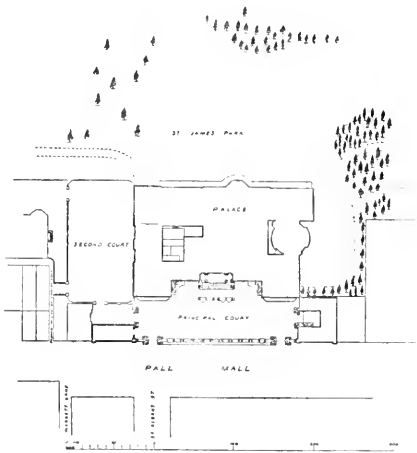
Dodington had a house in Pall Mall from which, during his first period of friendship with the prince, a door was made into the prince's garden. In 1734 Dodington deserted the prince's interest, but in 1749 he was again in favour, and for the last two years of the prince's life Dodington was a constant visitor at Carlton House. After Dodington's death in 1762 his house was bought by the Dowager Princess of Wales and added to

CARLTON HOUSE

Carlton House. The princess died on 8th February, 1772, and for some years Carlton House was unoccupied.¹²² The Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV) took possession in 1783, when he came of age, and with the help first of Henry Holland, who died in 1806, and afterwards of Thomas Hopper, Walsh Porter, James Wyatt, and John Nash, carried out extensive alterations. These alterations continued over a number of years partly because operations were frequently held up for lack of funds and partly because the prince's schemes became progressively more extravagant. Part at least of the house was habitable by 1786 for Mrs. Fitzherbert was established there after her formal



Prince of Wales



Carlton House in 1794

marriage to the prince in December, 1785. In 1787 parliament granted £20,000 for the completion of Carlton House, but in 1789 it was stated that more than double that amount had been expended.²⁸ In that year the prince purchased 13 houses west of Stone Cutters Court (marked on the plan reproduced on p. 71) to extend the frontage to Pall Mall.⁴³ In June, 1793, he was in debt to the tune of £370,000 and decided to retrench by shutting up Carlton House, yet two years later his debts had increased to the colossal sum of £639,890. To such straits was the prince reduced that he sought recon-

cilement with the king and agreed to a marriage with the Princess of Brunswick; in return for this his debts were settled and a further sum of £26,000 was granted for Carlton House. The prince and princess soon agreed to separate. The latter occupied a suite at Carlton House for a time but on her removal to Blackheath the prince returned and re-installed Mrs. Fitzherbert.

The Regency Bill passed in February, 1811, and the prince celebrated his accession to power by a most elaborate entertainment held at Carlton House on the 20th of June: "The doors of Carlton-house, and the other avenues of admission, were opened at nine o'clock to the company. Those who went in carriages were admitted under the grand portico; those in sedans at a private entrance at the east end of the colonnade. The Ministers and household of the Regent entered at the west door of the palace, in the inner courtyard. The state-rooms on the principal floor were thrown open for the reception of the company, wherein the furniture was displayed in all

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

its varied magnificence. You descended the great staircase from the inner hall to the range of apartments on the level of the garden. The whole of this long range, comprehending the library, and the beautiful conservatory at the west end, with the intervening apartments, was allotted to the supper-tables of the Prince Regent, the Royal Dukes, the chief of the nobility, and the most illustrious of the foreign visitors"—so wrote a journalist for the *Annual Register* and his subsequent account of the decoration of the gardens and the supper tables shows that the prince surpassed himself in the absurdity of his extravagant lavishness on this occasion. The public were admitted to view the house during the week following this entertainment and the crush was so great that a number of persons were seriously injured.

In 1814 Nash, who had already remodelled the basement storey of Carlton House (see p. 75), was employed in the erection of temporary rooms in the gardens for the festivities held to celebrate the Treaty of Paris. In June the Prince Regent received the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia there. On 21st July the temporary pavilions were decorated in full splendour to fête the Duke of Wellington.⁶⁵

There was a public outcry when, in 1816, it was made known that £160,000 had been spent on Carlton House since 1811 and the name became a synonym for spendthrift expenditure. Londoners did, however, reap one permanent advantage from the Regent's architectural extravagances: John Nash was brought to the front rank of his profession by the patronage of the prince and was therefore able to carry out the long talked-of construction of a thoroughfare from Marylebone to Westminster. Regent Street, authorised by the Act of 53 Geo. III cap. 121 (1813), was in part designed to improve the communications of Carlton House but long before the completion of the scheme its patron had transferred his interest from his Pall Mall residence to Buckingham House. Carlton House, for all the money and care lavished upon it, was but a "thing of shreds and patches" and was becoming unsafe. Its owner, moreover, had by the time of his accession to the throne (1820) taken a dislike to it.¹²³

In the summer of 1826 the Commissioners of Woods and Forests were informed that it was the King's wish that upon his "removal from Carlton Palace, the same should be given up to the Public in order to its being taken down and the site thereof, and the garden attached thereto, being laid out as building ground for dwelling houses of the First Class."¹²⁴ This scheme, authorised by the Act of 7 Geo. IV cap. 77 was at once proceeded with and by 1829 the commissioners were able to report that Carlton House was completely demolished and that part of the site had already been let on building leases.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION.

When Carlton House was first acquired from Lord Burlington in 1732, alterations, including the refacing of the garden front with stone, were effected by Flitcroft, while Kent improved the grounds, forming bowers and grottos containing marble statues sculptured by Rysbrach.

HENRY HOLLAND

Various additions were made to the house and grounds by the Princess Dowager "as opportunities offered for taking in or pulling down the adjoining houses" but the building appears to have been a ramshackle place when, in 1783, the Prince of Wales took possession and appointed Henry Holland as his architect to improve it. Holland was responsible for extensive additions which covered a part of the old courtyard and included a symmetrical front facing Pall Mall behind a screen of Ionic columns. The alterations which extended over a number of years included the addition of a series of handsome and lofty rooms which contained many features of great decorative interest. The furnishings were also carried out under Holland's direction. A number of his sketches are preserved in the library of the Royal Institute of British Architects, while in the Royal Archives is an "Account of the furniture and decorations ordered for the State Apartments" drawn up by Holland in 1789, and of considerable interest as it lists the names and addresses of the principal craftsmen employed. H. Clifford Smith in his book on *Buckingham Palace* remarks that "The influence exercised by Holland on the furniture of his epoch was immense; and that the Graeco-Roman detail, which he was instrumental in introducing into England during the last ten years of his life (1796-1806) formed the basis of the true "Regency style."^a

After Holland's death in 1806, an extensive refurnishing was carried out under the direction of Walsh Porter with the assistance of Benjamin Lewis Vulliamy, the eminent clockmaker. In 1813 John Nash was appointed the Regent's architect. He remodelled the basement storey of Carlton House, and despite the warning that "it was not intended that any steps whatever should be taken towards erecting a New Palace," he planned and carried out a range of magnificent rooms extending from the Gothic conservatory designed by Hopper for the Court banquet of 1811 (Plate 64) on the west, to a new complementary Gothic dining room on the east. He also built a Corinthian dining room, a Corinthian ante-room, a Gothic library and a golden drawing room, all of which are illustrated by Pyne.¹²⁵

For the celebrations of 1814, Nash provided an enormous polygonal hall, 120 feet in diameter, and several other rooms in the Palace gardens. The polygonal hall was eventually presented to the garrison at Woolwich, where it remains in use to this day as a Museum of Naval and Military Models.

The engraving reproduced on Plate 59*b* shows the Pall Mall front of the building at its final stage. It comprised two storeys and had a rusticated stone face completed with a modillion cornice surmounted by a high balustraded parapet. The central feature or focal point was the Corinthian pedimented portico which also acted as a porte-cochère and by its scale

^a Many items of furniture, pictures and fittings bought for Carlton House during the Regency period and after the accession of George IV are now at Buckingham Palace and are described and illustrated by Mr. Clifford Smith. A drawing by Holland, now preserved at Windsor Castle Library, of the grand staircase at Carlton House, is reproduced here (Plate 58) by the gracious permission of His Majesty the King.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

tended somewhat to dominate the façade and compete with the screen of Ionic columns enclosing the courtyard. The pediment to the portico contained the Royal Arms while the soffit was heavily coffered. On each of the flanks the wings were advanced to align with the portico (Plate 61).^a

The garden front, owing to the slope of the ground, had an extra lower ground storey with a rusticated face, while the wall surface above was in ashlar (Plate 57*b*). The high balustraded parapet, which was similar to that on the Pall Mall front acted as a screen to the three roofs behind (Plate 57*a*). The main façade which measured over 220 feet in length was relieved, not very effectively, by a central bay which, acting as the focal point, was carried up to the full height of the parapet, while projecting still further on the flanks were the Gothic dining room and the conservatory—most ornamental looking buildings but little in harmony with the general design of the house.^b

The interior contained many decorative features designed by Holland and Nash. There were massive marble chimney pieces, sculptured by Scheemakers, and elaborate ceilings from which were suspended magnificent glass chandeliers, while the decorative wall furnishings with heavy looped-up draperies were carefully selected and designed for their respective rooms and positions.^c

^a The columns to the portico were subsequently re-used by Wilkins in his design for the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square, while the Ionic columns to the screen were utilised by Nash in the conservatories at Buckingham Palace.

^b In the Soane Museum are preserved two eagles and the Prince of Wales' Feathers which formed part of the plaster decorations to Carlton House.

^c Pyne, in his *Account of Carlton House*, describes the elaborate interior decorations and gives a number of illustrations, a few of which are reproduced here (Plates 61, 63, and 64). A manuscript inventory of the contents of Carlton House drawn up in 1826, and a collection of 200 water colour sketches of clocks, candelabra, etc., are preserved at Windsor Castle.

CHAPTER 9

CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE AND CARLTON GARDENS

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION.

When Carlton House was pulled down the development of the site was considered in conjunction with a scheme for the improvement of St. James's Park. For this John Nash prepared a plan showing three terraces of houses along the north of the Park and three of unequal size along the south where the Wellington Barracks now stand. Two of the northern terraces were erected, being the Carlton House Terrace East and West of to-day, but those on the southern portion were not proceeded with and the proposals for forming a quadruple avenue in The Mall were modified, though improvements of a similar character were subsequently carried out for the Victoria Memorial. The Park itself Nash laid out in the Repton manner breaking up the straight lines of the canal into the present lake with islands.

The two blocks of terrace houses were designed by Nash and their erection superintended by James Pennethorne. Nash intended to link these two blocks by building a large domed fountain between them which would close the vista looking down Regent Street towards the Park. He intended making use of the old columns of Carlton House for this fountain, but the project was not approved, and a flight of steps alone was introduced.

Later a Tuscan granite column designed by Benjamin Wyatt and surmounted by a bronze statue of the Duke of York was erected. The statue, which is $13\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in height, was designed by Sir Richard Westmacott and placed in position in 1834. The total height to the top of the statue is $137\frac{3}{4}$ ft. (Plate 70, *a* and *b*).

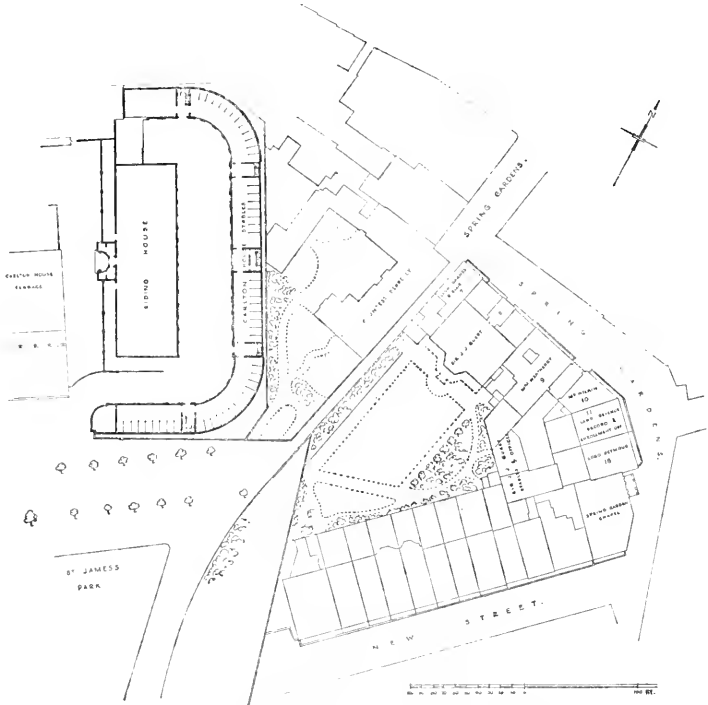
The houses, which are four storeys in height above a basement, are faced in stucco and form a double group each side of the Duke of York's Column. Designed as an architectural entity, facing the Park, they represent with their range of detached Corinthian columns, a pleasing example of comprehensive street architecture; an effect greatly enhanced by the freshness of their façades, which are maintained at a uniform stone colour by periodical paintings. The end house to each block is carried up above the roof of the main façade, thereby effecting a successful pavilion treatment. The return fronts of the houses facing the steps are also effectively treated in a complementary manner. The fronts to the Park, owing to the drop in the level, are set back behind a terrace formed by the basement rooms being extended out to The Mall. This lower stage is treated as an advanced podium, having a range of Grecian Doric columns supporting a balustraded parapet. The northern façades are plainer and rely on their projecting wings and porches for their architectural effect.

Nos. 18-24, were built *circa* 1866-68, on the site of the riding stables of Carlton House, which were not pulled down until 1858. At least four of the houses in Carlton Gardens can be credited to Nash while Decimus Burton built No. 3 and possibly others. A handsome marble mantelpiece from No. 4 is now preserved, with its fire-grate, in the Victoria

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

and Albert Museum (Plate 76). No. 4 was demolished in 1929 and has been rebuilt to a greater height than its neighbours and faced with stone. Its increased height led to questions being raised in Parliament.

Most of the houses have undergone alterations in their interior decorations and have had features introduced according to the tastes of their



Plan showing the riding stables of Carlton House, circa 1850

respective tenants. The planning of some of the houses is rather interesting, but calls for no special comment. The illustrations (Plates 71-77) selected for this volume can be considered as generally typical.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Carlton Gardens

No. 1.—List of Residents^a: Sir Alexander Cray Grant (1830-31), Lord Goderich afterwards 1st Earl of Ripon (1832-39 and 1845-59), Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte (1840-41),

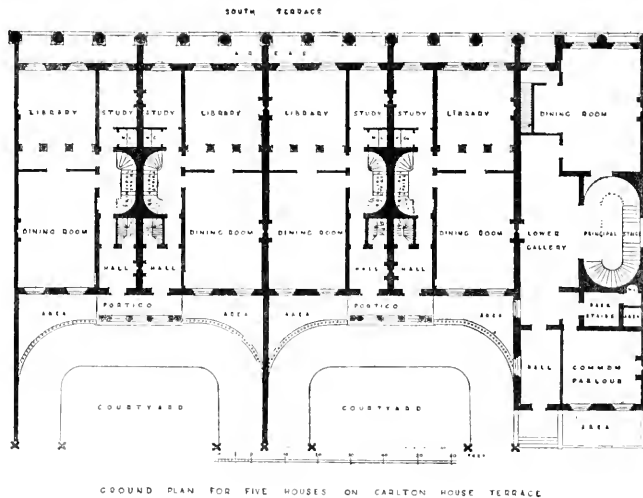
^a The list has been compiled from *Boyle's Court Guide* and Post Office Directories.

CARLTON GARDENS

Viscount Alford (1842-44), Viscount Goderich afterwards Earl de Grey and 2nd Earl and Marquess of Ripon (1847-89), Stuart Rendel (1890-97), James Walker Larnach (1898-1911), Lord Inchcape (1912), Eugene Pinto (1913-19), Viscount Northcliffe (1920-22), Lt.-Col. Sir Walter Gibbons (1925-27), Viscount Bearsted (1928-).

Sir Alexander Cray Grant moved to this house from No. 6, Whitehall Gardens. He was for many years a prominent member of the House of Commons, though he never held any high office.

In 1832 the house was taken by Frederick John Robinson, Viscount Goderich, who two years later was created Earl of Ripon. Nicknamed "Prosperity Robinson" for his optimism when Chancellor of the Exchequer (1823-27) he lacked the firmness and decision of character necessary for a great statesman, though he was a member of the government during the greater part of the 40 years of his parliamentary career. He died at Putney Heath in 1859.²⁸



In December, 1839, Ripon let the house to Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, who left England in August, 1840, when he made his second premature attempt to gain power in France by landing at Boulogne from an English steamer, the City of Edinburgh.⁶⁵ During his stay in London Napoleon led the life of a young man of fashion. "His establishment consisted of seventeen persons. He had a pair of carriage horses, a horse for his cab, and two saddle horses. He rode and drove out daily; and . . . the Prince's little tiger behind his cabriolet afforded infinite amusement to his French household."¹²⁶

From 1841 until 1844 the house was occupied by John Hume Cust, Viscount Alford, eldest son of the first Earl Brownlow, but in 1845 the Earl of Ripon resumed possession and he and his son, the second Earl, retained it as the family town house until 1885. The second Earl became third Earl de Grey in 1859 and was created Marquess of Ripon in 1871. He held many high political offices, including the governor-generalship of India.

Stuart Rendel, who was created Baron Rendel in 1894, was a son of James Meadows Rendel, the engineer, and was President of University College, Wales, from 1895 until his death in 1913.²⁸

From 1920 until his death there on 14th August, 1922, the house was tenanted by Alfred C. W. Harmsworth, Lord Northcliffe, the founder of modern English journalism.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

No. 2.—List of Residents: Mrs. Huskisson (1831–50), Lord Overstone (1854–84), Lt.-Col. Loyd Lindsay (1862–85), Lord Lockinge of Wantage (1886–1901), Lady Wantage (1902–20), Royal Engineers Office (1919–20), Duke of Devonshire (1921–).

For the first twenty years of its existence this house was occupied by Elizabeth Mary Huskisson, daughter of Admiral Mark Milbanke, and widow of William Huskisson, statesman, who was killed at the opening of the Manchester and Liverpool railway in 1830.

In 1854 the house was taken by Samuel Jones Loyd, who was created Baron Overstone in 1860. His father, a Welsh dissenting minister, was one of the founders of the London and Westminster Bank (in 1834) and Overstone so improved on his inheritance that he died one of the richest men in England.²⁵ He was a recognised authority on banking and currency. At his death, which took place at No. 2, Carlton Gardens, on 17th November, 1883, he left the greater part of his fortune to his only surviving child, Harriet Sarah, the wife of Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, who was created Baron Wantage in 1885. Lord and Lady Wantage were associated in organising the British Red Cross Society. The former died in 1901 and the latter in 1920.⁶⁵ In 1921 the house was taken by the Duke of Devonshire.

No. 3.—List of Residents: Chas. Arbutnot (1831–35), Lord Southampton (1836–39), F. Hodgson (1840–50), J. A. S. Wortley (1851–58), Hon. Mrs. Dyce Sombre (1859–63), Maj.-Gen. George C. W. Forrester (1864–87), Lady Forrester (1888–93), Hon. Philip Stanhope (1894–1906), Countess of Tolstoy (1898–1906), Lord Weardale (1908–23), Lady Weardale (1924), Mrs. Gladys C. Stewart (1925–26), Viscount Tredegar (1927–31), Albert E. Worswick (1933–).

The first occupant of this house was Charles Arbutnot, diplomatist and politician, and confidential friend of the Duke of Wellington, with whom he afterwards lived. He was succeeded at No. 3, Carlton Gardens, by Charles, third Baron Southampton.

From 1851 to 1858 the house was occupied by James Archibald Stuart-Wortley, recorder of London, who held the office of solicitor-general under Lord Palmerston in 1856–57.

Philip James Stanhope was a younger son of the fifth Earl of Stanhope. In 1877 he had married Countess Tolstoy, the widow of a relative of Count Leo Tolstoy. Stanhope was created Baron Weardale in 1905. After the war of 1914–1918 he became president of the "Save the Children Fund" which was started to relieve the distress caused by war conditions. He died in 1923.

No. 4.—List of Residents: W. G. Coesvelt (1831–36), Adrian Hope (1837–46), Viscount Palmerston (1847–55), Sir James Weir Hogg (1856–69), Quintin Hogg (1867–69), Stapleton Hogg (1868–69), A. J. Balfour (1874–97), Lord Rayleigh (1878–97), Rt.-Hon. G. N. Curzon (1898), Henry Charles Stephens (1901–03), A. J. Balfour (1908–29), Major Edward C. Lascelles (1922–29).

Henry James Temple, third Viscount Palmerston, who had previously been living at No. 5, Carlton House Terrace, moved to No. 4, Carlton Gardens, late in 1846, this removal almost synchronising with his appointment for the second time as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The strained relations which at that time existed between England and France, the French Revolution of 1848, the Italian Revolution, and the civil war in Hungary, all combined to make his position one of exceptional anxiety and difficulty. In 1851 on Louis Napoleon accomplishing the *coup d'état* which made him master of France, Palmerston, without consulting his colleagues, expressed to the French Ambassador his approval of Napoleon's action and as a result he was dismissed from office by Lord John Russell. He remained in opposition until the end of 1852, when, on the formation of a new Cabinet, he accepted the post of Secretary of State for Home Affairs. He removed from Carlton Gardens^a to Piccadilly in the winter of 1854–55, a month or two before he became Prime Minister for the first time.

Sir James Weir Hogg was a director of the East India Company and upon the passing of the Government of India Act in 1858 was nominated as one of the seven directors to sit on the new Indian Council. His son, Quintin Hogg, who is shown in the directories for 1867 to 1869 as resident at the house, had already started the "Youths' Christian Institute" which was the nucleus from which the Regent Street Polytechnic Institute afterwards developed.

^a In October, 1907, the Council placed a tablet on the house commemorative of Palmerston's residence there. In 1936 the tablet was refixed together with a supplementary tablet recording the fact that the premises had been rebuilt.



Temple, Viscount
Palmerston

ARTHUR BALFOUR

In 1874, when Arthur James Balfour took possession of No. 4, he was on the threshold of his political career; in 1897 when his first period of residence there came to an end he was Leader of the Commons and First Lord of the Treasury, while his position in the intellectual and social life of the time had shown a corresponding increase in importance. From 1902 to 1906 Balfour was at the head of the government and therefore in occupation of No. 10, Downing Street, but after the Conservative defeat in the general election of 1906 he returned to Carlton Gardens, which he retained as his London residence until his death on 19th March, 1930. The story of Balfour's political career and philosophic interests must be sought elsewhere, but it may be mentioned that his best-known books—*A Defence of Philosophic Doubt* (1879); *Foundations of Belief* (1895), and his Gifford lectures on Theism (1915 and 1922-23) were written during his occupation of No. 4.

From 1878 to 1897, Balfour's brother-in-law, John William Strutt, 3rd Baron Rayleigh, well-known as a mathematician and physicist, shared the house. He was then engaged in experiments on densities of gases, which resulted, in 1894, in the discovery of argon, a hitherto unknown constituent of the atmosphere.

George N. Curzon is given as the occupier of No. 4 in the directory for 1898, the year in which he was appointed Viceroy of India. He was later at No. 1 Carlton House Terrace (see p. 82).

In 1933 the premises were rebuilt as offices.

No. 5.—List of Residents: Count and Countess de Salis (1831-32), Lord Stanley (1833-35 and 1837-38), Count de Salis (1836), Countess de Salis (1839-41 and 1844-45), Sir Edward Knatchbull (1842), Sidney Herbert (1846-51), Col. Francis Vernon Harcourt (1853-78), Lord Muncaster (1880-1906), Chas. S. Henry (1908-20), Lady Henry (1921-27), A. C. Bosson (1928-).

The first resident at this house, Jerome, 4th Count de Salis of the Holy Roman Empire, died in 1836. In 1833-35 and again in 1837-38, Lord Stanley, afterwards 14th Earl of Derby, is given as the occupant. It was in 1833 that, as colonial secretary, Lord Stanley carried the act for the abolition of slavery. He played an important part in political affairs during the middle decades of the 19th century and held the premiership for two short periods, in 1852 and 1858-9.

Sir Edward Knatchbull, 9th Baron Knatchbull, paymaster of the forces and privy councillor, occupied No. 5 in 1842.

In 1846, Sidney Herbert, afterwards 1st Baron Herbert of Lea, and then secretary at war in Peel's administration, moved to No. 5, where he remained until 1851. It was largely through his good offices that Florence Nightingale was allowed to go to the Crimea.

No. 6.—List of Residents: Henry Baring (1831-35), Thos. Gladstone (1836), John Gladstone (1837-47), W. E. Gladstone (1838-41 and 1848-54), Lieut. J. N. Gladstone (1838-41), Lord Vernon (1854), James Whatman (1856-82), Henry Matthews (1883-95), Viscount Llandaff (1896-1913), Miss de la Chere (1909-14), James Hugh Welsford (1915-17), Sir Richard Ashmole Cooper (1918-31), Anglo-German Club (1934), D'Abernon Club (1935-36), Athenæum Club (1938-39).

From 1837 to 1847 this house was occupied by John (afterwards Sir John) Gladstone and three of his sons, Thomas Gladstone (who afterwards succeeded his father in the baronetcy), Lieutenant (afterwards Captain) John Neilson Gladstone, and William Ewart Gladstone who was just beginning to make a name for himself in the world of politics. The last is given as the sole occupant for the years 1849-54. It was in 1853 that Gladstone introduced his first and, in the opinion of many, his greatest budget.

George John Warren Vernon, 5th Baron Vernon, the Dante scholar, was at No. 6 for a short time in 1854.

No. 7.—List of Residents: Chas. Herries (1831), Earl of Warwick (1832-35 and 1837-54), J. Abercromby, Speaker of the House of Commons (1836), Lord Monson (1838-41), Lord Brooke (1842-53), G. G. Vernon Harcourt (1854-62), Frances, Countess Waldegrave (1854-79), Chichester S. Fortescue (1864-74), Charles B. Braham (1869-80), Lord Carlisle (1875-80), Earl of Rosslyn (1881-82), Lord Brooke (1883-85), Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin (1889-90), Viscount Clifden (1891-95), Earl of Dudley (1896-1924), John H. Ward (1909-11), Sir Alfred Butt (1937-).

From 1832 until his death in 1853, Henry Richard, 3rd Earl of Warwick, used this house

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

as his London residence. His stepson, Frederick John, 5th Baron Monson, and his son, George Guy, Lord Brooke, also lived there during part of that period.

In 1846 Lord Waldegrave died leaving the whole of his estates to his wife, Frances Elizabeth Anne, the daughter of John Braham, the singer, who found herself a widow for the second time at the early age of 25. In the following year she married her third husband, George Granville Harcourt of Nuneham, the eldest son of Edward Harcourt, Archbishop of York. In 1850-52 G. G. Harcourt and his wife were living at No. 5, Carlton House Terrace but in 1854 they took over No. 7 Carlton Gardens where Lady Waldegrave "first exhibited her rare capacity as a leader and hostess of society."²⁸ Harcourt died in 1861 and two years later Lady Waldegrave married Chichester Samuel Parkinson Fortescue and henceforth devoted her talents and her fortune to the success of his political career and of the Liberal Party with which he was associated, her salon at Strawberry Hill and in Carlton Gardens becoming a frequent meeting-place of the Liberal leaders. Lady Waldegrave died at No. 7 on 5th July, 1879.

In 1889-90 the house was the London residence of Henry Chaplin, Viscount Chaplin, who in the following year moved to No. 1, Carlton House Terrace (see below). Chaplin was well-known as a politician and as a sportsman. It was said of him that "No one was half such a country gentleman as Henry Chaplin looked."

Carlton House Terrace

No. 1.—List of Residents: Wm. Edward Tomline (1831-33), Marquess of Abercorn (1834-39), George Tomline (1840-89), Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin (1891), Charles Seely (1892-99), Joseph H. Choate (1900-05), Lord Curzon (1906-25), Indian Soldiers Fund (1916), Savage Club (1936-).

William Edward Tomline was the son of the Right Reverend Sir George Pretyman Tomline, Bt., Bishop of Winchester. He declined the title on the death of his father in 1827. He was M.P. for Minehead in 1830 and in 1835 became Colonel of the North Lincs. Militia. He died in Great Stanhope Street in 1836 when his son, George Tomline, an occupant of No. 1 from 1840 until 1889, became Lieutenant Colonel of the same troop.¹²⁷

Henry Chaplin, 1st Viscount Chaplin, succeeded Tomline at No. 1, though he only occupied the house for a short period. He had previously occupied No. 7, Carlton Gardens (see above).

Joseph Choate was "Ambassador of the United States to the Court of St. James'," or, as he preferred to call himself, "Ambassador from the people of the United States to the people of Great Britain."¹²⁸ He was to a large extent responsible for the successful conclusion of the Panama Canal Treaty in 1901.

The most eminent resident was undoubtedly George Nathaniel, Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, who took this house on his return from India in the winter of 1905-06 and retained it until his death here on 20th March, 1925. During the first 11 years of this period Curzon took little part in public life. He was embittered by the lack of recognition accorded to his services in India and sorely missed the companionship of his wife who died in 1906. It was not until the formation of the Coalition Cabinet in 1915 that Curzon again held political office. In 1917 he married for the second time and No. 1 became once more a social centre. The period 1916-24 was for Curzon one of great activity but his position was often rendered difficult, especially after his transfer to the Foreign Office in 1919, by the conflict between his rigid conservatism and the policies forced upon him by his political colleagues. It was a sore disappointment to him when, on the resignation of Mr. Bonar Law in 1923, he was not offered the premiership, yet he generously gave his support to Mr. Stanley Baldwin. The statue erected in Carlton Gardens in 1931 bears little resemblance to Curzon as remembered by his contemporaries.²⁸

Since the demolition of Adelphi Terrace in 1936 the house has been in the occupation of the Savage Club.

No. 2 —List of Residents: Lord Kensington (1831-32 and 1837-41), Marquess of Clanricarde (1842-61), Lord Dunkelline (1858-61), George S. Foljambe (1862-70), Viscountess Milton (1862-83), Cecil Foljambe (1880-93), Lord Hawkesbury (1894-1906), Mrs. Maldwin Drummond (1910), R. H. Maldwin Drummond (1911-13), James Horlick (1914-21), Duke of Roxburghe (1923-32 and 1935-), Duchess of Roxburghe (1933).



*Curzon,
Lord Curzon*

CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE

This was the first of the houses in Carlton House Terrace and Carlton Gardens to be let, the lease being dated 6th October, 1829, and the lessee being William Edwards, second Baron Kensington. From 1842 to 1846 the house was occupied by the third Marquess of Clanricarde, then recently returned from the post of ambassador at St. Petersburg. He was described by Edmond Yates as a "tall, thin, aristocratic man, bald and bland, wearing . . . tight pantaloons, striped silk socks and pumps." His son was styled Lord Dunkelline.

In 1862 George Savile Foljambe and his wife, widow of Viscount Milton, moved to No. 2. Foljambe died in 1869 and his widow continued to occupy the house until her death there on 24th September, 1883. Her son, Cecil George Savile Foljambe, was created Baron Hawkesbury in 1893 and Earl of Liverpool in 1905.

No. 3.—List of Residents: Lord de Clifford (1830-33), Dowager Lady de Clifford (1834-45), Baroness de Clifford (1848-74), Hon. E. Russell (1849-74), Miss Russell (1855-56), Mrs. Russell (1860-74), Wm. E. Oakley (1861-62), Lord and Lady de Clifford (1875-81), Earl Brownlow (1882-88), Duke of Marlborough (1889-93), Duchess of Marlborough (1894-1903), Lord Beresford (1898-1901), Lord Revelstoke (1904-29).

This house was leased on 24th November, 1829, to Edward, 21st Baron de Clifford, who died without issue in 1832. His widow continued to live here until her death in 1845, when she was succeeded by Sophia, Baroness de Clifford, the niece of the 21st Baron. Her son and grandson, the 23rd and 24th barons, occupied the house in turn, but in 1881 it was sold to Adelbert Wellington Brownlow, 3rd Earl Brownlow, who lived here until 1888. During this period Earl Brownlow was Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board (1885-86) and Paymaster-General (1887-89). He died in 1921.

George Charles, 8th Duke of Marlborough, used No. 3 as his town house from 1889 until his death in 1892. His widow, who in 1895 married Lord William de la Poer Beresford, continued to occupy the house until 1903.

John, 2nd Baron Revelstoke, partner in the banking firm of Baring Bros. & Co., Ltd., occupied No. 3 from 1904 until his death in 1929.

No. 4.—List of Residents: Sir Michael Shaw Stewart (1831-33), Lord Stuart de Rothesay (1834-41), Chevalier Bunsen (1842-49), Baron Thile (1844-46), Prince Lowenstein (1847-1849), Baron de Langen (1847-49), Earl of Mount Edgcumbe (1851), Lady Stuart de Rothesay (1852), Sir W. G. H. Joliffe (1853), W. E. Gladstone (1856), Viscount de Vesci (1857-87), Mariano de Murrieta (1888-92), Edward David Stern (1893-1933), Lady Stern (1934-37).

From 1834 until 1841, when he was appointed ambassador to St. Petersburg, Sir Charles Stuart, Baron Stuart de Rothesay, occupied No. 4. He had previously served as ambassador to Paris. At the beginning of 1842 he let the house to Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Ambassador. "On the morning of March 27, (1848) at eight o'clock, his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia arrived at No. 4 Carlton Terrace, unannounced, and was pleased to accept the proposal to make a speedy arrangement of rooms for his residence in the abode of the Prussian Legation."¹²⁹ He seems to have taken pains to disturb the household as little as possible putting aside ceremony with the remark "One ought to be humble now, for thrones are shaking." He left England at the end of May.

In March, 1849, the Prussian Legation moved to No. 9 (see p. 84) "when within two days all our possessions were cleared out of one house into the other, passing over the terrace so as to be as little as possible within public observation . . . the gain in acquiring the house of Mr. Alexander was incontestable, both as to space, and amount of light, and also in the better arrangement of rooms."

The house was occupied for a short period in 1856 by William Ewart Gladstone.

No. 5.—List of Residents: Earl of Caledon (1831-39), Viscount Palmerston (1840-46), Earl of Caledon (1847-49), George Granville Vernon Harcourt (1850-52), Dowager Countess Waldegrave (1850-52), Earl of Caledon (1853-55), Countess Caledon (1856-63), Marquess Camden (1858), Ladies F. and C. Pratt (1858), Rev. Jermyn and Mrs. Pratt (1858), Marquess of Bath (1864-66), Countess of Caledon (1867-87), Earl of Caledon (1878-87), R. C. Naylor (1888-90), Gordon Panmure (1891-93), Henry John Hay (1898), Lord Mount Stephen (1900-1901), Countess of Caledon (1903), Anthony John Drescel (1904), Mrs. Potter Palmer (1910), Earl of Caledon (1912), Mrs. Shaw (1913-15), Countess of Caledon (1917-20), Lady Cunard (1921-24), Countess of Caledon (1925-29), Harry Gordon Selfridge (1930-34), Earl of Caledon (1937-).

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

No. 5 was granted to Du Pre Alexander, 2nd Earl of Caledon, on 14th July, 1830, and the lease appears to have remained in the possession of his descendants until its expiration in 1929. His wife, Catherine Freeman, daughter of the 3rd Earl of Hardwicke, was the sister of her next door neighbour (at No. 4), Lady Stuart de Rothesay. The 2nd Earl of Caledon died in 1839 and his house was for a time let to Viscount Palmerston, then out of office. In the August of 1845 Palmerston wrote, "Lord Caledon (James Du Pre, 3rd Earl) is going to marry Lady Jane Grimstone; but he has not yet decided whether he will turn us out of our house or not."¹³⁰ Later correspondence shows that in December, 1846, Palmerston moved to No. 4, Carlton Gardens (see p. 80), and the 3rd Earl of Caledon is shown in possession in 1847.^a Later temporary tenants of the house were George Granville Vernon Harcourt and his wife, the Dowager Countess Waldegrave (subsequently at No. 7, Carlton Gardens), in 1850-52, and Henry John Hay, while American Ambassador, in 1897-98. The latter, though he held the office for so short a period, did much to cement Anglo-American friendship. "In the long list of famous American Ministers in London," wrote a contemporary, "none could have given the work quite the completeness, the harmony, the perfect ease of Hay."

No. 6.—List of Residents: Dukes of Leinster (1831-89), Marquess of Tavistock (1831-1832), Lord Alexander (1839), Marquess of Kildare (1850), George Wm. and Lady J. Repton (1856-58), Lords Otho and Gerald Fitzgerald (1859-62), Marquess of Kildare (1861-74 and 1880-88), Charles Henry Sanford (1890-91), Mrs. Mackay (1892-1920), Sir John Leigh (1921-).

This house was leased to Augustus Frederick, 3rd Duke of Leinster on 25th December, 1829, and it remained in the occupation of his family until 1889.

No. 7.—List of Residents: Wm. Hanning (1831-32), I. Lee Lee (1832), Thos. Clifton (1833-36 and 1840-41), J. Abercromby (1837-39), Earl of Pembroke (1846-51), Earl Somers (1854-55), J. Evelyn Denison (1856-60), Lady Charlotte Denison (1856-57), John Hardy, M.P. (1861-80), Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery (1881-1904), Countess Dowager of Pembroke and Montgomery (1906), Hon. Lady Herbert (1908-24), Capt. S. Herbert (1924-26), Duke of Marlborough (1927-34), Major Horst Kitschmann (1938).

William Hanning was granted a lease of this house on 11th June, 1830, but lived there only until 1832. The house was occupied in 1846-51 by the 12th Earl of Pembroke and in 1881-1904 by his nephew, the 14th Earl.

No. 8.—List of Residents: Sir Robert Lawley (1831), Lord Wenlock (1832-36), Lady Wenlock (1837-50), Lord Londesborough (1854-62), Lord and Lady Otho Fitzgerald (1863-88), Earl Brownlow (1889-1923), Henry John C. Cust (1893-96), Count Albrecht Bernstorff (1932-33), Baron Leopold von Plessen (1934), Baron Adolf Marschall von Bieberstein (1935), Werner von Fries (1936-), Major Horst Kitschmann (1937).

This house was leased on 22nd July, 1831, to Sir Robert Lawley, who was in that year created 1st Baron Wenlock. He died in 1836 but his widow continued to occupy the house until 1850. From 1854 until 1862 it was tenanted by Albert Denison, 1st Baron Londesborough, an amateur archaeologist who in 1855 was president of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society.

No. 9.—List of Residents: James Alexander (1831-48), C. Dashwood Bruce (1832-41), Robert Alexander (1846-49), Chevalier Bunsen (1850-54), Count Perponcher (1850-53), Baron de Langen (1850-54), M. de Stockmar (1850-51), Baron Bethman Holweg (1853), Count Bernstorff (1855-73), Count Henkel (1854-55), M. Albert (1855-59), — De Katte (1856), Count Brandenburg (1856-63), Frederick von Katte (1864-70), Count Munster (1874-86), Count Hatzfeldt Wildenburg (1887-1902), Count Paul Wolff-Metternich (1903-11), Prince Lichnowsky (1912-14), American Embassy, German Division (1916-17), Swiss Legation, German Division (1918-20), German Embassy (1921-).

From 1849, when Christian Charles Josias, Baron von Bunsen, moved thither from No. 4, until the present day, with one break during the war of 1914-18, this house has been the home of the Prussian Embassy and its successor the German Embassy. Bunsen married an English woman, Frances Waddington, and during his long residence in England he made himself very popular among

^a He died at the house in June, 1855.

THE GERMAN EMBASSY

all classes of society. He worked hard to bring about a rapprochement between England and Prussia and to influence King Frederick William in the direction of liberalism. Several of Bunsen's books, notably his *Hippolytus and his Age* (1852) and his *Outlines of the Philosophy of Universal History as applied to Language and Religion* (1854) were published during his residence at No. 9. The *Memoir of Bunsen*, by his wife, gives a vivid picture of their very happy family life at Carlton House Terrace and of the many visitors to the household. Most of Bunsen's writing seems to have been done early in the morning, though he was by no means always early to bed as the following extract from a letter to his son shows: "Here all are tired from yesterday's dancing at our house; it was daylight when I conducted the last lady to the door: nothing could be more successful. T. was lovely; F., queenly. Beauties *only* were invited."

In 1879 when Count Munster was German Ambassador, Bismarck tried to get England to form a triple alliance with Austria and Germany against Russia. That the project fell through was probably the fault not of Munster but of a cooling off on the part of Bismarck and the German Emperor.

The renewed friction with France from 1895 onwards, again turned the thoughts of some British statesmen to Germany. Early in 1898 Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, discussed with Count Hatzfeldt, then German Ambassador, the possibility of close co-operation between the two powers. Once more, however, the scheme proved abortive owing to lack of support from Berlin.

During the period 1903-11 when Count Paul Wolff-Metternich was German Ambassador in England, the tension between the two countries was increasing owing to the provocative methods by which the German Fleet was boomed. Metternich endeavoured to get the Kaiser and the German Foreign Office to adopt a more pacific attitude and it was probably on this account that Metternich was, in 1911, given the hint to go.¹³¹

Metternich's successor, Baron Adolf Marschall von Bieberstein, had a great reputation as a diplomatist, but, in the words of Prince Lichnowsky "he was already too old and too tired to adjust himself to the Anglo-Saxon world."¹³² His active support of German naval expansion also rendered him suspect. At his death in September, 1912, Prince Lichnowsky was appointed ambassador to London. The prince, during a very difficult two years, tried hard to keep Germany from embroiling herself in the Balkans and to improve her relations with England and France. He was on very friendly terms both with Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey whom he liked and trusted. The outbreak of war in August, 1914, was for him both a national and a personal tragedy.

No. 10.—List of Residents: Sir Matthew White Ridley (3rd, 4th, and 5th baronets) (1831-1901), Edward Ridley (1870-78), Matthew Ridley (1870-74), Viscount Ridley (1902-16), Viscountess Ridley (1917-1923), Union Club (1924-).

This house was continuously in the occupation of the Ridley family from the time of its erection in 1831 until it was taken over by the Union Club in 1924. Sir Matthew White Ridley the 5th baronet, and third of that name to reside at the house, was home secretary in 1895-1900 and was raised to the peerage as Viscount Ridley in December, 1900. He died in 1904.

No. 11.—List of Residents: Lord Monson (1831-34), Wm. Crockford (1842-44), Mrs. Crockford (1845), Earl of Arundel and Surrey (1846-55), Duke of Norfolk (1856), W. E. Gladstone (1857-75), Wm. H. Gladstone (1866-75), Sir A. E. Guinness (1876-80), Lord Ardilaun (1881-1915), London District Headquarters (1919-20), Benjamin Guinness (1924-29), Francis Howard (1932-34), Miss Sylvester (1932-34), Loel Guinness (1933-37), Benjamin Guinness (1938-).

The first resident here was Frederick John, 5th Baron Monson. The house appears to have remained empty from 1834 until 1842 when it was taken by William Crockford, who had retired from business two years previously and was engaged in spending the large fortune he had amassed from his famous gaming club in St. James's Street. He died at No. 11 on 24th May, 1844.⁶⁵

In 1846 the house was taken by the Earl of Arundel and Surrey then M.P. for the family borough of Arundel. He became 14th Duke of Norfolk at the death of his father in 1856 and in that year he sold No. 11 to William Ewart Gladstone, who had previously occupied No. 4 in the terrace. For the first four years of his residence here Gladstone was out of office, but in 1859 he

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

became Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, after Lord Palmerston's death six years later, he added to this the leadership of the House of Commons. In 1866, after the defeat of the Government on the Reform Bill, a crowd thronged to Carlton House Terrace shouting for Gladstone and liberty. Gladstone was absent at the time and the crowd was only dispersed by the appearance of Mrs. Gladstone on the balcony. In 1868 Gladstone became Prime Minister for the first time, and continued in power until 1874. During this period he carried his measures for the disestablishment of the Irish Church and the reform of the Irish system of land tenure. He also entirely changed the nature of English elections by the introduction of ballot voting. Occasionally the Cabinet seems to have met at No. 11 as for instance after the defeat of the Irish University Bill in 1873.

In 1875 Gladstone resigned his office and sold his town house¹³³ to Sir Arthur Edward Guinness, who in 1880 became 1st Baron Ardilaun. Prior to his elevation to the peerage Lord Ardilaun had been M.P. for Dublin and throughout his life he devoted much time and money to the improvement of that city. His principal seat was at St. Anne's Clontarf, where he died, without issue, on 20th January, 1915. No. 11, Carlton House Terrace, though it has been variously tenanted since his death, has remained in the hands of his family.

No. 12.—List of Residents: Marquess of Cholmondeley (1831-70), Miss Bentinck (1845-50), John Hales Calcroft (1860), Hon. George Glyn (1872-73), Lord Wolverton (1874-1885), James T. Mackenzie (1886-90), Sir Savile Brinton Crossley (1891-1916), Lord Somerleyton (1917), London District Headquarters (1919-20), Hon. Wm. Drogo Sturges Montagu (1932-35), Hon. Mrs. Montagu (1936).

On 17th May, 1831, No. 12 was leased to George Horatio, 2nd Marquess of Cholmondeley, joint hereditary great chamberlain of England in succession to his mother (*q.v.* at No. 13 below), and he continued to occupy it until his death in 1870.

In 1872 the house was taken by George Grenfell Glyn, partner in the banking firm of Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and M.P. for Shaftesbury. He succeeded his father as Lord Wolverton in 1873. He was a personal friend and warm supporter of Mr. Gladstone and served as paymaster-general in the Liberal ministry of 1880-85.

No. 13.—List of Residents: Dowager Marchioness of Cholmondeley (1831-38), Miss Bentinck (1833-35 and 1838), Lord Henry Cholmondeley (1838), Lady Glynn (1840-44), W. E. Gladstone (1840-47), Sir S. R. Glynn (1847), Earl Grey (1851-57), Lady Sykes (1858), Earl Grey (1859-80), Grant Heatly Tod Heatly (1883-84), Lord and Lady Delamere (1885-96), Sir Edwin Durning Lawrence (1898-1916), Miss J. D. Smith (1898-1901), Lady D. Lawrence (1917), London District Headquarters (1919-20), Lady Lawrence (1922-30), Miss Durning Lawrence (1931-34).

This house was leased on 7th May, 1831, to the Dowager Marchioness of Cholmondeley, daughter of Peregrine, 3rd Duke of Ancaster, and joint hereditary great chamberlain of England with her nephew Peter Robert, Lord Willoughby de Eresby. She died in Carlton House Terrace in 1838.

In 1840 No. 13 was taken by Lady Glynn, daughter of Richard Neville, 2nd Lord Braybrooke, and widow of Sir Stephen Richard Glynn. Her daughter, Catherine, had on 25th July, 1839 married W. E. Gladstone and they and Lady Glynn's son Sir Stephen Richard Glynn, M.P. for Flintshire and one of Gladstone's political supporters, seem all to have resided at the house until 1847.

From 1851 until 1880 the house was occupied by Henry, 3rd Earl Grey. At the commencement of this period Earl Grey was Colonial Secretary but he was not included in Lord Aberdeen's coalition ministry of 1852 and he did not again hold office though his interest in politics never flagged.

Nos. 14 and 15.—List of Residents: No. 14. Gen. Balfour (1831-36), Hon. Edward Ellice (1837), John Balfour (1840-44), Earl of Lincoln (1843), Earl of Lonsdale (1845-); No. 15. Henry Broadwood (1837-39), Viscount Lowther (1840-43), Earl of Lonsdale (1844-).

The first occupant of No. 14 was Lieutenant-General Robert Balfour of Balbirnie, Fifeshire, of the 2nd Dragoons. He died in 1837 and his son, John Balfour, remained at the house until 1844. It was occupied for a short time in 1837 by Edward Ellice, the elder, politician, and deputy governor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

In 1845 the 3rd Earl of Lonsdale (previously Viscount Lowther), who had been living

VISCOUNT LOWTHER

at No. 15^a since 1840, took over No. 14 and continued to occupy both houses until his death here on 4th March, 1872. Prior to his succession to the earldom Viscount Lowther had at different times held the offices of 1st Commissioner of Woods and Forests, President of the Board of Trade, and Postmaster General. "His great wealth . . . and the influence of his family gave him importance in his party, and extra-parliamentary meetings of the Tories were frequently held at his house in Carlton Terrace." He was succeeded at both houses by his son, the 4th Earl.

No. 16.—List of Residents: George Harrison (1833-62), W. S. Poyntz (1837-38), R. Howard (1838), Major Edward Macarthur (1839-45), H. C. Compton (1839 and 1841-42), D. Callaghan (1840), I. G. Perry (1844-45) John Irby (1846), Lt.-Col. Edward Taylor (1848-1862), Capt. R. H. R. H. Vyse (1848), Earl of Lincoln (1850), Ralph Wm. Grey (1851-56), Rear Admiral Sir H. B. Martin (1857-62), Alfred Morrison (1871-98), Sir Weetman Dickinson Pearson (1900-10), Lord Denman (1908-09), Lord Cowdray (1911-27), Viscountess Cowdray (1928-32), Rt. Hon. Brampton Gardon (1933-34), Anthony Acton (1933-34), Crockford's Club (1935-).

Major Edward Macarthur appears to have occupied part of the house only. In 1841 he was appointed deputy adjutant-general in the Australian colonies. He was acting-governor of Victoria in 1856. He was made K.C.B. in 1862 and became a lieutenant-general in 1866.

From 1900 until his death in 1927 No. 16 was the London residence of Sir Weetman Dickinson Pearson, who was created Lord Cowdray in 1910. Cowdray's firm was responsible for many important works in different parts of the world among which may be mentioned the Black-wall Tunnel (1894), the extension of Dover Harbour, the tunnels under the East River for the Pennsylvania railway, and the dam across the Blue Nile above Khartoum (1926).

No. 17.—List of Residents: Lord Brudenell (1832-36), Countess of Sandwich (1837), Andrew Spottiswoode (1840-47), R. B. and G. A. Crowder (1848-55), Sir R. B. Crowder (1856-1860), Countess of Dunmore and Lord Dunmore (1861-63), Russell Sturgis (1867-89), Duke of Grafton (1891-1901), Earl of Euston (1891-1901), Lord Mount Stephen (1902-22), Lady Mount Stephen (1923-33), Royal Empire Society (1935-36).

This house was occupied from 1832 until 1836 by James Thomas Brudenell, Lord Brudenell, who succeeded his father as Earl of Cardigan in 1837. He is notorious as the leader of the "charge of the light brigade" at Balaclava. Posterity has been content with Tennyson to say "someone had blunder'd" and not to pin the responsibility on Cardigan.

Andrew Spottiswoode, the publisher, lived here in 1840-47 while his son, William, the mathematician and physicist, was growing to manhood.

The house was the residence of Sir Richard Budden Crowder, puisne justice in the court of Common pleas, from 1856 until his death here on 5th December, 1859.

^a The Henry Broadwood, who was the first occupant of No. 15, was possibly the grandson of James Broadwood, originator of the famous firm of pianoforte makers.

CHAPTER 10

PALL MALL EAST

As can be seen from Morden and Lea's map of 1682 (Plate 1) and from the drawing reproduced on Plate 94*a*, the Haymarket, Suffolk Street and Hedge Lane (now Whitcomb Street) originally extended southwards to Cockspur Street. After the formation of Regent Street H.M. Commissioners of Woods and Forests agreed to carry out a suggestion, which had been advanced many years previously, for the extension of Pall Mall eastwards to St. Martin's Church (see p. 9). All the properties between Cockspur Street and the newly-formed Pall Mall East were pulled down leaving a triangular site which was taken by the College of Physicians and the Union Club.^a

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND THE UNION CLUB

These premises were designed as an architectural entity in stone by Sir Robert Smirke^b in 1824-27. The principal front of the College is in Pall Mall East and comprises a hexastyle portico of Ionic columns, Smirke's favourite order, which support a pediment (Plate 80*b*). The return front of the block facing the Square is divided by pilasters, with the central portion containing a series of three-quarter columns in a recessed bay. The whole is surmounted by a balustraded parapet. The elevation to Cockspur Street is on similar lines and originally had a large central bow window. Alterations affecting the south and west fronts of the Club were carried out when the premises were acquired for offices by the Canadian Government.

STATUE OF GEORGE III

The bronze equestrian statue of George III, which stands at the junction of Pall Mall East with the Haymarket and Cockspur Street, was executed by Matthew Coates Wyatt and erected in 1836. The statue represents the king in military uniform, on his favourite charger, and with his cocked hat lowered in his right hand. The horse is represented as somewhat spirited, his right foreleg being raised, his mouth open and his full flowing tail slightly distended. The pedestal is of Portland stone and has a moulded plinth and cornice, with each of the sides consisting of a plain rectangular face, with rounded surfaces to the ends. On the northern face is inscribed "King George III" (Plate 79).

^a For the earlier history of the site, see p. 89.

^b Professor Richardson states that Smirke was a monumentalist in the fullest sense of the word at a time when other men were trifling with Gothic architecture. Important works by Smirke were the British Museum, the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand (now demolished), and Covent Garden Theatre.

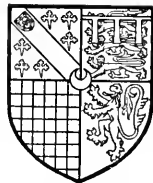
CHAPTER 11

SUFFOLK STREET AND SUFFOLK PLACE

HISTORY OF THE SITE.

Suffolk Street and Suffolk Place are built upon the close of land, shown on the plan of 1585 (see p. 2) as in the tenure of Widow Golightly, and now roughly represented by the ground bounded by the Haymarket, Cockspur Street, Whitcomb Street and Orange Street.^a Unlike most of the land in the district this piece of ground can be traced as a separate entity at least from the time of Henry VIII. It can almost certainly be identified with the "crofte . . . lyinge in the parisshe of Sainte Margaret in the lane next the King's Muse" which John Norris, "yeoman," in 1513 left¹³⁴ to his wife Christian for the term of her life and with the close of 3 acres of pasture which was soon afterwards purchased¹³⁵ by Henry VIII of John Norres, grandson of the above John.^b

A list of "the Kynges new purchest landes" refers to this close as in the tenure of William Depon. In 1568 a 21 years' lease of it was granted to Christian Golightly and in 1575 a reversionary lease for 31 years was granted to Nicholas Golightly. It is referred to as "Deppons Close in the tenure of Widdow golightelye" in a survey of the commons of St. Martin's parish made in 1575.³⁵ Nicholas and his brother John Golightly both died without issue and the lease passed into the possession of a nephew, Thomas Garland. In 1610 a 60 years' lease of the ground^c was included in one of the composite grants of property made by James I to John Eldred, William Whitmore and others who in the same year sold it, *via* a certain William Angell, to Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton.¹³⁷ The latter built stables and coachhouses on the ground, it being conveniently placed opposite Northampton House which had no adequate stabling accommodation. In 1614 Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, became possessed of both Northampton House and its stables and in consequence they underwent a change of name.⁵⁴ The Suffolk Stables were surveyed by Parliament in 1650 and were then stated to be surrounded by a brick wall, to be 2 acres, 3 roods, 14 poles in extent and to be worth £23 17s. 10d. a year though leased for 20s. a year.¹³⁷ The ground



Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire

^a Actually the houses on both sides of Orange Street are north of the boundary of the Close (see p. 109).

^b It is probable that this was part of the property in the town of Westminster and the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields bought by John "Norres" and Christian his wife in 1506 from John Meryden and Anna his wife and may have been included in the purchase by Meryden from John Hew in 1465-6.¹³⁵ The reason for the acquisition of this and other land in the neighbourhood of St. Martin's by the King was probably that suggested by C. L. Kingsford in his *Piccadilly, Leicester Square and Soho*, namely, the control of the sources of water supply of the royal palaces. This assumption is strengthened by such entries in the Works Accounts as the following: "Mendinge and scouring of pipes in Widdow Golightleys gronde and geveing attendaunce to see the house and offices served wth water."¹³⁶

^c In this grant the ground is described as in two separate parcels of 2 acres and 1 acre respectively, a description which is repeated in later leases down to the 19th century.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

was made part of the so-called Bailiwick or Mannor of St. James which in 1662 was granted to the Earl of St. Albans and others in trust for Queen Henrietta Maria for life, and from them the Earl of Suffolk obtained in 1662-3 a renewal of his lease with liberty to build.¹³⁸ Suffolk Street (sometimes called Great Suffolk Street) first appears in the rate books in 1664 and reference to Morden and Lea's map of 1682 (Plate 1) shows that it was approximately on the site of the present Suffolk Street. Little Suffolk Street, which was first rated in 1672, was further north than the present Suffolk Place and extended on the east side of Suffolk Street to Whitcomb Street (then Hedge Lane). Strype, in his 1720 edition of *Stow*, tells us that Suffolk Street "is a very good Street, with handsome Houses, well inhabited and resorted unto by Lodgers." The Earl of Suffolk is rated there in 1666-82, and the Earls of Thanet and Carlisle were there in the 1680s. Most of the earlier residents could be classed among the lesser gentry, ambassadors,^a doctors and the like. In January, 1667-68, Pepys notes that the King had furnished a house for Moll Davis, the actress, "in Suffolke Street most richly, which is a most infinite shame."^b One of her neighbours, Sir John Coventry, shared Pepys' opinion and expressed it too openly in Parliament, with the result that in December, 1670, he was "sett upon in Suffolk Street as hee was going to his lodging with several persons on horse-back and on foot" and his nose was slit.^c¹³⁹

In 1692 a lease was granted to Edward Russell, afterwards Earl of Orford, of all the Suffolk Stable property which was then said to be two acres in extent, though the boundaries given are identical with those in earlier leases.¹⁴⁰ Russell seems to have sold his interest soon after to John and Thomas Moore who were granting building leases of sites in the Haymarket, Suffolk Street, Whitcomb Street and on the north side of Cockspur Street in the 1720s. Thomas Moore subsequently mortgaged the property to Harry Spencer of London, Merchant, who later re-mortgaged it to Sir Joseph Hankey.¹⁴¹ The lease appears, however, to have been redeemed, for in 1819 when it expired it was in the possession of George Moore.

By the beginning of the 19th century Suffolk Street and Little Suffolk Street had fallen into decay and disrepute and a plan for their redevelopment was included in the scheme for the extension of Pall Mall. A plan, reproduced on Plate 78, was prepared by John Nash, which provided for shops being built on the east side of the Haymarket, and on both sides of Suffolk Street, and an arcade on the line of Suffolk Place. Nash also suggested that Suffolk Street should be extended northwards to James Street

^a E.g. "Signor Vignola, the new resident from Venice hath hired a House in Suffolk-street near Charing Cross, with Conveniencies for a Roman Catholic Chapel." *Daily Post*, 9th July, 1728.

^b Mary Davis is given in the ratebooks for 1672-73 but not earlier.

^c An Act, known as the Coventry Act, making nose slitting or any other mutilation of the person a felony without benefit of clergy was passed soon after. Sir John is shown as occupying a house in Suffolk Street in 1668-71.

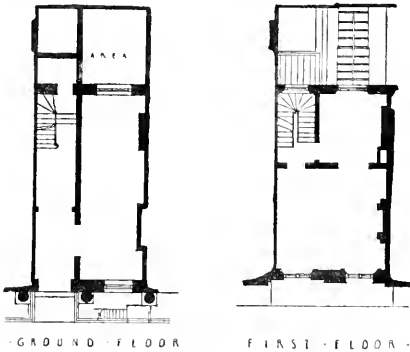


Coventry

JOHN NASH

(now Orange Street). Nash's original scheme underwent considerable modification, but there is little doubt that he was responsible for the final lay-out of the ground, and exercised some control over the design of all the houses, as well as being specifically responsible for certain individual buildings.¹⁴²

All the land on the east side of Suffolk Street and the greater part of that on the west was taken up by John Edwards in 1820 as a speculation. For some time no tenants were forthcoming, but in 1822 the University Club took the site at the south-east corner and Nash advised Edwards to build on the other sites without delay. Edwards was unwilling to take the risk and re-sold the ground to Nash for £4,500. Building operations were begun immediately, and by the end of 1823 most of the property was leased out.



No. 1, Suffolk Place

In 1829 a Select Committee was summoned to investigate the part played by Nash in the development of several Crown properties, including those in Suffolk Street, and it was found that Nash, whilst acting as agent and surveyor to the Crown, had had "to report upon the buildings erected by

himself on the ground of which he was the lessee."¹⁴² The Committee exonerated him from any suggestion of dishonesty, but recommended that such an invidious position should be avoided in future.

Architectural Description.—The whole street façade is carried out in stucco, and though the designs of the various buildings were the work of different architects, there is a certain amount of uniformity in their treatment, which in all probability is due to the control exercised by Nash on the plans and elevations (Plates 81–84).

Suffolk Place and No. 23, Suffolk Street.—The whole of the north side of Suffolk Place with the return front to No. 3, Haymarket and the return double front to No. 23, Suffolk Street, were designed as an architectural entity, and remain today as one of the few surviving examples of Nash's effective designing in street architecture. The main façade comprises three storeys, with the ground storey containing a continuous range of fluted Doric columns supported on corbels in the open areas, and surmounted by an iron balcony railing to the first floor windows. The western end and front facing the Haymarket shows a very satisfactory treatment of a shop window. The south side of Suffolk Place, now destroyed, was treated in a manner complementary to the northern side (Plate 83, *a* and *b*).

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

A building lease of the whole site was granted in September, 1824, to John Godsmán, for 99 years from July, 1821.⁴³ The first occupiers of the individual houses were: No. 1—Francis Squibb (1824–25), No. 2—Henry Walker (1823–24), No. 3—Edward Price (1824–33), No. 4—T. W. Rowland (1823–25), No. 5—John Collett (1824–29). Richard Cobden, statesman, died in lodgings at No. 23, Suffolk Street in April, 1865, a fact which is recorded on a tablet erected on the house in 1905 by the Council.

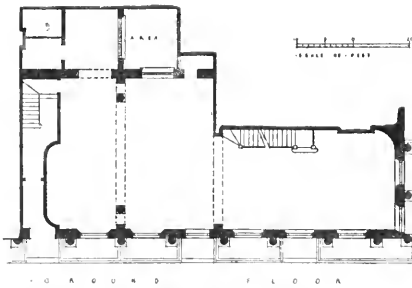
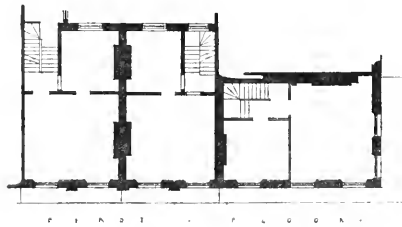
The University Club House, No. 1, Suffolk Street.—The old building was erected in 1822–23 from the designs of W. Wilkins and J. P. Gandy-Deering.^a Extensions afterwards became necessary, and the present building, erected in 1906, covers the sites of Nos. 1–4, Suffolk Street.

No. 5.—This house (and No. 4, now demolished) was designed by George Ledwell Taylor.

No. 5 was first rated in 1826, when the occupant was William Rowe.

No. 6 was occupied from 1824 until 1830 by Edward Cressy, the architect, and joint author with G. L. Taylor of *The Architectural Antiquities of Rome*, 1821–22, and *Architecture of the Middle Ages in Italy*, 1829. Cressy appears to have been influenced in his design of the house by Andrea Palladio's villa at Vicenza.¹⁴³

No. 6½. The Gallery of The Royal Society of British Artists.—This building has only a small frontage to Suffolk Street, forming an entrance to the Gallery. The latter is on the first floor level, and extends



Nos. 3, 4 and 5, Suffolk Place

over what were originally vaults and stabling accommodation in Dorset Place (now Whitcomb Street). The exterior, which was designed by Nash, has a Doric pediment supported on four detached fluted columns, the height of the first and second floors; these stand on an advanced arcaded ground storey. The interior was designed by James Elmes in collaboration with Nash.

Nos. 8, 9 and 11 appear to have been designed by Nash on ground originally leased to John Edwards.¹⁴² The main cornice to the front of the Gallery of No. 6½ is continued to these three houses. There does not appear

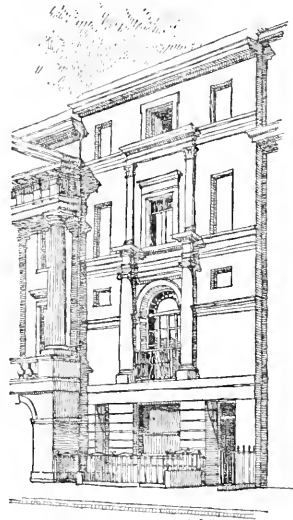
^a A plan and elevation is given in Britten and Pugin's *Public Buildings of London*, II.

SUFFOLK STREET

ever to have been a No. 10, and the original No. 7 appears to have been absorbed into No. 8.

The first occupiers of these houses were: No. 7—Joseph Mould (1827–30), No. 8—Thomas Hyde Villiers (1826–29), No. 9—James Foote (1825–26), No. 11—Henry Sothern (1825).

Nos. 12–17.—These six houses were designed by Lewis Wyatt, nephew of James Wyatt, the surveyor-general, and himself described by Elmes as an architect “whose talents have tended towards the embellishment



No. 6, Suffolk Street

and improvement of the metropolis.” Wyatt obtained building leases of the sites of Nos. 12–14, and he lived at No. 13 for a number of years.^a The sites of Nos. 15–17 were bought by John Holroyd who employed Wyatt as his architect. No. 16, which forms an effective terminal to the street, appears to have been used as a hotel from the time of its erection till the present day.

The first occupants of these houses were: No. 12—Joseph Mould (1824–28), No. 13—Lewis Wyatt (1823–29), No. 14—Stephen Garrard (1823–29), No. 15—Henry Thos. King (1824–25), No. 16—John Holroyd (1824–29), No. 17—Henry Edward Kendall, architect (1824–56).

Nos. 18 and 19.—These form the Suffolk Street front of the Haymarket Theatre erected for David Edward Morris by Nash (see p. 99).

^a The design for three houses in Suffolk Street, now in the Crown Lands Office, and reproduced on p. 94, bears a strong resemblance to these houses.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

Nos. 20-22.—These three houses were obviously erected to the same design, but the architect has not been ascertained.

(The earliest occupants were: No. 20—Thos. Gwennap (1823-26), No. 21—Geo. Lumley (1824-40), No. 22—Eliza Jane Chester (1823-37)).

Ground Landlord.—The freehold of all the Suffolk Street and Suffolk Place houses is vested in the Crown.



Design for three houses in Suffolk Street

CHAPTER 12

THE HAYMARKET

EARLY HISTORY

What is now known as the Haymarket is marked on the plan of 1585 as "the waye to Charinge Crose from Colb(roke)". When it first became a market is a matter of doubt. It is probable that the adaptation of the Mews as Royal Stables stimulated the formation of an unofficial market for hay and straw near Charing Cross. Suckling's *Ballad upon a Wedding* written before 1640 contains the lines—

"At Charing Cross, hard by the way,
Where we (thou know'st) do sell our hay."

In August, 1660, Robert Kilvert applied³⁶ to the king for the office of "Weigher of Hay and Straw at Charing Cross Market" since "for want of such an officer, the hay and straw sold above London Bridge are brought to market very short in weight."

Nothing came of Kilvert's request but his contention was apparently correct for in January, 1660-1, a grant³⁶ was made to William Careless and two others of the "office of surveying all hay and straw brought by land and water to Westminster, making searches to rectify abuses therein, etc., taking 6d. a load for hay and 3d. for straw." In 1661 Sir John Denham, Surveyor of the Works, asked that the market might be discontinued since loose hay and straw washed down by the rain frequently caused stoppages in the drains at the Palace of Whitehall.¹⁴⁴ The market was not abolished but in 1662 an Act¹⁴⁵ was passed providing for a toll to be charged on every load of hay and straw sold in certain streets about St. James's Palace including the street "beginning from the Mews up to Pickadilly" and for the money to be used for the repair and paving of these streets. The name Haymarket was first applied to the street in the ratebook for 1657.^a By 1681 when the 1662 Act had expired the street was in a bad condition and several applications were made for a grant of the tolls in return for the repair of the roadway. A grant¹⁴⁷ on these terms was made in 1687 to Charles Clutterbuck and James Pawlett, but the matter was by no means settled. Pawlett obtained Clutterbuck's share in the grant and permission from the Crown to transfer the market to Soho. On the advent of William and Mary he was denounced as a professed papist and his grant being annulled a fresh one was made to Dorick Storke. Even then the farmers refused to pay the tolls until forced to do so by an Act¹⁴⁸ passed in 1690 which laid down definite regulations for the conduct of the market. The Act provided for the setting up of toll posts opposite Coventry House at the northern end of the street, and opposite the Phoenix Inn at the southern end, to mark the limits of the market, and ordered the Justices of the Peace for Westminster to appoint commissioners for paving the Haymarket out of the money raised by tolls. The paving work was afterwards leased out to John Mist, whose executors tried¹⁴⁹ in 1730 to

^a In 1663 the Earl of St. Albans, was granted "a market for all manner of beasts and cattell on Teusday and Thursday in every weeke in the way commonly called Haymarket Streete."¹⁴⁶

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

improve on his contract by moving the northern toll post further south, a measure which provoked effective protests from residents at the northern end of the street whose frontages would thus have been left unpaved. For the next 150 years hay carts continued to block the Haymarket and neighbouring streets three days a week to the ever increasing inconvenience of the inhabitants. It was finally abolished in 1830.

Only the east side of the Haymarket lies within the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. Shaver's Hall, or "the gaming house" as it is called on Faithorne's map, was built at the northern end in 1634 (see p. 102), and houses were built on the southern half when the ground of Suffolk stables was developed *circa* 1664 and on the northern half by Colonel Panton *circa* 1674. The rates charged indicate that most of these houses were comparatively small and it is probable, in view of the market in the street, that they were from the first used as shops. Only at the northern end were there any substantial houses, and these were probably the Shaver's Hall premises converted to residential purposes, the corner house being from 1673 to 1686, the home of Henry Coventry, secretary of state in 1671-80, and uncle of the Sir John Coventry who lived in Suffolk Street (see p. 90). Coventry's residence gave the adjoining street its name, Coventry Street, while Shaver's Place (formerly Arundel Place and Coventry Court) at the top of the Haymarket probably defines the boundary of his house. Coventry House was pulled down *circa* 1690^a and smaller houses were erected on the site by Richard Campion, nine being in the Haymarket.¹⁵¹ In 1720 Strype described the Haymarket as "a large spacious street with well built houses, especially on the east side. . . . It is a great through-fare into Piccadilly, and so to the Western Road, and much resorted unto, by reason of the Market there kept every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, for hay and straw there sold."

The new Street Act of 1813, under the provisions of which the appearance of the neighbourhood was so radically changed, also affected the Haymarket. The lease of the southern part of the east side granted in 1692 to Edward Russell fell in at Michaelmas, 1819, and the whole of the ground from and including the site of the theatre down to Cockspur Street was, after some deduction being made for the formation of Pall Mall East, relet on building leases.

No. 3.—This house was designed by Nash as the return treatment to the architectural composition of the façade to Suffolk Place, a similar effect being produced with *No. 2* on the opposite south corner, now demolished. The treatment of the shop windows between the columns to both fronts is very satisfactory.

No. 4.—These premises have a stucco front and had their counterpart in *No. 1* on the southern portion. Nos. 1 and 2 and the adjoining premises comprising the whole island site were demolished for the erection of new bank premises.

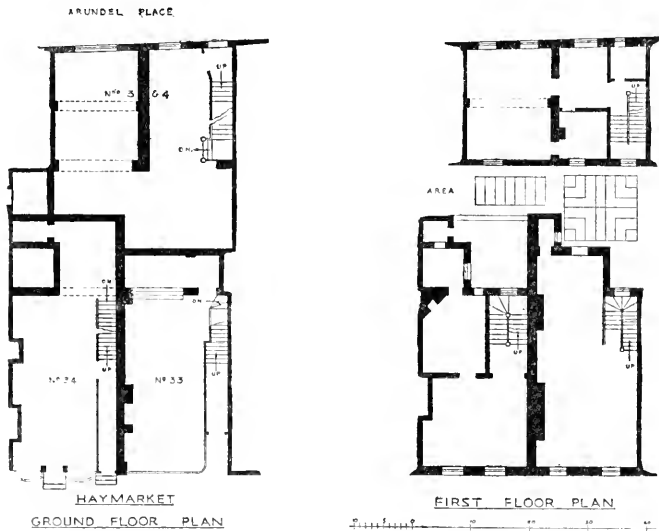
^a An Act of Parliament was procured to enable this to be done as Henry Coventry's heir, his nephew Henry Coventry, was only 4 years old. Coventry House was described as "a capital messuage with divers outhouses, Gardens, Yards. . . . capable of being greatly improved."¹⁵⁰

THE HAYMARKET

The sites of Nos. 3 and 4 were included in the general building lease of the north side of Suffolk Place to John Godzman dated 28th November, 1821⁴³. The houses were leased in 1824 to Thomas Lindsay Holland.

No. 18 (now demolished).—These premises stood at the corner of Orange Street and comprised three storeys over a shop. The shop front returned along the side street. A projecting fascia carried a cast iron balcony to the first floor windows. The building probably dated from the end of the 18th century (Plate 89*b*).

No. 25 (now demolished).—These premises were situated at the corner of Panton Street and comprised a plain brick front of four storeys with horizontal bands at the second and floor levels. The lower storey was divided by pilasters into a series of bays of shop windows. The building probably dated from the end of the 18th century (Plate 88*b*). The eastern end of the return front to Panton Street had an arcaded treatment to the shop front which may originally have been similar to the Haymarket front.



Nos. 33 and 34.—These two houses appear to date from the middle of the 18th century, and it is probable that they were built by John Maidman, carpenter, who in 1741 obtained a 51 years lease¹⁵² of the houses (20 in all) on the site of Coventry House.^a

^a Previous owners were Gerard Van Heythusen of Hackney and Peter Deline of Grosvenor Square. No definite proof of a rebuilding at this date is forthcoming but the suggestion is supported by an almost complete change of personnel in the 1741 ratebook for these and the neighbouring houses.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

The exterior of No. 34 comprises a brick front of four storeys with a stone modillion cornice at third floor level. The ground storey consists of a delightful double-fronted bow-shaped shop window with a side entrance to the private quarters over the shop. There is a screen of the Adam period dividing the back portion of the shop (Plate 93). On the second floor is a wood mantelpiece of the same period with a contemporary iron grate (Plate 92). The staircase has spiral balusters with a close moulded string and is original. In the basement is an ornamental lead cistern as shown on Plate 91.

Peter Fribourg, the original member of the present firm of Fribourg and Treyer, is first entered as the occupant of No. 34 in the 1751 ratebook. The earliest account book now in the possession of the firm commences in 1764.^a

No. 33 was taken over by the firm in 1912. Occupants of the premises from 1741 to 1800 as given in the ratebooks were:

No. 34.—James Emon (1740-43), Catherine Barber (1744-45), Thomas Robinson (1746-47), John Robertson (1748-50), Peter Fribourg (1751-85), G. A. Treyer (1786-1809).

No. 33.—Christopher Gough (1741-42), James Emon (1743-78), Philip Emon (1779-85), John Amick (1786), Moses Hugnanin (1787-).

THE HAYMARKET THEATRE

The First Haymarket Theatre or Little Theatre was built in 1720 by John Potter, carpenter,¹⁵³ on the site of an inn in the Haymarket^b and a shop in Suffolk Street kept by Isaac Bliburgh, a gunsmith, and known by the sign of the Cannon and Musket.¹⁵⁴ It lay a little to the north of the present theatre, two houses south of James Street, and was, in fact, at the north-west corner of the original Depon's Close or Suffolk Stable ground (see p. 89). The theatre opened on 29th December, 1720, with a French play *La Fille à la Morte, ou le Badaud de Paris* performed by a company later known as "The French Comedians of His Grace the Duke of Montague." In 1730 it was taken over by an English company, and its name changed to the "Little Theatre in the Haymarket." Among the actors who appeared there before 1737 when the theatre was closed under the licensing Act of 10 Geo. II cap. 28 were Aaron Hill, Theophilus Cibber and Henry Fielding. From 1741 to 1747, Charles Macklin, Theophilus Cibber, Samuel Foote, and others sometimes produced plays there either by use of a temporary licence or by subterfuge; one advertisement runs "At *Cibber's Academy* in the Haymarket, will be a Concert, after which, will be exhibited (*gratis*) a Rehearsal, in the form of a Play, called *Romeo and Juliet*."¹⁵⁵

In 1754 John Potter, who had been rated for the theatre since its opening, was succeeded by John Whitehead. In 1758 Theophilus Cibber obtained from the Lord Chamberlain a general licence under which Samuel

^a An interesting account of the premises was published in 1921 by a modern representative of the family who suggests that the firm was established there in 1720, but no evidence is adduced in support of this date.

^b Brayley states that it was called the King's Head. An inn of this name is shown on the plan of St. Martin's parish given in the 1720 edition of Strype's *Stow* on a level with the north end of Great Suffolk Street.

THE HAYMARKET THEATRE

Foote tried to establish the Haymarket as a regular theatre. With the aid of the Duke of York he procured a royal licence to exhibit plays during four months in the year from 10th May to 15th September during his life; he also bought the lease of the theatre from Potter's executors and, having added to the site by purchasing adjoining property, he enlarged and improved the building which he opened on 14th May, 1767, as the Theatre Royal.^a Several successful seasons followed, but Foote finally got himself into difficulties by his custom of caricaturing well-known persons on the stage and this, combined with increasing ill-health, resulted in his selling both theatre and patent to George Colman on 16th January, 1777.²⁸

During the season of 1793-94 when Drury Lane Theatre was being rebuilt, the Haymarket was opened under the Drury Lane Patent. The season was notable for a "Dreadful Accident" which occurred on 3rd February, 1794, "when Twenty Persons unfortunately lost their lives, and a great Number were dreadfully bruised owing to a great Crowd pressing to see his Majesty, who was that Evening present at the Performance."¹⁵⁵

George Colman senior died in 1794 and the theatre descended to his son. George Colman junior, though successful both as playwright and manager, dissipated his gains by his extravagance. For a time he lived in a room at the back of the theatre and he was finally forced to sell shares in the latter to his brother-in-law, David Morris.²⁸ Monetary difficulties increased and for a while Colman managed the theatre from the King's Bench Prison where he was confined for debt. The old theatre was pulled down in 1820.

The second Haymarket Theatre. All the buildings on the east of the Haymarket from the theatre southward were rebuilt *circa* 1820 in connection with John Nash's schemes for the improvement of the neighbourhood. Nash persuaded the proprietors of the theatre to rebuild on a site a little south of the old one so that the portico should close the vista from Charles Street. A lease dated 20th June, 1821, was granted to David Edward Morris of "a plot of ground on the east side of the Haymarket and west side of Great Suffolk Street with a Theatre and a Messuage thereon" for 99 years at a rent of £356 9s. 6d.¹⁵⁶ The theatre was opened on 4th July, 1821, with *The Rivals*.^b

The main front feature of the elevation to the Haymarket comprises a pedimented portico of six Corinthian columns^c which extends in depth to the edge of the pavement and includes the whole frontage with the

^a It is sometimes stated that he rebuilt the theatre entirely, but this seems unlikely. Fitzgerald states that he "incorporated a house in Little Suffolk Street with the theatre, removed two shops which were in front, in the Haymarket, built a portico, increased the number of avenues and added a second gallery to the auditory."

^b For the later history of this theatre and an account of the plays produced there the reader is referred to Allardyce Nicoll's *History of Early 19th Century Drama* and Cyril Maude's *The Haymarket Theatre*.

^c Mr. John Summerson is of opinion that the columns are of brick construction covered with "Hamelin's Patent Mastic."⁶⁷ In view of the fact that Nash was partial to the use of cast iron columns the practice here adopted is interesting; probably the scale was too great for the columns to be made in one piece.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

exception of an entrance doorway on each flank.^a The back of the portico is in two stages, the lower being occupied by arched entrances and the upper by windows agreeing with the intercolumniations. To the main wall of the front above the pediment is a series of nine circular windows with iron frames and radiating bars—the whole being treated as a panelled frieze with the main cornice continuing the whole width of the building and acting as a tie to the main façade (Plate 86*a*).

The elevation to Suffolk Street is in stucco similar to the Haymarket front with the lower stage rusticated. A group of five arched windows masks the back of the stage, while above the main cornice is an attic with elliptical windows interspaced by pilasters (Plate 88*a*).

Until recently, when the premises on the north side of the theatre were rebuilt, the front wall of the old theatre was retained (see Plates 85*a* and 86*a*).

^a The small circular window in the tympanum of the pediment is a modern insertion.

CHAPTER 13

PANTON STREET AND OXENDON STREET

EARLY HISTORY OF THE SITE.

Panton Street and Oxendon Street stand on the site of the close of land marked on the plan of 1585 (see p. 2) as Scavengers Close. This seems to have been used as the parish laystall—hence its name—for in a presentment³⁵ of the “Commons” of Saint Martin-in-the-Fields made in 1549 is entered “a Close Called the ledstalle being ij Acres and at the ende of that Close ther ys a Meadowe in the Tenure of Wyll^m depont by estimacion ij acres.”^a The area of Scavengers Close was 3 acres, but discrepancies in measurements were of frequent occurrence at this date, and it is probable that the description applies to Scavengers Close, for Depon’s close of 3 acres is that shown to the south of it on the 1585 plan and marked “Wydwowe Goelyghtly” (see p. 89).

Scavengers Close was bought by Henry VIII from the Mercers’ Company and described in a list of the “Kynges new purchest landes”¹⁵⁸ as “iii acres of pasture in a close ny to the muse” in the tenure of Thomas Wood. In 1548, in company with other lands originally belonging to the Mercers, it was leased¹⁵⁹ to Sir Anthony Denny for 21 years, and 12 years later a reversionary grant was made to William Doddington.²⁶ It is not surprising that the somewhat clumsy official recordkeeping then in vogue occasionally proved inadequate to cope with the large transfers of land of the Tudor and Stuart periods; in this case confusion arose in the Ministers’ Accounts between the 3 acres of Scavengers Close previously owned by Thomas Wood and the ground of the Mews granted to him and later to John Golightly in the time of Henry VIII (see p. 8). Actually Scavengers Close was sold *via* John Tamworthe¹⁶⁰ to Thomas Wilson¹⁶¹ and in 1571 it was presented as a “concealed land”¹⁶² (the Crown having received no rent for it during the last few years of Denny’s lease).

The plan of 1585 (p. 2) shows a building marked “Gynnpowder howse” in the north-west corner and three other small buildings, one of which may have been the conduit referred to in various deeds. In 1619 Richard Wilson, a descendant of Thomas, sold¹⁶³ extensive property in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields to Robert Baker, whose widow, together with her daughter Mary and her son-in-law, Henry Oxenden, in 1637 granted¹⁶⁴ a 32 years’ lease of “a messuage, a cookhouse, a tennis court and 4 acres of ground” there to Simon Osbaldeston.

In 1631 Osbaldeston had obtained through his patron, Philip Herbert, Lord Chamberlain, a royal grant of the keepership of Spring Garden and its bowling green.¹⁶⁵ The public were forbidden to resort there in 1634 (see p.

^a Though this identification seems probable it is not certain. On the plan of Swan Close reproduced on p. 4, the land in the tenure of Edward and Elizabeth Carr is marked as “Scavengers Close” and the Parliamentary Survey (167) describes a “parcell of ground called the Leastall” on the north side of what is now Coventry Street. Searches made in the parish records have failed to throw any further light on the position of the parish laystall in the 16th and 17th centuries.



Oxenden of Dene

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

59) and Osbaldeston, in order to make up for this loss of income, opened a similar establishment near the Mews, which included not only the "ordinary" and tennis court mentioned in his lease, but was also "made to entertain gamesters and bowlers at an excessive rate."⁹² The place came to be known alternatively as Piccadilly House (from its position at the end of Piccadilly) or Shaver's Hall (probably in reference to Osbaldeston's having served as "gentleman barber" to the Lord Chamberlain).¹⁶⁶ In 1640-1 Shaver's Hall was taken over by Captain Geares in whose possession it was when surveyed for Parliament in 1650.¹⁶⁷ The Survey describes the main building as "strongly built wth Brick" of 3 storeys "and over the same a fair walk Leaded and inclosed wth Rayles very curiously Carved and wrought." The tennis court was also built of brick but had a tyled roof.

In 1669 Shaver's Hall with all its appurtenances was bought¹⁶⁸ by Thomas Panton, succinctly described by the Dictionary of National Biography as a "gambler," who in 1671 petitioned the Privy Council "that having been at great charge in purchasing a parcell of ground, lying at Pickadilly, part of it being the two bowling greens fronting the Haymarket, the other part lying on the north of Tennis Court," he might have leave to continue with his development of the property in spite of the king's "late proclamation" against building.¹⁶⁹ Sir Christopher Wren reported that "by opening a new street from the Hay-markett into Leicester-fields" Panton's scheme would "ease in some measure the great passage of the Strand, and will cure the noysomness of that part," and recommended that a licence to build be granted provided that the houses were built of brick "with sufficient scantlings, good paving in the streets, and sufficient sewers and conveyances for the water." Panton Street first appears in the ratebooks in 1674 and Oxendon Street, named after Baker's son-in-law, in 1675. Panton was also responsible for the erection of houses on the east side of the Haymarket at this time.

Panton Street was described by Strype in 1720 as "a good open street, inhabited by tradesmen." On the south side lived in 1696-1730 Thomas Hickford, proprietor of "Hickford's Great Room" used for auction sales and entertainments.

Oxendon Street was, according to Strype, "a good, open, well built, and inhabited Street"; with "a Chapel of Ease, called, *The Tabernacle*" on the west side. This chapel, which lay to the east of Coventry House, was built by Richard Baxter, the famous presbyterian divine, and author, among many other works, of the *Saint's Everlasting Rest*. The chapel was opened in 1676 but, in the words of the then Vicar of St. Martin's: "Mr. Baxter being disturbed in his Meeting House in Oxenden Street by the King's drums, which Mr. Secretary Coventry caused to be beat under the windows, made an offer of letting it to the parish of St. Martin's at the rent of £40 a year. His Lordship hearing of it said he liked it well, and thereupon Mr. Baxter came to him himself, and upon his proposing the same thing to him, he acquainted the Vestry, and they took it upon those terms."³⁵

STONE'S CHOP HOUSE

The chapel was fitted up for Church of England services at the expense of the pewholders, and it was maintained as a daughter church of St. Martin's until the completion of the new church in 1726, though in 1684 when St. James's was constituted a parish church it was thought that the extra chapel would prove superfluous.

Nos. 32-33, Panton Street.—These houses, now known as Stone's Chop House, appear to date back to *circa* 1770, but Stone is not given in the ratebooks as the occupant until 1778.

CHAPTER 14 WHITCOMB STREET

EARLY HISTORY.

Whitcomb Street and Wardour Street follow the line of an ancient thoroughfare or path known as Hedge Lane or Colman Hedge Lane, in existence in the reign of Henry VIII, and probably much earlier. It is shown both on the "Agas" map and on the plan of 1585 (p. 2). By 1682 the upper part as far south as Panton Street was known as Whitcomb Street, and that name was extended to include the whole street *circa* 1780, though for a short time at the beginning of the 19th century the lower part was known as Dorset Place.

Whitcomb Street has always been a byway, and during the reign of James I it was so narrow and inconvenient that the vestry ordered³⁵ posts to be set up there to prevent "the passage of any carts that way." The parish watch-house stood at the upper end after its removal from Cockspur Street in 1683, but because it was "remote from the most public streetes of the parish" it was ordered in 1691 that it should be removed to a position near the church. Thomas Stronde, a mason, became the tenant of the old watch-house, and was allowed to take off the roof and erect a second storey thereon, but when he further increased his accommodation by excavating a cellar he was ordered to fill it up again "it appearing . . . that the same (if Continued) will much prejudice the King's Conduit to the same watch-house adjoining."³⁵

In 1720 Strype described Hedge Lane as lying "on the Backside of Suffolk-street into which it hath a Passage; a place of no great Account for Buildings or Inhabitants: But the new buildings adjoining to it, hath something improved it. On the East Side is *Blue Cross Street* (now Orange Street), then George Yard, or Inn, a large Place for Coaches and Stabling."

The buildings in the lower half of the west side of Whitcomb Street have always consisted largely of stabling and have frequently been tenanted in conjunction with the houses in Suffolk Street. This arrangement was continued after the re-development of the area by Nash (see p. 91) and several of the stables, etc., erected at that time still survive though converted to other uses. The east side of the street seems in the 17th and 18th centuries to have been largely given up to builders' and stone masons' yards.

Nos. 12, 14, 16 and 18.—These four houses have a brick front of two storeys over the ground floor, which has had a modern shopfront inserted, forming part of the showrooms of Hampton's furnishing store (Plate 96*a*).

A stone tablet let in the front of the second floor bears the inscription "I.A" and the date 1692, the year in which the houses were erected. The staircases have moulded close strings with square newels and turned balusters and a panelled dado to the walls. Some of the rooms still retain their square panelling and moulded cornices, while a few of the windows have their original stout sash-bars and early glass.

OCCUPANTS OF NOS. 12-18 TO 1800 (ACCORDING TO THE RATEBOOKS)

No. 12.—James Lovelace, Beadle (1693-94), Widow Lovelace (1695-1707), Mary

WHITCOMB STREET

Macdugall (1708-09), Giles Granville (1710-25), George Lawes (1726-39), John Bunnell or Bunhill (1740-64), — Hidieman (1765-75), John Groves (1776-88), Anne Groves (1789-).

No. 14.—James Townshend (1693-1707), Widow Townshend (1708-18), William Bowers (1719), Edward Bowers (1720-25), Elizabeth Bowers (1726-32), Edward Palmer (1732-53), Caleb Carrington (Carpenter) (1754-66), John Gibbs (1766-75), Thos. Palmer (1776-).

No. 16.—Richard Johncock (1693-1700), John Willey (1701-03), Thos. Bentley (1704), Richard Johncock (1705-07), William Spedding (1708), Erasmus Patterson (1709-10), — Heslop (1711-12), James Vaughan (1713), Timothy Buckley (1714-17), Peter Julian (1718), Lancelot Snowden (1719-30), Matthew Linardy (1731-38), John Pearson (1738-49), John Watson (1750-61), — Watson (1762-63), James Birrell (1764-).

No. 18.—John Wilson (1693), Widow Colverson (1694), Joseph Hawkins or Hodgkins (1695-99), Richard Hodgkins (1700), Joseph Hodgkins (1701-04), Widow Hawkins (1705-10), William Perkins (1711-14), John Carrold (1715-22), Joan Carrold (1723-30), Jas. Head (1731-40), John Lewis (1740-48), William Hopkins (1749-56), Mary White (1757), Samuel Everingham (1758-60), Thomas Bright (1761-66), Samuel Hartley (1767-69), Jas. Hartley (1770-77), Sarah Beckett (1778-82), William Adams (1783-84), Jno. Kholer (1785-92), George Mings (1793-95), Jos. Kefer (1796-97), George Pridham and — Rapier (1798), Geo. Lymes (1799), Richard Andrews (1800-).

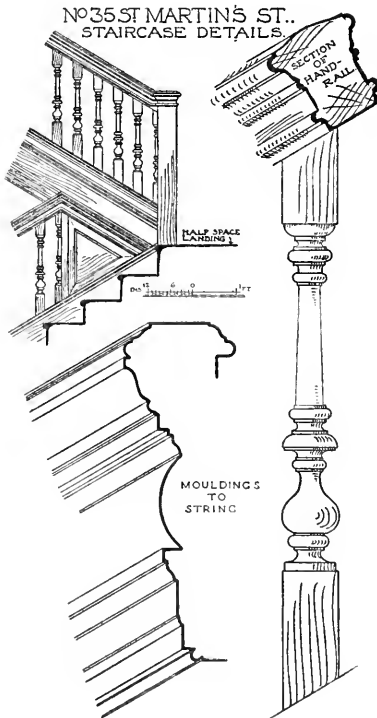
These four houses were formerly known as Nos. 6-9. There is some confusion in the ratebooks as to the occupants of the first three in the early 18th century, but the above lists appear to be substantially correct.

CHAPTER 15

ST. MARTIN'S STREET

EARLY HISTORY.

St. Martin's Street was developed *circa* 1692-3 by Hugh Marchant, Huntley Bigg^a and others on ground previously known as the Blue Mews (see Morden and Lea's Map, Plate 1).



This was the northern part of the 2ac. 8p. close shown on the plan of 1585 north of the Mews and east of Hedge Lane and marked W. Its early history from the time of its purchase from the Mercers' Company by Henry VIII coincides with that of Scavengers Close (see p. 101) and in 1623 it was bequeathed by Robert Baker to his son Samuel as a close of ground "now divided into several parcels and in part built upon, containing in the whole about two acres more or less, situate behind the mews, which I have lately enclosed with a brick wall."¹⁶⁶ The Parliamentary Survey¹⁶⁷ of this plot, dated June, 1651, mentions 13 tenements there and several stables and coachhouses including "the blew yard consisting of two coachhouses and 12 stables built part with Bricke and part with Timber and Flemish wall all lofted over, together with a Leastall and a Deale yard contayning by estimation 5 Roods." The southern part of the close was sold by John Baker to Edward Proger in 1664¹⁷⁰ while James Baker, son of John, pursuant to a previous agreement, sold the Blue Mews in 1671 to the Nicholas Cookes, father and son, in trust for William Marchant.¹⁷¹

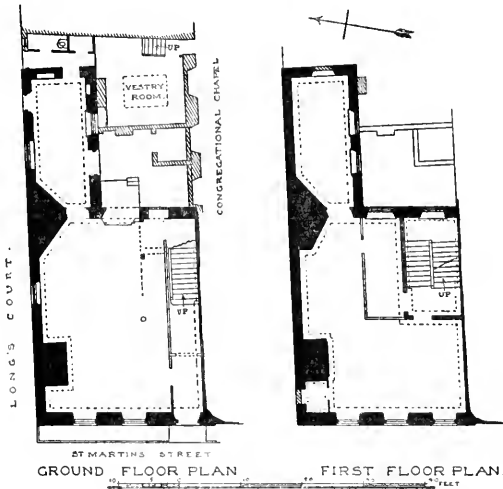
The price, including that of a messuage at the north-east corner acquired from the Earl of Leicester, was £6,350. St. Martin's Street first appears in the ratebooks for 1693 when 7 houses are shown, while Blue Cross Street, cutting it at right angles and now part of Orange Street, also makes its first appearance in that year.

^a Hugh Marchant and Huntley Bigg were two of the proprietors of the Hartshorn Lane Water Works and as such owned property on the east side of St. Martin's Lane.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON

In 1720 Strype was able to describe St. Martin's Street as "a handsome open Place, with very good Buildings for the Generality, and well inhabited." None of the original houses now remain, and Lord Macaulay's prophecy that No. 35, the home of Sir Isaac Newton would be "well known as long as our island retains any trace of civilisation" has not been fulfilled.

No. 35, St. Martin's Street.—This house, which appears to have been typical of the street, consisted of three storeys and basement with a tiled roof. The exterior was, in 1906 (Plate 98), covered with stucco though originally,



the front, like that of the adjoining houses, was in brick. The entrance doorway had a projecting hood supported on carved brackets.

The interior comprised front and back room with a projecting wing in the rear to each floor. The mantelpiece in the front room on the ground floor had a marble bolection moulding surround (Plate 96*c*) and the walls had bolection moulded panelling divided in two heights by a chair rail and finished with a deep moulded cornice.

The front room on the first floor had a wood mantelpiece and decorative frieze with a carved central tablet representing a quiver of arrows and ribboned sprays of laurel leaves (Plate 96*b*).

The staircase had moulded close string, turned balusters and square newels, all in keeping with the date of its erection.

The most famous resident, Sir Isaac Newton, occupied the house from 1711 until 1727, the year of his death. During this time he was chiefly engaged on revising the *Principia*. He was still active enough to make use of a small observatory which he had built at the top of the house

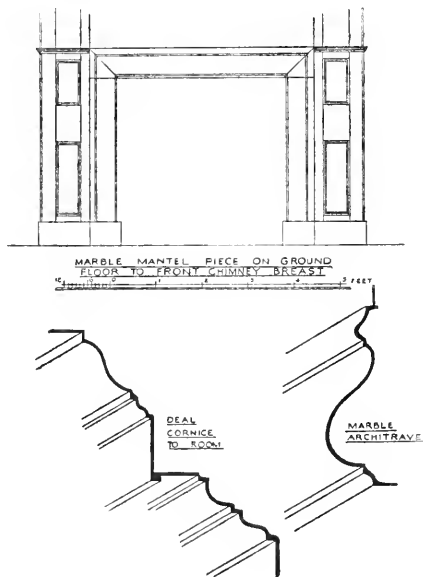


Newton of Woolthorpe

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

and to attend meetings of the Royal Society, though his period of greatest productivity was at an end. A tablet recording his residence was erected on No. 35 by the Society of Arts in 1881.

Dr. Burney took the house in 1774 and the greater part of his *History of Music* was written there. Madame D'Arblay (Fanny Burney) in her *Diary* has the entry for 18th October, 1774; "We came immediately to this house, which we propose calling *Newton House*, or *The Observatory*, or something that sounds *grand*. By the way, Sir Isaac's identical observatory is still subsisting, and we show it, to all our visitors, as our principal Lyon. I am very much pleased with the mansion." The *Diary* contains notes of the literary and artistic celebrities, Dr. Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, David Garrick and many others who were frequent visitors. The house had



yet a further claim to be remembered for it was there that the inimitable *Evelina* first saw the light. The public library now covers the site of No. 35, which was pulled down in 1913.

List of residents (according to the ratebooks):

1694-1705 Mauginet Lasso (Laswals); 1706 Stephen Lassall; 1707-10 Envoy of Denmark; 1711-27 Sir Isaac Newton; 1728-35 Paul Docmenique, Esq.; 1736-59 Robert Crosby; 1760-74 Archibald Murray; 1774-89 Dr. Charles Burney; 1790 empty; 1791-1800 Peter Leclerc.

CHAPTER 16

ORANGE STREET

EARLY HISTORY

The original Orange Street comprised only that section of the present street which extends from St. Martin's Street to Charing Cross Road, the sections between Whitcomb Street and St. Martin's Street, formerly called Blue Cross Street, and between the Haymarket and Whitcomb Street, formerly James Street, having been included in Orange Street in 1905. A brief history of each section is given here:—

(i) *James Street* was built up at the same time as Pantom Street and Oxendon Street. On the wall of the tennis court there was formerly a tablet with the inscription "James Street, 1673."^a The street first appears in the ratebook for 1675.^b Though no absolute proof is available it seems fairly certain that it was built by Colonel Pantom on the southern part of the grounds of Shaver's Hall, and that the Tennis Court on the south side of the street which survived until 1866 was that built by Simon Osbaldeston, *circa* 1634. (See p. 102.)^c



Throughout its existence the inhabitants of James Street have been mainly small traders.

(ii) *Blue Cross Street*. This street as stated on p. 106, where the earlier history of the site is given, was built *circa* 1692–93 on part of the "Blew Mews." In 1720 Strype described the houses as "fit for good Inhabitants." For the greater part of its existence the residents in the street have been small traders. For many years the Feathers public house occupied the south-east corner of Blue Cross Street and St. Martin's Street.

(iii) *Orange Street*. The site of Orange Street was formerly covered by the Duke of Monmouth's stables. The street was formed *circa* 1696,

^a In this year it is named St. James Street. For a few years it is entered as James Street but from 1680 until 1685 the name does not appear, the residents being included under the Haymarket. The name reappears in 1686.

^b It is now erected on the south side of Orange Street.

^c The tennis court is entered regularly in the ratebooks up to 1661 when "Mr. Newman for the tennis Cort" and "Griffin Ellis for the boulinge greene and house" appear as consecutive entries. In 1662 the name "Griffin Ellis" is crossed through, that of Colonel Pantom being substituted, and the tennis court is omitted. No further mention of a tennis court in the neighbourhood is to be found in the ratebooks until 1675 when "Benjamin Ifield at ye Tennis Court" is entered under "St. James Streete." It seems unlikely that so expensive a structure would have been rebuilt during the intervening 14 years a few yards further south as C. L. Kingsford assumes in his *Piccadilly, Leicester Square and Soho*. Moreover, the northern boundary of the Suffolk Stables property, which can be traced in 1819 at the expiry of the Crown lease, was well to the south of James Street, showing that the later tennis court would have been within the precincts of Shaver's Hall.



*Scott, Duke of
Monmouth*

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

in which year building leases of the ground on either side were granted by Ann, Duchess of Buccleuch, and her son, James, Earl of Dalkeith, to various purchasers.¹⁷² In 1720 Orange Street was described as "fair" with "good built houses."

THE TENNIS COURT

A view of the exterior of the court from a drawing by T. H. Shepherd is given in Plate 97*a*. The court was dismantled in 1866 when the stone floor was bought by the Earl of Warwick, who intended to relay it at Warwick Castle, but the stone



ARCHWAY HOUSE IN ORANGE STREET, LITCHFIELD, ENGLAND.

was found to be worn too thin for further use. The benches of the dedans were removed to the Merton Street Court at Oxford.

Tenants of the tennis court from 1686 to 1735 were: Jane Davis, Isaac Lodgedon, Thomas Hawkins and Benjamin Itchell (or Ithell).

After 1735 the court fell into disuse and the building was used as a theatre.¹⁷³ Towards the end of the 18th century the playing of tennis was revived

and from 1800 to 1866 the James Street court was the headquarters of the game in England.¹⁸⁶

ORANGE STREET CHAPEL

This chapel was built for a Huguenot congregation who removed there from a chapel in Glasshouse Street, Piccadilly, at Easter, 1693. Originally the chapel occupied only a small piece of ground at the corner of Long's Court and Orange Street, the entrance being in the court, but in 1790 the proprietors of the chapel obtained a lease of the house at the corner of St. Martin's Street¹⁷⁴ and the chapel was enlarged by the depth of it. The entrance in Long's Court was closed and a larger entrance was made into St. Martin's Street, the pulpits, desks and organ being at the same time removed from the west to the east end of the building.

Architectural Description.—The exterior was faced in stucco. The main front to St. Martin's Street was divided into three bays by Corinthian pilasters which supported an entablature below a panellied attic surmounted by vase terminals. The bays contained two tiers of arched windows and a central porch with coupled fluted Doric columns. The return face had a double series of arched windows similar in character to the front and a

ORANGE STREET CHAPEL

modillion cornice with a plain parapet. This latter cornice appeared to be of an earlier date than that to the front (Plate 98*a*).

The interior had a flat ceiling with a central octagonal lantern light. A gallery, continued round the body of the chapel, was supported on cast iron columns. It contained the organ at the east end, behind which was a higher gallery across the end. The rostrum with a central pulpit was situated in front of the organ. Seating accommodation was provided for 700 persons. The last service in the old chapel was held on 25th March, 1917. The St. Martin's Street Library now covers the west end of the site while a small Orange Street Chapel built in 1929 occupies the ground at the corner of Orange Street and Long's Court.

Orange Street Chapel was used by the Huguenots from 1693 until 1787. In 1776 the friends of the Rev. Augustus Montague Toplady secured a part-time possession of the building, and Toplady preached there on Sunday and Wednesday evenings until his death in 1778. When, in 1787, the Huguenots were forced by their decline in numbers and lack of funds to leave the chapel it was bought by Thomas Hawkes, Army Accoutrement Contractor, of Piccadilly, and converted into a Congregational Chapel, the first minister being the Rev. John Townsend, founder of the London Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.¹⁷⁵

CHAPTER 17

HEMMINGS ROW AND CASTLE STREET

Prior to the formation of Charing Cross Road in 1886, Hemmings Row formed the eastern end of Orange Street between Castle Street and St. Martin's Lane. The whole of the east side of Castle Street was pulled down in 1886 and the site of Hemmings Row became part of St. Martin's Place.

On the plan of 1585 (see p. 2) the ground south of the site of Hemmings Row is marked as "The Mewes Close." King James I granted the eastern part to the parish (see below). The western part became the Green Mews (see Morden and Lea's map, Plate 1) and later the site of St. George's Barracks. A brief history of the parish properties in Hemmings Row and Castle Street is given below.

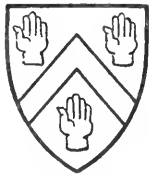
(i) *The New Churchyard.* In 1606 the king granted¹⁷⁶ to the parish an acre of ground on the west side of St. Martin's Lane between the Mews and Swan Close for a new churchyard, the old one on the east side, which was already cramped, having been made still smaller by the enlargement of the church (see pp. 20, 21). The greater part of this ground was consecrated on 8th June, 1608, but a strip along the north side 30 feet wide and 332 feet long and a strip, 32 feet in depth, abutting on St. Martin's Lane, were retained by the parish for secular purposes, part being let out in building plots.¹⁷⁷ In due course this misappropriation came to light and in 1633 Charles I, while confirming the grant of the original acre to the parish, ordered that the remainder of the ground which had remained unconsecrated and which had not already been built over should be added to the churchyard.

The "Agas" map (p. 115) shows a footpath crossing St. Martin's Field north of the Mews. This was probably the "foote way" lying between the New Churchyard and Swan Close which the Vestry decided in July, 1622, to enlarge into a road 15 feet wide, "the taking doune and setting up any Walls, placing any posts or making any gates" to be done at the cost of William Ashton (a tenant of Sir Henry Maynard (see p. 5)).

In 1653 the Vestry closed the lane with two posts but allowed Henry Oxenden and his tenants at the Blue Mews to use the lane for coaches and horses on payment of a rent of six pounds a year. In 1661 the Vestry again threatened to close the lane since the traffic was disturbing the foundations of the churchyard wall. In 1670 the Earl of Leicester was granted a 500 years' lease of the lane in order that he might improve the communications of the ground he was then developing in the centre of St. Martin's Field, i.e. Leicester Square etc. He undertook to pave the roadway and to put in strong posts along the footway "for the safety of passengers."

The lane is marked on Morden and Lea's Map (Plate 1) as Dirty Lane. It was sometimes referred to as New Churchyard Lane and later as Churchyard Lane or England's Street.

In 1700, when the Vestry applied³⁵ to Parliament for an Act to enable



Maynard

ARCHBISHOP TENISON'S SCHOOL

them to enlarge the churchyard, improve the houses there belonging to the parish and widen the lane, they referred to the latter as "Heming's Row." John Heming, apothecary, described by Burnet in 1688 as "a very worthy man," occupied a house on the north side of the lane. In 1711 James, Earl of Salisbury, granted¹⁷⁸ a lease of several houses there to Dorothy, widow of John Heming, the largest being described as a "great messuage with a courtyard in front and a garden behind late in the possession of the Honble Henry Broune Esqr." This was probably one of the original houses built by Robert, Earl of Salisbury, on Swan Close (see p. 5). It was pulled down shortly afterwards and a row of houses was erected in its stead.

(ii) *The Workhouse.* The minutes of St. Martin's Vestry for 20th July, 1664, contain the entry "The Earle of Newport wth Sr Hugh Cartwright and Edmd Godfrey Esqr came and Propounded to have a work house for ye poore built in the new Church yeard." The workhouse was built soon after. The parish authorities were guilty of the "scandalous offence" of letting the vaults as wine cellars^a and in 1672 the Bishop of London ordered that this "prophane use" should cease and that in future the vaults should be "solely made use of for the burying and interring of Dead bodies."³⁵ Perhaps the poor did not appreciate this care for their spiritual welfare or perhaps there was a temporary lack of poverty in the parish, but for whatever reason the workhouse was little used and in 1683 it was decided to let it, on condition that "if at any time hereafter there shall be occasion, another convenient Workhouse shall be provided at the charge of the parish." Occasion arose in 1724, when the vestry passed an estimate of £607 10s. for a new workhouse with an extra charge of £10 "for making sash windows instead of leadwork."

In 1772 a new and larger workhouse was built¹⁷⁹ extending into Castle Street and this building appears to have remained in being until its demolition in 1871 for the extension of the National Gallery.¹⁸⁰ Part of the workhouse building is shown in the view of Hemmings Row reproduced on Plate 100*b*.

(iii) *Archbishop Tenison's Library and School.* There is an entry in Evelyn's *Diary* for 15th February, 1683-84: "Dr. Tenison (Vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields 1680-92) communicated to me his intention of erecting a Library in St. Martin's parish, for the public use, and desired my assistance, with Sir Christopher Wren, about the placing and structure thereof." The library was erected in 1685 on the east side of Castle Street (Plate 99*a*). The founder at first suggested that the ground floor should be used to house the parish fire engines, but in 1687-88 the vestry agreed that it should be adapted for the use of the parish charity school "with Seates to be taken downe, and Planks to be taken up, upon any occasion of Burialls." Dr. Tenison endowed the school in 1697.

In the middle of the 19th century the finances of the foundation were in a precarious state and in 1861 the trustees, with the approval of

^a Probably in connection with the King's Head alehouse in St. Martin's Lane, which was parish property.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

the Charity Commissioners, sold the library and invested the proceeds for the benefit of the school. The school site was acquired by H.M. Commissioners of Woods and Forests under the National Gallery Enlargement Act of 1867 and the school was moved to a building erected on the site of Hogarth's house in Leicester Square.

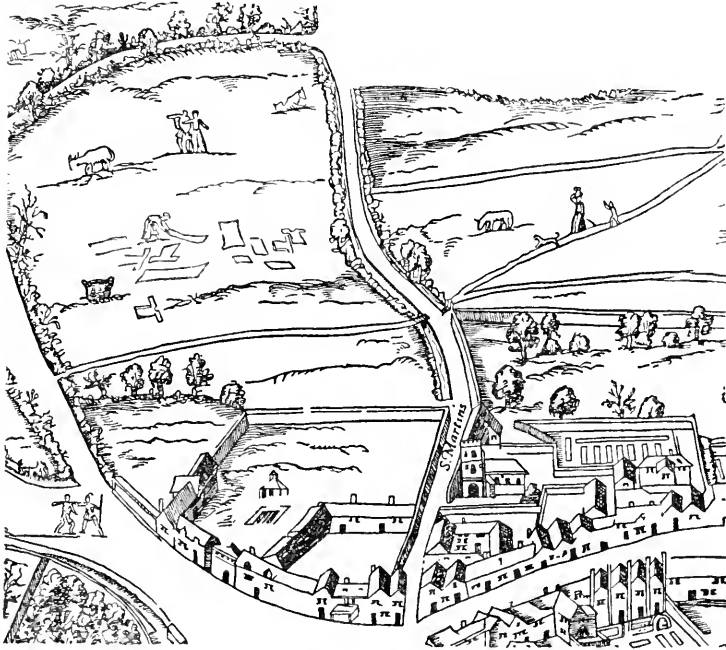
(iv) *St. Martin's Girls' Charity School.* This school was built in 1796-97 on part of the burial ground on the south side of Hemmings Row to accommodate girls of the charity school founded in 1699 and originally housed in a room in Hungerford Market. In 1868, when the Hemmings Row site was acquired for the enlargement of the National Gallery, the school was reorganised as a secondary school and was moved to a site in Charing Cross Road as the St. Martin's Middle School for Girls.

CHAPTER 18

ST. MARTIN'S LANE

EARLY HISTORY

Until the time of James I, St. Martin's Lane was a country lane linking the churches of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and St. Giles-in-the-Fields; as such it was probably in existence at the beginning of the 13th century,



Extract from the "Agas" view

and there may have been a field path there even earlier. Except in the immediate vicinity of the church, the Agas view (*circa* 1560–70) shows no buildings in the lane, and its rural character is shown by a warrant of *circa* 1608 "to issue 100 l. towards making a vault (or sewer) for draining etc. from St. Martin's Lane as far as St. Giles', so that the King's passage through those fields shall be both sweeter and more commodious."³⁶ In 1612 the vestry ordered³⁵ that the lane should be paved, but the "water of the Sewer" was still to be "carried above the ground." As late as 1625 it was reported to the vestry that "St. Martin's Lane is now full of great muckhills, all web

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

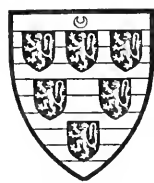
by default of the Scavengers, is at this time neere 300 loads w^{ch} upon every Rayne is brought downe before the King's Pallace."

Building on the open ground on either side of the lane was proscribed by Royal Proclamation. Some efforts were made to render this proscription effective, witness, for example, an order of the Middlesex Sessions for 18th January, 1613-14, to "John Dunne of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, yeoman, not to convert, nor at any time hereafter during his lease being twenty years to suffer to be converted, a stable by him newly erected in St. Martin's Lane in the fields, to a tenement, habitation or dwelling house"; nevertheless buildings steadily increased in number during the reigns of James I and Charles I. In 1608-9 the Earl of Salisbury bought four acres of ground (the original "Swan Close," see p. 4) on the west side of the lane, which included the whole of the frontage from the parish boundary, i.e. Newport Street, down to what is now the south-west corner of St. Martin's Lane (just north of the Westminster City Hall), and he proceeded almost immediately to build and lease houses there. The frontage to the new churchyard, on the site of the National Portrait Gallery and St. Martin's Place, was built up between 1615 and 1624 (see p. 112). At the same time the Earl of Bedford was building on the east side.

During the 17th century the lane was inhabited by a number of famous people, who lived, almost without exception, on the west side, where there were large houses with stables and coach houses annexed to them. The east side seems to have been occupied mainly by traders and artisans. Among the more notable residents may be mentioned Sir Theodore Mayerne (1613-43)^a, physician to James I, Daniel Mytens (1622-34), painter, Sir John Finett (1613-40), Master of the Ceremonies, Sir Ralph Freeman (1631-38), dramatist and Master of Requests, Abraham Vanderdoort (1630-39), keeper of the pictures of Charles I, Sir William Alexander, later Earl of Stirling (1630-35), Carew Raleigh (1636-38), son of Sir Walter, Scipio Lesquire (1623-26), Sir William St. Ravy (1640-41), and Sir John Suckling (1641), the Royalist poet. During the Commonwealth period many eminent Cromwellians lived in the lane, including Sir Philip Stapleton (1646-48), Major General Mytton (1652-55), Charles Fleetwood (1653-70), Sir John Clotworthy (1652-54), Sir William Armine (1644-51). The wife of the latter, Lady Mary, "the truly honourable, very aged, and singularly pious lady," eulogised by John Sheffield, afterwards Duke of Buckingham, continued to live there after the death of her husband until her death in 1675-76. Among the post-restoration residents may be mentioned:—Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury (1675-77), Dr. Edmund Dickinson (1675-86), physician and favourite of Charles II., Colonel Panton (1666-67), Sir Philip Warwick (1671-72), Sir Edward Hungerford (1682-85), and Sir Charles Cotterell (1675-1710).

In the late 17th and first half of the 18th century the residential part

^a The dates in brackets are the years in which the persons mentioned are shown as resident in the lane. Mayerne's tomb in the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields is illustrated on Plate 32a.

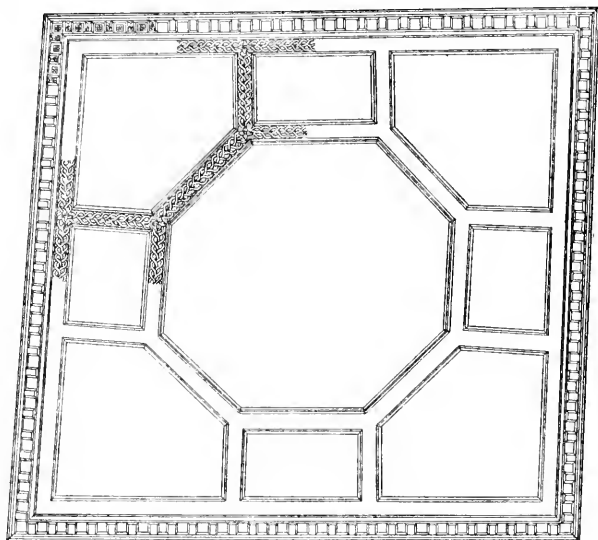


*Cecil, Earl of
Salisbury*

SLAUGHTER'S COFFEE HOUSE

of the lane seems to have become a fashionable situation for doctors and artists. Well-known members of the medical profession who lived there were Sir Edmund King, Samuel Collins, Sir George Wakeman, Sir John Colbatch, Gideon Harvey, and Dr. Misaubin, while the artists included Sir James Thornhill, Van Nost, the sculptor, Francis Hayman, Sir Joshua Reynolds, William Hogarth, Henry Fuseli, and Louis François Roubiliac.

Old Slaughter's Coffee House (Plate 102) at Nos. 74 and 75, on the west side of St. Martin's Lane was founded in 1692 by Thomas Slaughter



Panelled ceiling to first floor, No. 31 St. Martin's Lane

and became a favourite resort of artists living in the neighbourhood. It was demolished *circa* 1843 when Cranborne Street was made. New Slaughter's Coffee House was established a few doors further south at No. 82 *circa* 1760.

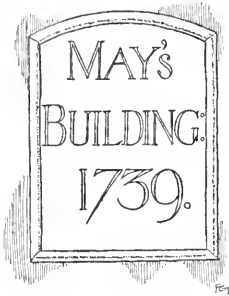
In Cecil Court, on the west side of St. Martin's Lane, the child Mozart lodged in 1764 at the house of "Mr. Couzin hare cutter."

No. 31, St. Martin's Lane.—This house is now the oldest in the lane. The exterior is in stock brickwork with stone dressings and carved panel enrichments (Plate 106*a*). The ground floor which is now a shop was formerly utilised as bank premises. The front room on the first floor has panelled walls with arched recesses, and a panelled ceiling finished with a deep modillion cornice. The panels which contain painted representations

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

of the seasons and other subjects are formed by ribs decorated with the guilloche (Plate 104). The rooms to the floor above have square panelling, and in the front room is a wood mantelpiece which has, on each side of the fire opening, a range of blue and white tiles depicting Aesop's Fables. The upper flight to the stairs is original.

The occupiers of this house up to 1800 as given by the ratebooks were: William Prosser (1636-58), John Phelps (1659-65), William Morgan (1666-91), Widow Morgan (1692-94), James Timberlake, coachmaker (1695-1723), Elizabeth Timberlake (1724-52), Richard Payne (1734-37), Charles Carne (1738-43), William Hewitt (1743-49), James Lafitte (1750-53), John Smith (1754-83), Edward Bright (1784-95) and Stafford Price (1796-).



May's Buildings.—Nos. 17-22 on the north side of May's Buildings, a court between Nos. 40 and 42, St. Martin's Lane, are the original houses built at the time of the formation of the court. They are faced with stucco, and have flush frames to the windows above the ground floor. The interiors are of no interest.

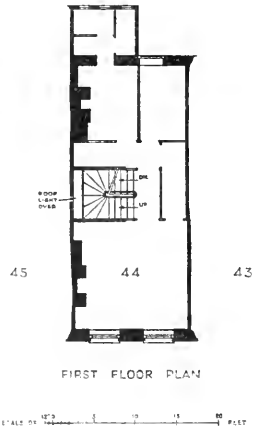
In 1904, when the Coliseum was built on the south side of May's Buildings, the south wall of No. 42, St. Martin's Lane was rebuilt further back to widen the entrance to the court, and the stone date tablet inscribed, "May's Building: 1739," was refixed on the new wall.

Thomas May (*alias* Broadmax *alias* Knight) obtained in 1738 an Act of Parliament¹⁸¹ authorising him to grant building leases of property in St. Martin's Lane and Feather's Court which had been left him by Henry May, his kinsman, by his will dated 1727. Leases were granted to Thomas Parton, bricklayer, who proceeded to erect May's Buildings. The houses on the north side were taken over at various times between 1866 and 1913 by Harrison & Sons, printers.¹⁸² Only 6 of the original houses now remain.

Nos. 42, 43 and 44, St. Martin's Lane.—

These premises consist of four floors and basement. Shop fronts have been inserted. The exteriors are in red brick. Nos. 42 and 44 have a moulded brick band at second floor level and a brick modillion cornice to the floor above. The window openings have brick dressings and segmental heads with the frames slightly recessed.

No. 43 has a more elaborate front, consisting of fluted Doric pilasters





From a photograph by J. L. Wilson in the possession of the London County Council.

MAYS BUILDINGS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, IN 1870

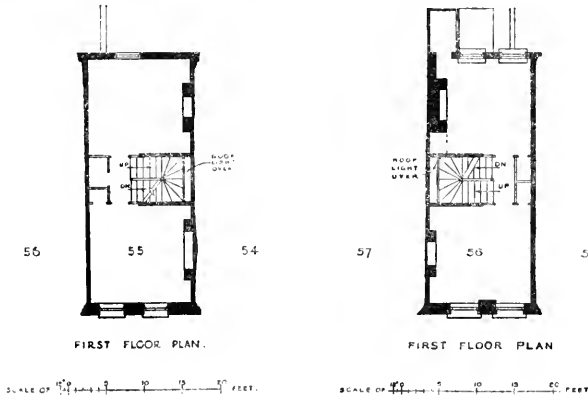
ST. MARTIN'S LANE

extending from the first floor to the top of the second floor and finished with a classical entablature, all in gauged brickwork (Plates 107*a* and *b*).

Internally, the walls generally are panelled in two heights and finished with a moulded cornice, though alterations have taken place adversely affecting the appearance of the rooms.

The upper flights to the stairs to Nos. 43 and 44 are original and comprise close moulded strings and turned balusters.

The plan of No. 44, reproduced here, is typical. The treatment showing the winders to the stair landing kept back from the wall, thereby forming a well allowing the light from the roof to reach the lower parts



of the staircase, is a feature which can be seen in several houses of this period in the neighbourhood (Plate 107*a*). As stated above, the south wall of No 42 was rebuilt in 1904.

These three houses were built in 1739 by Thomas Parton, bricklayer,¹⁸³ at the same time that May's Buildings were erected.

According to the ratebooks and other sources the residents to 1800 were—

No. 42.—John Prignan (1739-41), Henrietta Johnson (1743), Henry Dicks (1744-45), Wm. Ayrton (1746-48), George Rigg (1749-53), Wm. Simpson (1754-56), Elizabeth Simpson (1757-66), John Simpson (1767-72), Charles Conolly (1773), Barth. Conolly (1774-79), Jas. Tomlinson (1780-84), Sarah Hamilton (1785-87), R^t. Spence (1789-90), Jno. Gittos, oil and Italian Warehouse (1790-).

No. 43.—Anthony Call (1740-42), John Clark (1743), Richard Thomson (1744-45), Catherine Cunningham (1746), Wm. Palmer (1746-55), Jas. Nunn (1756-57), Lewis Topp (1758-59), Jos. Treble (1760-).

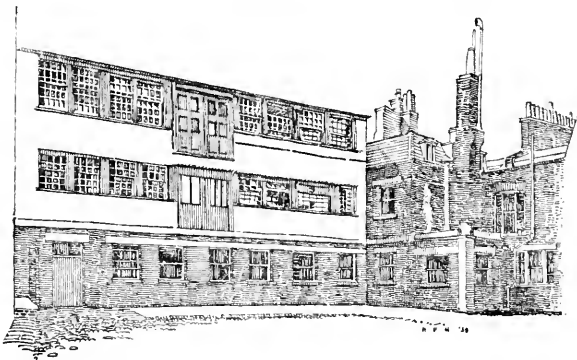
No. 44.—Williams (1742), Catherine Laroune (1743-58), Dan^l. Payan, jeweller, (1759-97), Hugh Russell (1798-).

Nos. 45, 46 and 47, *St. Martin's Lane*.—These houses date from the early 19th century, and have been much altered internally. The continuous treatment of the shop front is an interesting feature.

THOMAS CHIPPENDALE

moulded cornice in wood. The upper floors are reached from a central staircase between the front and back rooms, which extend to the full depth of the site. The stairs have turned balusters and close moulded strings with square newel posts, while the balustrading to the back of the half landings is kept back from the wall, forming a small well on each floor similar to that in No. 44 already described. The back windows of the premises have flush frames and appear to be contemporary with the building.

Goodwin's Court first appears in the ratebooks in 1690, replacing Fishers Alley which had occupied a similar position in preceding years, and



No. 67, St. Martin's Lane

it seems probable that the houses in the court and those on either side of it, i.e. the present Nos. 55 and 56, St. Martin's Lane, were erected in that year.

The occupants of Nos. 55 and 56 as given by the ratebooks to 1800 were—

No. 55—Robert Lewin (1690-93), John Rutt (1694-1702), Paul Misnier (1703-16), Stephen Alion (1717-23), Isaac Reed (1724-25), Widow Reed (1726), Thomas Palsgrave (1727-39), Wm. Bradbury (1740-41), Wm. Parkin (1742-59), John Bouttats (1760-66), John Lassell (1767-78), Richard Kilsby (1779-86), and James Buer (1787-).

No. 56—Daniel Baxter, apothecary (1690-1714), Wm. Baxter (1715-20), James Bouden (1772-13), Richard Kilsby (1774-95), Jane Kilsby (1796), Thos. Phillips (1799-).

Nos. 60 and 61, St. Martin's Lane.—Rebuilt during last century.

These two houses with a stable yard and other premises at the rear were leased¹⁸⁵ by James, Earl of Salisbury, to Robert Burges, bricklayer, in July, 1753, and sub-let by the latter to Thomas Chippendale and his partner, James Rennie, in August, 1754.¹⁸⁶ Chippendale's lease was operative from December, 1753, and it is probable that he carried out extensive alterations to the premises to fit them for the business of cabinet making. The elder Chippendale died in 1779, and was buried in the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields; his son, also Thomas Chippendale, carried on the business in St. Martin's Lane, though with several changes of partnership, until 1813. The plan reproduced on the opposite page from the records of the Sun Insurance Office shows the allocation of the premises in 1803.

No. 62.—The first and ground floors of the premises have been

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

redecorated and no traces remain of the early wall treatment. The top flight of stairs has close strings with turned balusters of mid-18th century date. The windows at the back have flush frames.

This house was, with Nos. 60 and 61, leased by James, Earl of Salisbury, to Robert Burges, bricklayer, on 6th July, 1753, and was probably built by Burges. The occupants given in the ratebooks from 1753 to 1800 are: Robert Burges (1753-77), George Graham (1778-85), John Le Mesurier (1786-87), Matt. Kerr (1788-92), Thomas Chippendale (1793-1813).

Thomas Chippendale, the younger, who succeeded to his father's cabinet-making business in 1779, took over No. 62 in 1793, and on the 1803 plan inset on p. 120, No. 62 is marked as "Mr. Chippendale's dwelling house." Chippendale removed to the Haymarket, in 1813.

No. 63 probably dates from the early 19th century.

No. 67.—This building is sited in a courtyard off the east side of St. Martin's Lane, behind No. 63, and is three-storeyed, of brick and timber construction. The ground floor has been adapted and remodelled as offices. The walls are of brick of modern work. The two upper floors appear to retain their original framing and fenestrations, and are now used as studios and workshops, by a firm of stage designers. They are timber framed, plastered on the exterior, with the roof tiled.

According to a note in the ratebook these premises were "burnt out" in 1788. They were occupied in 1789-93 by Anne Tapp, who was succeeded by Francis Tapp (1794-1803), John Vernon (1804) and Alexander Copland (1805-13). The latter is described as a "builder" in Holden's Trade Directory for 1805-07.

CHAPTER 19
NEW STREET

New Street is a narrow, sloping street leading on a slight rise from St. Martin's Lane to King Street, Covent Garden. It was "new" in 1644, having been built up by the 1st Duke of Bedford on the site of "Castle and Sunne Alley," but no houses of that date now survive. Most of the houses appear to have been occupied by artisans and small traders from the time of their erection. One house at the east end of the south side, on the site of the present No. 14, was considerably larger than the others and was occupied from 1658 to 1663 by the Countess of Chesterfield and from 1664 to 1667 by Lady Stanhope. The south side still retains some houses which appear to date from the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century. They consist of basements and four storeys, the ground floor being converted into shops. The fronts are in brick with plain horizontal bands at the second and third floor levels, but the parapet wall generally has been re-built and any traces of a cornice have been destroyed. The roofs are tiled and hipped while the windows have flush frames (plate 109).

No. 4.—The interior has undergone some alteration and the walls have been stripped of their panelling, though the deep moulded wood cornice remains to the chief rooms. The upper flights of the staircase are original and consist of moulded close strings with square newel posts and turned balusters of a bold repeat design, reminiscent of the stone balustrading of the period. The lower flights have similar strings but turned balusters of a later date. The construction of the top floor has some heavy beams and there are stout oak posts with iron riders for a heavy door which are still in position.

John Webb appears, from the ratebook entries, to have been the first occupant of this house, but his name occurs spasmodically in the ratebooks from 1660 to 1711 in slightly different positions and it seems probable that the present house was erected during the later years of his tenancy. Subsequent residents as given by the ratebooks to 1800 were: Widow Webb (1712-16), John Tucker (1717-32), Mary Tucker (1733-34), John Vere (1735-38), Richard Lovett (1740-43), John Giles (1743-45), Wm. Billings (1746-47), Rich. Jolley (1748-49), Jas. Dillon (1750-51), Peter Slater (1752), Rich. Davison (1752-56), Hannah Williams (1757), Joseph Heriot (1758-61), Jacob Boursot (1762-64), George Thompson (1765-66), Israel Coulthard (1767), Jacob Coulthard (1768-71), James Coulthard (1772), Mary Coulthard (1773-75), John Brown (1776-80), — Jones (1781-82), Matt. Bilger (1783—).

No. 5.—These premises have their fronts stuccoed and the top floor has a series of casements with the sashes opening inwards (Plate 109*a*). There are some interesting ledged and battened doors and round the fireplace in the first floor front room is a carved architrave moulding. The stairs have a panelled dado and moulded close strings with turned balusters of a light design. Some of the rooms still retain their panelling.

The occupants of this house can be traced back in the ratebooks to a Francis Fulbrooke who is entered in the appropriate position from 1666 to 1700. It is possible that the house was built during his tenancy. Later occupants of the house to 1800 as given by the ratebooks were: Wm. Ordway (1701-03), Rich. Raynes (1703-04), Douse Quant (1705-09), John Cole^a (1710-11),

^a John Cole is entered in the 1711 ratebook as a "scowerer."



Russell, Duke of
Bedford

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

William Haly (1712-21), Peter Joyous (1722-25), Paul Clauden (1726-27), Tho. Faulkener (1728-42), Jacob Boursot (1743-67), — Bourne (1768-83), Geo. Downing (1783—).

No. 9.—The main feature of interest is the staircase which continues from the ground to the top floor with a balustrading of spiral balusters, close moulded strings and square newels with shaped pendants. The walls have a panelled dado.

The house appears to date from the late seventeenth century and, since it cannot be traced in the ratebooks before 1683, that is probably the date of its erection.

List of Residents. Edm. Godwin (1683-89), Henry Lukin (1690-97), John Knowles (1698-99), Edm. Godwin (1699-1700), Edm. Meadows (1701), James Brisac (1702-05), Tho. Davies (1706-07), Jas. Swaine^a (1708-14), Tho. West (1715-25), Jarvis Marten (1726-65), James Eves (1766-69), Widow Ann Eves (1771-73), — Flemings (1774-77), Edw. Bourne (1778-79), Chas. Presbury (1780—).

No. 13.—The original stair balusters have been removed, but the moulded close strings and square newels appear to be original. Some of the rooms still retain their panelling and the stairs have a panelled dado.

The date of the erection of this house has not been ascertained. The occupants from 1698 to 1800 as given by the ratebooks were: John Nayland (1698-1709), Thos. Arton (1710), Matt. Jenkinson^b (1711-29), Chas. Carleton (1730), Wm. Wallis (1731-32), Chas. Carleton (1733-52), Zachariah Carleton (1753-73), Thos. Stiff (1774—).

^a The 1711 ratebook states that James Swaine was a dyer by trade.

^b Matt. Jenkinson is entered in the 1711 ratebook as a "taylor."

CHAPTER 20

LONG ACRE

The formation of the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, in 1645 left a long strip of ground between the northern boundary of that parish and Castle Street, Long Acre, the northern boundary of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields; through this strip runs the street called Long Acre. The street takes its name from a field known as Long Acre, which consisted originally of 7 acres and was purchased¹⁵⁸ by Henry VIII, together with Covent Garden adjoining it on the south, from the Abbey of Westminster. It was then held on lease by William Browne. In July, 1547, Long Acre and Covent Garden were granted²⁶ to Edward, Duke of Somerset, the Protector, who, four years later, in December, 1551, was sentenced to death in Westminster Hall. We are told that the people "supposing he had been clerely quitt, when they see the axe of the Tower put downe, made such a shryke and castinge up of caps, that it was heard into the Long Acre beyonde Charinge Crosse."¹⁸⁷

In May, 1552, John, Earl of Bedford, obtained a grant "of the land called le Covent Garden; and the 7 ac. land and pasture called Long Acre abutting on St. Martin's Lane on the west, on Foscue [Drury] Lane on the East, on the Strand on the south, and upon the land called Elmfield pertaining to the Mercers' Company on the north, to hold as of the Manor of East Greenwich."²⁶ Bedford's descendants retained possession of this property almost down to the present day.

Elmfield, to the north of Long Acre, was not bought by Henry VIII, but remained in the possession of the Mercers' Company. In 1614 the Mercers granted a 30 years' lease of it to Thomas, Earl of Exeter, who in the following year sold his lease to Sir William Slingsby. The street called Long Acre was laid out at about this time by Slingsby and the Earl of Bedford, the line of the street following approximately the line of the common boundary of their properties. Thenceforth the term Long Acre was frequently applied to the ground on both sides of the street, and in 1650 when the Mercers' ground was surveyed it was referred to as "Elme Close alias Long Acre," and a certain Captain Disher tried to prove that it was part of the property purchased by Henry VIII.¹⁸⁸

From 1616 onward there were frequent complaints about buildings in Long Acre erected "contrary to the King's Proclamation." In 1630 Francis, Earl of Bedford and Sir Henry Cary (then tenant of Elmfield) replied to a letter ordering them "to cleanse and make passable the way called Long Acre" that their predecessors had granted long leases of their lands adjoining the street "in hope to procure fair and spacious buildings to be there erected," and that if the King would give them leave to build they would "pave and keep it as well as any other street in London."³⁸

Part of Elmfield was granted by Slingsby to the Churchwardens of St. Clement Danes for use as a laystall. In 1636 this laystall was condemned by the Justices of the Peace for Westminster as a "nuisance," but the



Mercers' Company

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

Churchwardens successfully appealed against this decision by stating that the houses in the neighbourhood had been built since the formation of the laystall and "the building of houses there is a greater nuisance and inconvenience to the public than the placing of the laystall can be."³⁶ Nevertheless by various shifts and expedients building went on. In December, 1637, William Portington, Lieutenant of the Horse for Middlesex, appealed against an order of the Commissioners for Buildings for the demolition of his shed fronting Long Acre. Portington argued that his building was not "a shed" which he defined as "a leaning to something to bear up the roof" whereas "this roof bears itself and at its first erecting as a tenement it was built for one."³⁶ In the same year another petitioner, Thomas Cooke, stated that Long Acre was "almost wholly built."³⁶ The Parliamentary Survey¹⁸⁸ shows that the street was fairly well lined with small houses and shops in 1650. Mercer Street and Cross Lane were also built up, the latter being on the site of what is now Neal Street (formerly King Street). Feather Alley, Knockle Alley and Dirty Lane or Street were also mentioned as turnings out of the north side of Long Acre.

Among the early residents may be mentioned Oliver Cromwell (1637-43), Nicholas Stone, sculptor (1615-45), John Parkinson, botanist (1626-45), and Sir John Temple (1645). John Taylor, the "water-poet," took the Crown Inn in Hanover Court after the fall of Oxford in 1645. Scipio Lesquire, who owned much property in the parish, and after whom Lesquire Street (later Chandos Street) was named, also lived in Long Acre (1627-59), as did Major-General Skippon (1645-49), the Earl of Peterborough (1665-74), John Dryden (1668-86), Lady Mary St. John, mother of Viscount Bolingbroke (1655-92), and Adrian Vandiest, Dutch landscape painter (1698-1704). Thomas Stothard, artist, was born at the Black Horse Inn in 1755.

On the 1875 Ordnance Survey several "coach manufactories" are shown on the north side of the street, and leases of the Mercers' Company show that the connection of this trade with the locality dates back to the late 17th century.

Nos. 16-20.—These premises, which appear to have been built *circa* 1690, have plain brick fronts of two storeys over shops and with attics (Plate 110). A plain projecting band denotes the second floor level while the windows have their frames flush with the wall face. The shops are of later date. In No. 19 the upper flights of the staircase are original and have spiral balusters, square newel posts and close moulded strings, but the lower flight and the side entrance have been altered. Some of the rooms still retain bolection moulded panelling in two heights with a deep wooden cornice. On the first floor is a mantelpiece with plain stone jambs and a keyed flat arched lintel.

Condition.—Fair.

List of Occupants to 1800.^a No. 16—Edward (Edmond) Vials (1690-1717), Amos Vials (1718-42), Vials Widow (1743), Jas. Cope (1744-47), James Rigby (1747-49), Jeremiah

^a From the ratebooks.

LONG ACRE

Wills (1749-52), Sunbank Giles (1753-79), John Randall (1780-85), Thos. Cox (1786-89), Barbor and Harvey (1790-97), Jas. Scoles (1797-).

No. 17.—Isaac DeLoone (1690-92), Samuel Watson (1693-1712), Wm. Castelee (1713-14), John Bird (1715-23), Edward Middlebrook (1724-25), Joseph Mason (1726), Edward Mason (1727), Thos. Cotterell (1728-50), George Hall (1751-52), John Bedford (1752-57), John Hurst (1758-61), Sarah Hurst (1762), John Reynolds (1762-67), Joseph Carter (1768), Henry Edgcomb (1769-71), Thomas Faucit (1772-73), Thomas Moyston (1774-76), Thomas Wood (1777-78), Evan Powell (1779-80), John Crookham or Cookham (1781-88), Tho. Wooden (1789-91), Tempest Holt (1791-93), Jno. Crockham (1794-96), Hannah Crockham (1797), John Mansfield (1798), Evan Jones (1799-).

No. 18.—John Perismore (1690-1703), Owen Davis (1704-18), Lewis Gyatt (1710-21), James Hurst (1722-25), Samuel Hurst (1726-32), Samuell Steele (1733), Christopher White (1734-55), Henry Todd (1755-67), — Hill (1768), Thos. Dawson (1769-79), John Whitaker (1780-81), Geo. Salt (1782-).

No. 19.—Thos. Burton (1690-1704), Jonathan Farren (1705-16), Wm. West (1717-20), Rich. Messenger (1721-22), John Chiselston (1723-30), Samuel Davison (1731-33), Bartholomew Kilpin (1734-41), Peter Planck (1742-70), Miss Planck (1771-73), Peter Planck & Co. (1774-96), Renigall Briand (1797-98), — Planck (1799-).

No. 20.—Jas. English (1686-96), Edw. Luttrell (1698-99), Charles Pennycock (1700), Augustine Ingeno (1701), Alexander Bracket (1702-03), Richard Yates (1704-27), Yates Widow (1728-30), Thomas Turner (1731), Ric. Hubbard (1731-40), John Gibson (1742-45), Savile (Samuel) Samber (1747-53) (1754-1800 occupied with No. 19).

Conduit Court between Nos. 17 and 18, appears to have taken its name from Leonard Conduit who is rated there in 1689-90. It is described by Strype as "indifferent broad with a free-stone pavement, and passage to Hart Street; a court indifferently well built and inhabited."

No. 17, Long Acre, the Bird in Hand, has been so called for well over 200 years.

Langley Court, a narrow thoroughfare leading out of Long Acre on the southern side between Nos. 34 and 35, has some interesting bay windows. It was known until 1846 as *Leg Alley*, probably from the house at the corner which in the 18th century had the sign of the Golden Leg. The south side of the court appears to have been erected *circa* 1759-61, probably by Thomas Prior of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, bricklayer.

No. 53, *Long Acre*.—This house appears to date from the middle of the 18th century but the interior has been entirely altered.

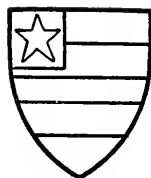
List of Residents to 1800: Timothy Raikes (1730-32), Ignatius Couran (1734-35), Mary Hancock (1736-40), John Shelton or Sheinton (1741-60), Edward Brain (1761), John Plunkett (1762), Jas. Rowles (1765-75), Henry Frost (1776), John Barber (1777-80), John Windeatt (1781-82), Richard Mortimer (1783-85), Richard Norris (1786), Jas. Carter (1787-92), Harriet Pearce (1793-).

APPENDIX A

VICARS OF ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS^a

Date of Appointment	Name	Date of Appointment	Name
[c. Henry II-		1572-3	William Wells
Henry III]	William Capellanus	1574	Thomas Langhorne
[1300]	Aleyn ¹⁸⁹	1574-5	William Ireland
[1311]	Thomas de Elmstowe ¹⁹⁰	1577	Christopher Hayward
[1352]	John de Kerseye	1588	William Fisher
[1357]	John De Barshame ²⁶	1591	Thomas Knight
[1363]	Thos. Skyn de West Bargham	1602	Thos. Mountford
1363	John Attewater	1632-3	William Bray*
1383	William Foucher, <i>alias</i> Foger	1641-2	John Wincopp
1384	John Jakes	1643	Thos. Strickland
[1390]	Simon Lambel	1644	Daniel Cawdrey*
1390-1	John Wymbleton	1648 ³	Gabriel Sangar*
1393	Nicholas Sprotte	1661	Nich. Hardy
1393	John Larke	1670	Thos. Lamplugh*
1393-4	John Martyn	1676	Wm. Lloyd*
1400	John Loudham	1680	Thomas Tenison*
[1406]	John Stokes	1692	Wm. Lancaster*
[1420]	John Staynton	1693	Nicholas Gouge
[1425-6]	Ralph Webbe	1694	Wm. Lancaster*
1430	Thomas Laurence	1716-7	Thomas Green*
1433-4	Dionysius Kyrban	1723-4	Zachariah Pearce*
1434	Richard Jankyn	1756	Erasmus Saunders*
[1456]	Richard Valens	1776	Anthony Hamilton
[1487]	Robert Everard	1812	Joseph Holden Pott*
1515-6	William Sore	1824	George Richards*
1517	Peter Whalley	1834	Sir Hen. Robert Dukinfield
1521-2	Simon Michel	1848	Henry Mackenzie
1521-2	William Skinner	1855	Wm. Gilson Humphrey
[1539]	Edmund Watson	1886	John Fenwick Kitto
1539	Robert Beste	1903	Leonard Edmund Shelford
1554	Thos Wells	1914	Hugh Richard Laurie Sheppard
[1572]	Robert Beste	1927	Wm. Patrick Glyn McCormick

^a Except where another reference is given both names and dates have been taken from the Rev. George Hennessy's *Novum Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense*. When the exact date of appointment is unknown the earliest date in which the name occurs in connection with the benefice is given in square brackets. Names of vicars marked with an asterisk have a notice in the *Dict. Nat. Biog.*



*Lancaster of
Stockbridge*



Pearce

REFERENCES

1. Private Act 23 Hy. VIII c. 33.
2. P.R.O., Ancient Deed B5868.
3. P.R.O., L.R. 1/41 fo. 193d.
4. *Ibid.*, 57 fo. 134.
5. P.R.O., C 66/2313/5.
6. P.R.O., C 54/2555/32.
7. *Ibid.*, 2637/6.
8. *Ibid.*, 2849/29.
9. P.R.O., L.R. 1/43 fo. 62.
10. P.R.O., E 178/1397.
11. P.R.O., L.R. 1/42 fo. 313.
12. P.R.O., C 66/1225.
13. P.R.O., L.R. 1/43 fo. 97.
14. P.R.O., C 54/1365.
15. *Ibid.*, 3018.
16. P.R.O., E 321/14/4.
17. Hatfield MSS.
18. P.R.O., L.R. 1/39.
19. P.C.C., 9 Mellershe.
20. P.R.O., C.P. 25(2) 171 Mich. 13-14 Eliz.
21. P.C.C., 36 Pickering.
22. P.R.O., C.P. 25(2) 173 Trin. 41 Eliz.
23. P.R.O., C 142/266/83.
24. P.R.O., C 3/11/76.
25. Brayley and Britton, *Westminster Palace* and P.R.O. Various Accounts E 101/467/6,7 etc.
26. *Cal. of Pat. Rolls*.
27. P.R.O., C 47/4/4.
28. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*
29. B.M. Add. MS. 25459, p. 206.
30. *Cal. L. and P. Hy. VIII*.
31. Westminster Manor Accounts, P.R.O., E 36/251.
32. Stow, *Survey of London*, ed. Kingsford.
33. P.R.O., E 351/3326 "dyverse charges done upon the newe buyldings at the mewse."
34. P.R.O., E 101/474/25. "Charges done for and at the muse, 1559."
35. St. Martin-in-the-Fields Vestry Minutes.
36. *Cal. of S.P. Dom.*
37. Westminster Library Collection of Prints.
38. *The City Remembrancia. Analytical Index*.
39. *Pepys' Diary*.
40. *Wren Society Trans.* XII.
41. Ralph, *A critical Review of the Public Buildings*, 1734.
42. Noorthouck, *History of London*.
43. Entry Books of H.M. Commissioners of Woods and Forests, preserved in the Crown Lands Office.
44. *Letters of Horace Walpole*, ed. Toynbee.
45. Cal. of Westminster Abbey Reg. I, fo. 64b.
46. P.R.O., E 318/73 (Partic. for Grant) 37 Hy. VIII, Middx.
47. P.R.O., C 3/44/76.
48. P.R.O., L.R. 1/43 fo. 110.
49. *Ibid.*, 42 fo. 534.
50. *Ibid.*, 55 fo. 141.
51. John Taylor, *The Carriers Cosmographie*.
52. Middx. Reg. 1729/111/209.
53. *Ibid.*, 1749/11/687.
54. *Survey of London*, XVIII.
55. *Report of the Commissioners on Charities*, 1837. Report 32, Part 6.
56. Bethlem Hospital Muniments.
57. P.R.O., L.R. 1/270, fo. 175.
58. P.R.O., C 66/1046.
59. *Ibid.*, 1759/9.
60. P.R.O., C 54/3332/3.
61. Middx. Reg. 1710/11/84.
62. *Ibid.*, 1731/11/14.
63. P.R.O., L.R. 1/271.
64. P.R.O., C 54/3469/14.
65. *Annual Register*.
66. Act 7 Geo. IV c. 77.
67. John Summerson, *John Nash*.
68. *Minutes of Evidence of the Select Committee on Trafalgar Square*, 1840.
69. Information supplied by H.M. Office of Works.
70. Westminster Abbey Muniments, Domesday Book.
71. *Ibid.*, Deeds 17141-2.
72. P.R.O., Star Chamber 8/101/9.
73. John Everard, D.D., *Gospel Treasury Opened*, 1659.
74. P.C.C., 537 Pell.
75. Hatton, *A New View of London*.
76. Act 6 Geo. II c. 62.
77. Account book now kept in the church vestry.
78. R. B. Wood, *Sacrilege at St. Martin's*, in *St. Martin's Review*, June, 1938.
79. P.R.O., Court of Requests 2/124/26.
80. P.R.O., C 54/4524/29 and 30.
81. Act 13 and 14 Chas. II, c. 6.
82. Middx. Reg. 1737, IV, 595, etc.
83. W. Hunter, *Charing Cross Hospital*, 1914.
84. B. M. Egerton MSS. 2221.
85. Hentzner, *Journey into England*, 1598.
86. *Middx. Sessions Rolls* 11, p. 68.
87. P.R.O., E 351/3215.
88. P.R.O., S.P. 14/53.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE

89. P.R.O., L.R. 1/44.
 90. P.R.O., Star Chamber Proc. 8/176/9.
 91. P.R.O., C 66/2567/4.
 92. *Letters and Dispatches of Thomas, Earl of Strafford*, ed. W. Knowles.
 93. P.R.O., C 66/2964/15.
 94. P.R.O., T 1/LXXXVI/75.
 95. P.R.O., L.R. 1/61, fol 330.
 96. P.R.O., T 54/26, p. 47.
 97. Middx. Reg. 1723, II, 120.
 98. *Cal. of Treas. Books*.
 99. P.R.O., L.S. 13/173, p. 121.
 100. Middx. Reg. 1752, II, 148.
 101. *Ibid.*, 1753, III, 224, etc.
 102. *Read's Weekly Journal*, 25th Sept., 1731.
 103. P.R.O., L.R. 1/64.
 104. Middx. Reg. 1713, VI, 183.
 105. Deeds in the possession of the London County Council.
 106. *Survey of London*, XIV.
 107. Malcolm, *Londinium Redivivum*, IV.
 108. P.R.O., T 29/32.
 109. Middx. Reg. 1757, III, 42.
 110. *Ibid.*, 1780, IV, 192.
 111. *Mercurius Politicus Redivivus*. B.M. Add. MSS. 10, 116.
 112. P.R.O., Rentals and Surveys 11/42.
 113. P.R.O. L.C. 5/134.
 114. *Cal. of Treas. Books and Papers*.
 115. P.R.O., C 82/2374.
 116. P.R.O., Works 5/25-32.
 117. Luttrell, *Brief Relation* . . .
 118. P.R.O., L.R. 1/64, fo. 111-2.
 119. *Letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montague*, ed. Thomas.
 120. P.R.O. T 55/2.
 121. *London Evening Post*, Dec. 1732.
 122. J. Fielding, *Description of the Cities of London and Westminster*, 1776.
 123. *The Farington Diary*.
 124. *Sixth Report of H.M. Commissioners of Woods and Forests*.
 125. W. H. Pyne, *The History of Carlton House*.
 126. Blanchard Jerrold, *Napoleon III*, II, pp. 86-7.
 127. *Gent. Mag.*
 128. Beckles Willson, *American Ambassadors to England*.
 129. Frances, Baroness Bunsen, *A Memoir of Baron Bunsen*.
 130. Bulwer Lytton, *Life of Lord Palmerston*, III.
 131. *Cambridge History of Foreign Policy*, III.
 132. *Heading for the Abyss*, Prince Lichnowsky.
 133. Lord Morley, *Life of Gladstone*, 11
 134. P.C.C., 10 Fetiplace.
 135. *London and Middlesex Fines*.
 136. P.R.O., E 357/3224.
 137. P.R.O., Parl. Survey E 317 Middx. 86.
 138. P.R.O., L.R. 1/62.
 139. *Hist. MSS. Com.*, MSS. of S. H. Le Fleming, p. 74.
 140. P.R.O., L.R. 1/63.
 141. Middx. Reg. 1741, I, 288.
 142. *Report from the Select Committee on Crown Leases*.
 143. J. Elmes, *Metropolitan Improvements*.
 144. P.R.O., P.C. 2/55, p. 365.
 145. Act 14 Chas. II, c. 2.
 146. P.R.O., S.P. 29/71, No. 52.
 147. P.R.O., C 66/3304/14.
 148. Act 8 & 9 Wm. III, c. 17.
 149. Minutes of Commissioners for the Haymarket. At the Middlesex Guildhall.
 150. Act 2 Wm. & Mary, c. 2.
 151. Minutes of the Westminster Commissioners of Sewers. In the possession of the London County Council.
 152. Middx. Reg., 1741, II, 269.
 153. E. W. Brayley, *London Theatres*, 1826.
 154. Middx. Reg. 1729, VI, 379.
 155. Contemporary Pamphlet.
 156. Appendix to *Fourth Report H.M. Woods and Forests*.
 157. P.R.O., E 317 Parl. Survey, Middx., 38.
 158. P.R.O., S.C. 12/3/13.
 159. P.R.O., E 315/219.
 160. B.M. Harl. Ch. 77, fo. 44.
 161. P.R.O., C.P. 25(2) Middx. 171 East. 5 Eliz.
 162. P.R.O., Exch. Spec. Com. 2973.
 163. P.R.O., C.P. 25(2) 324 East. 17 Jas. I.
 164. *Ibid.*, 457 Hil. 13 Chas. I.
 165. P.R.O., C 66/2567/4.
 166. C. L. Kingsford, *Piccadilly, Leicester Square, and Soho*.
 167. P.R.O., E 317 Middx., 73.
 168. P.R.O., C 54/4383/32.
 169. James Elmes, *Life of Sir Christopher Wren*.
 170. P.R.O., C 54/4168/26.
 171. *Ibid.*, 4317/24.
 172. Middx. Reg. 1712, IV, 55, etc.
 173. Allardyce Nicoll, *18th Century Drama, 1700-1750*.
 174. Middx. Reg. 1790, II, 63.
 175. R. W. Frere, *History of Orange Street Chapel*.
 176. P.R.O., C 66/1711.
 177. *Ibid.*, 2632 and Vestry Minutes.

REFERENCES

178. Middx. Reg. 1711, IV, 85.
179. Act 12 Geo. III, c. 35.
180. Strand Union Board Minutes, 1871.
181. Private Act 2 Geo. II, c. 9.
182. *The House of Harrison*.
183. Middx. Reg. 1738, III, 129; 1741, I, 117, etc.
184. Sir Hugh Platt, *The Garden of Eden*, Part II, 1659 (from a MS. written c. 1600).
185. Middx. Reg. 1754, I, 356.
186. *Ibid.*, 1754, III, 172.
187. Wriothesley's *Chronicle*, Camden Society.
188. P.R.O., E 317, Middx. 81.
189. P.R.O., S.C. 8/313.
190. Westminster Abbey Muniments, 28794.

INDEX

	Page		Page
Abercromby, J. - - - - -	81, 84	Attewater, John - - - - -	128
Abingdon Abbey - - - - -	2, 3	Aubery, Edward - - - - -	13
Acton, Anthony - - - - -	87	Auditors of Land Revenue - - - - -	61
Adams, G. G. - - - - -	18	Austin, Mary - - - - -	39
Adams, William - - - - -	105	Awdeley, Hugh - - - - -	3 n.
Addington, Henry, Lord Sidmouth - - - - -	61	Ayres, Sarah, Ann and James - - - - -	40
Adelaide Street - - - - -	56, plates 36 <i>a</i> , 37 <i>a</i>	Ayrton, Wm. - - - - -	119
Adlard, Charles - - - - -	44	Bacon, Andries - - - - -	46
Admiralty, The - - - - -	18 n., 60, 62, 63, 65	Bacon, Francis and Edward - - - - -	31
Admiralty Arch - - - - -	63	Bacon, Thomas and James - - - - -	10
Agar Street - - - - -	56	Bagutti, Signor - - - - -	26
"Agas" map view - - - - -	19, 58, 115	Baily, Edward Hodges - - - - -	18
Albemarle, Duke of - - - - -	9	Baker, James - - - - -	106
Alexander, James - - - - -	83, 84	Baker, John - - - - -	106
Alexander, Lord - - - - -	84	Baker, Mary, afterwards Oxenden - - - - -	101
Alexander, Robert - - - - -	84	Baker, Robert - - - - -	101, 106
Alexander, Sir William, afterwards Earl of Stirling - - - - -	116	Baker, Samuel - - - - -	106
Aleyn (vicar of St. Martin's) - - - - -	128	Baker, William - - - - -	11
Alford, Viscount - - - - -	79	Balfour, Arthur James - - - - -	80, 81
Alion, Stephen - - - - -	121	Balfour, John - - - - -	86
American Embassy, German Division - - - - -	84	Balfour, Lieut.-Gen. Robert - - - - -	86
Amick, John - - - - -	98	Barber, Catherine - - - - -	98
Ancaster, Peregrine, 3rd Duke of - - - - -	86	Barber, John - - - - -	127
Andrews, Richard - - - - -	105	Barbon, Nicholas - - - - -	56
Angell, Thomas - - - - -	49	Barbor and Harvey - - - - -	127
Angell, William - - - - -	89	Baring, Henry - - - - -	81
Angerstein, John Julius - - - - -	15	Barnes, Susanna and Robert - - - - -	50
Anglo-German Club - - - - -	81	Barracks, old, at Charing Cross - - - - -	Plate 3 <i>a</i>
Anne of Bohemia - - - - -	7	Barry, Charles - - - - -	16
Antrobus, Edmund and Ann - - - - -	52	Barry, Mary - - - - -	46
Arblay, Madame D' (<i>née</i> Burney) - - - - -	108	Barshame, John de - - - - -	128
Arbutnot, Chas. - - - - -	80	Bate, Rev. Charles - - - - -	43
Ardilaun, Arthur, 1st Baron - - - - -	85, 86	Bath, Marquess of - - - - -	83
Arlington, Henry, Earl of - - - - -	60	Baxter, Daniel and Wm. - - - - -	121
Arlington House - - - - -	60	Baxter, Richard - - - - -	102
Armine, Lady Mary - - - - -	116	Baynard's Castle - - - - -	7
Armine, Sir William - - - - -	116	Baythorn, Martha, Edward, Mary, John and Lucy - - - - -	48
Armistead, Mr. Richard - - - - -	34	Bear Street - - - - -	5
Artari, Signor - - - - -	26	Bearsted, Viscount - - - - -	79
Artists, Society of - - - - -	67	Beatty, Lord - - - - -	17
Arton, Thos - - - - -	124	Beaumont, William, Viscount - - - - -	2
Arundel and Surrey, Earl of, 14th Duke of Norfolk - - - - -	85	Beaumont's Land - - - - -	2, 3
Arundell, George, Joseph, Mary and Richard - - - - -	39	Beckett, Sarah - - - - -	105
Arundel Place - - - - -	96	Bedford, Francis, Earl of - - - - -	116, 125
Ashton, William - - - - -	5, 112	Bedford, John - - - - -	127
Athenæum Club - - - - -	15, 81	Bedford, John, Duke of - - - - -	7
		Bedford, John, Earl of - - - - -	125

	Page		Page
Bedford, Duke of	123	Braham, John	82
Bedfordbury	120	Brain, Edward	127
Behnes, W.	17	Brandenburg, Count	84
Belcher, Mr.	11	Bray, William	128
Bell, Sarah Ann	33	Braybrooke, Richard, 2nd Lord	86
Bennett, Sir Henry, Earl of Arlington	59	Breckenridge, Alen and Frances	45
Bentinck, Miss	86	Briand, Renigall	127
Bentley, Thos.	105	Bridall, Walter	12, 13
Beresford, Lord William de la Poer	83	Bridgeman, William	27
Berkehead, John and Henry	37	Bright, Edward	118
Berkeley House	66, 70	Bright, Thomas	105
	<i>frontispiece, plate 49a</i>	Brightman, William	3 n.
Berkeley, James, 3rd Earl of	66	Brisac, James	124
Berkeley, 4th, 5th and 6th Earls of	66	Broadmax (<i>alias</i> May <i>alias</i> Knight), Thomas	118
Bernstorff, Count	84	Brooke, Elizabeth and Henry Vaughan	36
Bernstorff, Count Albrecht	84	Brooke, George, Lord	81, 82
Best, Henry	3	Broome, Charlotte Ann and Ralph	33
Best, John	5 n.	Broune, Henry	113
Best, Robert	5 n.	Brown, John	123
Beste, Robert	128	Brown, Lucy and Christopher	50
Bethlem Hospital	10-13	Brown, Sarah, Isaac, George and Louisa	40
Bettesworth, Peter	32	Browne, John	58 n.
Bevington, Messrs.	28	Browne, William	125
Bieberstein, Baron Adolf Marschall von	84, 85	Brownlow, Adelbert, 3rd Earl	83
Bigg, Huntley	106	Brownlow, Earl	84
Bilger, Matt.	123	Brownlow, 1st Earl	79
Billings, Wm.	123	Bruce, C. Dashwood	84
Bilson, Edith	32, plate 28a	Brudenell, James, Lord	87
Bird, John	127	Brunswick, Princess of	73
Bird in Hand, The	127	Brushfield, Thomas and Elizabeth	39
Birrell, James	105	Buccleuch, Ann, Duchess of	110
Bish, Thomas	12, 14	Buck, Olave	11, 12
Black Horse Inn	126	Buckingham House	74
Blackman, John Lucie	34	Buckingham, John, Duke of	116
Bliburgh, Isaac	98	Buckingham Palace	60, 75, 76 n.
Blomfield, Mary and Samuel	41	Buckly, Timothy	105
Bloomsbury	8	Buer, James	121
Blue Cross Street	104, 106, 109	Buildings, Commissioners for	126
Blue Mews, The	3, 106, 109, 112	Bunhill (Burnell), John	105
Bolingbroke, Viscount	126	Bunsen, Christian, Baron von	83, 84, 85
Bonaparte, Prince Louis Napoleon	78, 79	Buntinge, Mary	3 n.
Bossom, A. C.	81	Burges, Robert	121, 122
Bouden, James	121	Burley, Sir Simon de	7
Boulton, George	14	Burlington, Richard, 3rd Earl of	72, 74
Bourne, —	124	Burn, William, John, Mary and Frances	48
Bourne, Edw.	124	Burnell (Bunhill), John	105
Boursot, Jacob	123, 124	Burney, Dr. Charles	108
Bouttats, John	121	Burney, Fanny (Madame D'Arblay)	108
Bowers, William, Edward and Elizabeth	105	Burton, Decimus	57, 68, 77
Bowling Green in Spring Garden	59	Burton Lazar, Hospital of	2, 3
Boyle, Henry, Baron Carleton	71	Burton, Thos.	127
Boyle, Richard, Earl of Cork, and Lady Katherine	32	Butt, Sir Alfred	81
Bracket, Alexander	127	Calcroft, John Hales	86
Bradbury, Anne, Silas and Richard	44	Caledon, Du Pre, 2nd Earl of	83, 84
Bradbury, Wm.	121	Caledon, James, 3rd Earl of	83, 84
Braham, Charles B.	81		

	Page		Page
Call, Anthony	119	Chequer Court	11
Callaghan, D.	87	Chequer Inn	10-12
Camden, Marquess	83	Chere, Miss de la	81
Campbell, Lord Frederick	61	Chester, Eliza Jane	94
Campbell, M., K., and Frances	46	Chesterfield, Countess of	123
Campion, Richard	96	Chesterfield, Earl of	72
Canaletto's view of Charing Cross	14	Chetwynd, William	66
Canning, George	61	Chippendale, Thomas, the elder	121
Cannon and Musket, The	98	Chippendale, Thomas, the younger	120,
Careless, William	95		121, 122
Carew, J. E.	18	Chiselston, John	127
Carey, Eliza, John, Frances and Honour	44	Choate, Joseph H.	82
Carleton, Chas. and Zachariah	124	Cholmondeley, Dowager Marchioness of	86
Carleton, George	10	Cholmondeley, George, 2nd Marquess	86
Carleton, Henry, Baron	71	Cholmondeley, Lord Henry	86
Carlingford, Lord	81	Christian, Joseph, Margaret, Thomas and John	44
Carlisle, Earl of	90	Church Lane	55 n.
Carlton Gardens	6, 69, 77-82, plates 72, 76	Churchyard, New	5, 20, 112
Carlton House	15, 69-76, 77, plates 54-64	Churchyard, Old	55
— riding stables	— 77, 78	Churchyard Lane	112
Carlton House Terrace	6, 69, 77, 78,	Clanricarde, 3rd Marquess of	82, 83
82-87, plates 65-71, 73-75, 77		Clarges, Sir Thomas	22
Carne, Charles	118	Clark, John	119
Carr, Sir Edward	3, 4, 101 n.	Clarke, Mary and Robert George	34
Carr, Elizabeth	4, 101 n.	Clauden, Paul	124
Carr, Gabriel	4 n.	Clayton, Robert	35
Carr, Jane (<i>née</i> Onslow)	3, 4 n	Clayton and Bell	27
Carr, Mary (<i>née</i> Connock)	4 n.	Cleghorn, Robert and Margaret	45
Carr, Philadelphia (<i>née</i> Connock)	4 n.	Cleveland, Duchess of	70
Carr, Robert	3, 4	Clifden, Viscount	81
Carrington, Caleb	105	Clifton, Thos.	84
Carroll, John and Joan	105	Clotworthy, Sir John	116
Carter, Jas.	127	Clutterbuck, Charles	95
Carter, Joseph	127	Cobden, Richard	92
Cartwright, Abraham	12, 14	Cock, David	67
Cartwright, Sir Hugh	113	Cockerell, C. R.	15
Cary, Sir Henry	125	Cockspur Street	66, 71, 88, 89, 90, 96, 104,
Castele, Wm.	127	plate 94a	
Castle and Sunne Alley	123	Coesvelt, W. G.	80
Castle Street, Leicester Square	5, 55, 112, 113,	Colbatch, Sir John	117
plates 99a, 100a, 101		Cole, John	123
Castle Street, Long Acre	125	Cole, Robert	10
Cawdrey, Daniel	128	Colinge, Benjamin and Cathrine	53,
Cecil Court	117, plate 99b	plate 31b	
Gibber, Theophilus	98	Coliseum, The	118
Chandos Street	57, 126, plate 36a	Collett, John	92
Chantry, Sir Francis	17	Collins, Samuel	117
Chaplin, Henry, Viscount	81, 82	Colman, George	99
Charing	1	Colmanhedge Lane, <i>see</i> Hedge Lane	
Charing Cross	1, 9, 56, 58, 60, 63	Colnaghi, Frederick, Paul and Elizabeth	51
— Nos. 1-9	11	Colverson, Widow	105
Charing Cross Act	15, 16, 56	Commissioners for Rebuilding Churches	24
Charing Cross Hospital	57, plate 38a	Compton, H. C.	87
Charing Cross Road	109, 112, 114	Conduit Court	127
Charity Commissioners	114	Conduit, Leonard	127
Charles II	69	Conduit, King's	104
Charles Street	99		

	Page		Page
Connock, John - - - -	4 n.	Cross Lane - - - -	126
Conolly, Charles and Barth. - - - -	119	Crossley, Sir Savile Brinton - - - -	86
Conway, Viscount - - - -	59 n.	Crowder, G. A. - - - -	87
Cooke, Sir Anthony - - - -	26 n.	Crowder, Sir Richard Budden - - - -	87
Cooke, Frances and William - - - -	26 n.	Crown Inn - - - -	126
Cooke, Sir Hercules Francis - - - -	26 n., plate 32b	Crown Stables - - - -	7
Cooke, Humphrey - - - -	20	Cunard, Lady - - - -	83
Cooke, Nicholas - - - -	106	Cunningham, Catherine - - - -	119
Cooke, Thomas - - - -	126	Curzon, George, Marquess of - - - -	-80, 82
Cookham (Crookham), John - - - -	127	Cust, Henry John C. - - - -	84
Cooper, Anthony Ashley, Earl of Shaftesbury - - - -	116	Cust, John Hume, Viscount Alford - - - -	79
Cooper, Sir Richard Ashmole - - - -	81	D'Abernon Club - - - -	81
Cope, Jas. - - - -	126	Dade, Elizabeth, afterwards Haward - - - -	13
Copland, Alexander - - - -	122	Dade, Elizabeth (<i>née</i> Serle) - - - -	13
Coppin, Sir George - - - -	20	Dade, Roger - - - -	13
Corderoy, John - - - -	47	Dalkeith, James, Earl of - - - -	110
Cork, Richard, Earl of - - - -	32	Dalston, George and Hannah - - - -	41
Cosgraue, John - - - -	46	Darker, Mr. - - - -	29 n.
Cotterell, Sir Charles - - - -	59, 116	Darloo, Richard - - - -	5
Cotterell, Thos. - - - -	127	Davis, Tho. - - - -	124
Coulthard, Israel, Jacob, James and Mary - - - -	123	Davis, Evan - - - -	50
Councill, Hugh - - - -	13	Davis, Jane - - - -	110
County Hall, Old, Spring Gardens plates 50-52	66-68, 70, 50-52	Davis, Mary - - - -	90
Couran, Ignatius - - - -	127	Davis, Owen - - - -	127
Couzin, Mr. - - - -	117	Davison, Rich. - - - -	123
Covent Garden - - - -	125	Davison, Samuel - - - -	127
Coventry, Henry - - - -	96, 102	Davyes, Thomas - - - -	55
Coventry, Sir John - - - -	-90, 96	Dawson, Thos. - - - -	127
Coventry House - - - -	95, 96, 97	De Clifford, Edward, 20th Baron - - - -	62
Coventry Court - - - -	96	De Clifford, Edward, 21st Baron - - - -	-62, 83
Coventry Street - - - -	96, 101 n.	De Clifford, Sophia, Baroness - - - -	-62, 83
Cowdray, Viscount - - - -	87	Deering (formerly Gandy), John - - - -	15 n., 92
Cox, James - - - -	67	Delamere, Lord and Lady - - - -	86
Cox, Thos. - - - -	127	Delaney, Patrick - - - -	61
Cox, Mr. - - - -	11	Deline, Peter - - - -	97 n.
Cox's Museum - - - -	-67, 68	Deloone, Isaac - - - -	127
Cozance, John - - - -	56	Denham, Sir John - - - -	95
Craggs, Mr. Secretary - - - -	60	Denison, J. Evelyn and Lady Charlotte - - - -	84
Cranborne Street - - - -	5, 117	Denmark, Envoy of - - - -	108
Cranfield, Sir Lionel, afterwards Earl of Middlesex - - - -	3 n.	Denny, Sir Anthony - - - -	101
Creed, (John) - - - -	9	Depon (Depont), William - - - -	89, 101
Cresy, Edward - - - -	92	Depon's Close - - - -	89, 98, 101
Crockford, William - - - -	85	Derby, Lord Stanley, 14th Earl of - - - -	81
Crockford's Club - - - -	87	Desborow, Gen. - - - -	59
Crockham, Ino. and Hannah - - - -	127	Devonshire, Duke of - - - -	80
Crofts, Katherine - - - -	60	Dickes, Henry - - - -	119
Crofts, William, Lord - - - -	-59, 60	Dickinson, Dr. Edmund - - - -	116
Cromwell, Lady Frances, afterwards Rich - - - -	23	Digby, Sir John - - - -	2, 4
Cromwell, Oliver - - - -	-23, 59 n., 126	Dillon, Jas. - - - -	123
Crookham (Cookham), John - - - -	127	Dimond, Mary, Thomas and William - - - -	42
Crosby, Robert - - - -	108	Dirty Lane (afterwards Hemmings Row) - - - -	112
Cross, Sir John - - - -	52	Disher, Captain - - - -	125
Cross, Rebecca - - - -	41	Dobbinson, Ralph - - - -	20
		Dobree, Mr. - - - -	11
		Docmenique, Paul - - - -	108

	Page		Page
Doddington, William	101	Farrant, Ann	3
Dodington, George Bubb, afterwards		Farren, Jonathan	127
Baron Melcombe	72	Fatt, Martha and William	49
Donaldson, James	45	Faucit, Thomas	127
Dorset Place	92, 104	Faulkener, Tho.	124
<i>and see</i> Whitcomb Street		Feathers, The	109
Downing, Geo.	124	Feather Alley	126
Downing, Mary and George	36	Feather's Court	118
Drayner, Joshua	56	Fendall's Alley	120
Drescel, Anthony John	83	Field, Benjamin	39
Drummond, John	64, plate 41	Finett, Sir John	116
Drummond, R. H. Maldwin	82	Finnie, Robert	54
Drury Lane	125	Fisher, William	128
Drury Lane Theatre	99	Fishers Alley	121
Dryden, John	126	Fitzgerald, Lords Otho and Gerald	84
Dudley, Earl of	81	Fitzherbert, Mrs.	73
Duke of York's Column	77	Fleetwood, Charles	116
Dukinfield, Sir Hen. Robert	128	Flemings, ———	124
Dulin, Thomas	45	Flemish Hop Garden, The	120
Duncannon Street	56	Flitcroft, (Henry)	74
Dunkelline, Lord	82, 83	Foger (Foucher), William	128
Dunmore, Countess of and Lord	87	Foljambe, Cecil, Baron Hawkesbury and	
Dunne, John	116	Earl of Liverpool	82, 83
Durham House	22	Foljambe, George S.	82, 83
		Foote, James	93
East Greenwich, Manor of	125	Foote, Samuel	98, 99
Easton and Amos, Messrs.	17	Forrester, Maj. Gen. George C. W.	80
Edgecomb, Henry	127	Forsett, Edw.	4 n.
Edwards, John	91, 92	Fortescue, Chichester S.	81, 82
Edwards, William, 2nd Baron Kensing-		Foscoe (Drury) Lane	125
ton	82, 83	Foucher (Foger), William	128
“Ei” Hill	69	Fox, George	33
Eldred, John	89	Francis, Clement	33
Ellice, Edward	86	Fraser, Colonel Thomas	37, plate 31a
Ellis, Anthony	23	Frederick, Prince of Wales	72
Ellis, Griffin	109 n.	Freeman, Sir Ralph	116
Elmes, James	92, 93	Freeman, Thomas	49
Elmfield	125	French Chapel, Spring Garden	67, 71
Elmstowe, Thomas de	128	Fribourg, Peter	98
Emon, James	98	Fries, Werner von	84
Emon, Philip	98	Frontier Court	14
England's Street	112	Frost, Henry	127
English, Jas.	127	Fulbrooke, Francis	123
Eresby, Peter, Lord Willoughby de	86	Fuseli, Henry	117
Erleham, Thomas de	7		
Essex, Robert, Earl of	10	Galley, George	36
Eton, College of the Blessed Mary at	69	Garland, Elizabeth	13
Euston, Earl of	87	Garland, Thomas	13, 89
Evans, Thomas	38	Garrard, Stephen	93
Evelyn, John	59, 113	Garrick, David	108
Everard, Dr.	22	Gates, James and Elizabeth	47
Everard, Robert	128	Geares, Captain	102
Everingham, Samuel	105	Gelding's Close, lawsuit concerning	1, 2
Eves, James and Ann	124	George I	25, 28
Exeter, Thomas, Earl of	125	George III, statue of	88, plate 79
		George, Prince of Wales, afterwards	
Faldo, John	37	George IV	73-75

	Page		Page
George, Prince of Wales, afterwards		Green Street - - - - -	5
George IV, statue of - - - - -	17, plate 7a	Grene, John - - - - -	5 n.
George Yard - - - - -	104	Grey, Henry, 3rd Earl - - - - -	86
German Embassy - - - - -	84	Grey, Ralph Wm. - - - - -	87
Gerrard, Lord - - - - -	2	Grey, Earl de - - - - -	79
Gibbons, Lt. Col. Sir Walter - - - - -	79	Grimstone, Lady Jane - - - - -	84
Gibbs, James - - - - -	24, 25, 26, 27	Groves, John and Anne - - - - -	105
— bust of - - - - -	27, plate 27a	Guinness, Sir Arthur, 1st Baron Ardilaun - - - - -	85, 86
— portrait of - - - - -	Plate 13	Guinness, Benjamin - - - - -	85
Gibbs, John - - - - -	105	Guinness, Loel - - - - -	85
Gibson, John - - - - -	127	Gurdon, Rt. Hon. Brampton - - - - -	87
Giles, John - - - - -	123	Gwennap, Thomas - - - - -	94
Giles, Sunibank - - - - -	127	Gyatt, Lewis - - - - -	127
Gittos, Jno. - - - - -	119	Gye, Frederick - - - - -	12
Gladstone, Sir John - - - - -	81	Haliday, Alexander Christopher - - - - -	38
Gladstone, Lieutenant John Neilson - - - - -	81	Hall, Edward, chronicler - - - - -	8
Gladstone, Thomas - - - - -	81	Hall, George - - - - -	127
Gladstone, William Ewart - - - - -	81, 83, 85, 86	Hall, John - - - - -	70 n.
Gladstone, William H. - - - - -	85	Haly, William - - - - -	124
Glasshouse Street - - - - -	110	Hamilton, Anthony - - - - -	128
Gledstanes, Paul and George - - - - -	49	Hamilton, Sarah - - - - -	119
Gloucester, Duke of - - - - -	7	Hammond, Frances and James - - - - -	54
Glyn, Hon. George, Lord Wolverton - - - - -	86	Hampden, John - - - - -	23
Glynnne, Sir Stephen Richard - - - - -	86	Hampton's Store - - - - -	104
Glynnne, Lady (née Neville) - - - - -	86	Hancock, Mary - - - - -	127
Goat Tavern - - - - -	12 n.	Hankey, Sir Joseph - - - - -	90
Goderich, Lord, afterwards 1st Earl of Ripon - - - - -	78	Hanning, Wm. - - - - -	84
Goderich, Viscount, afterwards Earl de Grey and 2nd Earl and Marquess of Ripon - - - - -	79	Hanover Court - - - - -	126
Godfrey, Sir Edmund Berry - - - - -	113	Harcourt, Col. Francis Vernon - - - - -	81
Godsman, John - - - - -	-92, 97	Harcourt, George Granville Vernon - - - - -	81, 82, 83, 84
Godwin, Edm. - - - - -	124	Hardwicke, 3rd Earl of - - - - -	84
Golden Cross Hotel - - - - -	56, plate 36b	Hardy, Dorothy, afterwards Throckmorton - - - - -	54
Golden Cross Inn - - - - -	12-15, 56, plate 4b	Hardy, John - - - - -	84
Golden Leg, The - - - - -	127	Hardy, Nathanael - - - - -	31
Golding, Dr. Benjamin - - - - -	57	Hardy, Nich. - - - - -	128
Golightly, Christian - - - - -	10, 13, 89, 101	Harmsworth, Alfred C. W., Lord Northcliffe - - - - -	79
Golightly, John - - - - -	8, 10, 12, 89, 101	Harris, Mr. "Renatus" - - - - -	23
Golightly, Nicholas - - - - -	89	Harris, Richard and Ann - - - - -	33
Goodwin's Court - - - - -	120, 121, plate 108a	Harrison, George - - - - -	87
Gordon, General Charles - - - - -	18	Harrison, T. R. - - - - -	120
Gouge, Nicholas - - - - -	128	Harrison and Sons - - - - -	118, 120
Gough, Christopher - - - - -	98	Hart, Moses - - - - -	34
Grafton, Duke of - - - - -	87	Hart Street - - - - -	127
Graham, George - - - - -	122	Hartley, Samuel and James - - - - -	105
Grant, Alexander, Isabella, John and Louisa - - - - -	43	Hartshorn Lane Water Works - - - - -	-106 n.
Grant, Sir Alexander Cray - - - - -	-78, 79	Harvey, Gideon - - - - -	117
Granville, Giles - - - - -	105	Harvey, Susanna and James - - - - -	33
Gravelly, Ann - - - - -	37	Hastings, Robert - - - - -	37
Great Room, Spring Gardens - - - - -	67, 68, 71	Havelock, Major-General Sir Henry - - - - -	17
Great Suffolk Street - - - - -	90, 98 n.	Haward and Nixon - - - - -	14
	<i>and see Suffolk Street</i>	Haward, Stephen - - - - -	13
Green, Thomas - - - - -	128	Hawkes, Thomas - - - - -	111
Green Mews - - - - -	-7, 112	Hawkesbury, Cecil, Baron - - - - -	-82, 83

	Page		Page
Hawkins or Hodgkins, Joseph	105	Holt, William	19
Hawkins, Thomas	110	Hop Gardens, The	120
Hawkins, Widow	105	Hope, Adrian	80
Hay, Henry John	83, 84	Hopkins, William	105
Hayman, Francis	117	Hopper, (Thomas)	75
Haymarket	35, 88, 90, 91, 95-100, 102, 109, 122, plates 88-93	Horlick, James	82
Haymarket Theatre	93, 98-100, plates 85-88	Horne, William	14
Hayward, Christopher	55, 128	Horse, Gentlemen of the	9
Head, Jas.	105	Howard, Francis	85
Heatly, Grant Heatly Tod	86	Howard, Henry, Earl of Northampton	89
Hedge Lane	2, 3, 9, 88, 90, 106, <i>and see</i> Whitcomb Street	Howard, R.	87
Heming, Dorothy	113	Howard, Thomas, Earl of Suffolk	89
Heming, John	113	Hubbard, Ric.	127
Hemmings Row	5, 55, 112-114, plate 100	Hughes, Richard	12
Henkel, Count	84	Hugnanin, Moses	98
Henrietta Maria, Queen	90	Huguenots	110, 111
Henry VIII	1, 8, 125	Humphrey, Wm. Gilson	28, 128
Henry, Charles S.	81	Hungerford, Sir Edward	22, 60, 116
Henry, Prince, son of James I	23	Hungerford Market	55, 114
Henwill, Elizabeth, Edward and Jane	39	Hunter, Andrew	35
Herbert, Philip	101	Hunt's Court	56
Herbert, Sidney, 1st Baron Herbert of Lea	81	Hurst, James and Samuel	127
Herbert, Capt. S.	84	Hurst, John and Sarah	127
Herbert, Hon. Lady	84	Huskinson, Mrs. Elizabeth Mary	80
Heriot, Joseph	123	Huskinson, William	80
Herries, Charles	81	Huyck, Dr. Robert	3 n., 5 n.
Heslop, _____	105	Huyck, Thomas	5 n.
Hew, John	89 n.	Hyde, Laurence, Earl of Rochester	66, 67, 70, 71
Hewitt, William	118	Ifield, Benjamin	109 n.
Heytusen, Gerard Van	97 n.	Inchcape, Lord	79
Hickford, Thomas	102	Indian Soldiers' Fund	82
Hickford's Great Room	102	Ingeno, Augustine	127
Hidieman, _____	105	Irby, John	87
Higgs, Roger	60	Ireland, William	128
Hill, Aaron	98	Irwin, John	38
Hill, _____	127	Itchell (Ithell), Benjamin	110
Hills, Robert	11	Ivy Bridge	1
Hobson, Samuel	47	Jackson, Jane	34, plate 29a
Hodgkins or Hawkins, Joseph	105	Jakes, John	128
Hodgkins, Richard	105	James I	22, 23, 89, 112
Hodgson, F.	80	James Street	90, 98, 109
Hogarth, William	114, 117	_____ tennis court	109, 110, plate 97, <i>and see</i> Orange Street
_____, drawings by	28, plate 25	Jankyn, Richard	128
_____, portrait of Gibbs	Plate 13	Jellicoe, Lord	17
Hogg, Sir James Weir	80	Jenefer, Roland	120
Hogg, Quintin	80	Jenefer's Alley	120
Hogg, Stapleton	80	Jenkin, Thomas	51
Holland, Henry	73, 75, 76	Jenkinson, Matt.	124
Holland, Thomas Lindsay	97	Jenyns, William	3
Holloway, Robert	58, 59	Jermyn Street	14
Holroyd, Elizabeth, Joseph and Louisa	39	Jingle, Mr.	14
Holroyd, John	93	Johncock, Richard	105
Holt, Tempest	127	Johnson, George	59 n.

	Page		Page
Johnson, Henrietta - - - - -	119	Lambel, Simon - - - - -	128
Johnson, Dr. - - - - -	108	Lambert, John - - - - -	61
Johnson's Stable Yard - - - - -	Plate 956	Lamplugh, Thos. - - - - -	128
Joliffe, Sir W. G. H. - - - - -	83	Lancaster Court - - - - -	24
Jolley, Rich. - - - - -	123	Lancaster, Wm. - - - - -	128
Jolly, David - - - - -	33	Landseer, Sir Edwin - - - - -	18
Jones, Evan - - - - -	127	Langen, Baron de - - - - -	-83, 84
Jones, Frances - - - - -	32	Langhorne, Thomas - - - - -	128
Jones, ——— - - - - -	123	Langley Court - - - - -	127, plate 1086
Jonson, Ben - - - - -	-55, 56	Larke, John - - - - -	128
Joyous, Peter - - - - -	124	Larnach, James Walker - - - - -	79
Julian, Peter - - - - -	105	Laroune, Catherine - - - - -	119
		Lascelles, Major Edward C. - - - - -	80
Katte, Frederick von - - - - -	84	Lassall, Stephen - - - - -	108
Kefer, Jos. - - - - -	105	Lasell, John - - - - -	121
Kendall, Henry Edward - - - - -	93	Lasso (Laswals), Mauginet - - - - -	108
Kennington, Manor of - - - - -	8	Laud, Archbishop - - - - -	22
Kensington, William, 2nd Baron - - - - -	-82, 83	Laurence, Thomas - - - - -	128
Kent, William - - - - -	9, 74	Lawes, George - - - - -	105
Kerr, Matt. - - - - -	122	Lawley, Sir Robert, 1st Baron Wenlock - - - - -	84
Kerseye, John de - - - - -	128	Lawrence, John - - - - -	3
Key, William - - - - -	52	Lawrence, Lady D. - - - - -	86
Kholer, Jno. - - - - -	105	Lawrence, Sir Edwin Durning - - - - -	86
Kiffin, Richard - - - - -	5	Leclerc, Peter - - - - -	108
Kildare, Marquess of - - - - -	84	Lee, Hugh - - - - -	3
Kilpin, Bartholomew - - - - -	127	Lee, I. Lee - - - - -	84
Kilsby, Jane - - - - -	121	Leg Alley - - - - -	127
Kilsby, Richard - - - - -	121	Leicester, Robert, Earl of - - - - -	3, 5, 106, 112
Kilvert, Robert - - - - -	95	Leicester Fields - - - - -	102
Kinastone, Charles - - - - -	-120 n.	Leicester House - - - - -	3
King, Sir Edmund - - - - -	117	Leicester Square - - - - -	3, 5, 112, 114
King, Henry Thos. - - - - -	93	Leigh, Sir John - - - - -	84
King's Head, The (Charing Cross) - - - - -	10	Leigh, William, Richard and Mary - - - - -	43
King's Head, The (Haymarket) - - - - -	98 n.	Leinster, Augustus, 3rd Duke of - - - - -	84
King's Head, The (St. Martin's Lane) - - - - -	113 n.	Le Mesurier, John - - - - -	122
King Street, Covent Garden - - - - -	123	Lesquire, Scipio - - - - -	116, 126
King Street, Long Acre (now Neal Street) - - - - -	126	Lesquire Street (afterwards Chandos Street) - - - - -	126
King William IV Street - - - - -	56, 57, plate 37a	Lewin, Robert - - - - -	121
Kip's view of London and Westminster - - - - -	19, plate 53	Lewis, John - - - - -	105
Kitschmann, Major Horst - - - - -	84	Leycester, Rev. Oswald and Elizabeth - - - - -	33
Kitto, John Fenwick - - - - -	128	Lichnowsky, Prince - - - - -	-84, 85
Knatchbull, Edward, 9th Baron - - - - -	81	Linaryd, Matthew - - - - -	105
Knight, Margaret, Stephen and Mary - - - - -	37	Lincoln, Earl of - - - - -	87
Knight, Thomas - - - - -	128	Lindsay, Lt. Col. Loyd - - - - -	80
Knight (<i>alias</i> May <i>alias</i> Broadmax), Thomas - - - - -	118	Lindsey, Robert, Earl of - - - - -	34
Knockle Alley - - - - -	126	Little Theatre 98 <i>and see</i> Haymarket Theatre	
Knowles, John - - - - -	124	Little Suffolk Street - - - - -	90, 99 n.
Kyme, Alice (<i>née</i> Nightingale) - - - - -	5 n.	Littleton, Sir Thomas - - - - -	59
Kyme, John - - - - -	5	Liverpool, Cecil, Earl of - - - - -	-82, 83
Kynaston's (Chemist's) Alley - - - - -	120	Llandaff, Viscount - - - - -	81
Kyrban, Dionysius - - - - -	128	Lloyd, Mary Ann, George Frederick, John and Sarah - - - - -	44
		Lloyd, Wm. - - - - -	128
Lafitte, James - - - - -	118	Lynn, Samuel - - - - -	66
Laing, Mary and Charles - - - - -	39	Lodgedon, Isaac - - - - -	110
		Loe, Anne and Thomas - - - - -	3 n.

	Page		Page
"Lomsbery" - - - - -	8	Mason, Joseph and Edward - - - - -	127
Londesborough, Albert Denison, 1st Baron - - - - -	84	Matthews, Henry - - - - -	81
London, George - - - - -	-66, 70	Maud, Queen - - - - -	2 n.
London District Headquarters - - - - -	85	May, Henry - - - - -	118
London Museum - - - - -	29	May (<i>alias</i> Broadmax <i>alias</i> Knight), Thomas - - - - -	118
Long Acre - - - - -	125-127, plate 110	May's Buildings - - - - -	118, 119
Long's Court - - - - -	110, 111	Mayerne, Sir Theodore - - - - -	52, 116, plate 32a
Lonsdale, 3rd Earl of, previously Viscount Lowther - - - - -	86, 87	Maynard, Sir Henry - - - - -	5, 112
Lonsdale, 4th Earl of - - - - -	86, 87	Maynard, William, Lord - - - - -	5
Loudham, John - - - - -	128	Meadows, Edm. - - - - -	124
Lovelace, James - - - - -	104	Melcombe, George, Baron - - - - -	72
Lovelace, Widow - - - - -	104	Mercer Street - - - - -	126
Lovett, Richard - - - - -	123	Mercer's Company - - - - -	2, 3, 101, 125, 126
Lowe Inn, The (<i>alias</i> the Chequer) - - - - -	10	Meryden, John and Anna - - - - -	89 n.
Lowenstein, Prince - - - - -	83	Messenger, Rich. - - - - -	127
Lowther, Sir John - - - - -	56	Metropolitan Board of Works - - - - -	-66, 68
Lowther, Viscount, 3rd Earl of Lonsdale - - - - -	86, 87	Mews, The - - - - -	1, 2, 7-14, 95, 101, 102, 106, plates 2, 3b, 4a
Loyd, Samuel Jones, Baron Overstone - - - - -	80	Mews Close - - - - -	112
Lukin, Henry - - - - -	124	Mews Gate - - - - -	9
Lumley, Geo. - - - - -	94	Mews, Great - - - - -	7
Lumsden, Isabel - - - - -	11	Mews, King's - - - - -	15
Luttrell, Edw. - - - - -	127	Mews, Lower - - - - -	15
Lymes, Geo. - - - - -	105	Mewtys, Peter - - - - -	11
Lyon, Captain David - - - - -	51	Michel, Simon - - - - -	128
Lyon, Francis - - - - -	46	Michell, George and Edward - - - - -	70
Macarthur, Major Edward - - - - -	87	Middlebrook, Edward - - - - -	127
McCormick, Wm. Patrick Glyn - - - - -	128	Middlesex, Lionel, Earl of - - - - -	3 n.
Macdonald, Messrs. - - - - -	17	Milbanke, Admiral Mark - - - - -	80
Macdowall, Elizabeth and Andrew - - - - -	33, plate 28b	Military Garden - - - - -	2, 3
Macdugall, Mary - - - - -	105	Miller, Johanna, John and Esther - - - - -	35, plate 29b
Mackay, Mrs. - - - - -	84	Milton, Viscountess - - - - -	-82, 83
Mackcallah, Ann - - - - -	45	Mings, George - - - - -	105
Mackenzie, Henry - - - - -	128	Minterne, Bridget (<i>née</i> Nightingale) - - - - -	5 n.
Mackenzie, James T. - - - - -	86	Minterne, William - - - - -	5
Macklin, Charles - - - - -	98	Misaubin, Dr. - - - - -	117
McNab, Mr. - - - - -	11	Misnier, Paul - - - - -	121
Maidman, John - - - - -	97	Mist, John - - - - -	95
Mall, The - - - - -	63, 66, 77	Molteno, Mary and Anthony - - - - -	36
Malmesbury, 1st Earl of - - - - -	61	Money, John and Susanna - - - - -	37
Mansfield, John - - - - -	127	Monmouth, Duke of - - - - -	109
Mansfield, Martha - - - - -	41	Monson, Frederick, 5th Baron - - - - -	81, 82, 85
Marble Arch, The - - - - -	17	Montagu, Hon. Wm. Drogo Sturges - - - - -	86
Marchant, Hugh - - - - -	106	Moore, George - - - - -	90
Marchant, William - - - - -	106	Moore, Rev. Dr. Henry - - - - -	53
Marlborough, George, 8th Duke of - - - - -	83	Moore, John and Thomas - - - - -	90
Marlborough, Duchess of - - - - -	71	Morden and Lea's Map, 1682 - - - - -	Plate 1
Marlborough, Duke of - - - - -	84	Morgan, Widow - - - - -	118
Marnell, Edmund, Richard and Louisa - - - - -	50	Morgan, William - - - - -	118
Marochetti, Baron - - - - -	18	Morice, Sir William - - - - -	-59, 60
Marrable, Frederick - - - - -	66	Morley's Hotel - - - - -	56, 57, plate 38b
Marten, Jarvis - - - - -	124	Morris, David Edward - - - - -	-93, 99
Martin, Rear Admiral Sir H. B. - - - - -	87	Morris, Susannah and Joseph - - - - -	43
Marty, John - - - - -	128	Morrison, Alfred - - - - -	87
		Mortimer, Richard - - - - -	127
		Mould, Joseph - - - - -	93

	Page		Page
Mount Edgcombe, Earl of	83	Northumberland Coffee House	11
Mount Stephen, Lord	83	Northumberland House	11, 24, 89
Mountford, Thos.	128	Northumberland Street	61
Moxy, Solomon and Mary	45	Nost, Van	117
Moyston, Thomas	127	Nunn, Jas.	119
Mozart	67, 117		
Muncaster, Lord	81	Oakley, Wm. E.	83
Munster, Count	84, 85	Oliphant, Martha, James and Susannah	38
Murray, Archibald	108	Onslow, Sir Edw.	4 n.
Murray, Edith	42	Orange Street	7, 89, 97, 104, 109-111, 112
Murray, Maria Augusta	35	Orange Street Chapel	110, 111, plate 98
Murrieta, Mariano de	83	Ordway, Wm.	123
Mytens, Daniel	116	Orford, Edward Russell, Earl of	70, 90, 96
Mytton, Major General	116	Orpin, Thomas and James	41
		Osbaldeston, Simon	59, 70 n., 101, 102, 109
Napier, General Sir Charles James	17	Overstone, Lord	80
Nash, John	6, 15, 67, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 90, 91, 92, 96, 99, 104	Oxenden, Henry	101, 112
—, plan of, for re-development of		Oxenden, Mary (<i>née</i> Baker)	101
Pall Mall	plate 78	Oxendon Street	22, 101-103, 109
National Gallery	7, 9, 15-17, 76 n., 113, plate 5	Oxford, Countess of	2
National Portrait Gallery	116		
Nayland, John	124	Pall Mall	5, 15, 69, 72, 73, 75
Naylor, R. C.	83	Pall Mall East	6, 9, 88, 96, plates 79, 80
Neal Street (formerly King Street)	126	Palladio, Andrea	92
Nelson Column	16-18, plates 6, 7b	Palmer, Edward	105
Nelson Memorial Committee	18	Palmer, Mrs. Potter	83
Nelson Pillar, Dublin	15 n.	Palmer, Thomas	105
New Churchyard Lane	112	Palmer, Wm.	119
New Street, St. Martin's Lane	123, 124, plate 109	Palmerston, Viscount	80, 83, 84
New Street, Spring Gardens	61, 63, 64, plates 40b, 41	Palsgrave, Thomas	121
Newburgh, Earl of	9	Panmure, Gordon	83
Newdigate, Sir Roger	61	Panton, Colonel Thomas	96, 102, 109, 116
Newman, Mr.	109 n.	Panton Street	34, 97, 101-103, 104, 109
Newport, Earl of	4, 113	Parker, J. W.	120
Newport House	4	Parkin, Wm.	121
Newport Street	3, 5, 116	Parkinson, John	126
Newton, Sir Isaac	107	Parton, Thomas	118, 119
Nicholas, Sir Edward	22, 59, 61	Patterson, Erasmus	105
Nicholas, William	61	Paulet, Sir Amyas	24
Nightingale, Richard	5 n.	Pauli, Mr.	11
Noorthouck, (John)	9	Pawlett, James	95
Norfolk, 14th Duke of	85	Payan, Danl.	119
Norris, Christian	10, 89	Payne, Charles James and Elizabeth	
Norris (Norres), John	10, 89	Shutter	33
Norris, Richard	127	Payne, Richard	118
Northampton, Henry, Earl of	89	Pearce, Harriet	127
Northampton (afterwards Northumberland) House	89	Pearce, Thomas	68
Northcliffe, Viscount	79	Pearce, Zachariah	128
Northumberland (Algernon Percy), Earl of	5	Pearson, John	105
Northumberland (Algernon Seymour), Earl of	11	Pearson, Thomas	3 n.
		Pembroke, 4th Earl of	59
		Pembroke, 12th and 14th Earls of	84
		Penn, Sir William	9
		Pennethorne, James	16, 77
		Pennycock, Charles	127
		Pepys, Samuel	9, 12 n., 70, 90
		Perismore, John	127

	Page		Page
Perkins, William	105	Ramus, Ann, Lousia and Louis	39
Perponcher, Count	84	Randall, John	127
Perry, I. G.	87	Randall, William and William Bright	35
Peterborough, Earl of	126	Ranelagh, Arthur, Lord Viscount	32
Phelps, John	118	Rapier, ———	105
Phillips, Thos.	121	Rayleigh, John William Strutt, 3rd Baron	80, 81
Phoenix Inn	95	Rayner, Sarah Jane Townsend	52
Physicians, College of	88, plate 80 <i>b</i>	Raynes, Rich.	123
Piccadilly	96	Red Lion, The	56, 71
Piccadilly House	102 and see Shaver's Hall	Red Lion Inn Yard	66
Pickwick, Mr.	14	Reed, Isaac	121
Pinto, Eugene	79	Reed, Widow	121
Planck, Miss	127	Reeves, Sarah and William	36
Planck, Peter	127	Regent Street	6, 77, 88
Platt, Sir Hugh	120 n.	Rendel, James Meadows	79
Plessen, Baron Leopold von	84	Rendel, Stuart, Baron	79
Plunkett, John	127	Rennie, James	121
Porridge Island	6	Repton, George Wm. and Lady J.	84
Portal, Rev. William Benjamin	50	Reve, Thomas	12
Portal, William, Elizabeth and Mary	50	Revelstoke, John, 2nd Baron	83
Porter, Walsh	73, 75	Reynolds, John	127
Portington, William	126	Reynolds, Sir Joshua	108, 117
Portland Place	15	Rich, Lady Frances (<i>née</i> Cromwell)	23
Pott, Joseph Holden	128	Rich, Robert	23
Potter, John	98, 99	Richard II	7
Poulter, Henry	70 n.	Richards, Rev. George	54, 128
Powell, Evan	127	Richards, Hannah Maria	54
Powlet, Lord Henry	35	Richardson, James, Charles and Jane	47
Poyntz, W. S.	87	Ridley, Sir Matthew White	85
Prater, Charles	12	Rigby, James	126
Pratt, Ladies F. and C.	83	Rigg, George	119
Pratt, Rev. Jermyan	83	Ripon, 2nd Earl and Marquess of	79
Presbury, Chas.	124	Robertson, John	98
Preston, John	45	Robinson, Frederick John, Viscount Goderich and 1st Earl of Ripon	78, 79
Price, Edward	92	Robinson, Thomas	98
Price, Edward and Amy	51	Rochester, Laurence, Earl of	66, 67, 70, 71
Price, James and William	27	Rooke, Lady	53
Price, Stafford	118	Rose, The (afterwards the Chequer)	10
Pridham, George	105	Rosslyn, Earl of	81
Prignan, John	119	Rotsey, Antony	12
Prior, Thomas	127	Roubiliac, Louis François	117
Proger, Edward	106	Rounceval, St. Mary, Hospital of	10, 19
Prosser, William	118	Round House, <i>see</i> Watch House, St. Martin's	
Prothero, David and Ellen	34	Rowe, William	92
Prussia, King of	74	Rowland, T. W.	92
Prussian Legation	83	Rowles, Jas.	127
Public Offices Site Act	62	Roxburghe, Duke and Duchess of	82
Pystor, Robert	13	Royal Academy	15, 16
Quant, Douse	123	Royal Empire Society	87
Raikes, Timothy	127	Royal Engineers Office	80
Railton, William	18	Royal Society of British Artists	92, plate 81
Raleigh, Carew	116	Rupert, Prince	70
Raleigh, Sir Walter	116	Russell, Edward, Earl of Orford	70, 90, 96
Ralph, (James)	9	Russell, Hugh	119
		Russell, Lord John	80

	Page		Page
Russell, Mrs. - - - - -	83	Salisbury, Robert, Earl of	4, 5, 56, 113, 116
Russia, Emperor of - - - - -	74	Salisbury, William, Earl of	- - - 5
Rutt, John - - - - -	121	Salisbury, Marquess of - - - - -	5 n.
Rymer, Henry and Sarah	49	Salt, Geo. - - - - -	127
Rysbrach - - - - -	-27, 74	Samber, Savile (or Samuel)	- - - 127
Said, Richard James - - - - -	46	Sandwich, Countess of - - - - -	87
St. Albans, Earl of - - - - -	90, 95 n.	Sandwich, Earl of - - - - -	12 n.
St. Anne, Soho, parish of - - - - -	1, 22	Sanford, Charles Henry - - - - -	84
St. Clement Danes, parish of, laystall - - - - -	125	Sangar, Gabriel - - - - -	128
St. George's Barracks - - - - -	112	Saunders, Admiral Sir Charles - - - - -	61
St. Giles-in-the-Fields - - - - -	-2, 115	Saunders, Erasmus - - - - -	128
St. Giles' Hospital - - - - -	2, 3	Savage Club - - - - -	82
St. James, Bailwick or Manor of - - - - -	90	Savoy, French Church in the - - - - -	67
St. James, Westminster, parish of	1, 22, 69, 103	Scavengers Close (near the Haymarket)	101, 106
St. James's Hospital - - - - -	1, 7, 69	Scavengers Close (in tenure of Edw. and Eliz. Carr) - - - - -	5
St. James's Palace - - - - -	1, 69, 70, 95	Schrider, Christopher - - - - -	28
St. James's Park	1, 5, 58, 59 n., 60, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 77	Scoles, Jas. - - - - -	127
St. John, Lady Mary - - - - -	126	Searle, Thomas, Thomas Belcher, Juliana and Ann - - - - -	42
St. Margaret, Westminster, parish of - - - - -	1, 19	Seely, Charles - - - - -	82
St. Martin-in-the-Fields—		Selfridge, Harry Gordon - - - - -	83
church of - - - - -	1, 9, 15, 19-54, 103, 115, 121, plates 36, 8-33	Serle, Richard - - - - -	13
church schools - - - - -	- - - 55	Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley, Earl of - - - - -	116
commons of - - - - -	- - - 89	Shaver's Hall (Piccadilly House) - - - - -	96, 102, 109
Girls' Charity School - - - - -	- - - 113	—, tennis court - - - - -	102, 109, 110
laystall - - - - -	- - - 101	Shaver's Place - - - - -	96
Middle School for Girls - - - - -	- - - 114	Shaw, Elizabeth and George - - - - -	39
National Schools - - - - -	- - - 55, plate 346	Shaw, Mrs. - - - - -	83
parish of - - - - -	1, 62, 70, 96, 102, 125	Sheffield, John, afterwards Duke of Buckingham - - - - -	116
records - - - - -	- - - 19	Shelford, Leonard Edmund - - - - -	128
vestry - - - - -	- - - 112	Shelton (Sheinton), John - - - - -	127
vestry hall - - - - -	55, plate 346	Shepherd, T. H. - - - - -	9, 14, 66
vicarage - - - - -	- - - 15, 55	Sheppard, Hugh Richard Laurie - - - - -	128
vicars of - - - - -	19, 102, 128	Sidmouth, Henry, Lord - - - - -	61
St. Martin's Court - - - - -	Plate 103	Simpson, Joanna and Thos. - - - - -	41
St. Martin's Field - - - - -	2, 3, 4, 112	Simpson, Wm., John and Elizabeth - - - - -	119
St. Martin's Lane	1, 3, 4 n., 5, 7, 9, 10, 15, 56, 106 n., 112, 115-122, 123, 125, plate 102	Sinnott, Pierce - - - - -	50
No. 31 - - - - -	117, 118, plates 104-106	Skeen, Elizabeth and John - - - - -	47
Nos. 42-44 - - - - -	118, 119, plate 107	Skinner, William - - - - -	128
Nos. 45-47 - - - - -	- - - 119, 120	Skippon, Major-General - - - - -	126
Nos. 55 and 56 - - - - -	- - - 120, 121	Skyn, Thos., de West Bargham - - - - -	128
Nos. 60-67 - - - - -	- - - 121, 122	Slater, Peter - - - - -	123
St. Martin's Place - - - - -	55, 112, 116, plate 342	Slaughter, Thomas - - - - -	117
St. Martin's Street	106-108, 109, 110, plate 96	Slaughter, William - - - - -	35
St. Martin's Street Library - - - - -	111	Slaughter's Coffee House, Old and New - - - - -	117, plate 102
St. Mary, Wotton-Under-Edge, church of - - - - -	- - - 28	Slingsby, Sir R. - - - - -	9
St. Matthew's Chapel, Spring Gardens	27, 61, 64, 65, plates 39, 40a	Slingsby, Sir William - - - - -	125
St. Paul, Covent Garden, parish of - - - - -	-1, 125	Slipper, Charles - - - - -	36
St. Ravy, Sir William - - - - -	70, 116	Smirke, Sir Robert - - - - -	88
Salis, Jerome, 4th Count de - - - - -	81	Smith, Father - - - - -	-23, 28
Salisbury, James, Earl of - - - - -	113, 121, 122	Smith, Gerrard - - - - -	67
		Smith, John - - - - -	118
		Smith, Miss J. D. - - - - -	86

	Page		Page
Snowden, Lancelot - - - -	105	Stockmar, M. de - - - -	84
Soane Museum - - - -	76 n.	Stokes, John - - - -	128
Sombre, Hon. Mrs. Dyce - - -	80	Stone, Mary, William and Ann - -	44
Somerleyton, Lord - - - -	86	Stone, Nicholas - - - -	126
Somers, Earl - - - -	84	Stone, Robert, James, William, Mary Ann, Nancy and Frances - - - -	34
Somerset, Edward, Duke of - -	125	Stone's Chop House - - - -	103
Sore, William - - - -	128	Stone Cutters Court - - - -	73
Sothorn, Henry - - - -	93	Stonehouse, The - - - -	12
South Africa House - - - -	57	Storke, Dorick - - - -	95
Southampton, Charles, 3rd Baron -	80	Stothard, Thomas - - - -	126
Southwell, Sir Edward (d. 1730) -	60, 62	Stow, John - - - -	3, 4, 5
Southwell, Sir Edward (d. 1755) -	61	Stow, John, historian - - - -	8
Southwell, Edward, 20th Baron De Clifford - - - -	62	Strand - - - -	1, 15, 56, 57, 102, 125, plates 378, 38a
Southwell, Edward, 21st Baron De Clifford - - - -	62, 83	Strickland, Thos. - - - -	128
Southwell, Sir Robert - - - -	60	Stronde, Thomas - - - -	104
Spedding, William - - - -	105	Strutt, John William, 3rd Baron Ray- leigh - - - -	80, 81
Spence, Rt. - - - -	119	Stuart, Ann - - - -	51
Spencer, Harry - - - -	90	Stuart de Rothesay, Lord - - - -	83
Spice, Mary - - - -	42	Stuart-Wortley, James Archibald -	80
Spottiswoode, Andrew - - - -	87	Stubbs, Martha - - - -	43
Spottiswoode, William - - - -	87	Sturgis, Russell - - - -	87
Spring Garden, The - - - -	58-62, 70, 101	Sturt, Sir Anthony - - - -	11
—, bowling green - - - -	59, 102	Sturt, Humphrey - - - -	11
—, French Chapel - - - -	67, 71	Suckling, Sir John - - - -	116
— (behind the Mews) - - - -	59	Suffolk, Thomas, Earl of - - - -	89
Spring Garden Terrace - - - -	61, plate 40b	Suffolk, Earl of - - - -	90
Spring Gardens - - - -	58-68, 71, plates 40-52	Suffolk Place - 89-94, 96, 97, plates 82b, 83	83
—, chapel - - - -	27, 61, 64, 65, plates 39, 40a	Suffolk Stables - - - -	89, 90, 96, 98, 109 n.
—, Great Room - - - -	67, 68, 71	Suffolk Street - 6, 88, 89-94, 96, 98, 100, 104, plates 81-84, 88a	90
Sprotte, Nicholas - - - -	128	Summerson, John - - - -	99 n.
Squibb, Francis - - - -	92	Sun Insurance Office - - - -	121
Stanhope, Hon. Philip - - - -	80	Sussex, Thomas, Earl of - - - -	70
Stanhope, 5th Earl of - - - -	80	Sutherland, Elizabeth, Daniel and Sarah	43
Stanhope, Lady - - - -	123	Sutton, Samuel - - - -	42
Stanley, Lord, afterwards 14th Earl of Derby - - - -	81	Swaine, Jas. - - - -	124
Stapleton, Sir Philip - - - -	116	Swan Close 2, 4, 5, 56, 101 n., 112, 113, 116	116
Star, The - - - -	56 and see Swan Inn	Swan Inn - - - -	4, 5 n., 56
Stark, Alexander, Mary, Alfred Jno. and Frances - - - -	43	Swiss Legation - - - -	84
Staunton, Sarah, Thomas, George and Sandys - - - -	49	Sydenham, Sir Edward - - - -	13
Staynton, John - - - -	128	Sykes, Lady - - - -	86
Steele, Samuel - - - -	127	Sylvester, Miss - - - -	85
Stephens, Henry Charles - - - -	80	Symes, Capt. Francis - - - -	46
Stern, Edward David - - - -	83	Tamworthe, John - - - -	101
Steward, Anne (<i>nee</i> Huyck) - - -	5 n.	Tapp, Anne and Francis - - - -	122
Steward, John and Richard - - -	33	Tavistock, Marquess of - - - -	84
Steward, Sir Simeon - - - -	5 n., 55 n.	Taylor, Ann, William and Jane - -	36
Stewart, Mrs. Gladys C. - - - -	80	Taylor, Charles and Elizabeth - -	49
Stewart, Sir Michael Shaw - - -	83	Taylor, Lt.-Col. Edward - - - -	87
Stiff, Thos. - - - -	124	Taylor, George Ledwell - - - -	92
Stirling, William, Earl of - - -	116	Taylor, John (poet) - - - -	10
		Taylor, John - - - -	126
		Taylor, John, Mary and Jane - - -	45

	Page		Page
Taylor, Joseph - - - - -	33	Varnham, Thomas Morgan - - - - -	44
Taylor, Joseph, of St. Martin's Lane - - - - -	47	Vaughan, James - - - - -	105
Taylor, Sir Robert - - - - -	65	Vaughan, Mary - - - - -	3 n.
Temple, Henry James, 3rd Viscount		Vauxhall Gardens - - - - -	58 n.
Palmerston - - - - -	80, 83, 84	Veale, George and Ann - - - - -	44
Temple, Sir John - - - - -	126	Vere, John - - - - -	123
Tenison, Thomas (afterwards Arch- bishop) - - - - -	128	Vernon, George, 5th Baron - - - - -	81
—, library and school founded by	55, 113, plate 99 <i>a</i>	Vernon, John - - - - -	122
Tennis Court in James Street - - - - -	109, 110, plate 97	Verrio, Antonio - - - - -	70
Ternouth, J. - - - - -	18	Vertue (George), views and plans of St. Martin's Church - - - - -	19, 20, 21, 55
Thanet, Earl of - - - - -	90	Vesci, Viscount de - - - - -	83
Thile, Baron - - - - -	83	Vialls, Edward or Edmund and Amos - - - - -	126
Thompson, George - - - - -	123	Vialls, Widow - - - - -	126
Thomson, Richard - - - - -	119	Victoria Memorial - - - - -	77
Thornhill, Sir James - - - - -	117	Victoria and Albert Museum - - - - -	77
Thornycroft, Hamo - - - - -	18	Vignola, Signor - - - - -	90 n.
Thorpe, John - - - - -	20	Vilett, John - - - - -	36
Throckmorton, John, George, Jane and Dorothy - - - - -	54	Villiers Street - - - - -	57
Timberlake, James and Elizabeth - - - - -	118	Villiers, Thomas Hyde - - - - -	93
Tindall, John and Jane - - - - -	38	Viney, Walter - - - - -	45
Todd, Daniel Spilman and George - - - - -	44	Vulliamy, Benjamin Lewis - - - - -	75
Todd, Henry - - - - -	127	Vyse, Capt. R. H. R. H. - - - - -	87
Todd, Jane, Charlotte and Edward - - - - -	44	Waddington, Frances - - - - -	84
Tolstoy, Count Leo - - - - -	80	Wakeman, Sir George - - - - -	117
Tolstoy, Countess of - - - - -	80	Waldegrave, Frances, Countess - - - - -	81, 82, 83, 84
Tomline, Rt. Rev. Sir George, George, and Wm. Edward - - - - -	82	Walker, Henry - - - - -	92
Tomlinson, Jas. - - - - -	119	Walker, William - - - - -	59 n.
Tomlinson, Joseph and Ann - - - - -	40	Wall, Elizabeth (<i>née</i> Staunton) - - - - -	49
Tompson, Utrecia, John and Frances - - - - -	53	Wallis, Wm. - - - - -	124
Toplady, Rev. Augustus Montague - - - - -	111	Walmsley, Benjamin and Mary - - - - -	51
Topp, Lewis - - - - -	119	Wantage, Lord and Lady - - - - -	80
Townshend, James - - - - -	105	Warberton, William - - - - -	51
Townshend, Widow - - - - -	105	Ward, Henry - - - - -	47
Townsend, Rev. John - - - - -	111	Ward, John H. - - - - -	81
Trafalgar Square 6, 7, 10, 11, 15-18, 25, 56, plates 6, 7		Wardour Street - - - - -	104
Trayleman, John - - - - -	3 n.	Warner, Isaac and Sophia - - - - -	46
Treble, Jos. - - - - -	119	Warner, — - - - -	39
Tredegar, Viscount - - - - -	80	Warwick, Henry, 3rd Earl of - - - - -	81
Treyer, G. A. - - - - -	98	Warwick, Richard, Earl of - - - - -	7
Tucker, John and Mary - - - - -	123	Warwick, Sir Philip - - - - -	116
Turner, Thomas - - - - -	127	Warwick, 4th Earl of - - - - -	110
Union Club - - - - -	85, 88	Warwick House - - - - -	70
University Club - - - - -	91, 92	Warwick House Street - - - - -	70
Upper Spring Garden - - - - -	70, <i>and see</i> Wilderness, The	Watch House, St. Martin's - - - - -	9-10, 104
Vale Royal, Abbey of - - - - -	2-4	Waterhouse, Alfred - - - - -	18
Valens, Richard - - - - -	128	Waterloo Place - - - - -	6
Vanderdoort, Abraham - - - - -	116	Watkins, Samuel - - - - -	42
Vandiast, Adrian - - - - -	126	Watson, Edmund - - - - -	128
		Watson, John - - - - -	105
		Watson, M. L. - - - - -	18
		Watson, Samuel - - - - -	127
		Watts, Julia, Francis, Richard, Charlotte and Louisa - - - - -	34
		Weardale, Lord and Lady - - - - -	80

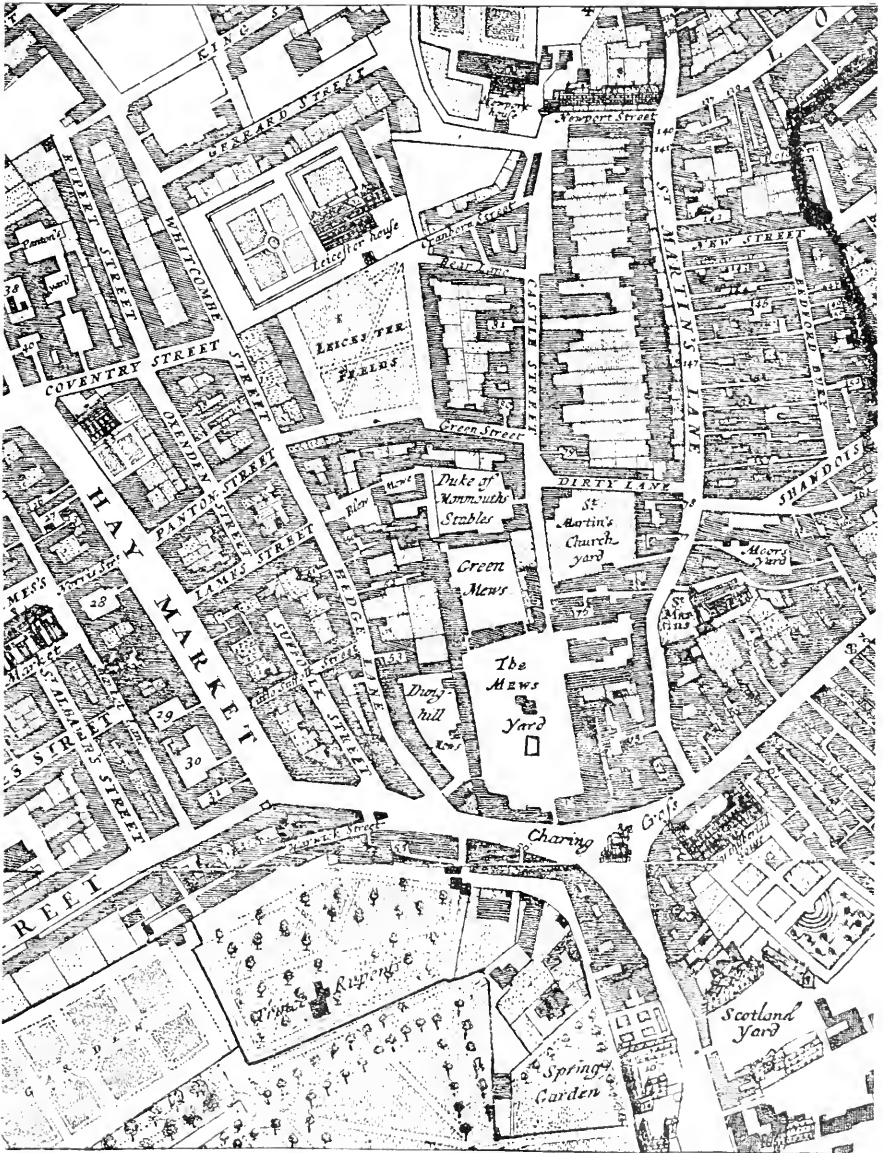
	Page		Page
Webb, Sir Aston	63	Williams, David	37
Webb, John	123	Williams, Elizabeth, Edward and Robert	54
Webb, Widow	123	Williams, Hannah	123
Webbe, Ralph	128	Williams, ———	119
Wellington, Duke of	74	Wills, Jeremiah	127
Wellington Barracks	77	Wilson, John and Ann	54
Wells, John	3	Wilson, John and Elizabeth	37
Wells, Thos.	128	Wilson, George	35
Wells, William	128	Wilson, John	105
Welsford, James Hugh	81	Wilson, Richard	101
Wenlock, Robert, 1st Baron	84	Wilson, Thomas, yeoman farrier	8
West, George, Samuel and Mary	43	Wilson, Thomas	101
West, Tho.	124	Wincopp, John	128
West, Wm.	127	Windeatt, John	127
West London Infirmary	57	Windsor Castle Library	75, 76 n.
Westmacott, Sir Richard	77	Wingfield, Catherine and Thomas	31
Westminster Abbey	1-3, 10, 19, 24, 69, 125	Wise, Mr.	23
Westminster Bridge, Commissioners for	61	Wolf-Metternich, Count Paul	84, 85
Westminster City Hall	116	Wolverton, George, Lord	86
Westminster Hall	125	Wood, Joan	12
Westminster Palace	1, 7, 8	Wood, Robert	3
Whalley, Peter	128	Wood, Sir Robert	3, 4
Whatman, James	81	Wood, Roger	3, 4
Wheeler, George, Samuel and Sarah	45	Wood, Rose (<i>née</i> Carr)	4
Wheeler, William	23	Wood, Thomas, keeper of the Mews	8, 12, 101
Wheler, George	10	Wood, Thomas, of Long Acre	127
Whitaker, John	127	Wooden, Tho.	127
Whitcomb Street	2, 6, 89, 90, 104, 105, 109, plates 94-96	Woodington, W. F.	18
White, Christopher	127	Woods and Forests, H.M. Commissioners of	15, 18, 62, 65, 74, 113
White, Margaret and Joseph	36, plate 30	Woolwich Arsenal Foundry	18
White, Mary	105	Workhouse, St. Martin's	113
White Hart, The	Plate 95a	Worswick, Albert C.	80
Whitehall	15	Wortley, J. A. S.	80
Whitehall Gardens	79	Wren, Sir Christopher	9, 23 n., 102, 113
Whitehall Palace	1, 58, 59 n., 60, 67, 95, 116	Wyatt, Benjamin	77
Whitehead, John	98	Wyatt, James	73, 93
Whitmore, George	10	Wyatt, Lewis	93
Whitmore, William	10, 89	Wyatt, Matthew Coates	88
Whitworth, Mary and Joseph	40	Wylde, James	12
Wigley, Charles	68	Wymbleton, John	128
Wigley's Rooms	68, plate 49b	Yates, Richard	127
Wildenburg, Count Hatzfeldt	84, 85	Yates, Widow	127
Wilderness, The	66, 70, 71	Yerbury, Mary and Richard	36
Wilkins, William	15, 16, 76 n., 92	York, Duke of	9
Wilkinson, William	2	York Place	1, 8
Wiley, John	105	Yrpe, John	10
William Capellanus	128		

PRINTED FOR THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL
AT THE PITMAN PRESS, BATH. MDCCCCXL

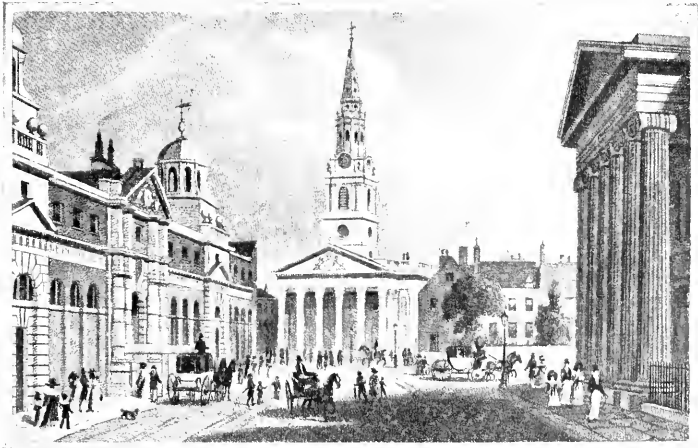
Published by the London County Council,
The County Hall, S.E. 1. Publication No. 3456.
Price £1 1s.

700 copies printed of which this is No.

Plates, Nos. 1 to 110

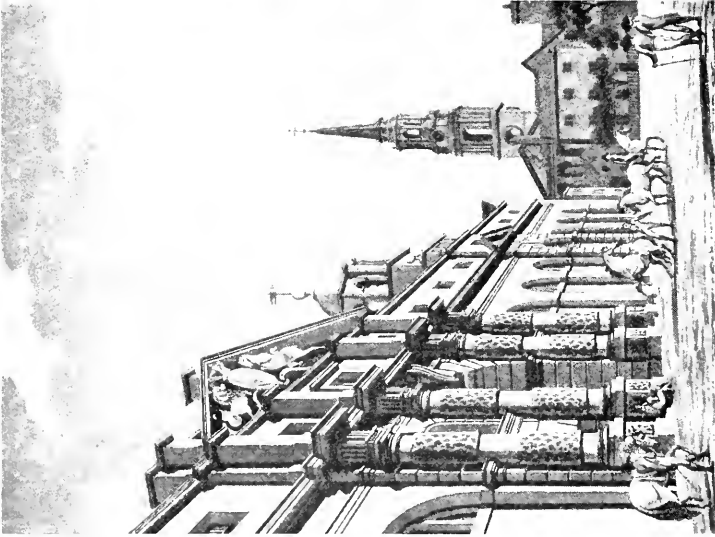


EXTRACT FROM MORDEN AND LEA'S MAP, 1682

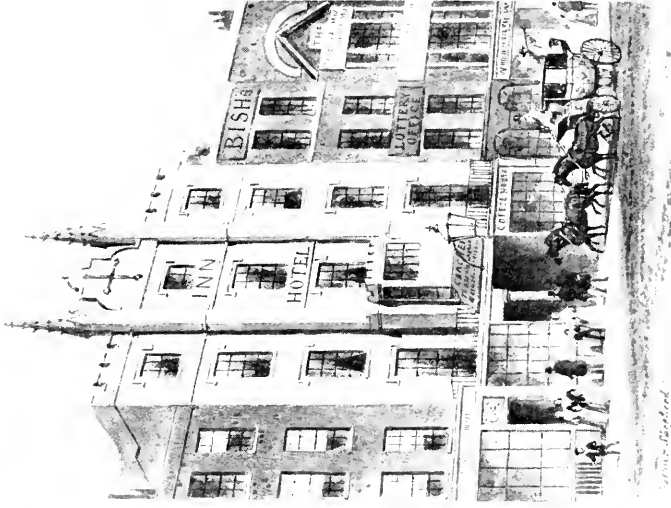


(a) OLD BARRACKS, CHARING CROSS, *circa* 1815

(b) THE NEW OPENING TO ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, *circa* 1830
(p. 9)



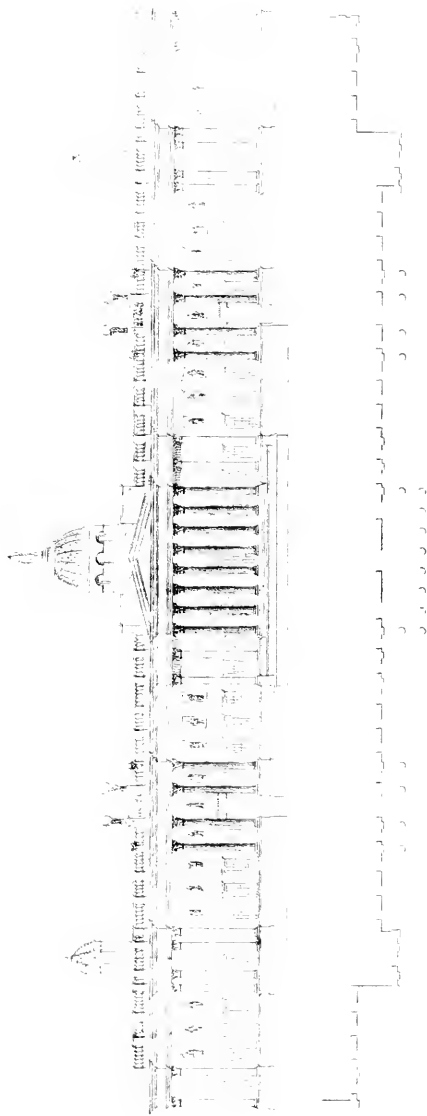
(a) THE MEWS IN 1794



(b) THE GOLDEN CROSS, CHARING CROSS, *circa* 1820 (p. 14)

1850

DESIGNED BY JOHN RUSSELL AND JOHN W. BOYD.



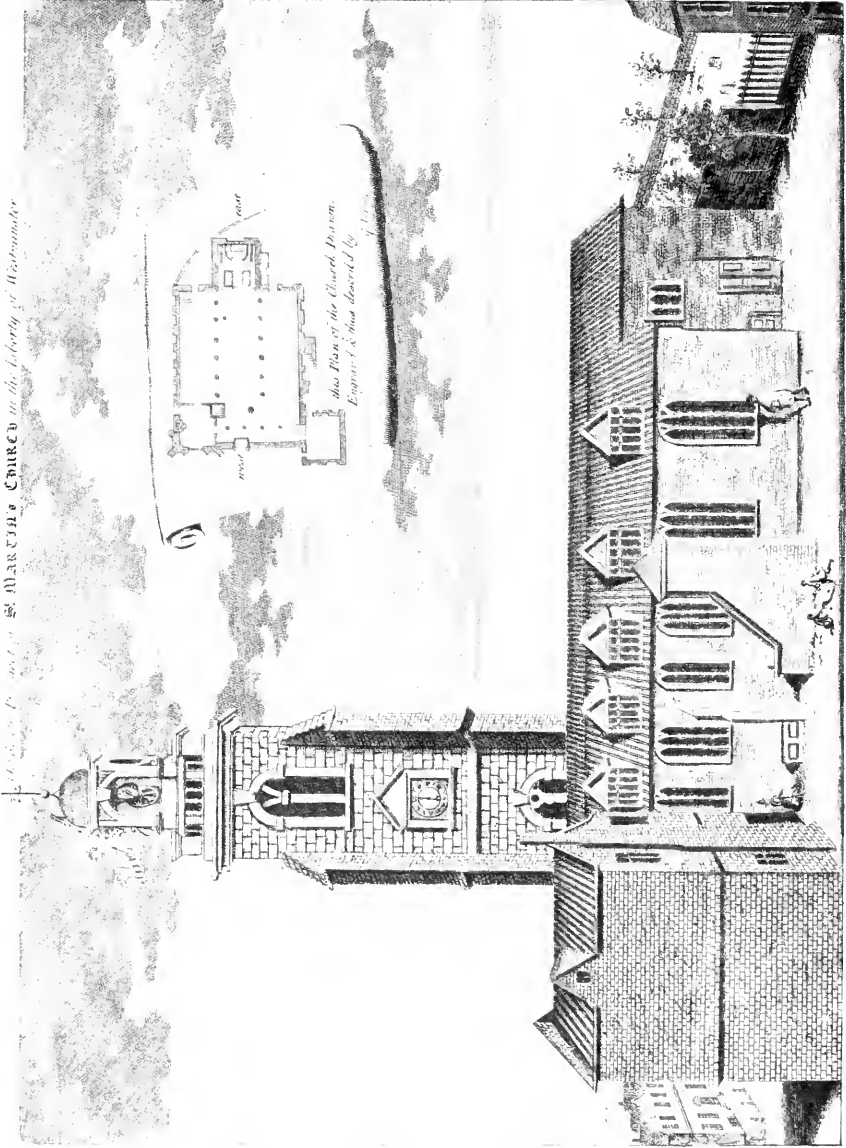
NATIONAL GALLERY (p. 16)



WILLIAM RAILTON'S DESIGN FOR THE NELSON
MONUMENT (p. 18)

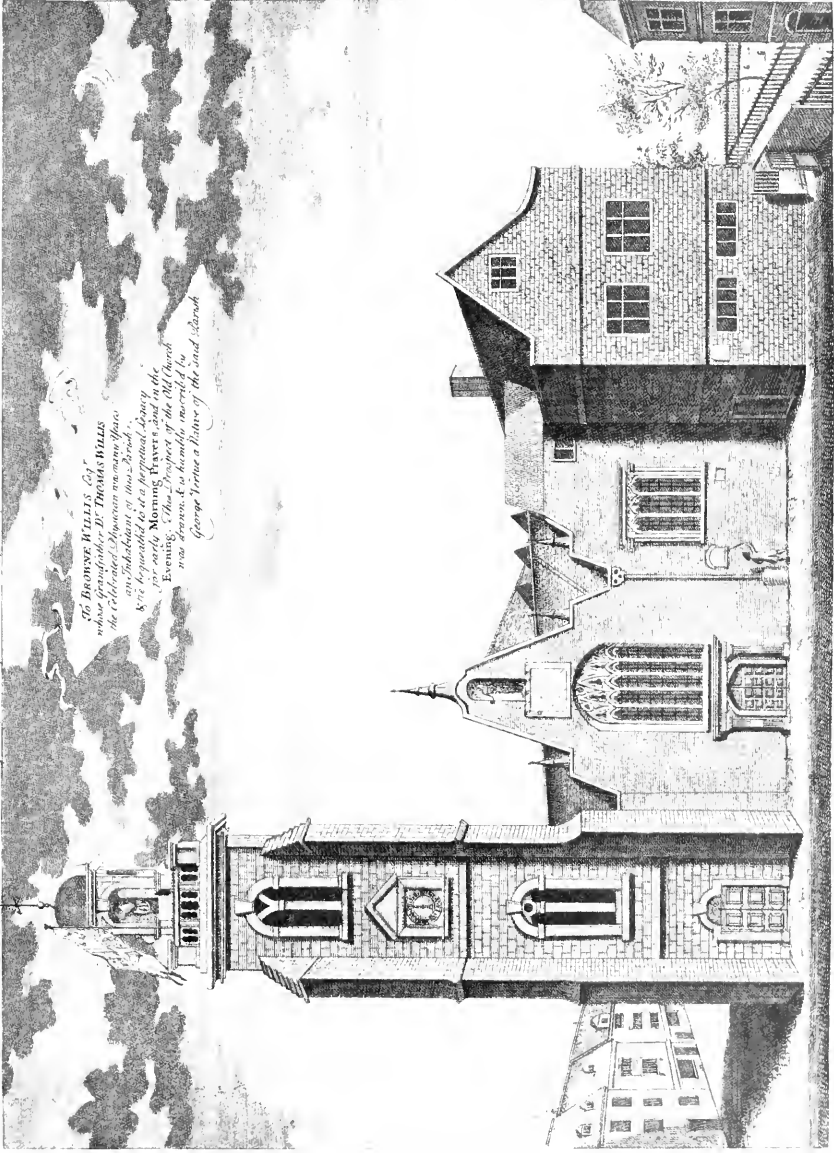


- (a) STATUE OF GEORGE IV, TRAFALGAR SQUARE (p. 17)
(b) ONE OF THE LIONS AT THE BASE OF THE NELSON MONUMENT (p. 18)



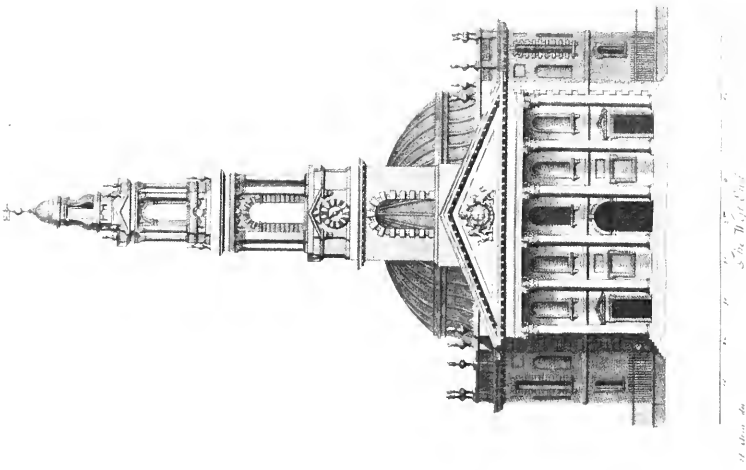
THE OLD CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS, circa 1720 (p. 19)

The West Prospect of **ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH** in the Fields, Westminster.



*The PRINCIPAL WELLS, &c.^r
 whose Graduate Dr. THOMAS WELLS
 the Celebrated Physician was many Years
 his Instructor at a perpetual Agency
 for nearly Morning Prayers and other
 Services, was to be dissolved by Act of
 Grace, versus a House of the said Church.*

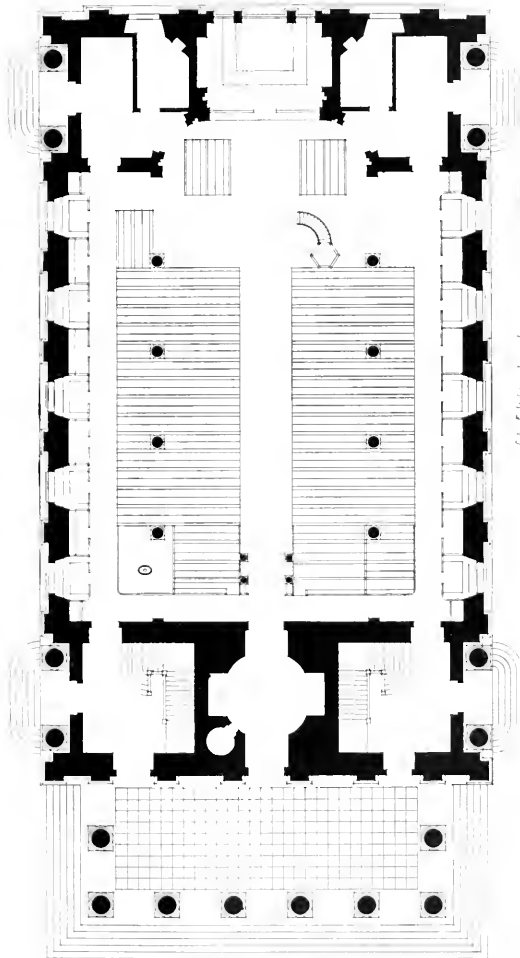
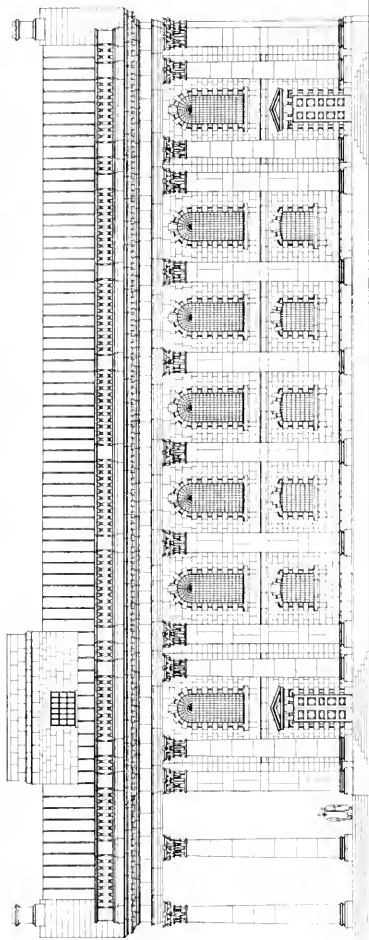
THE OLD CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS, circa 1720 (p. 19)



GIBBS' DESIGN FOR A CIRCULAR CHURCH (p. 25)
(b) PLAN

(a) ELEVATION

ST. MARTIN IN THE FIELDS WESTMINSTER



Scale: Length 1/4 inch = 10 feet. Breadth 1/4 inch = 10 feet.



To his most Sacred Majesty King George
This Perspective Drawing of St. Martin's Church is most Humbly dedicated, by
His Majesty's most dutiful and Obedient Subject

John Gibbs Architect.

GIBBS' DESIGN FOR ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH



PORTRAIT OF JAMES GIBBS BY WILLIAM HOGARTH

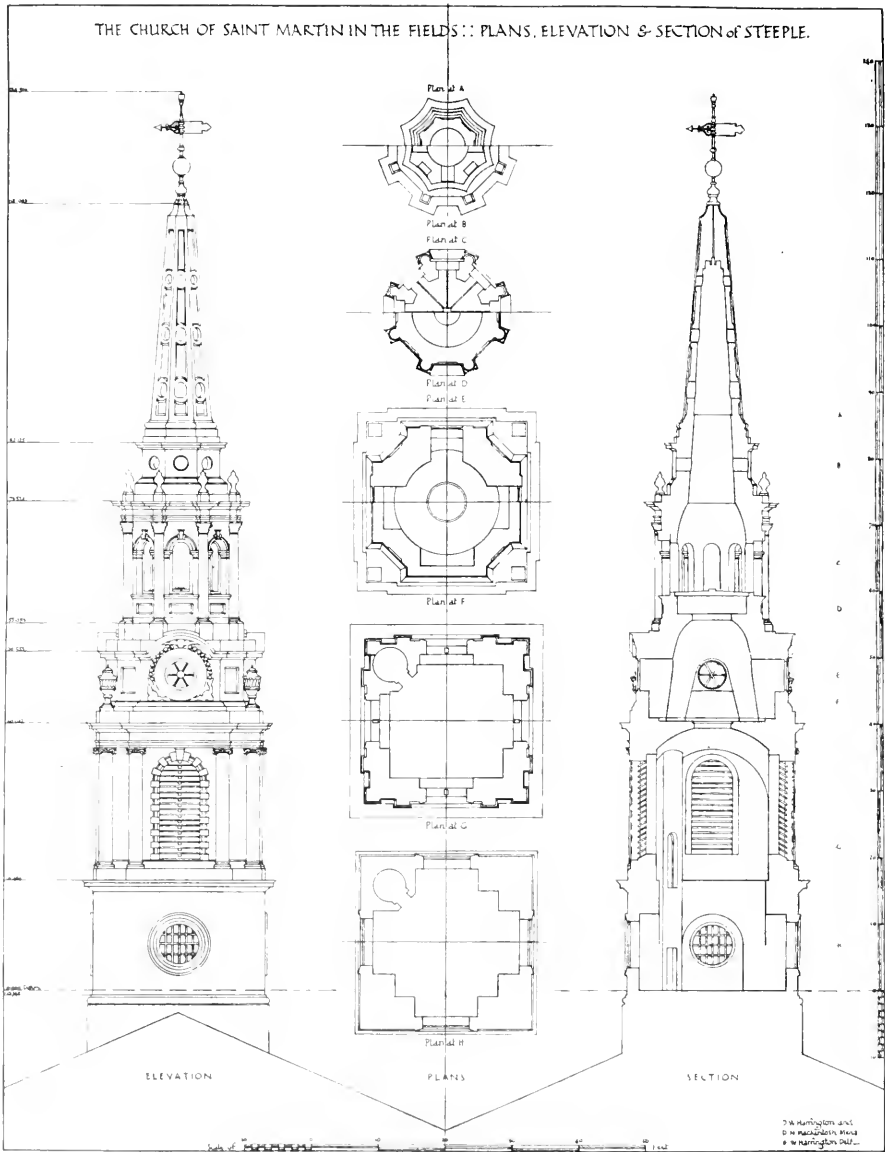


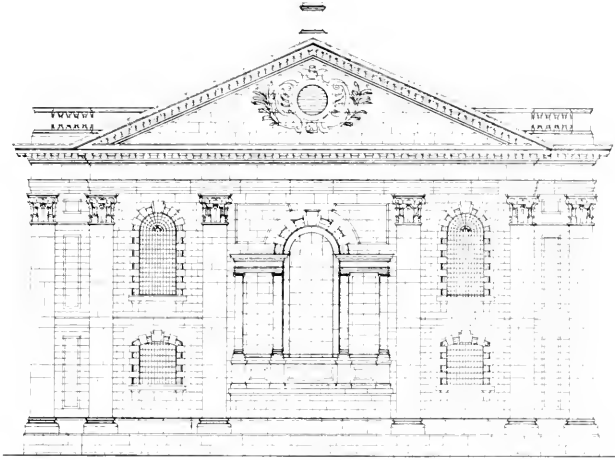
ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH FROM CHURCHYARD, SHOWING
SOUTHERN END OF ST. MARTIN'S LANE, *circa* 1820



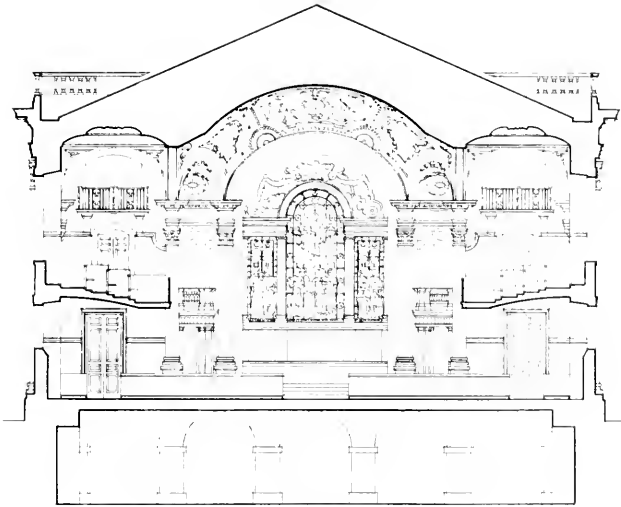
ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, LOOKING SOUTH-EAST

THE CHURCH OF SAINT MARTIN IN THE FIELDS: PLANS, ELEVATION & SECTION OF STEEPLE.





EAST ELEVATION



SECTION



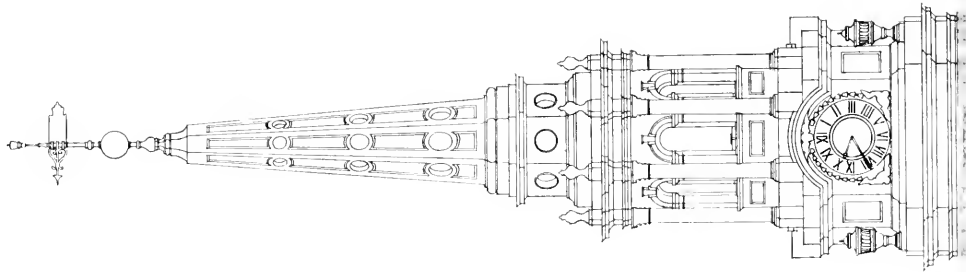


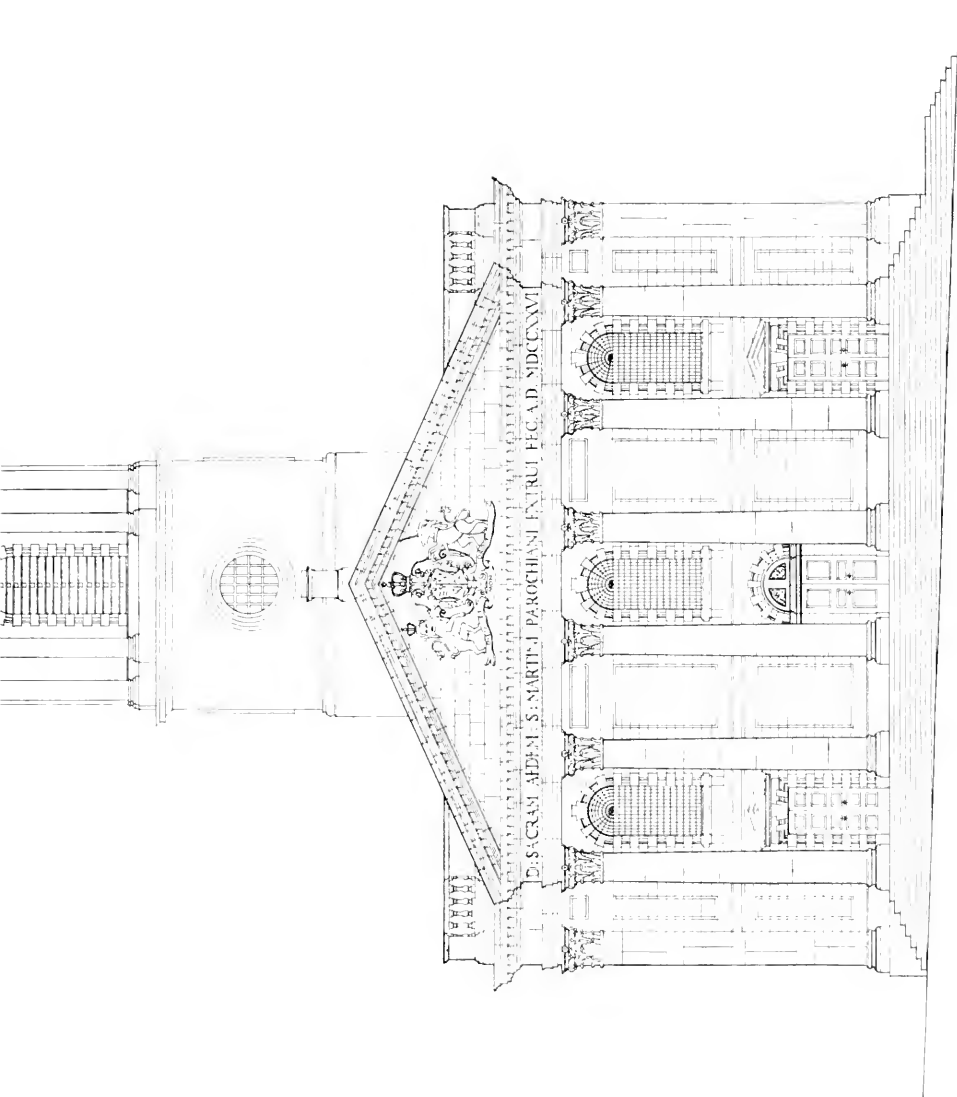
ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH (a) LOOKING NORTH-WEST;
(b) PORTICO



ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH. INTERIOR LOOKING EAST

ST. MARTIN IN THE FIELDS

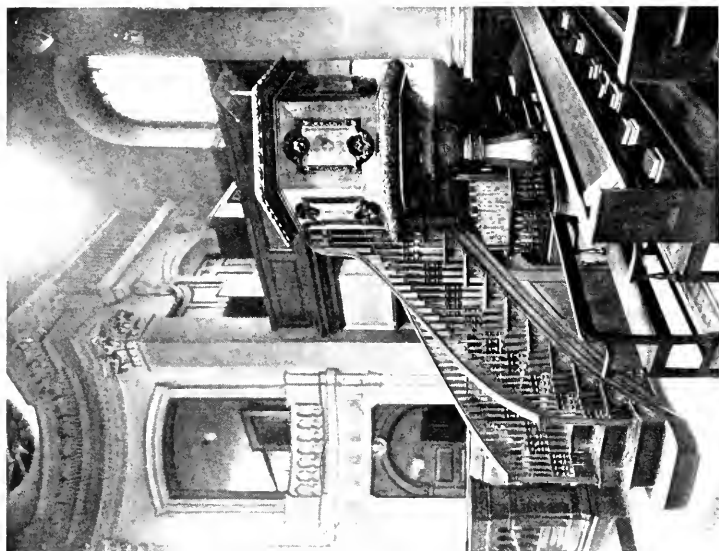




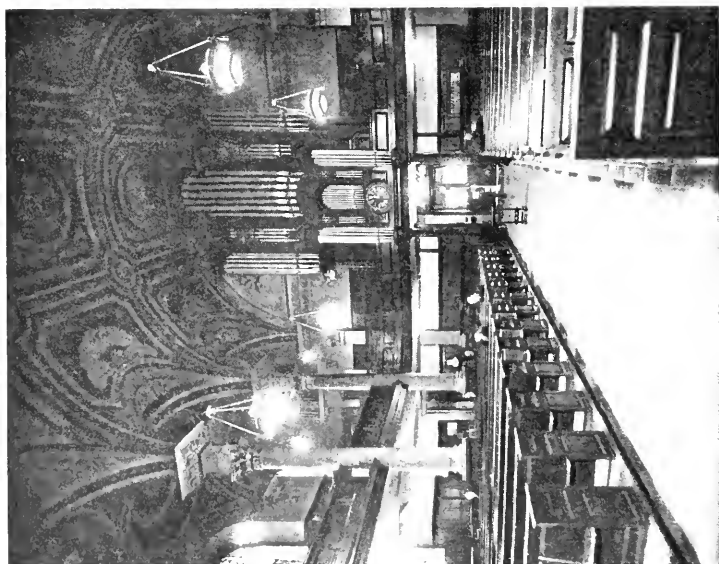
WEST ELEVATION

W. H. P. 1873

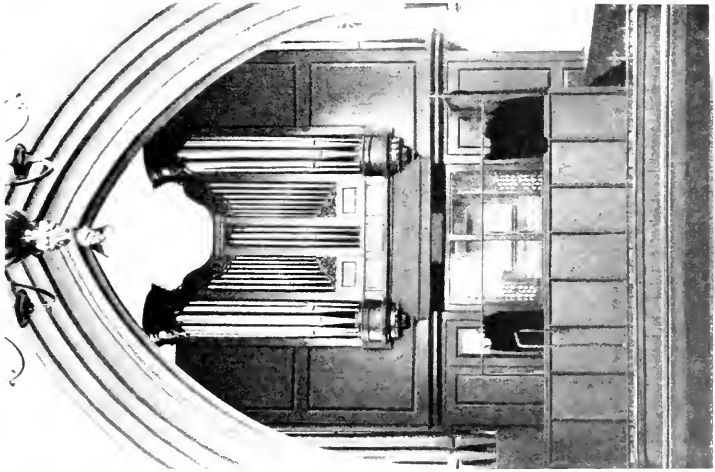
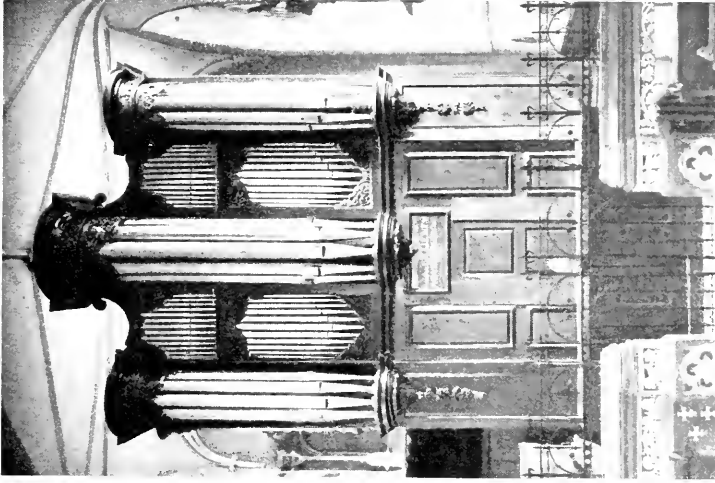
PL. 20



ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH
(b) PULPIT (p. 28)

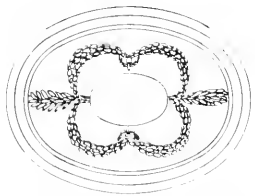


(c) INTERIOR, LOOKING WEST

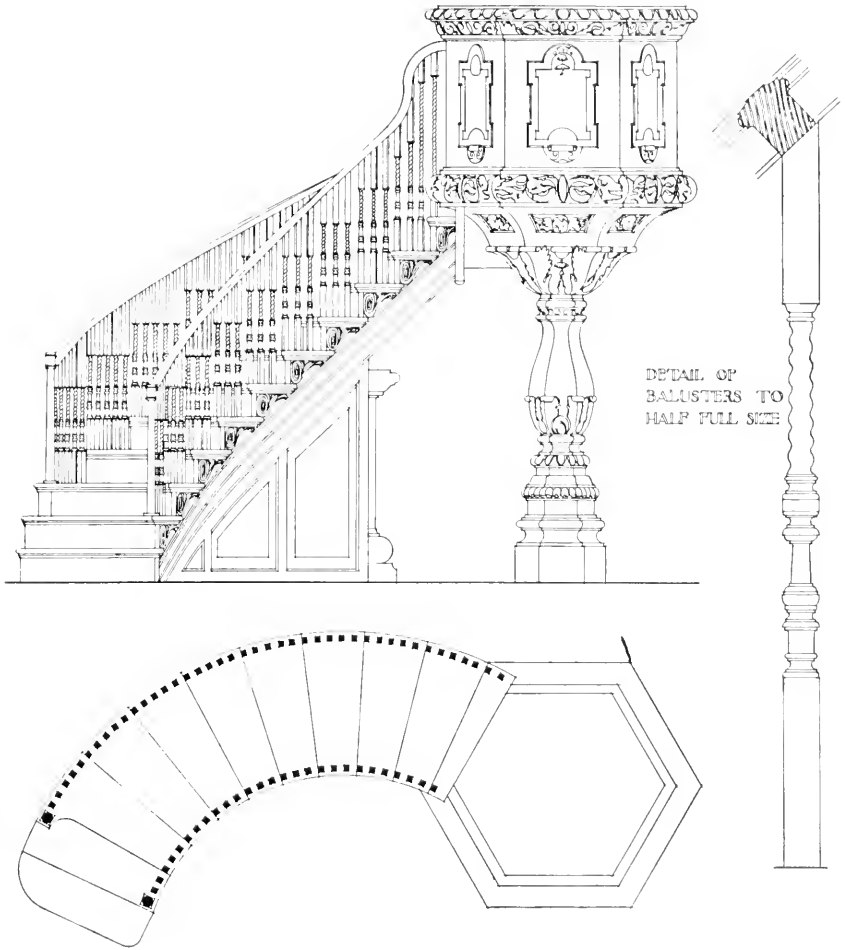


ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH. ORGAN NOW IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH,
WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. (p. 28)

ST MARTIN IN THE FIELDS
FONT 1689

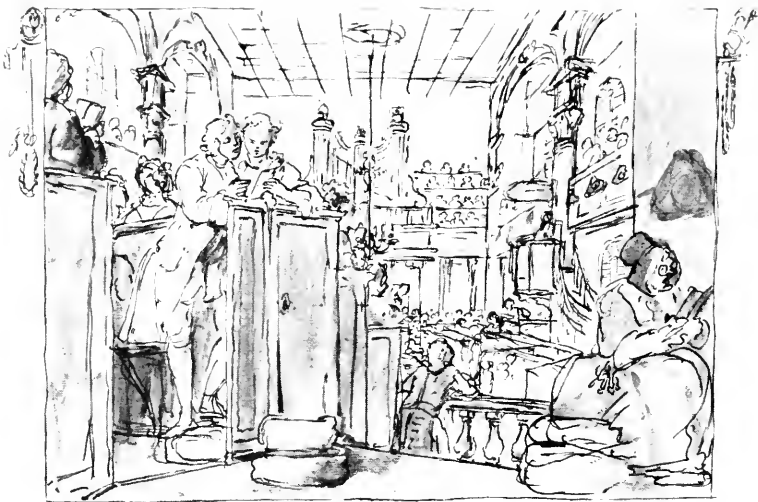


PLAN LOOKING DOWN



THE PULPIT ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS





The good pastor at church, forming the Soul of a young man

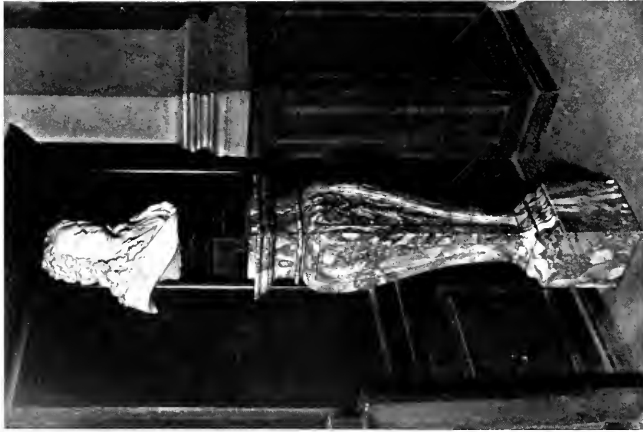
HOGARTH'S PRELIMINARY DRAWINGS FOR No. 2 IN THE SERIES "INDUSTRY AND IDLENESS" (p. 28)



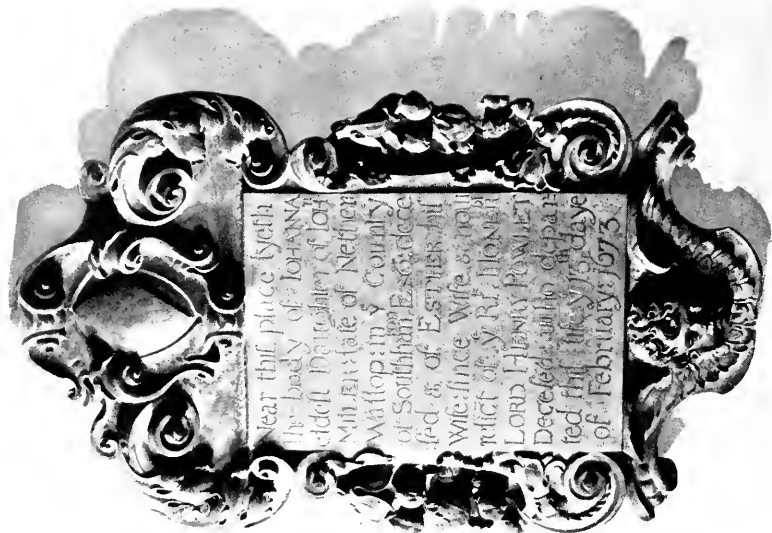
ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH. (a) OAK STAIRCASE LEADING TO THE GALLERIES (p. 28); (b) CRYPT (p. 26)



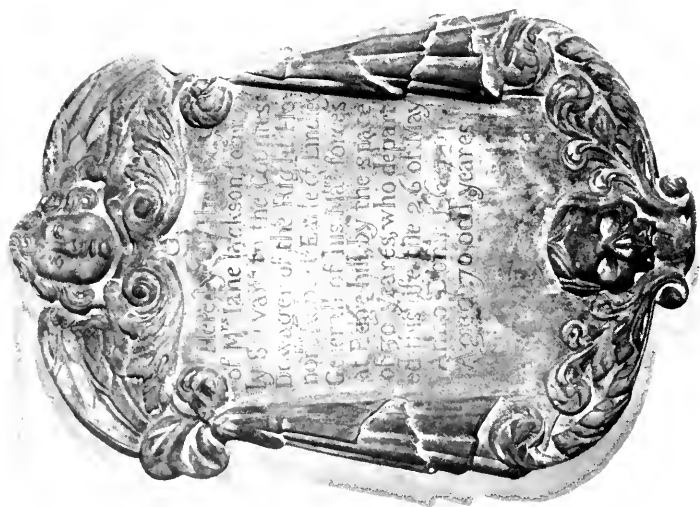
(b) FONT (p. 27)



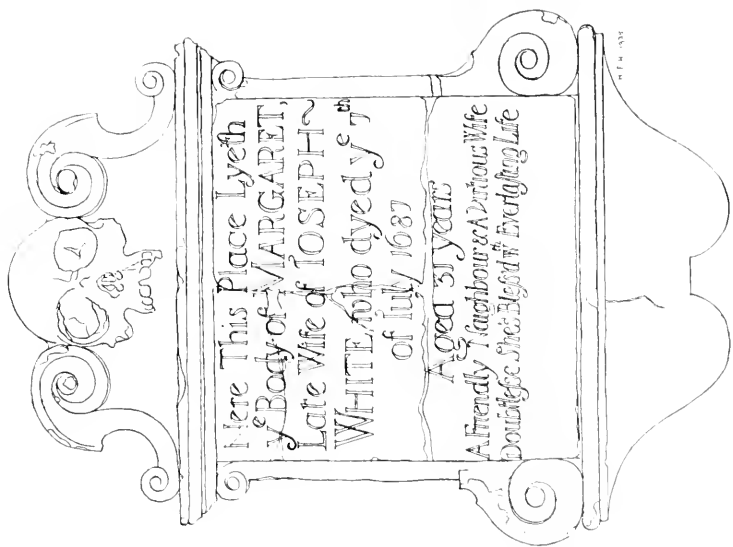
(a) BUST OF JAMES GIBBS
BY RYSBRACH (p. 27)



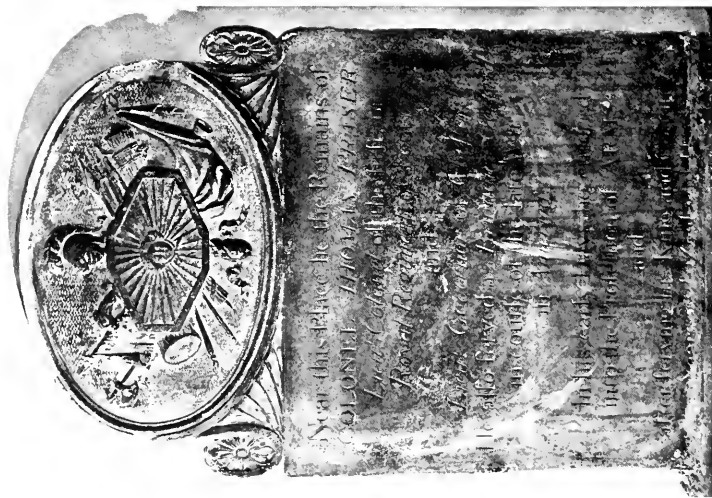
(b) JOHANNA MILLER, 1673 (p. 35)



(a) JANE JACKSON, 1670 (p. 34)



MARGARET WHITE, 1687 (p. 36)



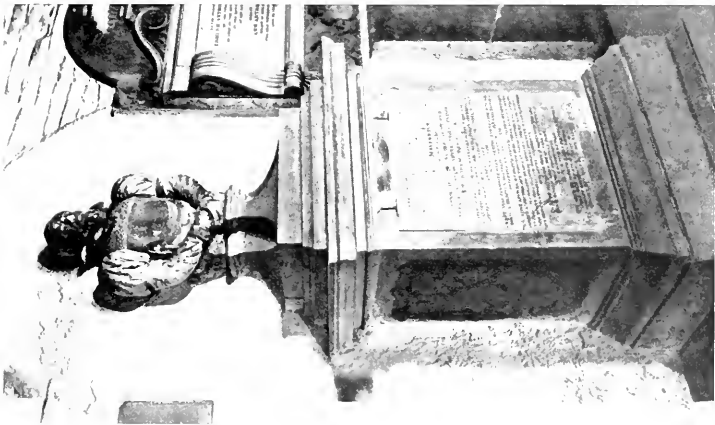
(a) COLONEL THOMAS FRASER, 1756
(p. 37)



(b) BENJAMIN COLINGE, 1700 (p. 53)



(b) ROUNDEL WITH ARMS AND CREST OF A SECOND SON OF A COOKE OF GIDDEA HALL, ESSEX (p. 26 n.)



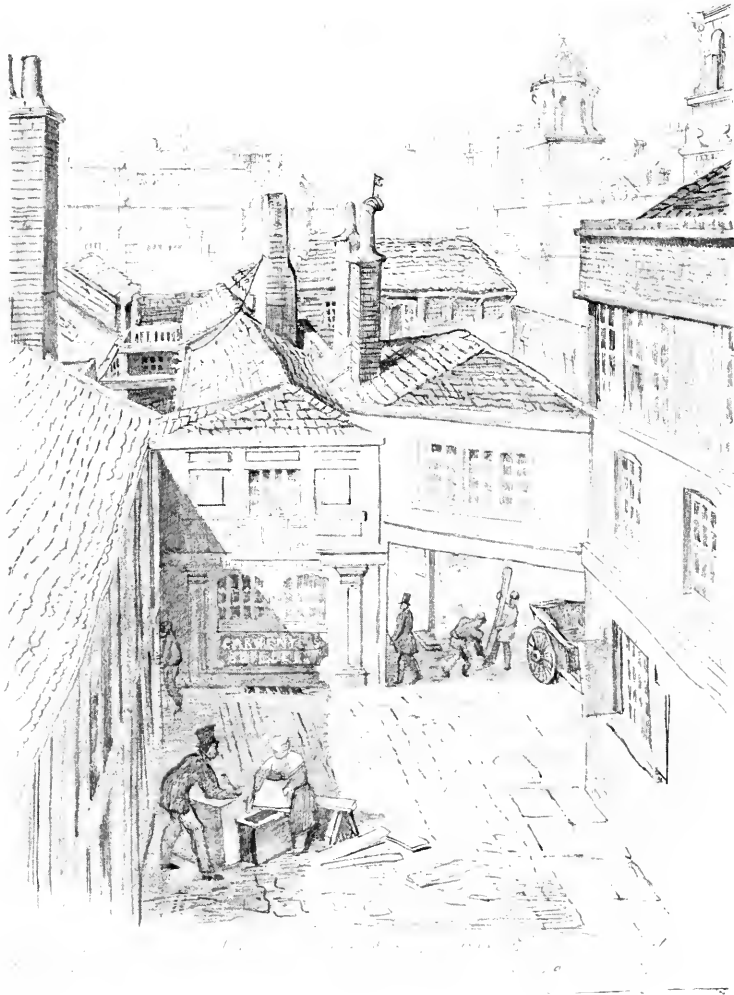
(c) SIR THEODORE MAYERNE (p. 52)



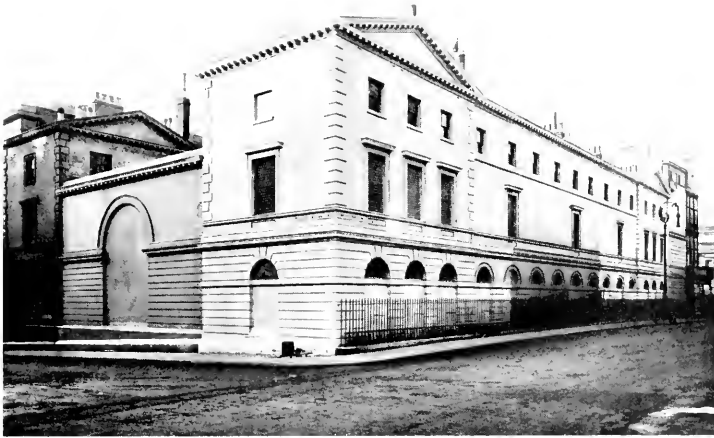
ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH PLATE, ON EXHIBITION AT
THE LONDON MUSEUM (p. 29)



- (a) ST. MARTIN'S PLACE, EAST SIDE (p. 55)
(b) ST. MARTIN'S CHURCHYARD, NORTH SIDE, SHOWING VESTRY HALL AND SCHOOL (p. 55)



OLD PREMISES SOUTH OF ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, 1830

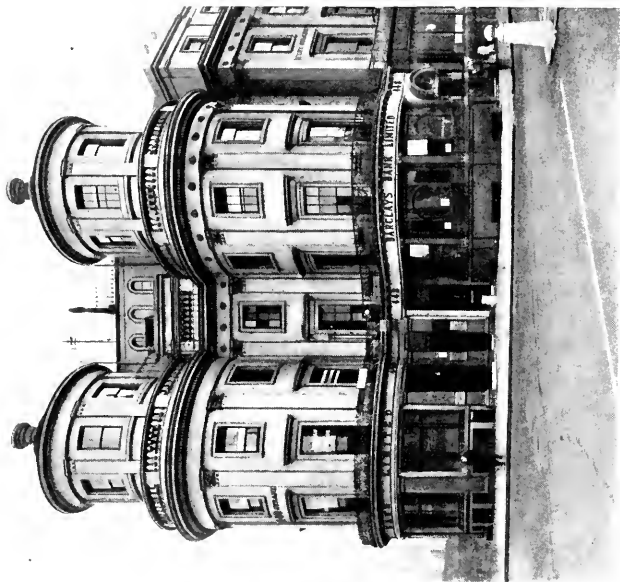


(a) CORNER OF ADELAIDE STREET AND CHANDOS STREET IN 1906 (*p.* 56)

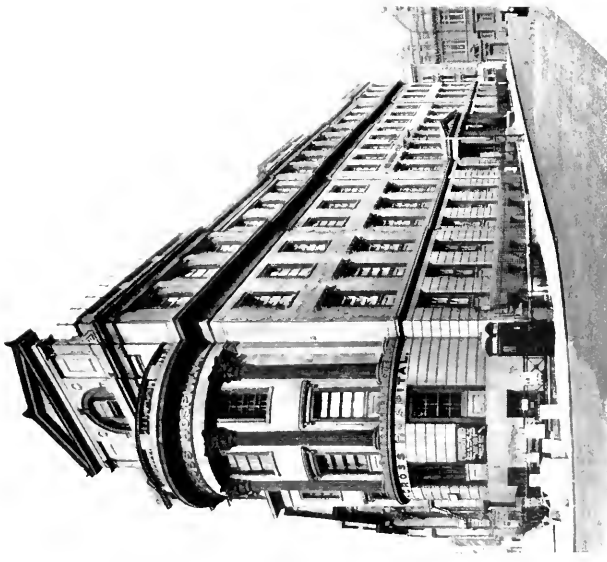
(b) GOLDEN CROSS HOTEL, STRAND, IN 1930 (*p.* 56)



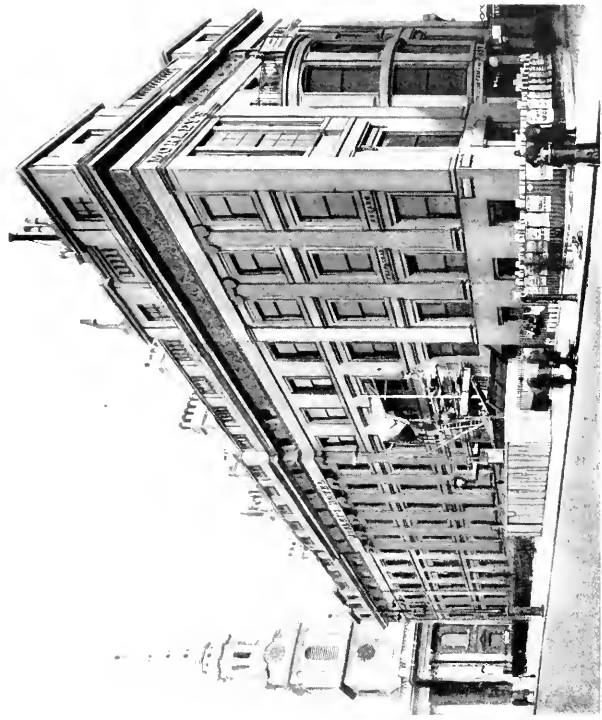
(a) CORNER OF KING WILLIAM IV STREET
AND ADELAIDE STREET IN 1930



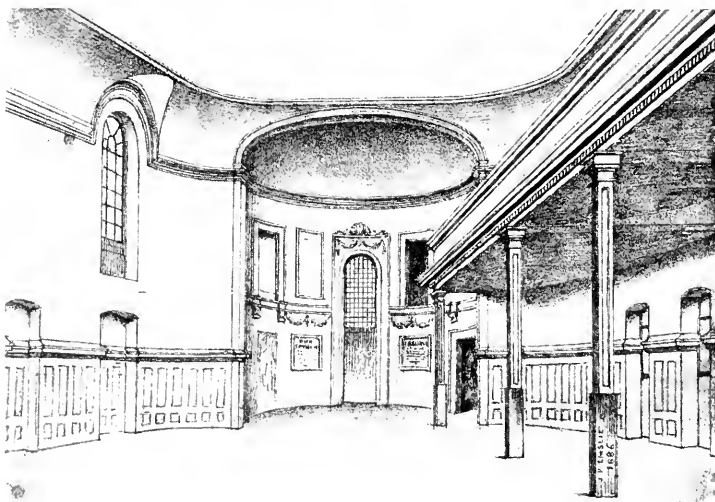
(b) Nos. 448 AND 449, STRAND, FACING SOUTH-
WEST, IN 1930



(a) CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL IN 1939.
ELEVATION TO STRAND AND AGAR
STREET (p. 57)



(b) MORLEY'S HOTEL IN 1920 (p. 57)



ST. MATTHEW'S CHAPEL, SPRING GARDENS (p. 64)

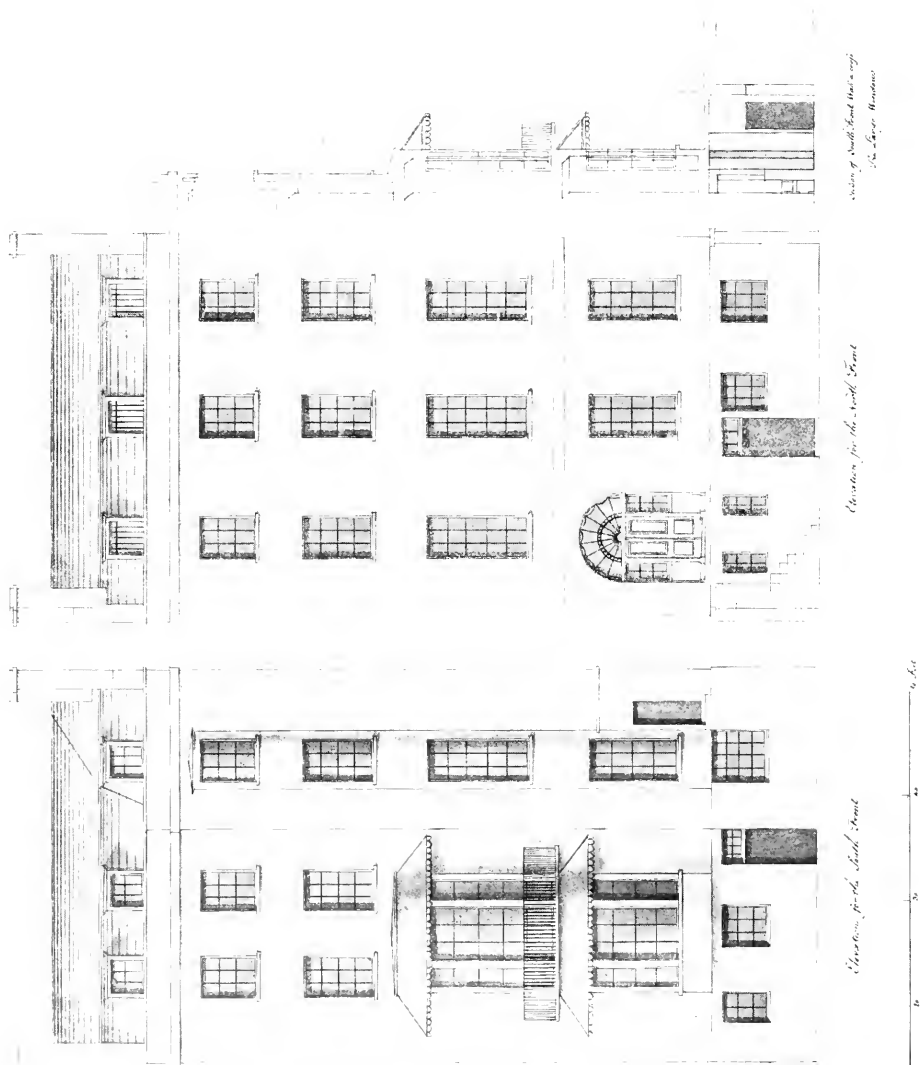
(a) EXTERIOR IN 1903

(b) INTERIOR IN 1886



(a) NEW STREET, SPRING GARDENS, IN 1881

(b) SPRING GARDEN TERRACE IN 1881

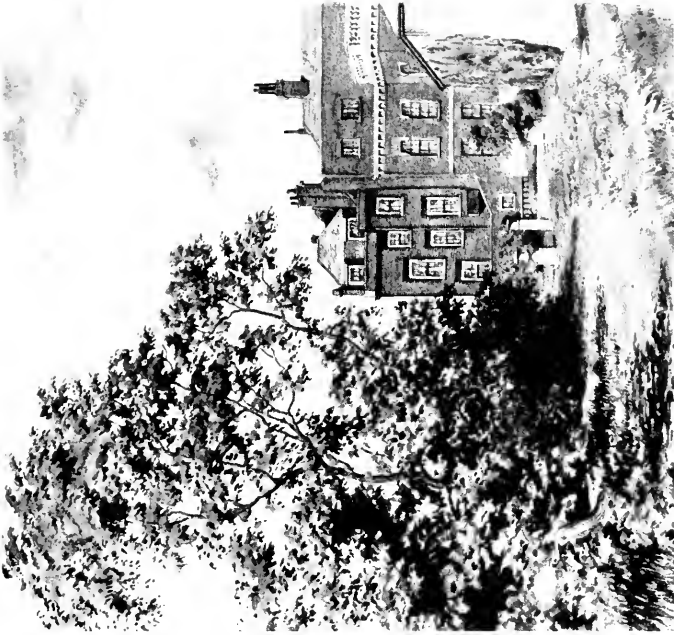


Section for North Street
to the upper entrance

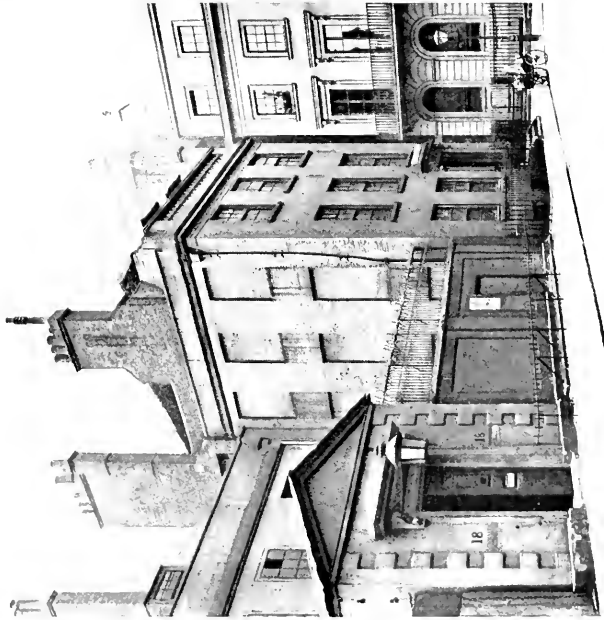
Section for the South Street

Section for the South Street

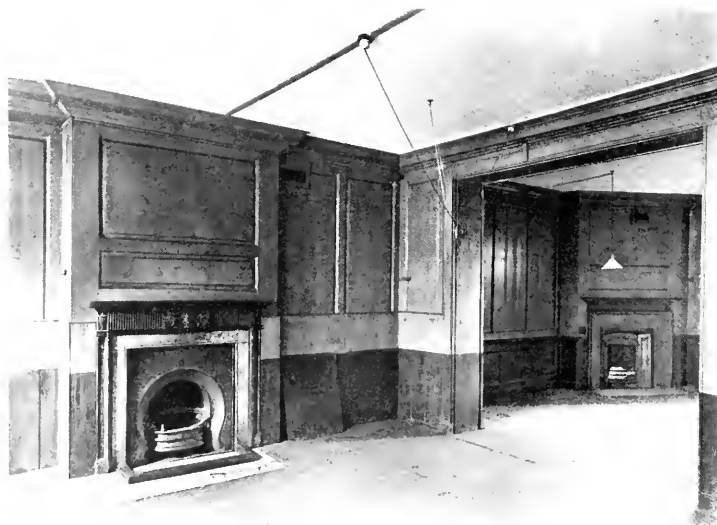
JOHN DRUMMOND'S HOUSE, NEW STREET, SPRING GARDENS, APRIL, 1795 (p. 64)



NO. 18, SPRING GARDENS (p. 64)
(b) GARDEN FRONT

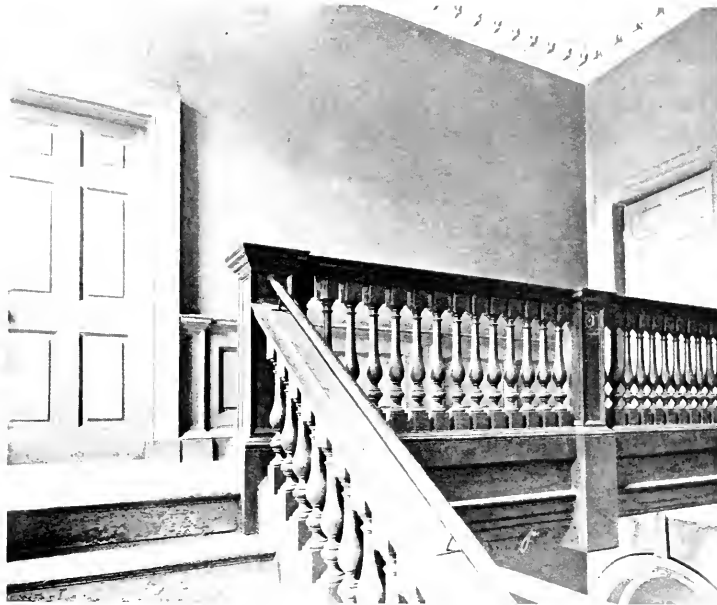


(c) EXTERIOR IN 1903



SPRING GARDENS

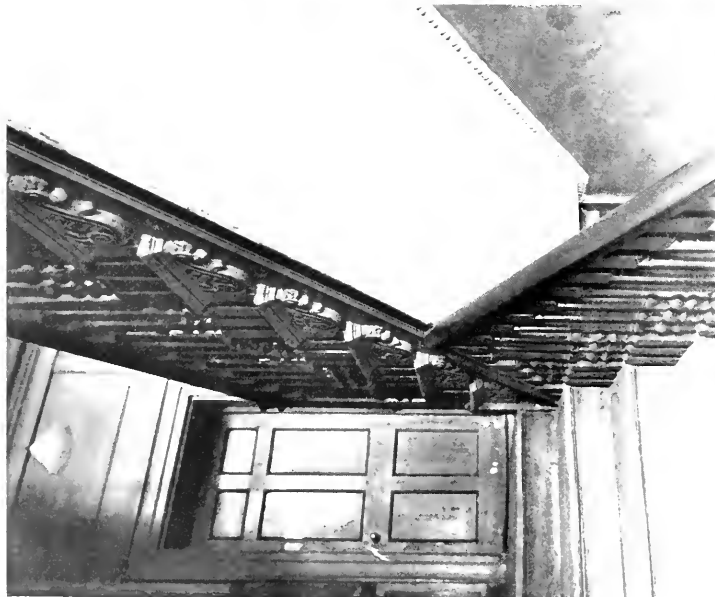
- (a) SOUTH WEST SIDE IN 1886
- (b) INTERIOR OF No. 16 IN 1903



SPRING GARDENS IN 1903

(a) No. 28, FIRST FLOOR LANDING

(b) No. 30, FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR

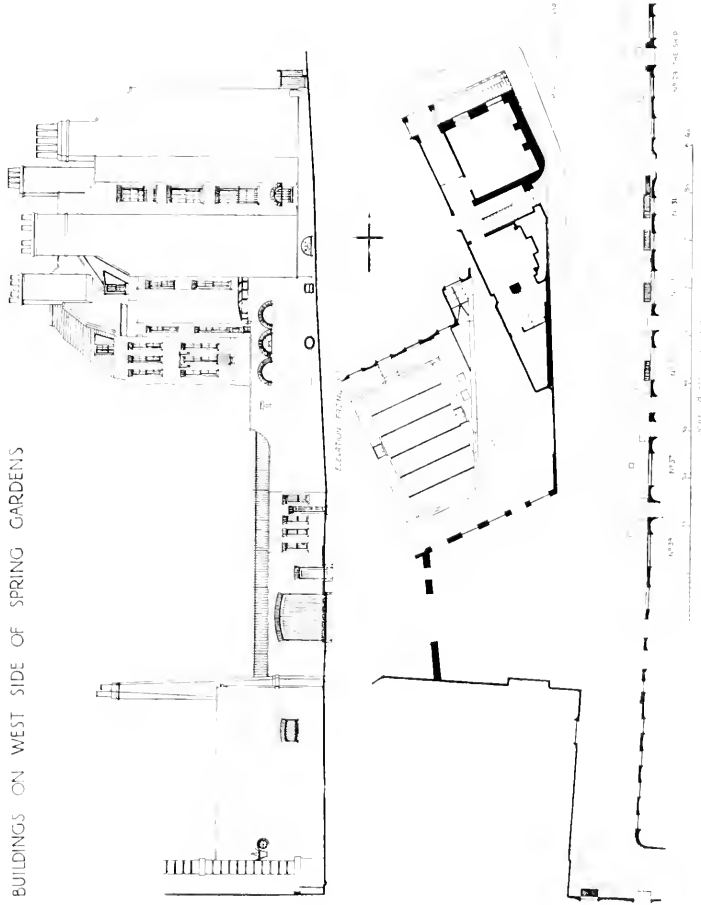


(a) STAIRCASE TO No. 16

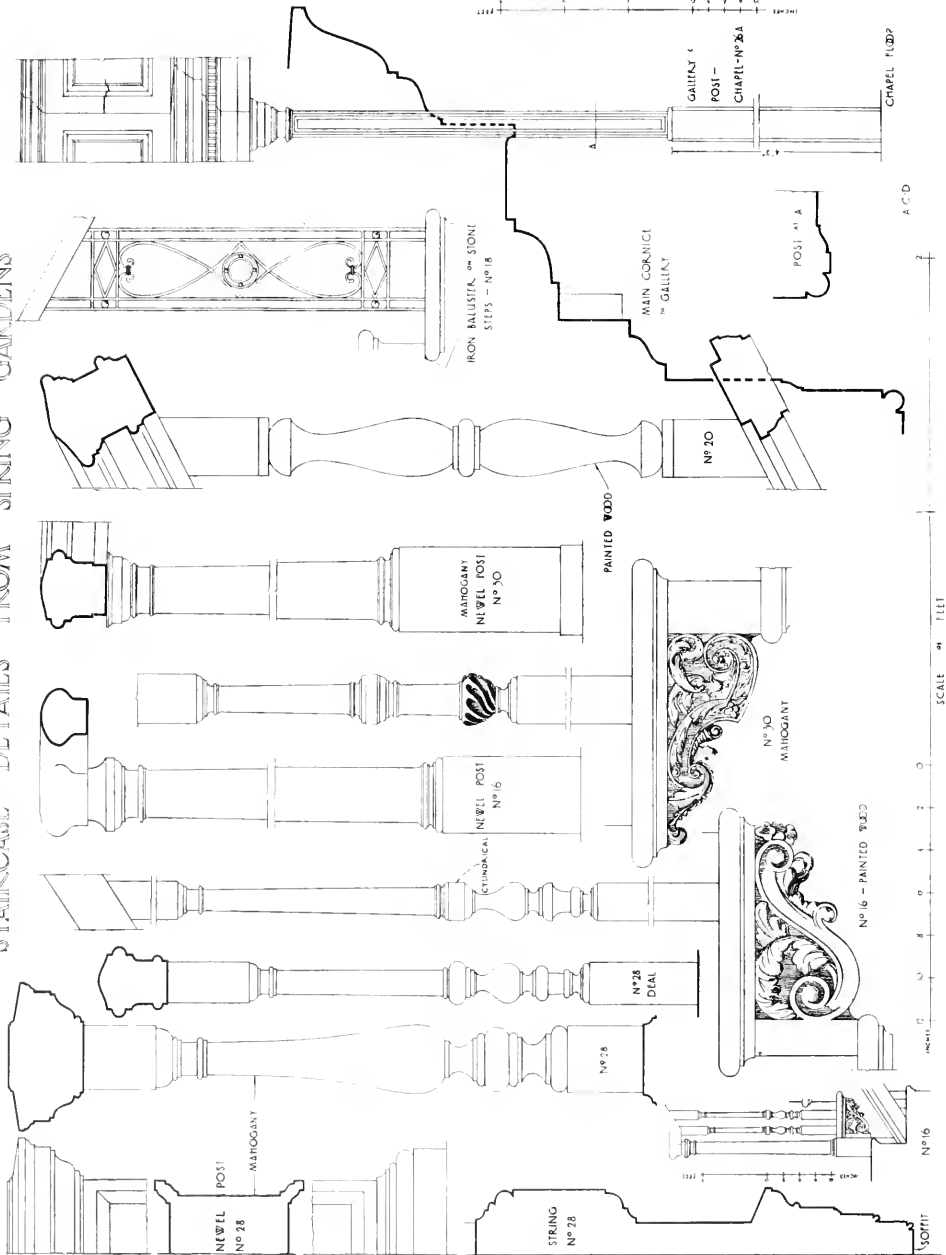


SPRING GARDENS IN 1903
(b) Nos. 34-28

BUILDINGS ON WEST SIDE OF SPRING GARDENS

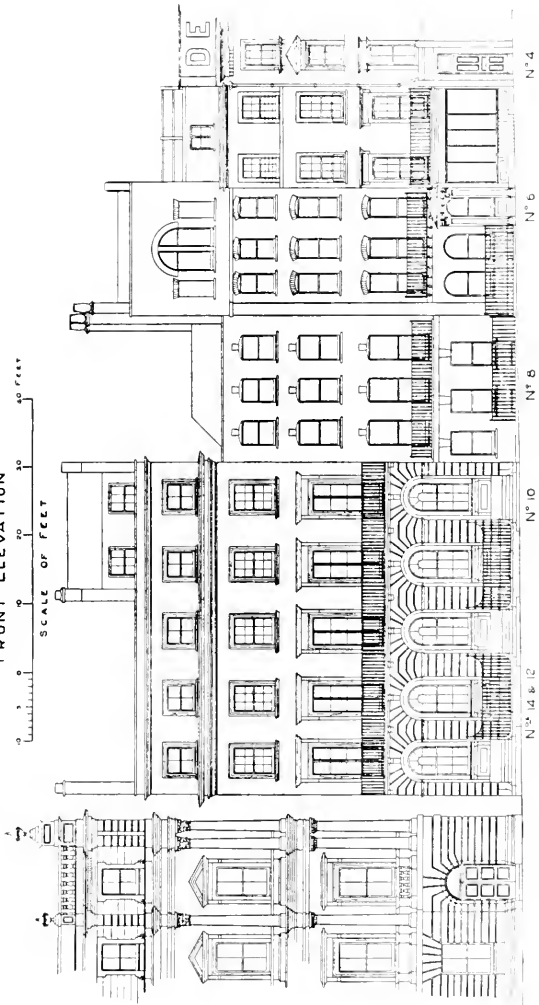
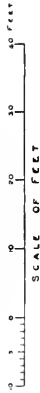


STAIRCASE DETAILS FROM SPRING GARDENS

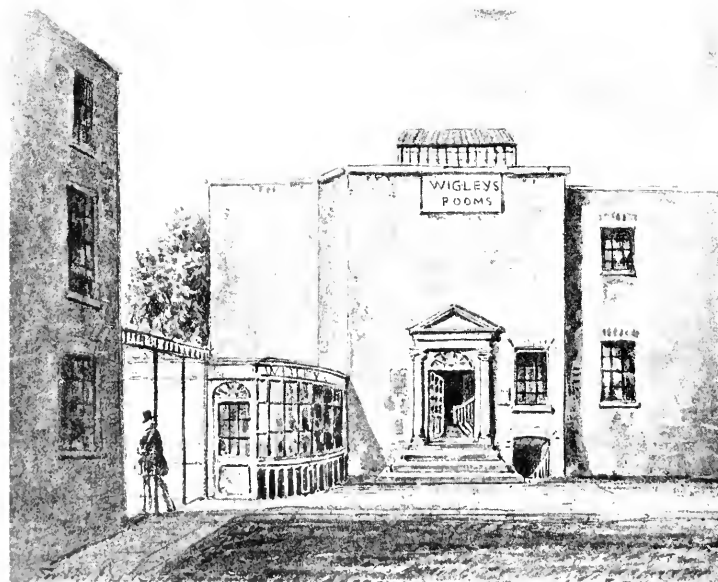


N^{os} 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 & 14 SPRING GARDENS

FRONT ELEVATION

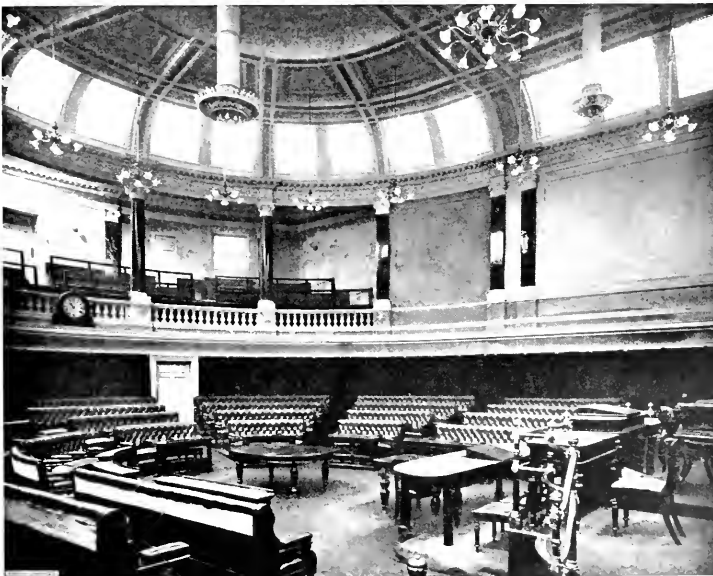


PREMISES ADJOINING LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICES, SPRING GARDENS



(a) BERKELEY HOUSE, GARDEN FRONT (p. 66)

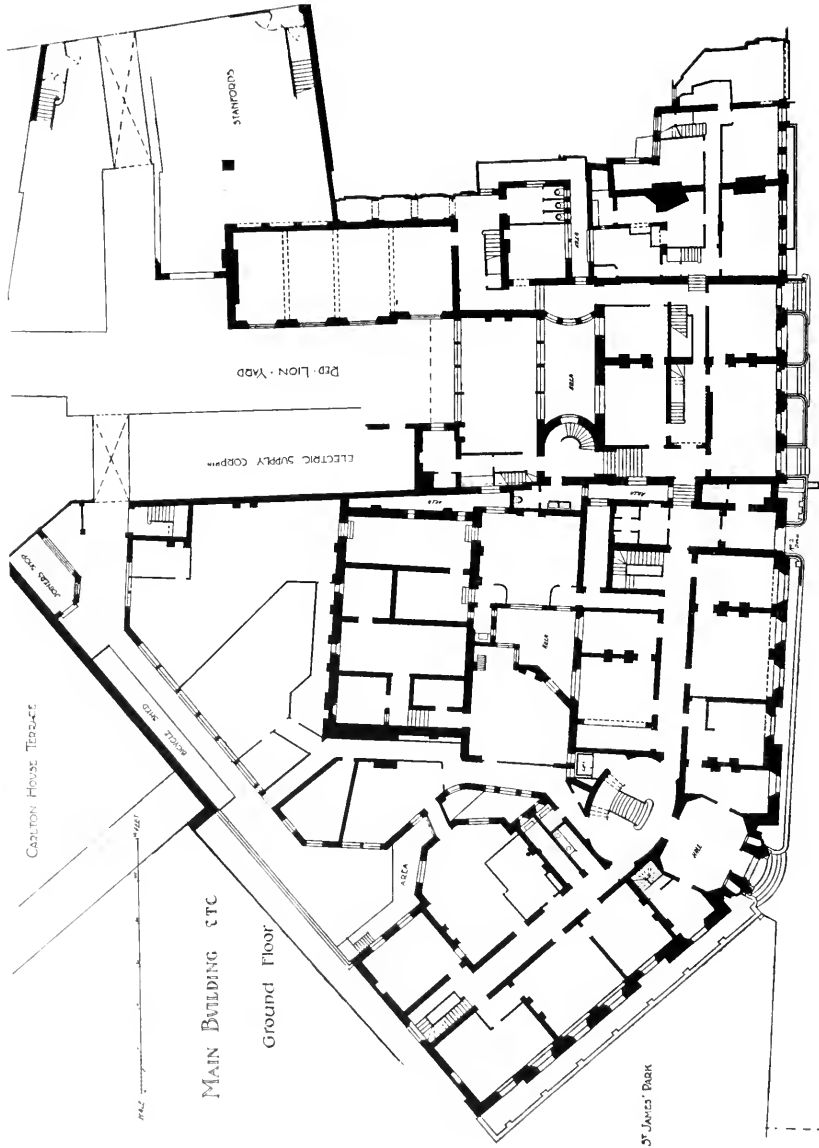
(b) WIGLEY'S ROOMS, SPRING GARDENS PASSAGE (p. 68)



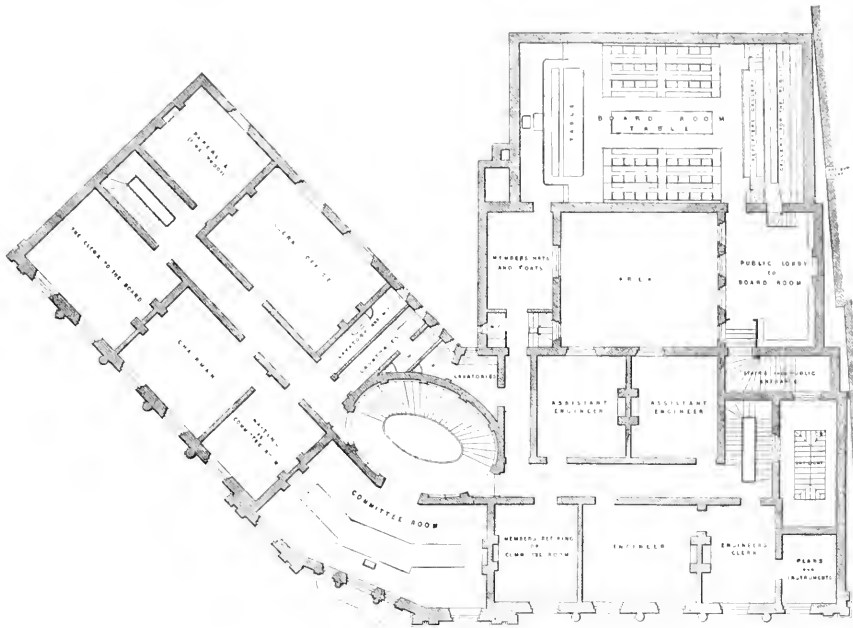
OLD COUNTY HALL, SPRING GARDENS (*p.* 68)

(*a*) EXTERIOR IN 1939

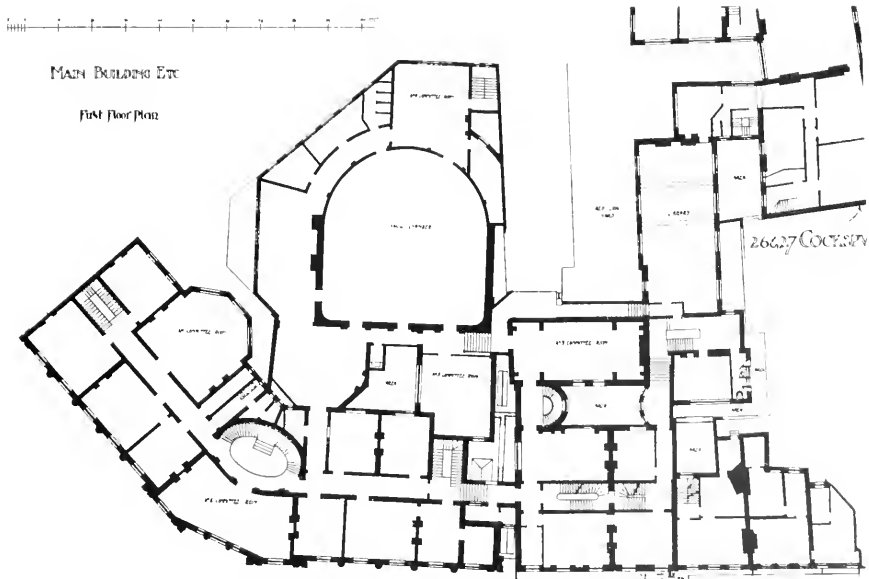
(*b*) COUNCIL CHAMBER IN 1890



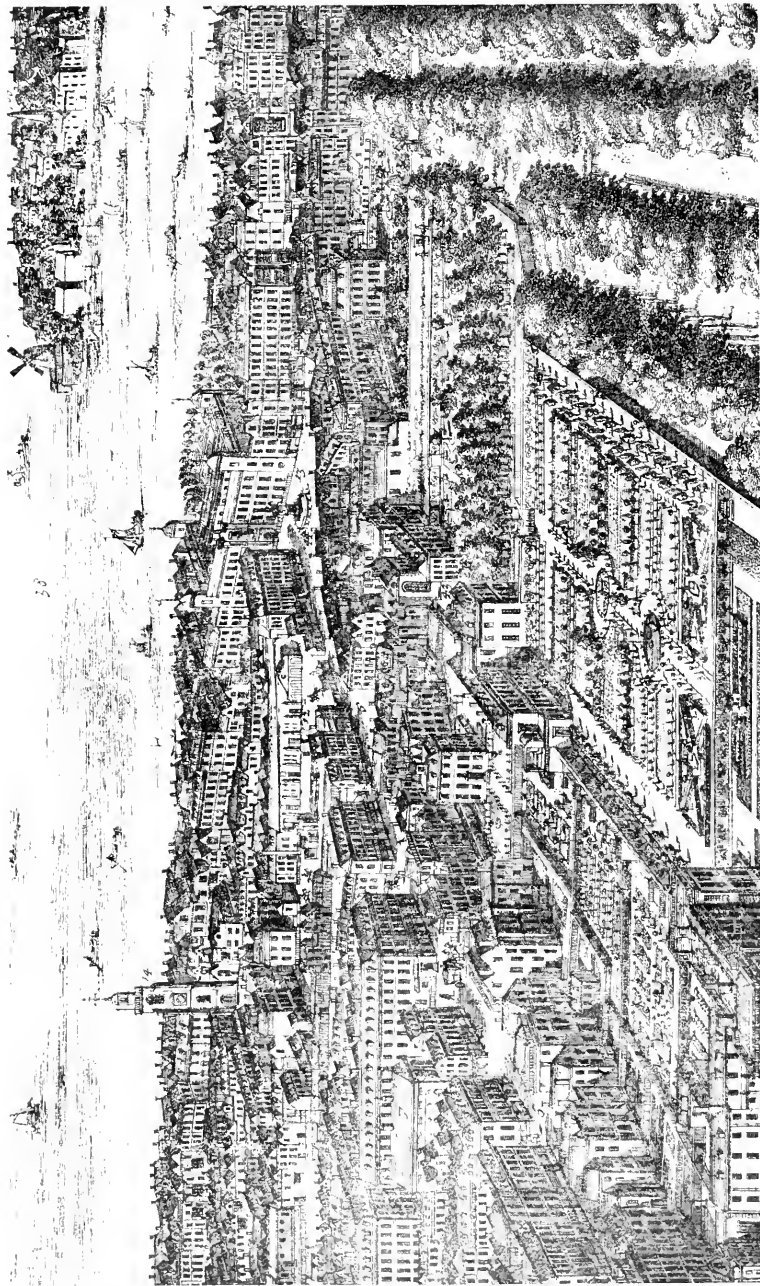
OFFICES OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, SPRING GARDENS



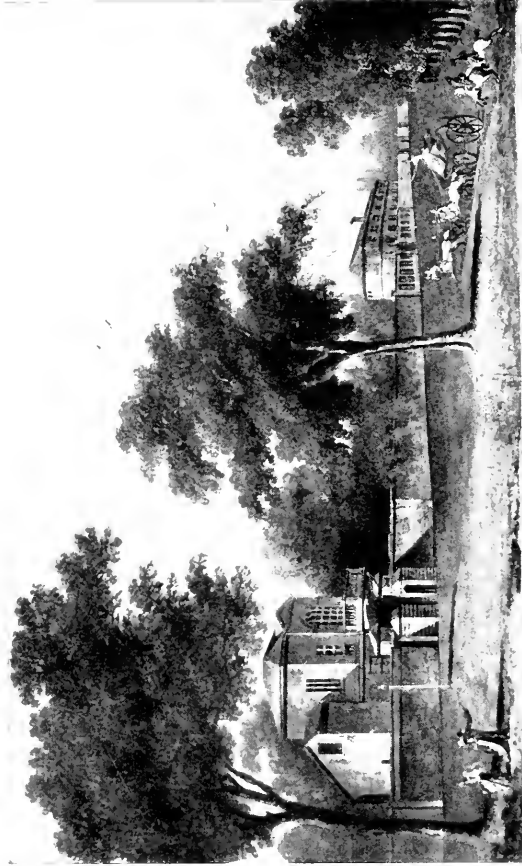
(a) OFFICES OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS
PRINCIPAL FLOOR



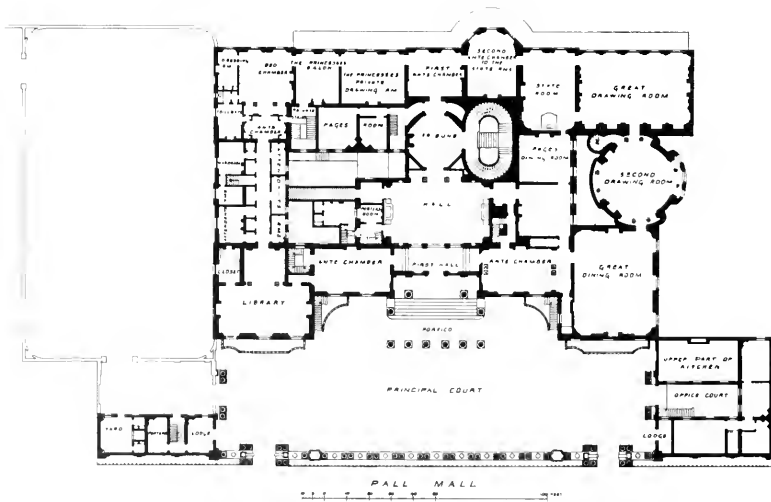
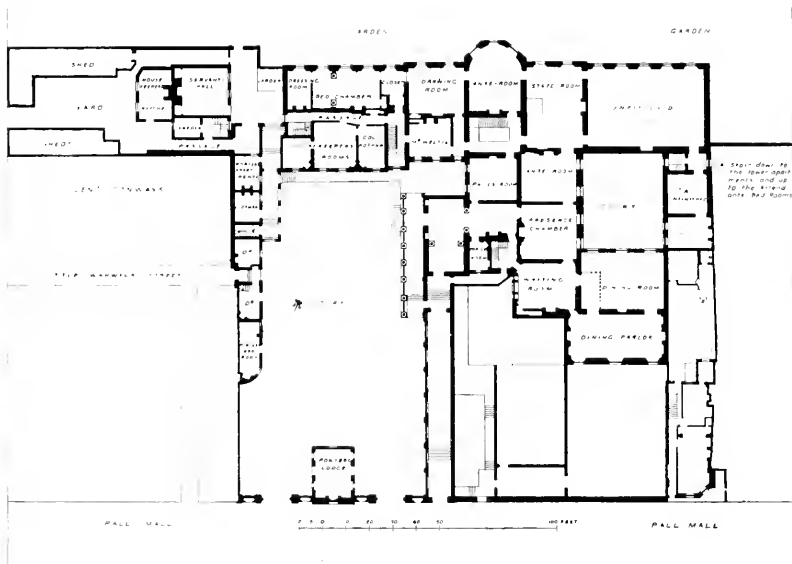
(b) OFFICES OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, SPRING GARDENS



KIP'S VIEW OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, 1710

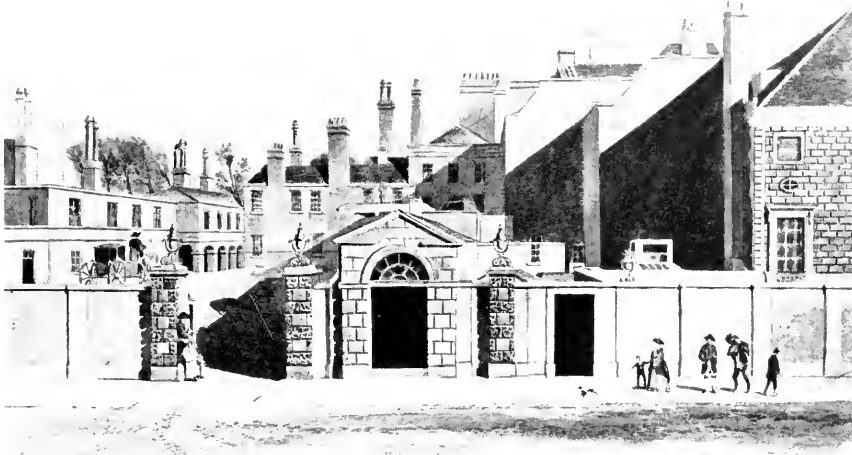


CARLTON HOUSE, ENTRANCE LODGE
FROM ST. JAMES'S PARK



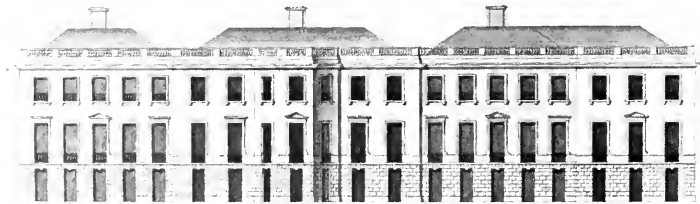
CARLTON HOUSE PLANS

(a) 1784; (b) 1794



CARLTON HOUSE, ENTRANCE FROM PALL MALL.

(a) 1760; (b) 1790

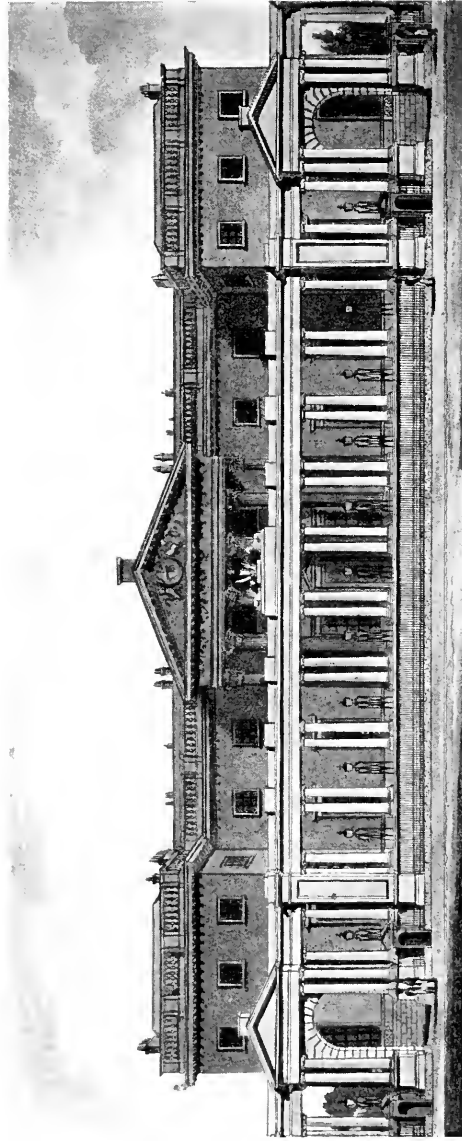
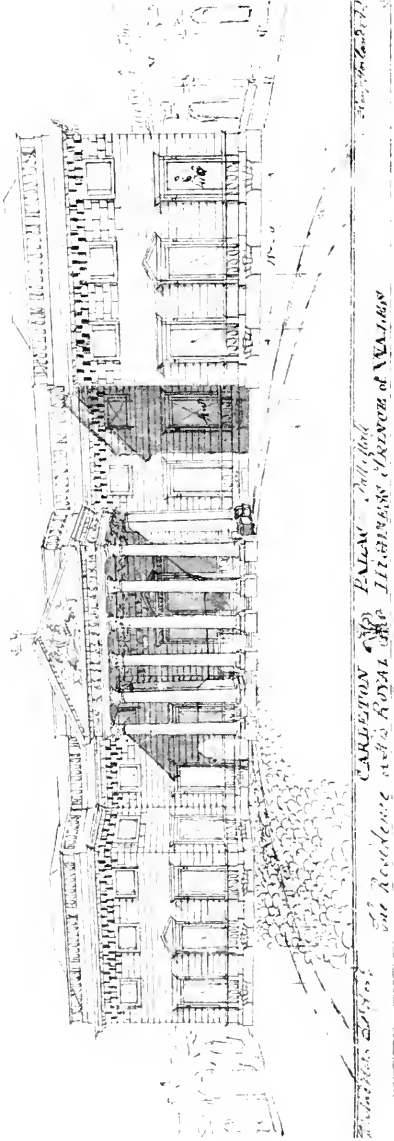


CARLTON HOUSE, GARDEN FRONT

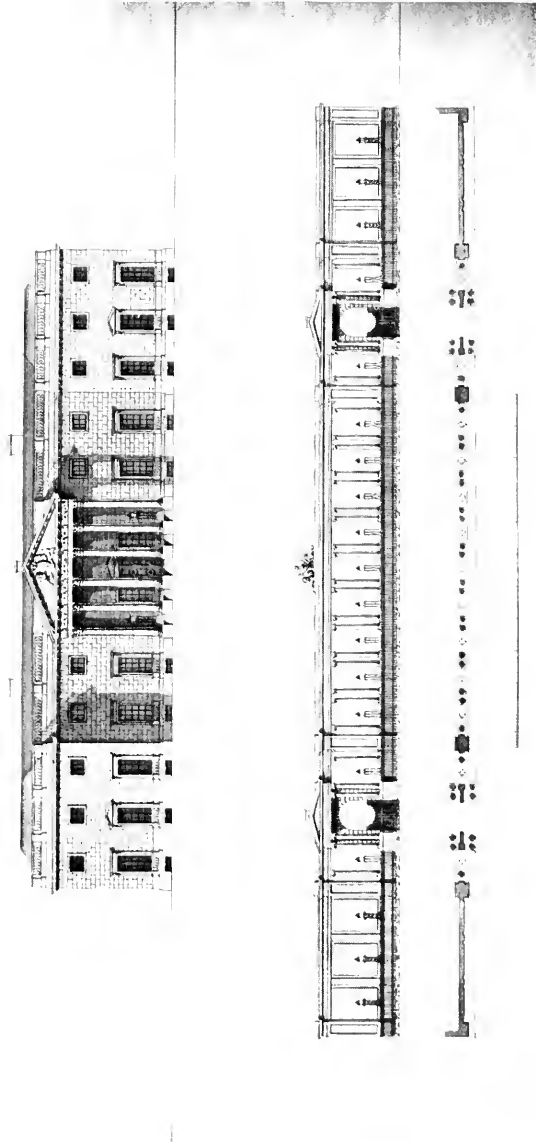
(*a*) 1788; (*b*) 1794 (*p.* 76)



CARLTON HOUSE. THE GRAND STAIRCASE (p. 75 n.)



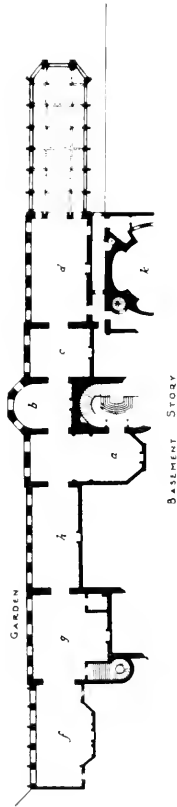
CARLIGNON HOUSE. NEW FRONT TO PALL MALL, ERECTED BY HOLLAND (p. 75)



CARLTON HOUSE. ELEVATION TO PALL MALL AND DETAIL OF SCREEN TO COURTYARD

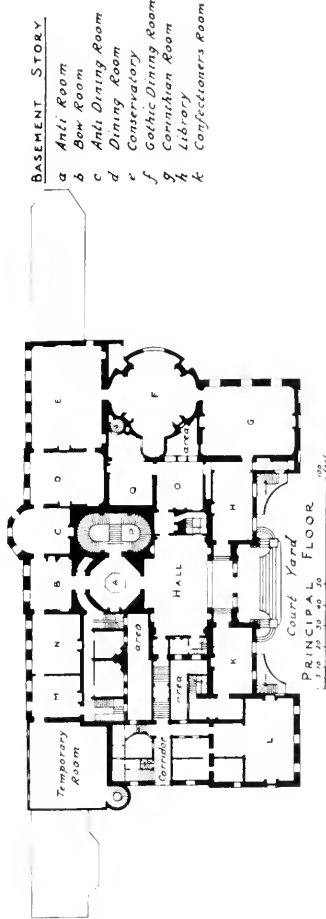


CARLTON HOUSE. PORTICO FACING PALL MALL. (p. 75)



BASEMENT STORY

- PRINCIPAL FLOOR**
- A Vestibule
 - B Anti Room
 - C Crimson Box Room
 - D Old Throne Room
 - E Throne Room
 - F Dining Room
 - G Crimson Drawing Room
 - H West Anti Room
 - I East Do Do
 - L Kitchen
 - M Blue Velvet Room
 - N H.M.'s Closet
 - O Pages Room
 - P Grand Staircase
 - Q Plate Room

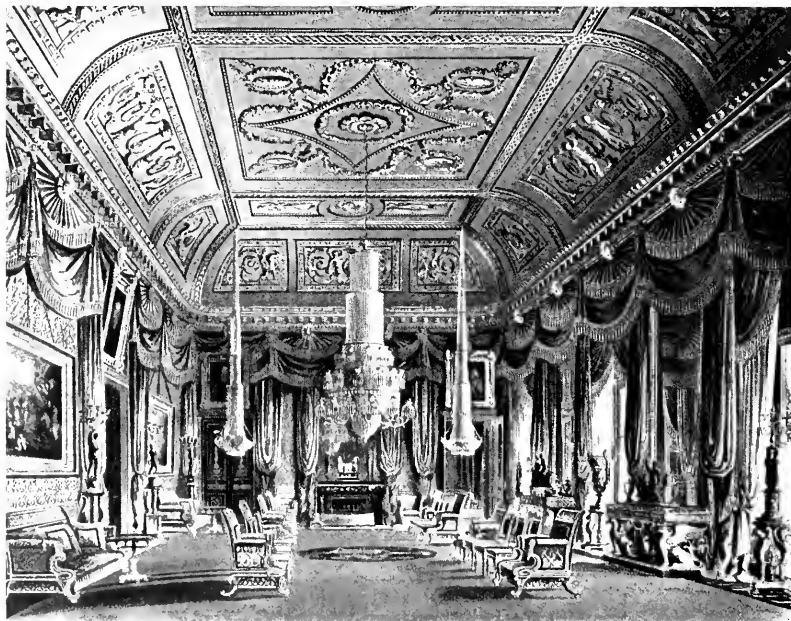
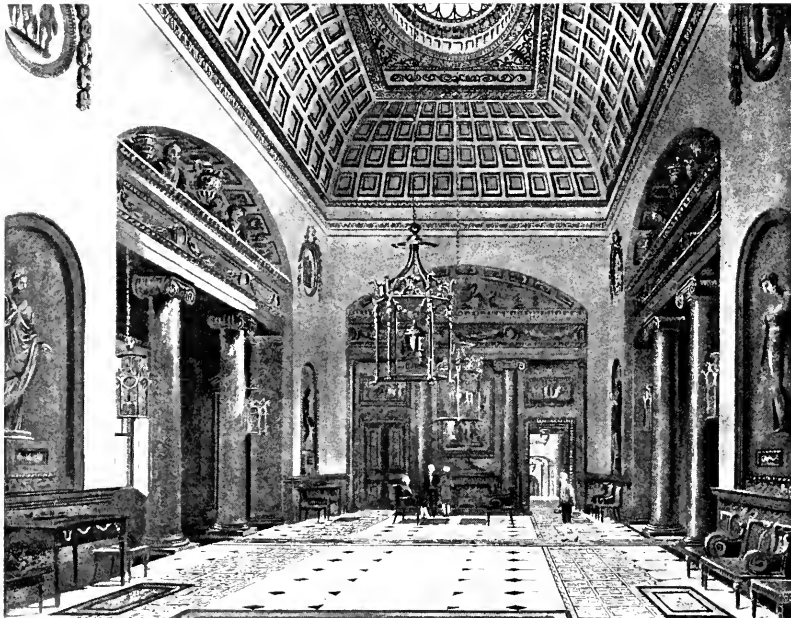


PRINCIPAL FLOOR

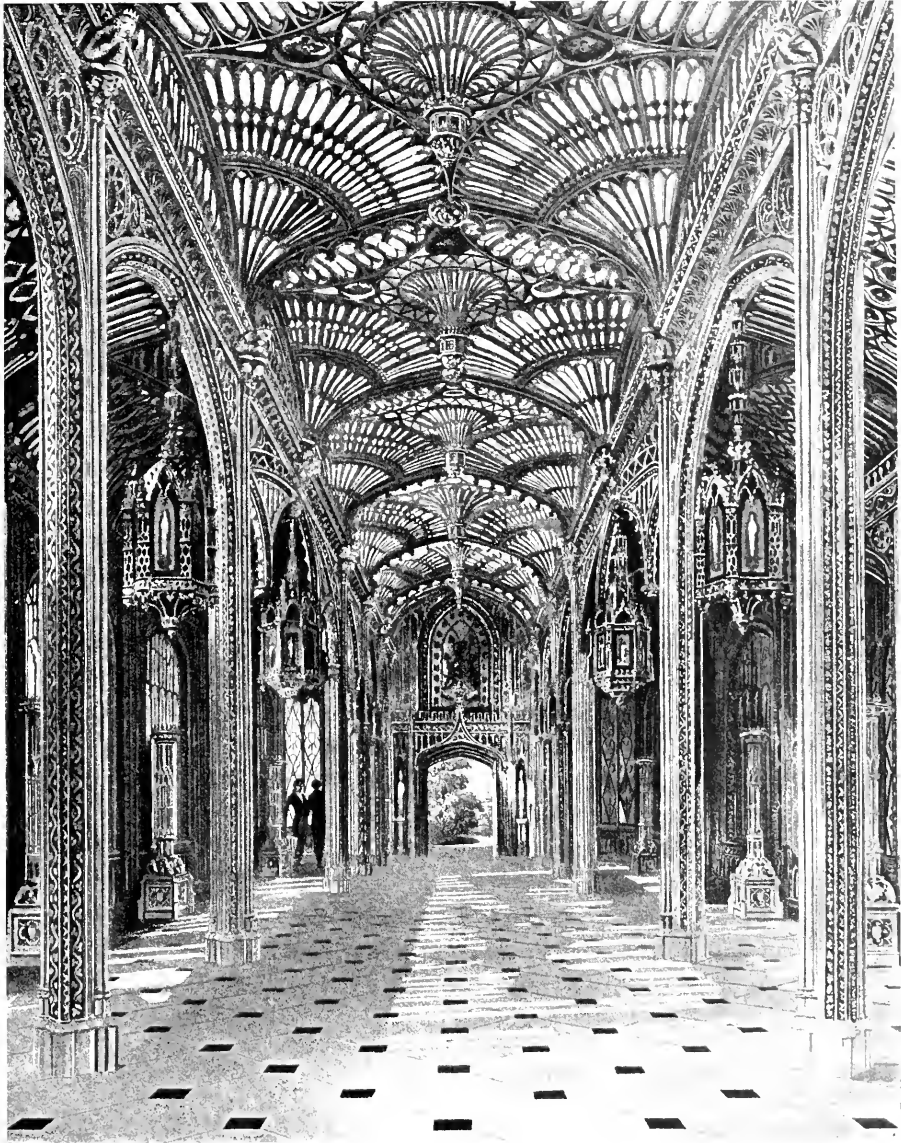
- BASEMENT STORY**
- a Anti Room
 - b Bow Room
 - c Anti Dining Room
 - d Dining Room
 - e Conservatory
 - f Gothic Dining Room
 - g Corinthian Room
 - h Library
 - k Confectioners Room

CARLTON PALACE

PLAN OF CARLTON HOUSE IN 1813 (p. 75)

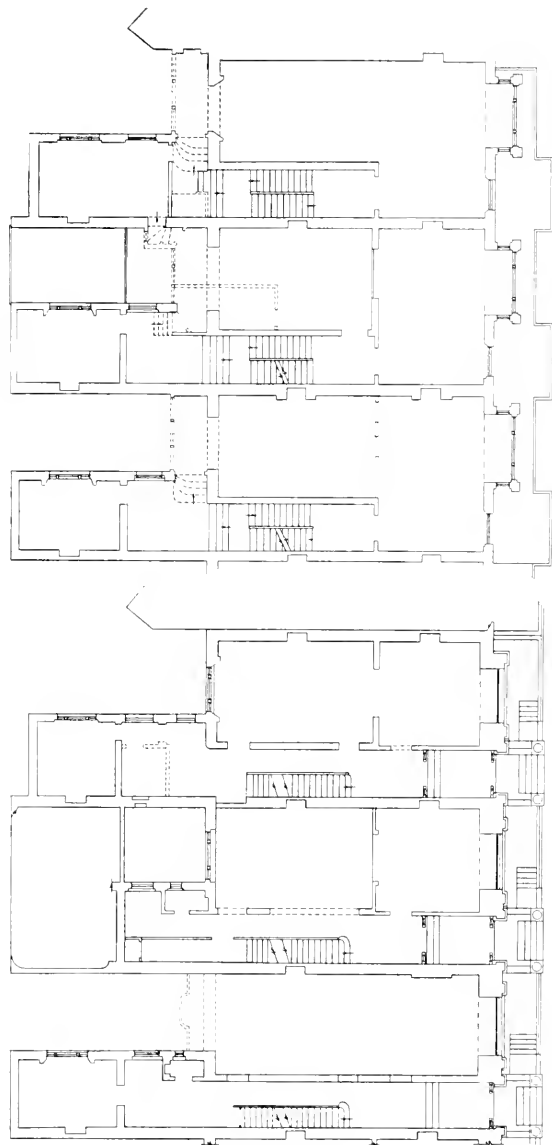


CARLTON HOUSE
(a) ENTRANCE HALL
(b) CRIMSON DRAWING ROOM



CARLTON HOUSE. THE CONSERVATORY (p. 75)

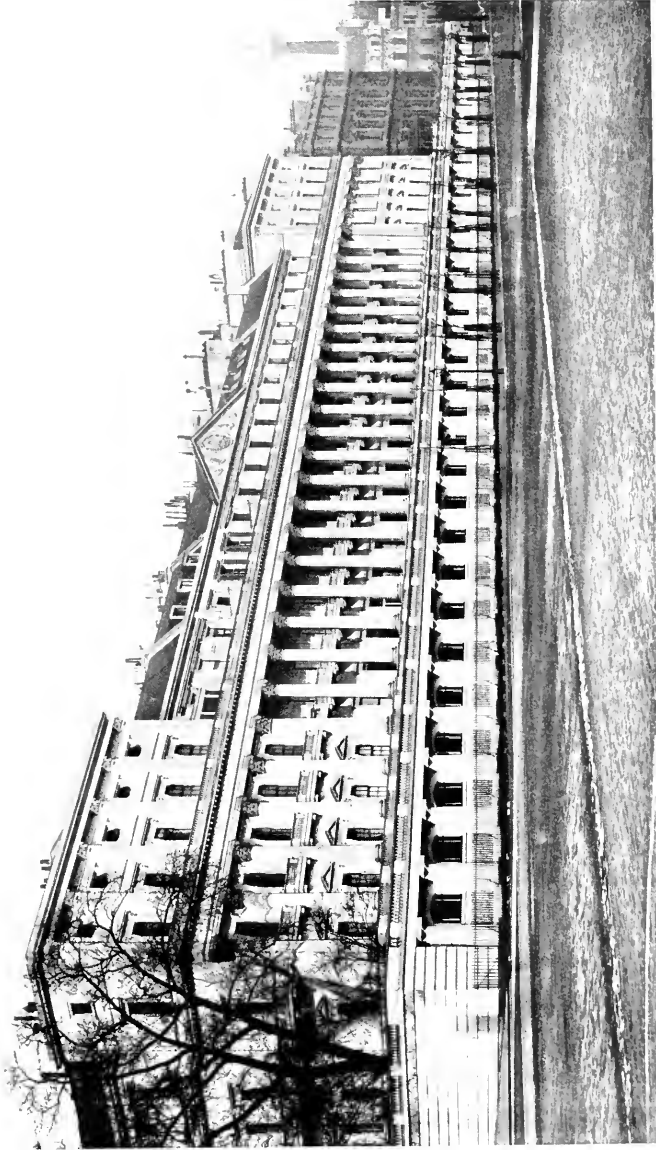
Nos 19, 20, 21 CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE



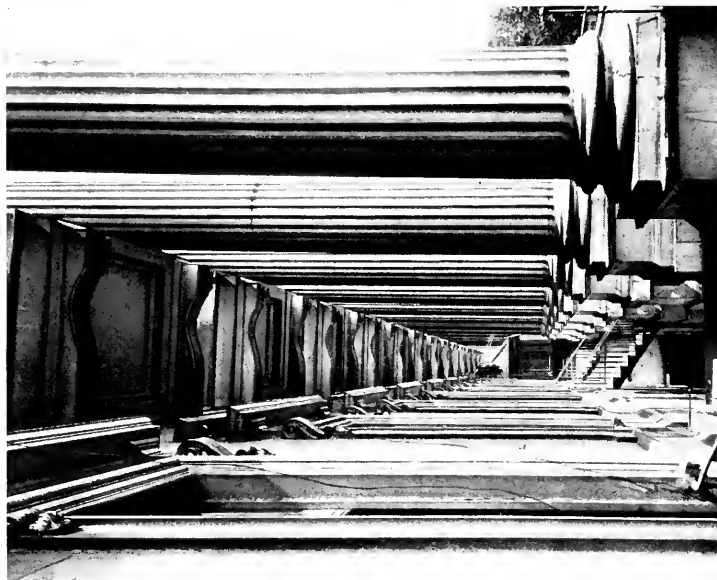
GROUND FLOOR PLAN. SCALE 1/4" = 20 FEET. FIRST FLOOR PLAN. SCALE 1/4" = 20 FEET.



CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE IN 1907. WEST BLOCK FACING THE MALL.



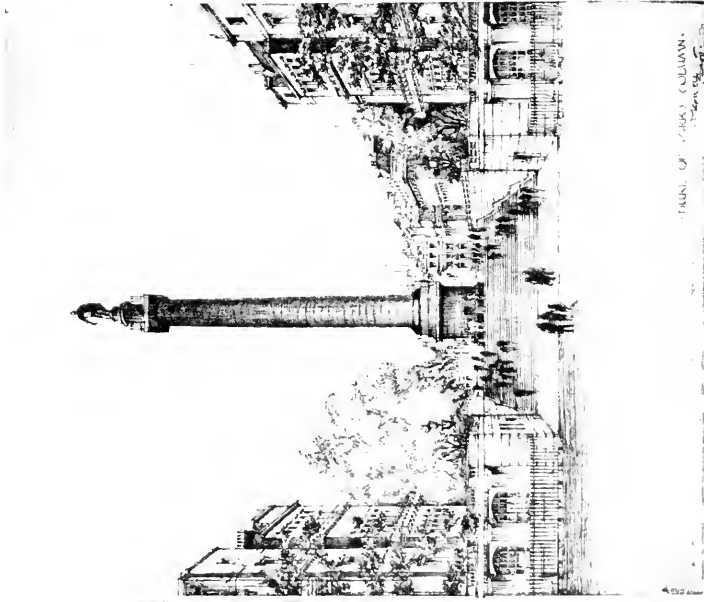
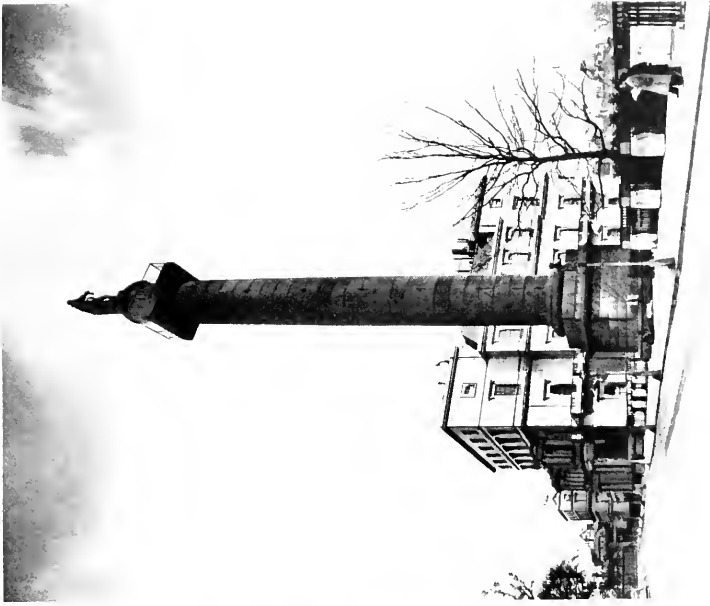
CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE IN 1907. EAST BLOCK FACING THE MALL.



CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE. VIEW BEHIND COLONNADE
(b) AT TERRACE LEVEL.



(a) AT BALCONY LEVEL



DUKE OF YORK'S COLUMN.

DUKE OF YORK'S COLUMN (p. 77)



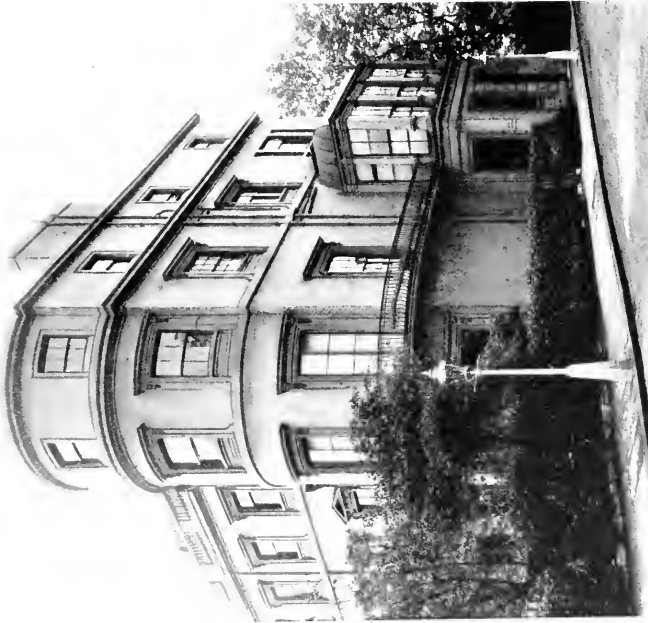
(a) No. 4



CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE
(b) CORNER OF CARLTON GARDENS, LOOKING EAST



CARLTON GARDENS
(*b*) No. 2 (*p.* 80)



(*c*) No. 1 (*pp.* 78, 79)



CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE

(a) No. 4, BACK ROOM ON GROUND FLOOR

(b) No. 9, ORIGINAL BALUSTRADING TO LANDING ON
FIRST FLOOR



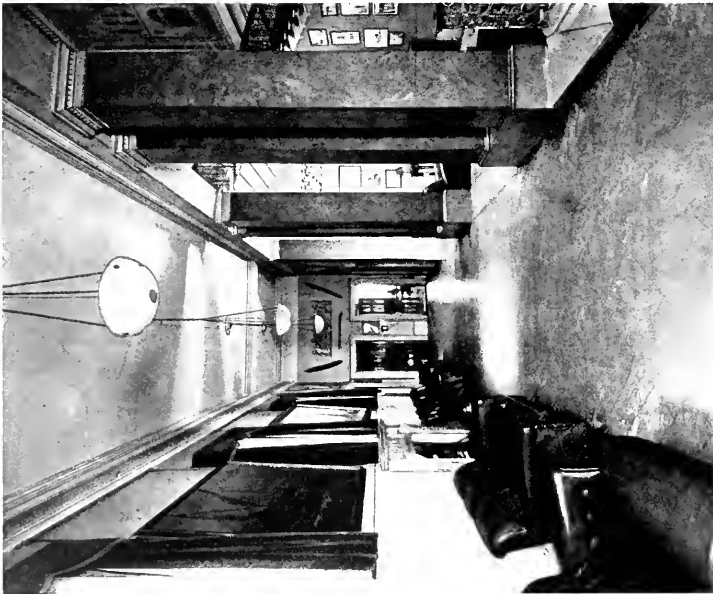
No. 1, CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE (p. 82)

(a) DINING ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR

(b) LOUNGE ON FIRST FLOOR



No. 1, CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE
(b) STAIRCASE AND HALL



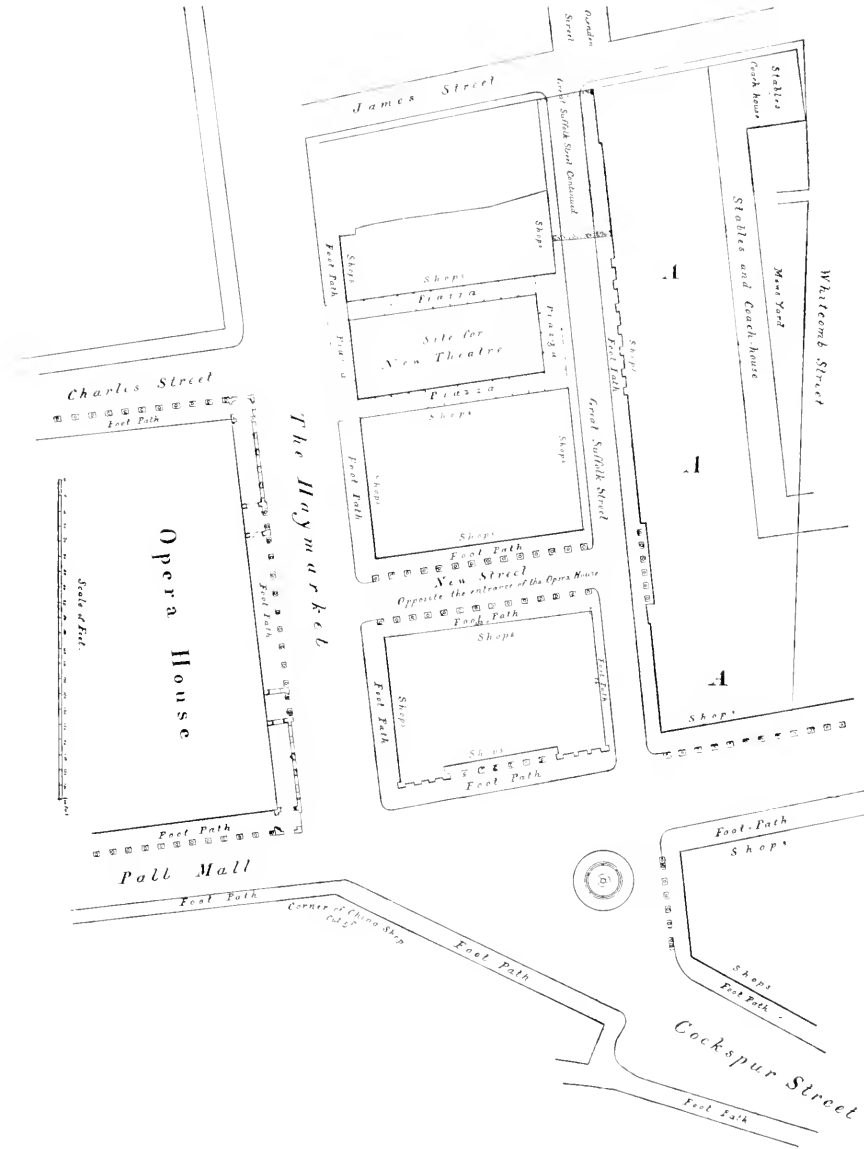
(a) ENTRANCE HALL



No. 4, CARLTON GARDENS. MARBLE MANTELPIECE NOW AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM (p. 77)



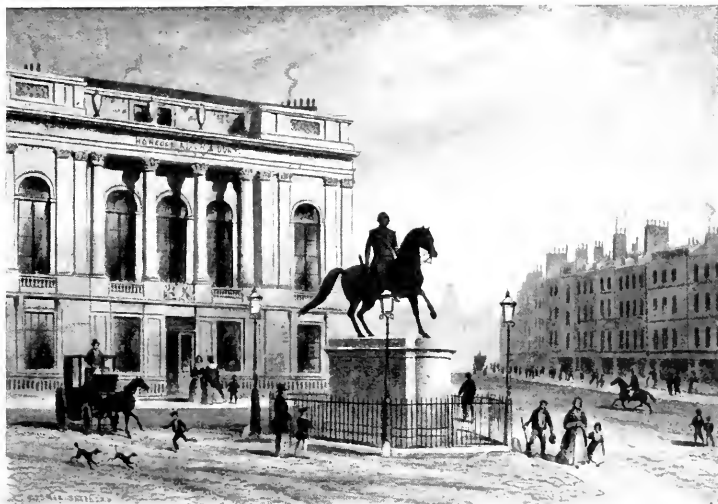
No. 7, CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE (*p.* 84)
(*a*) ORIGINAL MANTELPIECE ON SECOND FLOOR
(*b*) STAIRCASE AND HALL.



NASH'S PLAN FOR THE RE-DEVELOPMENT OF PALL MALL EAST, THE HAYMARKET AND SUFFOLK STREET (p. 90)



STATUE OF GEORGE III, PALL MALL.
EAST (p. 88)

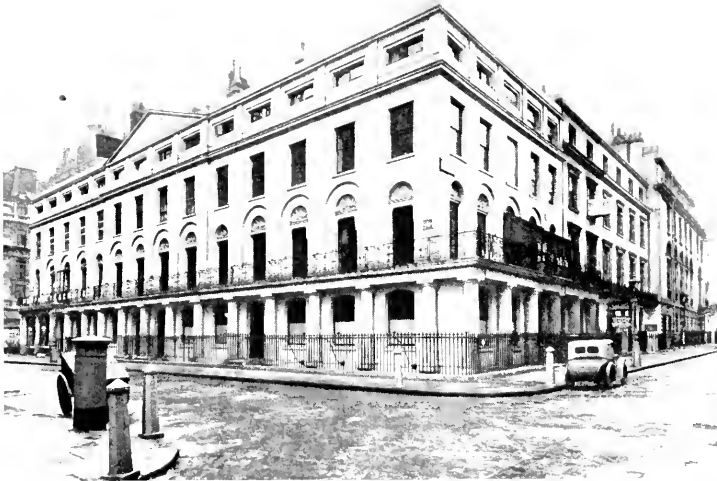


(a) PALL MALL EAST

(b) COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN 1828 (p. 88)



SUFFOLK STREET. ROYAL SOCIETY OF
BRITISH ARTISTS (*p.* 92)



SUFFOLK STREET

(a) EAST SIDE IN 1829 (p. 92)

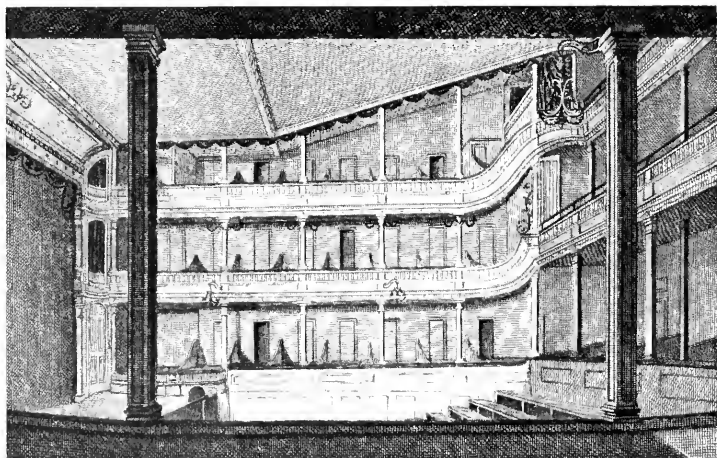
(b) NORTH SIDE OF SUFFOLK PLACE (p. 91)



- (a) SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF SUFFOLK STREET IN 1911
(p. 91)
- (b) NORTH-WEST CORNER OF SUFFOLK PLACE IN 1911
(p. 91)



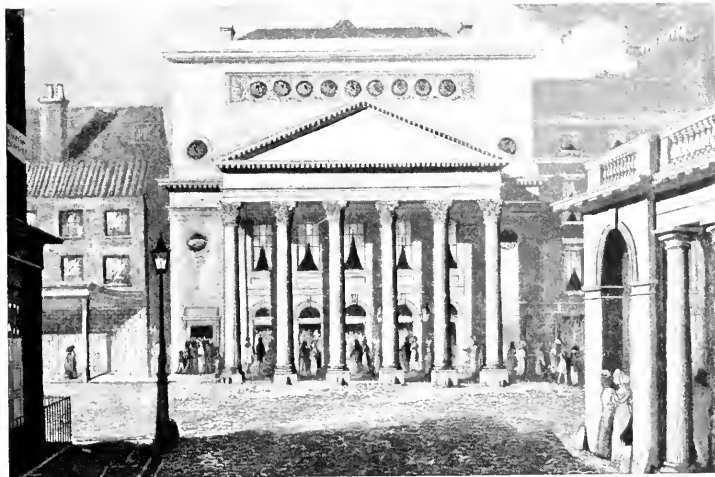
SUFFOLK STREET, NORTHERN END (p. 93)



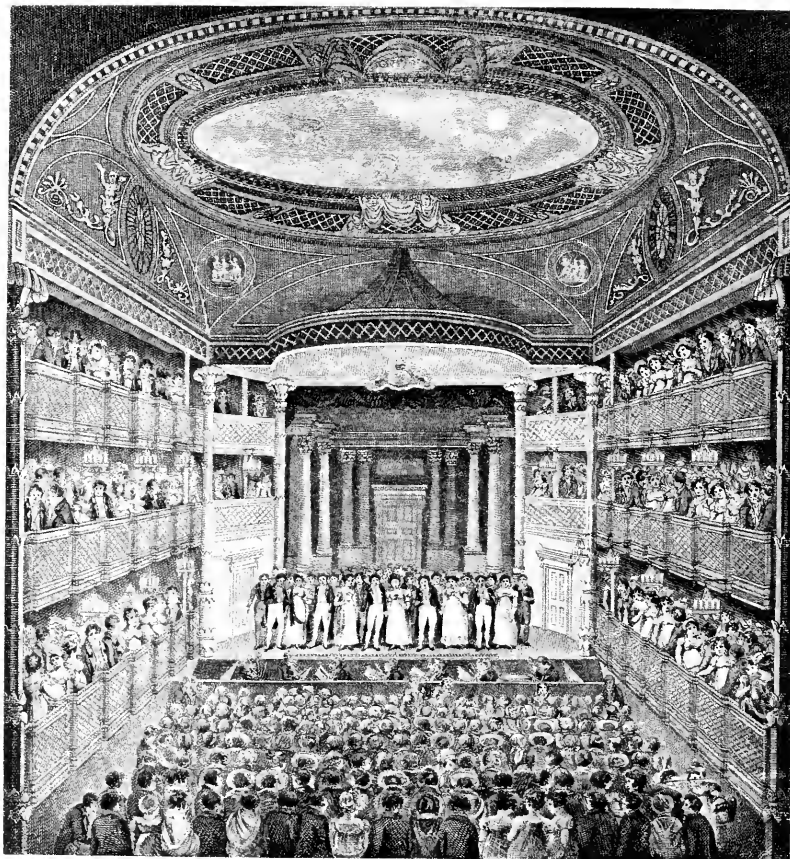
THE OLD HAYMARKET THEATRE (pp. 98, 99)

(a) EXTERIOR IN 1803

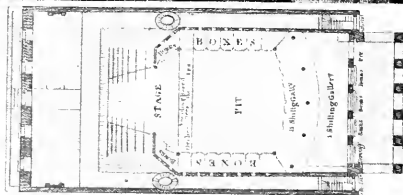
(b) INTERIOR IN 1807



THE NEW HAYMARKET THEATRE (pp. 99, 100)
(a) IN 1826; (b) IN 1939

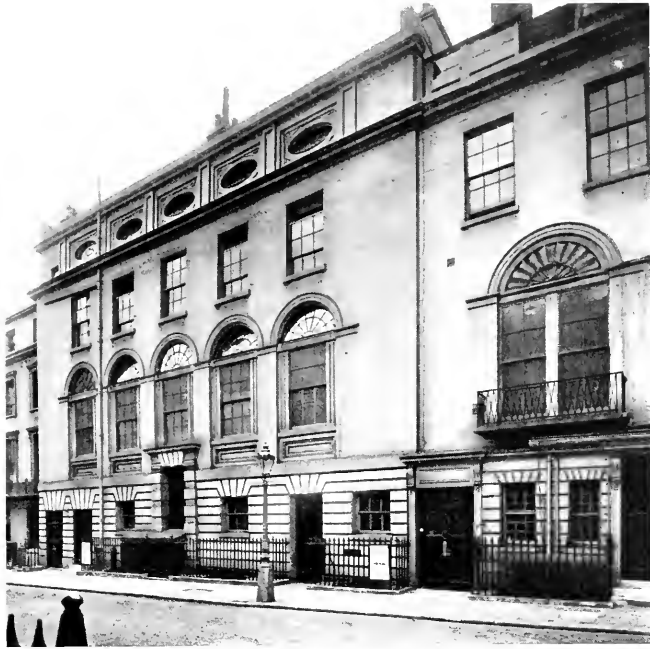


MEMORANDUM OF THE
ROYAL
ACADEMY OF MUSIC



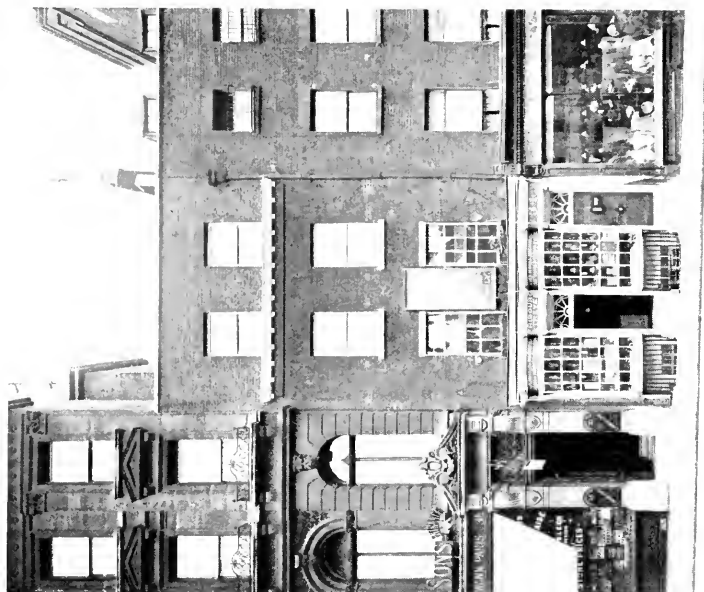
NEW THEATRE
HAY MARKET,
of its opening 12th July 1821

INTERIOR OF THE HAYMARKET THEATRE IN 1821



(a) SUFFOLK STREET FRONT OF THE HAYMARKET THEATRE, 1939

(b) No. 25, HAYMARKET IN 1911 (p. 97)



THE HAYMARKET

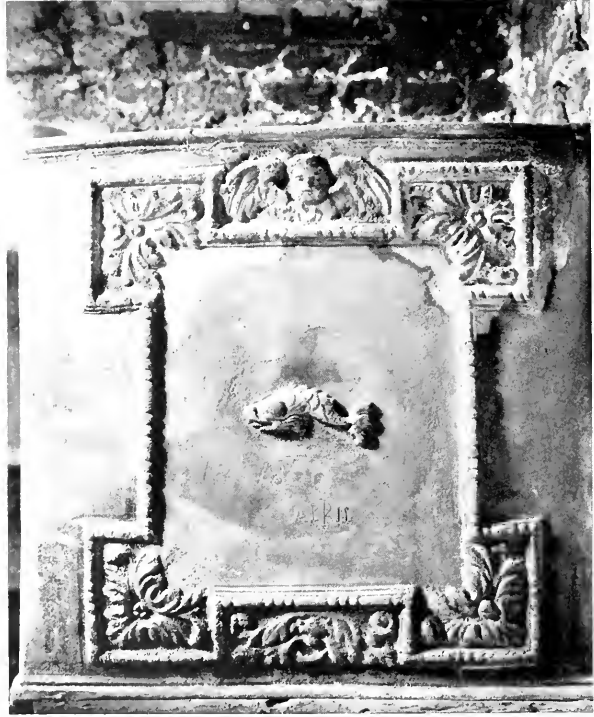
(b) No. 34 IN 1906 (pp. 97, 98)



(a) No. 18 IN 1911 (p. 97)



No. 34. HAYMARKET, SHOP FRONT



No. 34, HAYMARKET. FRONT OF CAST LEAD CISTERN



No. 34, HAYMARKET. MANTELPIECE IN FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR (p. 98)



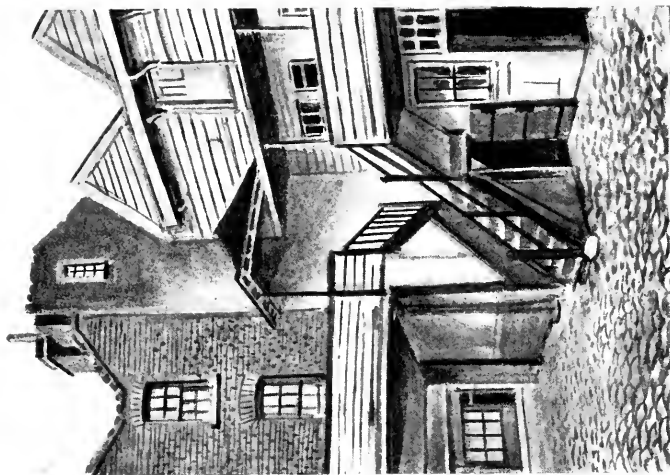
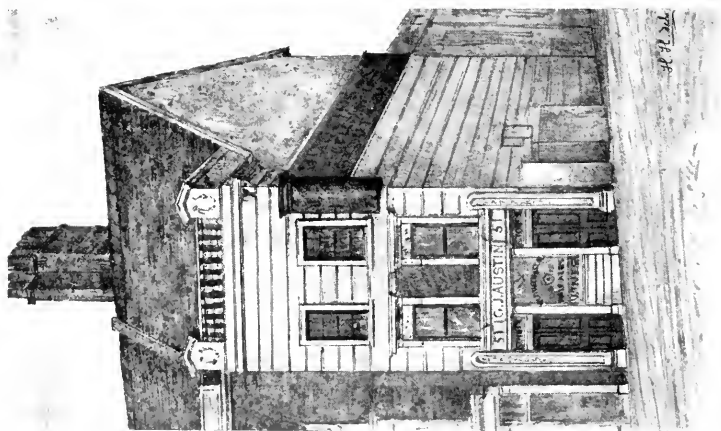
No. 34, HAYMARKET, INTERIOR OF SHOP (*p.* 98)

(*a*) LOOKING TOWARDS STREET

(*b*) SHOWING SCREEN



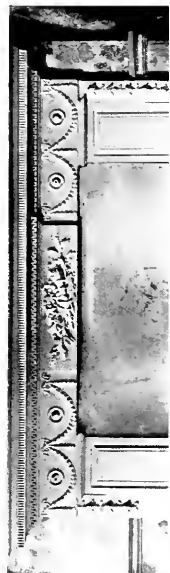
(a) COCKSPUR STREET SHOWING ENTRANCE TO WHITCOMB STREET *circa* 1823
(b) Nos. 28-46, WHITCOMB STREET IN 1886



WHITCOMB STREET
(a) THE WHITE HART IN 1881 (b) No. 38, JOHNSON'S STABLE YARD
IN 1886



(a) Nos. 14-18, WHITCOMB STREET (p. 104)



No. 35, ST. MARTIN'S STREET
(b) MANTEL-SHELF ON FIRST FLOOR

(c) MANTELPIECE ON GROUND FLOOR (p. 107)



JAMES STREET (NOW ORANGE STREET)

(a) TENNIS COURT (p. 110)

(b) PREMISES ADJOINING TENNIS COURT



ORANGE STREET CHAPEL (p. 110)

(a) EXTERIOR IN 1906

(b) INTERIOR IN 1913



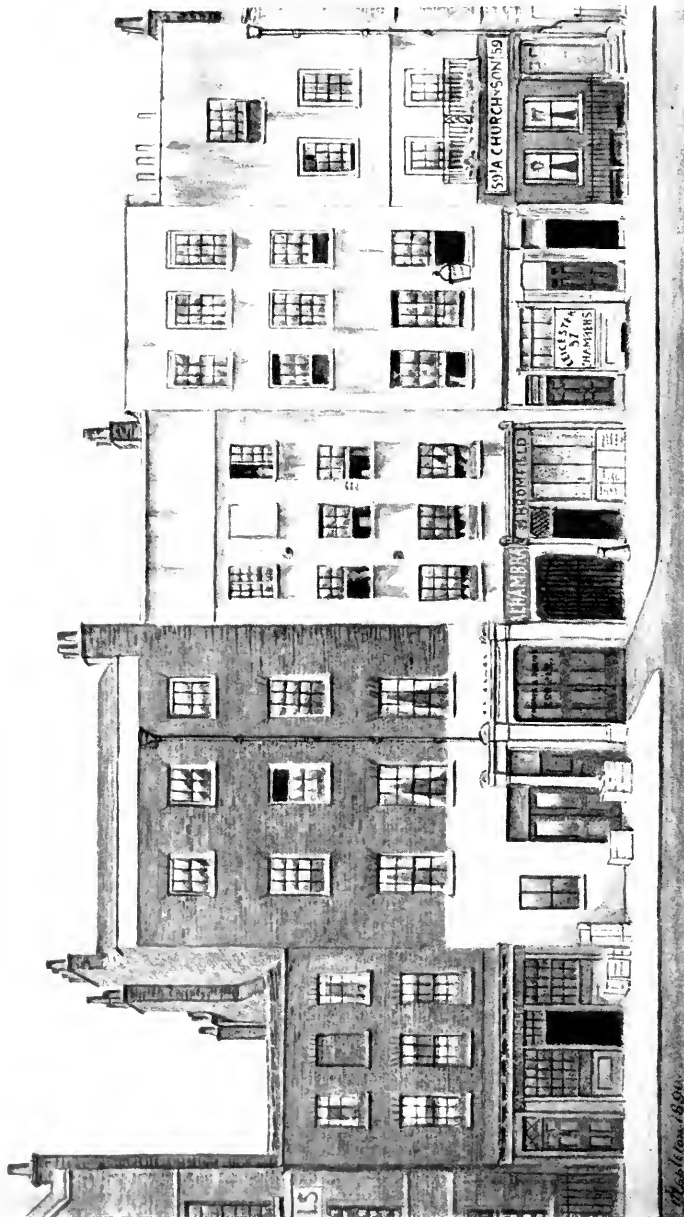
- (a) ARCHBISHOP TENISON'S LIBRARY AND SCHOOL IN CASTLE STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE, IN 1850 (*p.* 113)
- (b) SOUTH SIDE OF CECIL COURT IN 1883



HEMMINGS ROW (pp. 112-4)

(a) CORNER OF CASTLE STREET *circa* 1850

(b) LOOKING TOWARDS CHANDOS STREET IN 1873



Nos. 53-55, CASTLE STREET.

W. G. Smith, 1880



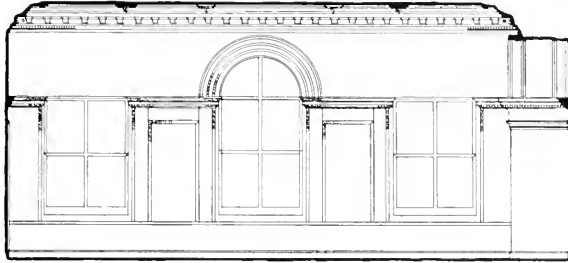
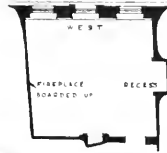
OLD SLAUGHTERS COFFEE HOUSE, ST. MARTIN'S
LANE (p. 117)



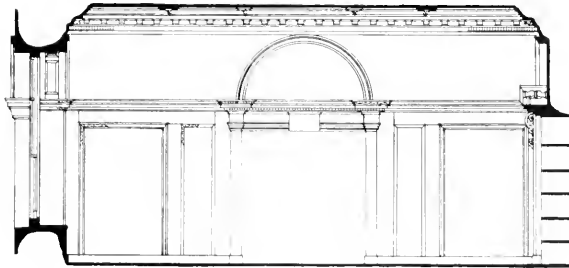
ST. MARTIN'S COURT IN 1881
(a) LOOKING EAST; (b) LOOKING WEST

Nº 31 ST MARTIN'S LANE

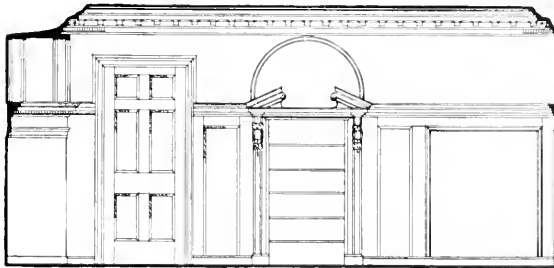
INTERIOR OF FRONT ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR



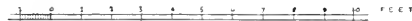
WEST SIDE OF ROOM RECESS

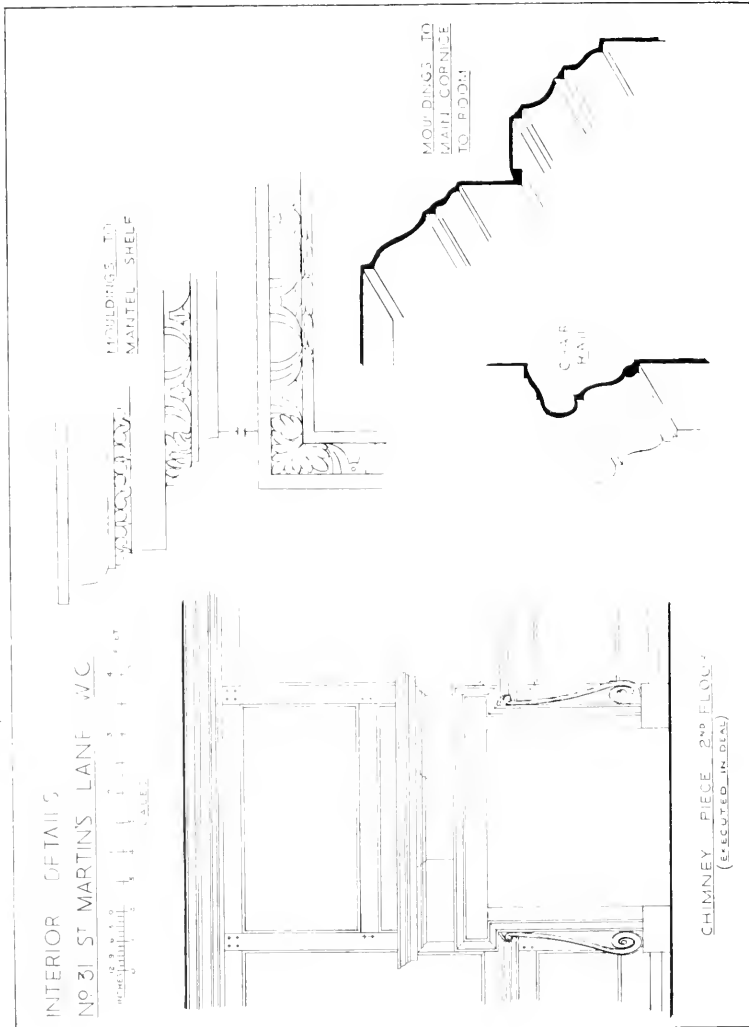


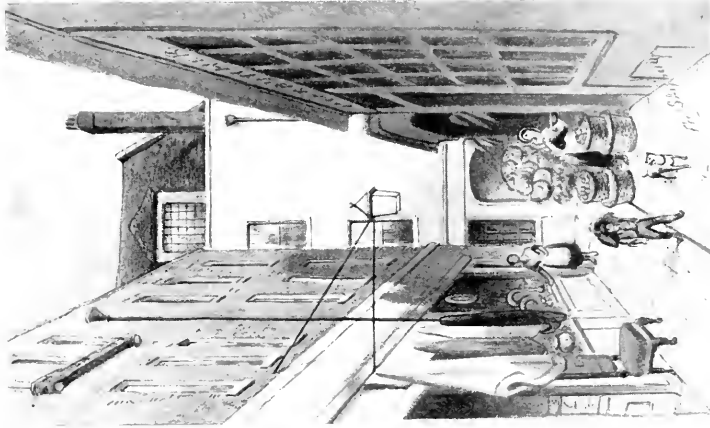
SOUTH SIDE OF ROOM



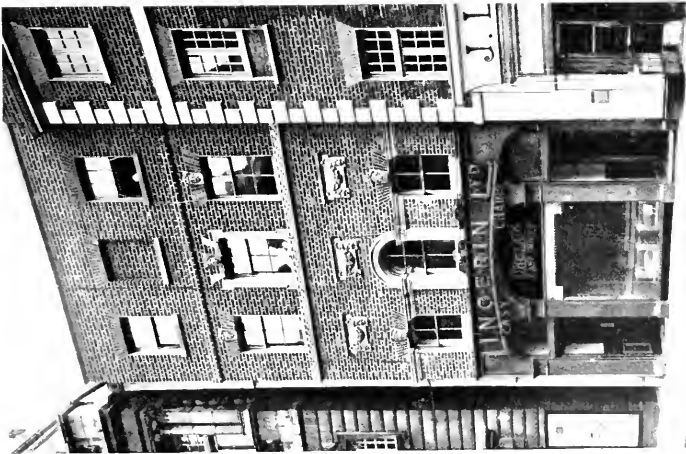
RECESS EAST SIDE OF ROOM .



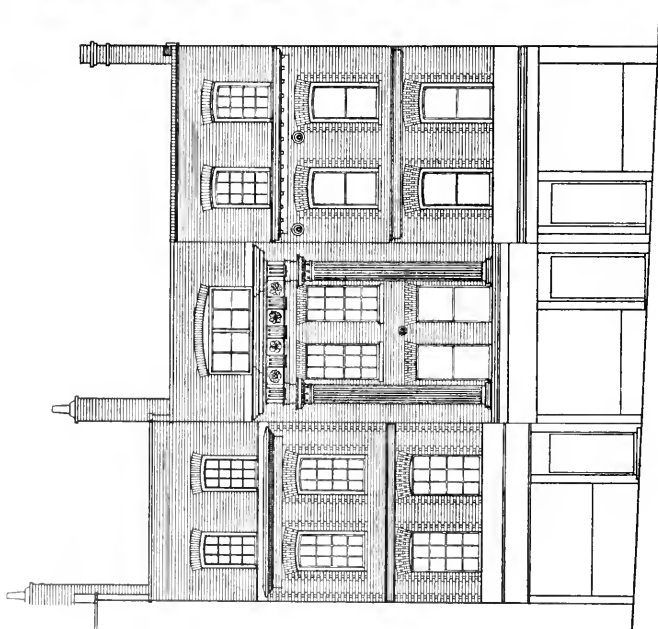
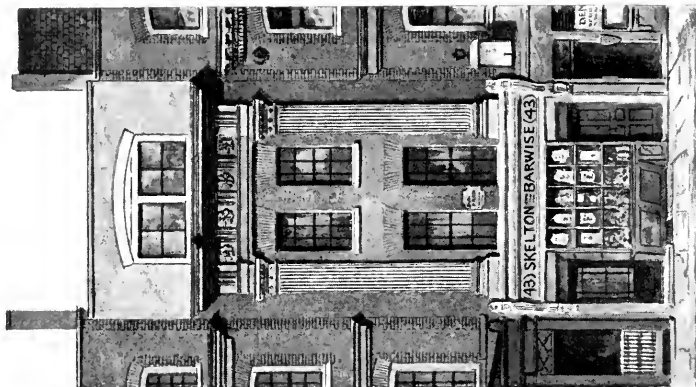




(b) LITTLE MAYS BUILDINGS IN
1872 (p. 118)



(a) No. 31, ST. MARTIN'S LANE
(p. 117)



ST. MARTIN'S LANE

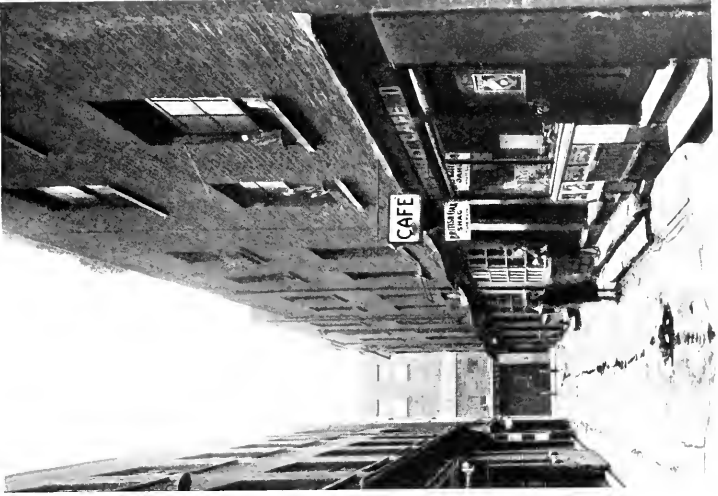
(*ψ*) No. 43 IN 1871

(*a*) ELEVATION TO Nos. 42, 43 AND 44

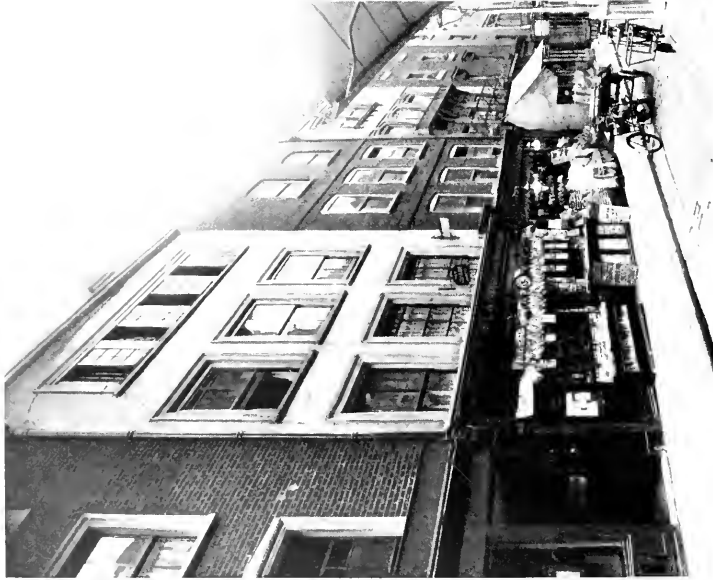
(*pp.* 118, 119)



(a) GOODWIN'S COURT, ST. MARTIN'S LANE
(p. 121)



(b) LANGLEY COURT, LONG ACRE
(p. 127)

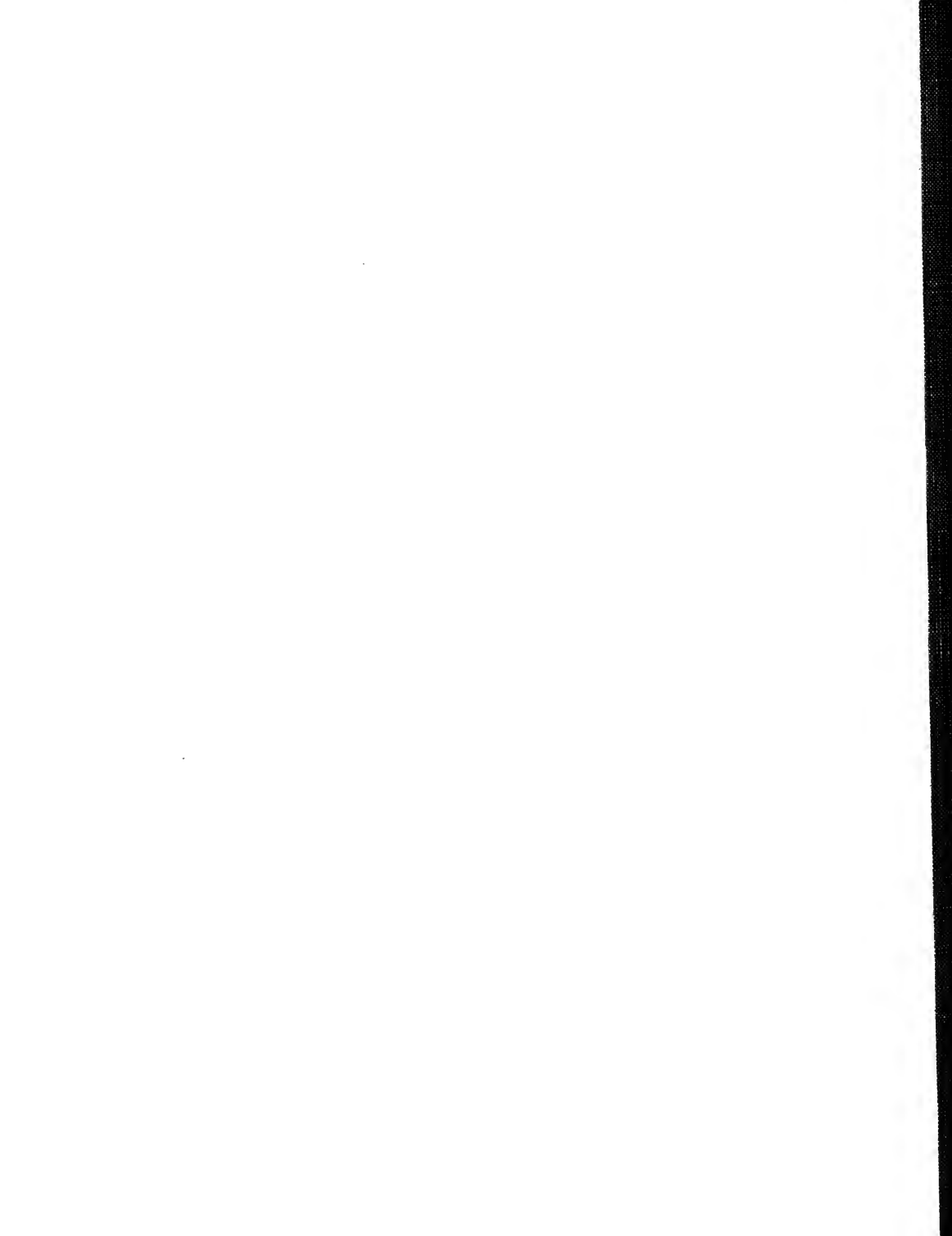


NEW STREET (pp. 123-4)
(b) No. 9

(a) Nos. 4 AND 5



Nos. 16-20, LONG ACRE (pp. 126, 127)



CIRCULATE AS MONOGRAPH

DA **Survey of London**
675
S9
v.20

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

CIRCULATE AS MONOGRAPH

